

Timeline

1348	The Black Death arrives in England.
1365	John of Burgundy wrote: 'Many people have been killed by the Plague, especially those filled with evil Humours.'
1421	The Mayor of Coventry declared that every man should clean the front of his house on a Saturday or pay a fine.
1421-1475	Coventry council banned dumping waste in rivers 9 times!

Towns vs monasteries

Describe conditions in towns:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many towns used rivers and streams to remove their sewage. People threw their rubbish and other waste into the streets. Most towns had privies (toilets) outside with a cesspit underneath. Cesspits would be emptied by gong farmers.
Describe conditions in monasteries:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conditions in monasteries were better than those in towns. Monasteries were wealthy institutions because people would give money to them to pray for their souls. They had filtering systems for the water and they had facilities for washing. Monks kept clean as a sign of piety.

Specification Link

Paper Two - Health and the People - Part One
(3) Public Health in the Middle Ages

Key Terms

Public health	Health of the population as a whole.
Privy	Toilet located in a small shed outside a house or building.
Cesspit	Pit for the disposal for liquid waste and sewage.
Gong farmer	Person who cleared out cesspits or privies.
Lavatorium	Communal washing area for monks.
Lay people	Ordinary people who were not monks or priests.
Epidemic	Spread of a disease to a large number of people.
Bubonic plague	Plague spread by the bite of a flea; buboes are lumps.
Pneumonic plague	Plague spread by the bite of a flea; buboes are lumps.
Bacteria	Microorganisms that live in water, soil, plants and animals and can cause diseases.
Quarantine	Confining or stopping people from going into or out of a place.
Feudal system	Medieval system of land holding and distribution in which the use of land is paid for by performing services or work for the owner.

Key Questions

<p>What was public health like in the Medieval period?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People often assume conditions in Medieval towns were awful. They were certainly poor by modern standards but the levels of cleanliness and hygiene were rising. As Medieval towns grew, systems couldn't cope with the increased demand for water and rivers were often used to remove sewage. In poorer areas, streets stank due to the build up of waste and rubbish.
<p>What caused the Black Death?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Believed causes: position of the stars and planets, bad air, wells poisoned by Jews and punishment from God. Real causes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ Bacteria Yersinia Pestis which grew in fleas' stomachs. Fleas fed on rats' blood, disease killed rats, fleas moved on to humans. Fleas passed the disease on to humans. ⇒ Food shortages meant the poor were malnourished and more vulnerable to infection.
<p>How did people try to treat the Black Death and stop it spreading?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> People were deeply religious so they resorted to prayer. Unusual remedies such as drinking mercury or shaving a chicken and strapping it to the buboes. Moving away if they thought the plague was coming. Avoiding contact with people who might be infected; some local councils tried to quarantine infected places.
<p>What were the consequences of the Black Death?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social impact: whole villages were wiped out; 1/3 of the European population died. Religious impact: damage to the Catholic Church because experienced priests died, others had run away. Economic impact: the plague created food shortages so the price of food went up creating more hardship for the poor. Landowners switched to sheep farming and this needed fewer workers. Farmer workers demanded higher wages and were less willing to be tied to the land and work for a feudal landlord.

Year 9 History - The Big Picture



Term 1: How did the Romans shape modern day Britain?	Term 2: How measly were the middle ages?	Term 3: How revolutionary was the renaissance?	Term 4: How did the government change lives during the 19 th century?	Term 5: How have our lives changed in the last 100 years?	Term 6: GCSE History: Health and the People.
<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The political, social and economic impact of the Roman Empire on Britain. The impact of the Empire on its colonies. The legacies of the Roman Empire. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The different historical interpretations that surround the medieval period. The changing nature of the role of the government. Key developments in public health and international relations. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The key breakthroughs in the renaissance that changed Britain and Europe. The impact of new technology that led to the discovery of the new world. The role of key individuals who have shaped history through their work and research. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The changing political situation throughout the 19th century with a focus on the role of democracy. The impact of the industrial revolution in public health. How science changed Europe during the 19th century. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Britain before the First World War. The impact of the First and Second World War on Britain socially, economically and politically. Key scientific discoveries of the 20th century that we still benefit from today. 	<p>You will study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The development of medicine, surgery and public health. A focus on key individuals, the role of the government, science and technology and chance throughout key developments.
<p>Links: International relations, social and cultural changes and economic growth. British history.</p>	<p>Links: International relations and the role of the government.</p>	<p>Links: Power, the role of government and social cultural changes.</p>	<p>Links: The role of government, key individuals and social cultural changes.</p>	<p>Links: The role of government, international relations, social changes.</p>	<p>Links: Political and social change in Britain and Europe, International relations and the role of the government.</p>



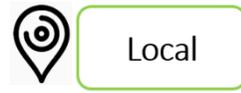
Political



Social



Economic



Local



International



Empire



Causation



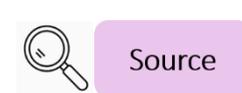
Significance



C&C



Interpretation



Source