

# PLAGUE



# The Black Death : Unit Key Words Starter.

 Task : colour code or number the following words and images with their definitions.

Flagellant ☐

Perish ☐

Leper ☐

Confession ☐

Stench ☐

Symptom ☐

Phlegm ☐

Vomit ☐

Quarantine ☐

Hygiene ☐



Snot ☐

To die ☐

A terrible smell ☐

To tell a priest about your sins ☐

To be sick ☐

A person with a skin disease ☐

Cleanliness ☐

A sign of sickness ☐

To separate or isolate a person or people ☐

Self harm ☐

# The Black Death : unit key words.



**Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.

Pestilence

Merchant

Flagellation

Sin

Confession

Perish

Quarantine

Leper

Prevention

Symptom

Miasma

Stench

Woe

Jews

Infect

Phlegm

Hygiene

Valet

Mercy

Cure

Confess

Revolt

Society

Spread

Words	Definitions	Similar Words	?
	A way of stopping something		A
	When a person tells a priest about the bad things they have done		B
	To fight against	U _ _ _ _ _	C
	Terrible smell	S _ _ _ _	D
	Snot - green liquid from the nose / throat		E
	A businessmen who sells products / goods		F
	To say you did something wrong or bad	G _ _ _ _	G
	A person with a skin disease		H
	A treatment to restore good health		I
	A deadly disease or plague		J
	To show kindness		K
	To pass an illness to another person		L
	To die		M
	Followers of Judaism / people, originating from Persia, modern day Israel		N
	A sign that a person is sick		O
	Cleanliness		P
	To separate or keep away from others	I _ _ _ _ _	Q
	Sadness		R
	When a person intentionally hurts them self		S
	To do with a group of people and how they live		T
	To do a bad thing		U
	A personal aid to someone of importance		V
	A theory / idea that bad smells caused the Black Death		W
	When something moves to cover a larger space or area		X

# The Black Death : unit key words.



**Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.

Pestilence

Merchant

Flagellation

Sin

Confession

Perish

Quarantine

Leper

Prevention

Symptom

Miasma

Stench

Woe

Jews

Infect

Phlegm

Hygiene

Valet

Mercy

Cure

Confess

Revolt

Society

Spread

Words	Definitions	Translation	?
	A way of stopping something		A
	When a person tells a priest about the bad things they have done		B
	To fight against		C
	Terrible smell		D
	Snot - green liquid from the nose / throat		E
	A businessmen who sells products / goods		F
	To say you did something wrong or bad		G
	A person with a skin disease		H
	A treatment to restore good health		I
	A deadly disease or plague		J
	To show kindness		K
	To pass an illness to another person		L
	To die		M
	Followers of Judaism / people, originating from Persia, modern day Israel		N
	A sign that a person is sick		O
	Cleanliness		P
	To separate or keep away from others		Q
	Sadness		R
	When a person intentionally hurts them self		S
	To do with a group of people and how they live		T
	To do a bad thing		U
	A personal aid to someone of importance		V
	A theory / idea that bad smells caused the Black Death		W
	When something moves to cover a larger space or area		X

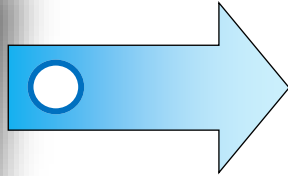


# What was it like to live in Medieval times?



**Discover** : what it may have been like to live in Medieval Europe **Explore** : four parts of Medieval society **Skill**: knowledge and understanding.

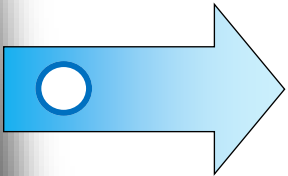
**Task : 1**: colour code or label ( 1-4 ) each of the four circles below. **2** : Read the sources provided categorising. **3** : Write a short summary of your findings / a few sentences about each in the space provided. **4** : Answer the questions asked.



## Hygiene



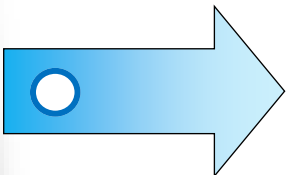
What did 'garde loo' mean?



## Religion



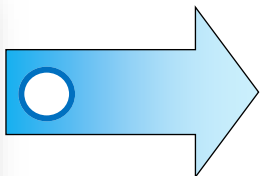
How were Medieval people able to stop themselves going to Hell?



