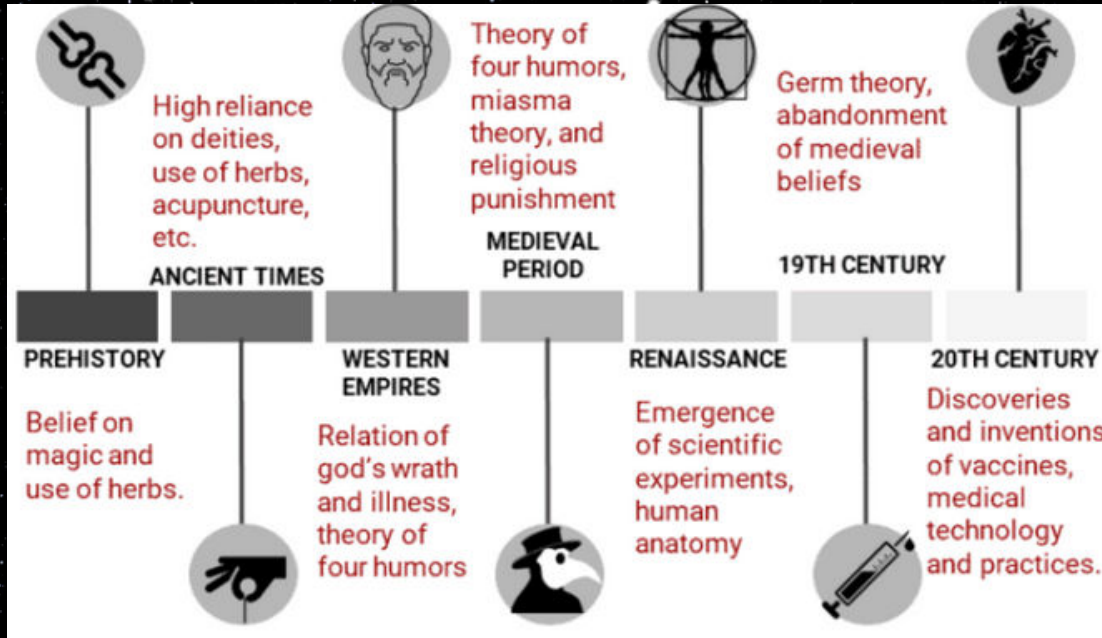


# Potions and Plagues

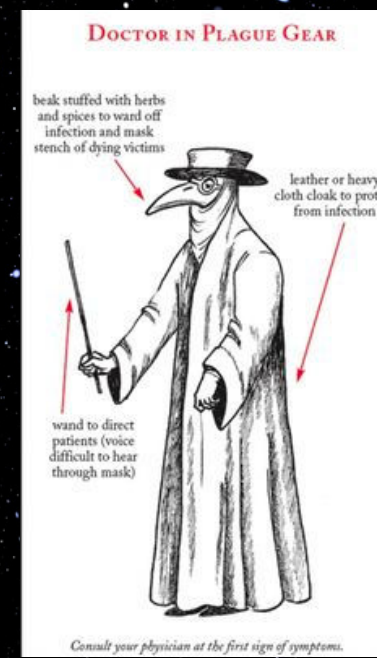
## Timeline



### Public health

**Towns**  
Built near rivers for both drinking water and waste disposal.  
Rubbish thrown onto the street.  
Privies were usually over cesspits that were emptied by gong farmers.  
No knowledge of germs and infection believed in bad air.

**Monasteries**  
Built near rivers in isolated areas. They had systems of pipes for water, a lavatorium to wash and an infirmary to care for the sick. Keeping clean was part of the daily routine of monks. Monks copied books including medical books. Care not cure.



## The Black Death

### Key Knowledge

- King Charles II was the Monarch of England during the Great Plague
- The Great Plague occurred between 1665 and 1666.
- The Black Death - a break out of the plague across Europe 300 years earlier.
- The plague killed people at an incredible rate and victims died within days of catching the illness.
- Symptoms included headaches, fever, vomiting, painful swellings on the neck, armpits and groin (known as buboes), blisters and bruises and coughing up blood.
- There was no cure for the plague. People symptoms of the plague were left in their homes and a large red cross was nailed to the door to warn others that those inside were infected. 'God have mercy upon us' was written on the door.
- Some doctors believed that bad poisonous air was the cause of the plague, infecting anyone who breathed it.
- People did not understand that the plague was a disease found in black rats.
- The disease was spread by fleas. They would bite the rats and become infected and the infected fleas would then spread the disease to humans.
- Rats thrived in towns and cities, especially London, due to the poor living conditions.

## Key Individuals



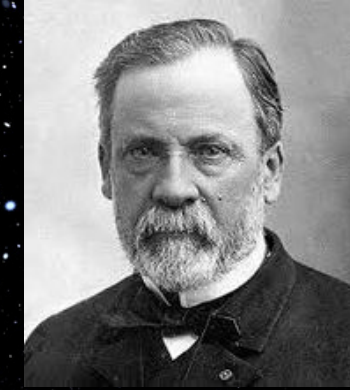
Hippocrates



Galen



Pasteur



Nightingale



Vocabulary	Definition
epidemic	a widespread occurrence of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time.
plague	a disease that affects humans and other mammals.
physician	a medical doctor who usually focuses on the non-surgical treatment of patients' conditions
miasma	a cloud of foul-smelling vapor, like swamp gas.
hypothesis	an educated guess, or a guess you make based on information you already know.
treatment	the management and care of a patient to combat disease or disorder.
cholera	an infectious disease caused by bacteria. Your child can get cholera if you eat food or drink water that is contaminated with the bacteria.
sterilisation	a process that removes, kills, or deactivates all forms of life
anaesthetic	a medicine that doctors and nurses give to make people feel comfortable when they're having surgery, stitches, or other things that might be painful.