## Medicine



List the four humors



## Sports and Leisure

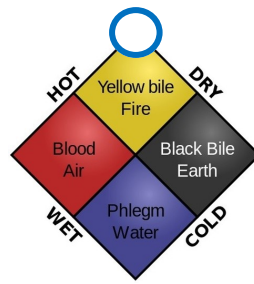


Create a question of your own about Medieval football.



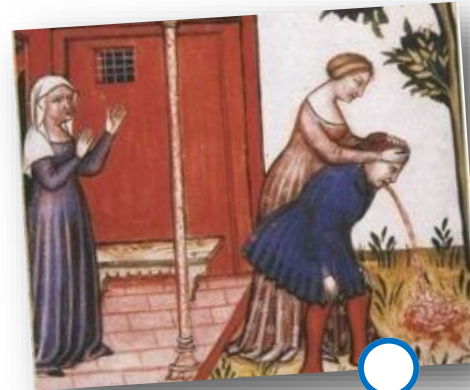
There were also many Jews in Europe at this time, a fair number of Muslims and many people in the countryside were still following the old Roman gods. Because Christians wanted everyone else to be Christian, they often got into fights with people of other faiths. Sometimes Christians tried to get rid of all the Jews living near them, either by converting them or by killing them. Sometimes Christians led crusades against the Muslims in Spain and in West Asia.

**Historyforkids.org**



For curing mental illness surgeons used trepanning. This was where a surgeon cut a hole into the skull (head) to let out evil spirits trapped inside the brain. The operation might also include cutting out the part of the brain that had been infected (taken over) by these evil spirits. Incredibly, people are known to have lived after operations such as these. We know this as skulls have been found showing bone growth around the hole cut by a surgeon – a sign that someone did survive such an operation if only for awhile.

**Historylearningsite.com**



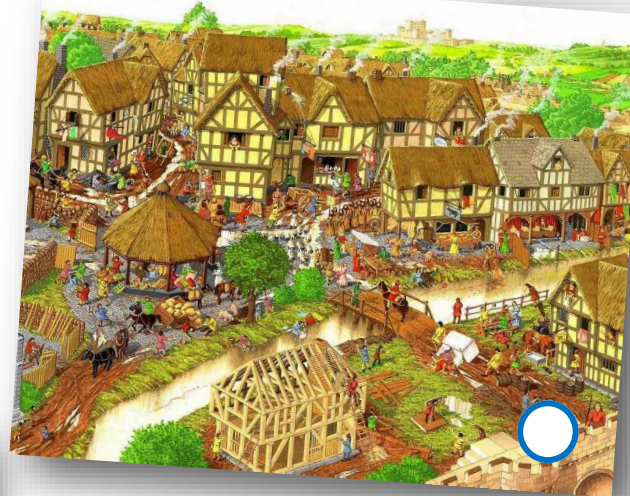
Most people wore the same clothes for months, often sleeping in them too.



Take a candle and burn it close to the tooth. The worms that are eating the tooth will fall out into a cup of water.

Diseases and illnesses were thought to be the result of an imbalance of the four humours. Doctors would try to bring back a balance by removing one of the humors. The four humors are black bile, yellow bile, phlegm and blood.

**FIFA.com**



There was no toilet paper. Poor people used leaves or moss to wipe their bottoms while the rich used lamb's wool. Chamber pots were containers for collecting urine (pee) overnight. You always have to be alert for the shout of 'garde loo,' which is French for 'watch out for the water.' If not quick enough, a person could be being showered with the contents of chamber pots thrown from windows above.

"Because getting water was not easy many people used the same bath before the water was thrown out. In a family the oldest usually bathed first down to the youngest, hence the saying 'don't throw the baby out with the bath water...'"

People had fun singing and dancing. They also enjoyed playing card and board games. Some of these games, like chess and backgammon are still played today.





# What did people think caused the Black Death?

 **Discover** : what Medieval people thought caused the plague **Explore** : the mindset of Medieval people **Skills** : source evaluation.



## What did people at the time think caused the Black Death?

The people living in the Middle Ages had very little idea about the real cause of the Black Death. People were very religious and superstitious. There was very little understanding of the real causes of illnesses and doctors tried some very unusual way to prevent or cure the illness. Below are four things they believed caused the Black Death.

**1 : Jewish People**

**2 : Dirty Conditions  
or Polluted Air.  
(Miasma Theory)**

**3 : A Punishment  
From God**

**4 : Lepers**

“ This plague, it is said, began among the unbelievers who came to Italy, and then crossing the Alps . Then it spread to France, through and Spain, little by little, from town to town, from village to village, from house to house, and finally from person to person. It even crossed over to Germany, though it was not so bad there as with us. However suddenly men died, almost all awaited death joyfully. “

Jean de Venette's chronicle from the plague years  
(1359 )

**A**



**B**



The Flagellants were a very extreme religious Catholic group of the Middle Ages. They showed their religious beliefs by whipping (hitting) themselves in public in a display of penance. By doing this they believed they could gain God's forgiveness for their own and other people's sins. This was most popular during times of crisis. Despite condemnation (criticism) from the Catholic Church, the movement gained strength and reached its greatest popularity during the Black Death.

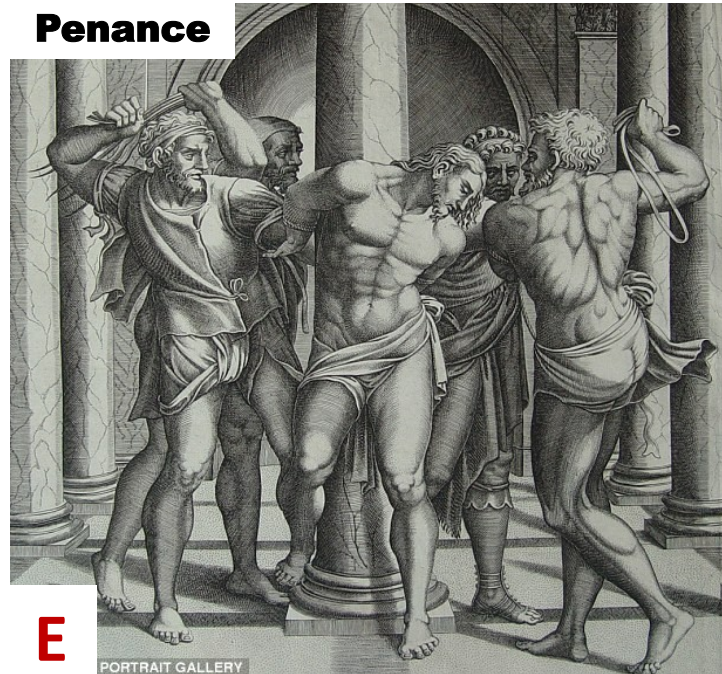
[www.eyewitnesstohistory.com](http://www.eyewitnesstohistory.com) (edited)

C



D

## Penance



E

" At the time of the Black Death many explanations were given as to what caused it. Some explanations were based on religion and the result of \_\_\_1\_\_\_ behaviour. Another explanation was based on astronomy - the movements of the \_\_\_2\_\_\_ and planets and their positions in the sky. Others said the disease was the result of bad \_\_\_3\_\_\_ . "

[Schoolshistory.com](http://Schoolshistory.com)

Edited

F

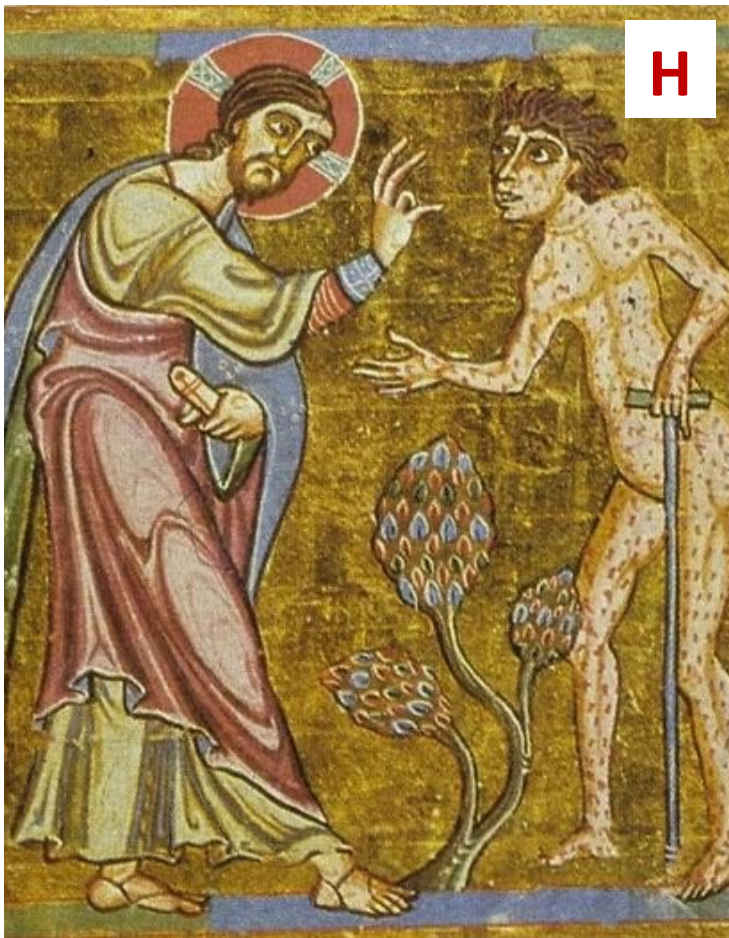
Towns were dirty places to live in. Many people threw toilet waste into the street along with other rubbish. The streets often had open sewers running down the middle of them. These sewers became clogged with rubbish and excrement ( poo ) thrown from the windows. Pigs, dogs and rats often roamed through the streets. Towns such as London sometimes tried to clean up the streets, but not very often. Towns might use pigs to eat what rubbish there was. The water was not clean as a river would have been polluted with toilet waste thrown into it from villages both upstream and downstream. Therefore, as people would have used this as a source of water (they had no other choice) and because people knew little about health and hygiene. Life expectancy could be short. Life for a poor person in a town or city was described as "nasty, brutal and short" .

Sources from [John D Clare.Net](http://JohnDClare.Net) and [Historylearningsite.com](http://Historylearningsite.com)

G







H

The Christian population in Medieval Europe was already used to deep anti-Jewish rhetoric (talk) that they heard this from their priests, and easily decided that the Jews were to blame for the Black Death. They already accused Jews of poisoning wells and of ritual murder. Because of these Christians everywhere in Europe went on a murderous rampage against the Jews, burning them alive wherever they found them. In August 1349, the Jewish communities of Mainz and Cologne were cruelly wiped out. In February of that same year, the citizens of Strasbourg murdered 2,000 innocent Jews. By 1351, 60 major and 150 smaller Jewish communities had been totally destroyed.

J

Decaying bodies were suspected of spreading plague known as the “Black Death,” which killed about one-third of Europe’s population in the 1300s. The bodies of plague victims were buried in mass graves or tossed into the Rhone River, causing an overpowering stench. Peasants believed that disease from dead bodies spread through the air, so they covered their mouths with handkerchiefs dipped in aromatic oil whenever they ventured outside. Herbs were burned in an attempt to filter the air, and magic spells were cast for added protection. [www.classroom.synonym.com/](http://www.classroom.synonym.com/)

K

The Black Plague, which wiped out perhaps a third of the population of Europe, demanded an explanation, and doctors of the time responded as well as it could. The most popular conjectures about the pestilence were variations on the miasmatic theory of disease, an idea that went back at least to the ancient Greeks — that disease was essentially bad air. "Miasma" was the Greek word for pollution. Another theory held that a series of earthquakes in Europe had released corrupt air from the middle of the earth. A third had the plague wafting in on noxious winds from the equator.

Birthstory.net

L



M



N



Some diseases were believed to spread through human contact. For example, leprosy sufferers were required to wear long tunics, gloves and footwear to avoid infecting others, according to an article in "The Social Science Journal." People with leprosy were forbidden to speak unless they were downwind. Lepers were banned from bathing in rivers. Leprosy sufferers entering a public place were expected to announce their presence by ringing a bell because they were considered highly contagious.

Classroomsynonym.com

O

"Bands of hooded men, wearing white robes marked front and back with a r\_\_\_\_\_ cross, are moving to across Europe, trying to stop the Black D\_\_\_\_\_ by whipping themselves . **The Flagellant Brahren**, as they are known, believe that the plague is a punishment for human s\_\_\_\_\_. They move in groups of 50 to 500 from town to town, Singing hymns and sobbing, the men b\_\_\_\_\_ themselves with studded iron spikes. Blood gushes from their many wounds, and the spikes embed themselves in the torn f\_\_\_\_\_. The ritual is performed in public t\_\_\_\_\_ each day." **MiddleAges.net.**

Q



P

Smell was also a sense that could be used against the leper. In a time before soap and disinfectants, the odour of the leper had a powerful effect on the healthy. Even before fear of miasmatic contamination of the Black Death the leper stench of their decomposition was associated with evil and sin. Jews were also said to smell of a reeking odour, the smell of hell and purgatory. Disease was thought to be carried on contaminated air, and sisters of the hospitals were instructed to purify the place of miasmas.

S



An Uncovered Plague Pit

Classroomsynonym.com

R



Sanitation in the Middle Ages, from an old wood cut

T



# What did people think caused the Black Death?

 **Discover** : medieval explanations for the plague

**Explore** : reasons for these

**Skill** : source analysis

 Compare

 Question

 Guess

 Define

 Choose

 Biased?

 List

 Type

 Seeing

A

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Who are the ‘unbelievers’ referred to in the source and what is it they don’t believe in?

?

B


Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Describe what you can see and interpret what may be happening in this image.



C


Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Find out the meanings if the words below.



Flagellant :

Sin :

Penance :

D


Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Describe what you can see and interpret what you think is happening in this image.



E


Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Describe what you can see and interpret what you think is happening in this image.



F


Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Read the source and guess the missing words below.



1:

2:

3:



Compare



Question



Guess



Define



Choose



Biased?



List



Type



Seeing

G

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

List as many thing you can see in the picture also mentioned in the written source


H

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Describe what you can see and interpret what could be happening in this image.


J

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Find 3 sentences that indicate possible bias in this source.


K

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Give two methods used to prevent the plague in this source.


L

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Where did some medieval people believe the 'Black Plague' came from?


M

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Describe what you can see and interpret what could be happening in this image.


N

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Describe what you can see and interpret what could be happening in this image.






Compare



Question



Guess



Define



Choose



Biased?



List



Type



Seeing

P

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

What can be written in source O that is also shown in source P?


Q

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Read the source and guess the missing words below.


R

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

What explanation is given for Jews smelling in this source?


S

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Is this source a primary, secondary or tertiary source — explain your answer.


T

Jews ☐

Miasma ☐

God ☐

Lepers ☐

Is this source a primary, secondary or tertiary source — explain your answer.




# Wat Happened During The Peasants' Revolt ?



**Discover** : what happened during the Peasant's Revolt ? **Explore** : what they wanted and what they got. **Skill** : knowledge and understanding.

**D**

The Black Death killed many peasants and there were not enough left to work in the fields. Many had to work for free on church land, sometimes up to two days in the week. This made them ...

**I**

... angry because they did not have enough time to work their own land. Also, they did not like making the church rich while they were so poor. A priest called **John Ball** ....

**D**

..supported them. In 1380, England was fighting a costly war with France. The king needed money from the peasants to pay for this. The boy king, Richard II introduced a new tax called the Poll ...

**T**

..Tax. The peasants had to pay 5p a year. In May 1381, a tax collector arrived in Fobbing, Essex to ask the people why they had not paid their taxes. He was quickly chased away by the ...

**Y**

..villagers. In June, the king's soldiers came to make them pay. They were also thrown out. The villagers marched to London to demand an end to serfdom and the poll tax. The peasants ..

**L**

.... chose an ex-soldier called **Wat Tyler** as their leader. They got into London as the people inside the city had opened the gates to them. Some foreigners were murdered by the peasants. Wat ...

**E**

.. Tyler asked the peasants not to behave badly but many ignored him looting and burning buildings. On **June 14th**, the young king met the rebels at Mile End. At this meeting, Richard II ...

**R**

...promised to give the peasants all that they asked for and told them they could go home in peace. Some did but others returned to the city and cut off the heads of the Archbishop and the boss ..

**S**

..of the tax collectors. Richard II spent that night hiding in fear. On **June 15th**, he met the rebels again. During the talks. Wat Tyler stabbed the London Mayor who hit back killing Wat. We are not fully sure what happened as the ...

**P**

.. only people who wrote about this were on the side of the king and their version of what happened may be biased. Richard again promised to give the peasants what they ...,

**I**

..wanted. The death of Tyler and the king's promise ended the revolt and the peasants went home. However, Richard did not keep his promises. Priest, John Ball and other leaders were ...

**T**

..hanged. The peasants stayed as serfs but the poll tax was ended. Over the next 100 years many peasants found that they earn more money as the lords needed them to collect the harvest.

Order text by putting the letters in to chronological order ..

**D**

**I**

**D**

**T**

**Y**

**L**

**E**

**R**

**S**

**P**

**I**

**T**



# Wat Happened During The Peasants' Revolt ?



**Discover** : what happened during the Peasant's Revolt ? **Explore** : what they wanted and what they got. **Skill** : knowledge and understanding.

**I** ..wanted. The death of Tyler and the king's promise ended the revolt and the peasants went home. However, Richard did not keep his promises. Priest, John Ball and other leaders were ...

**I** ... angry because they did not have enough time to work their own land. Also, they did not like making the church rich while they were so poor. A priest called **John Ball** ....

**P** .. only people who wrote about this were on the side of the king and their version of what happened may be biased. Richard again promised to give the peasants what they ...,

**S** ..of the tax collectors. Richard II spent that night hiding in fear. On **June 15th**, he met the rebels again. During the talks. Wat Tyler stabbed the London Mayor who hit back killing Wat. We are not fully sure what happened as the ...

**D** The Black Death killed many peasants and there were not enough left to work in the fields. Many had to work for free on church land, sometimes up to two days in the week. This made them ...

**T** ..hanged. The peasants stayed as serfs but the poll tax was ended. Over the next 100 years many peasants found that they earn more money as the lords needed them to collect the harvest.

**E** .. Tyler asked the peasants not to behave badly but many ignored him looting and burning buildings. On **June 14th**, the young king met the rebels at Mile End. At this meeting, Richard II ...

**R** ...promised to give the peasants all that they asked for and told them they could go home in peace. Some did but others returned to the city and cut off the heads of the Archbishop and the boss ..

**D** ..supported them. In 1380, England was fighting a costly war with France. The king needed money from the peasants to pay for this. The boy king, Richard II introduced a new tax called the Poll ...

**L** .... chose an ex-soldier called **Wat Tyler** as their leader. They got into London as the people inside the city had opened the gates to them. Some foreigners were murdered by the peasants. Wat ...

**T** ..Tax. The peasants had to pay 5p a year. In May 1381, a tax collector arrived in Fobbing, Essex to ask the people why they had not paid their taxes. He was quickly chased away by the ...

**Y** ..villagers. In June, the king's soldiers came to make them pay. They were also thrown out. The villagers marched to London to demand an end to serfdom and the poll tax. The peasants ..

Order text by putting the letters in to chronological order ..

D



# Wat Happened During The Peasants' Revolt ?

 **Understand:** the chronology of events during the Peasants Revolt **Skill :** interpretations and chronology.





# The 1381 Peasants' Revolt : review.



**Understand:** the chronology of events during the Peasants' Revolt **Skill :** interpretations and chronology.

## *The Peasants' Revolt, 1381*

What is happening here?





# The 1381 Peasants' Revolt : review.



**Understand:** the chronology of events during the Peasants' Revolt **Skill :** interpretations and chronology.

## Causes



1

## Process



1

## Effects



1

2

2

2

3

3

3



# Plague

## Free Member Samples

**Full Pack Contents :** Key Vocabulary, The Path Of The Plague Map, The Plague Ships, Fully sourced investigation : What Did People Think Caused The Black Death?, What Actually Caused The Black Death?, Cures, Ranking And Evaluating Prevention, How Did People Try To Stop The Black Death? The Symptoms Of The Black Death  
Activity : being the victim, My Black Death Diary, The Peasants' Revolt , Crossword Puzzle.

Comprehensive, Source Analysis and Evaluation.

Review Materials and Timeline.

Writing frames, Assessment. Review PowerPoint Quiz.



Phil@icHistory

***www.icHistory.com***