

# PLAGUE

*Mouthagg*

# 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

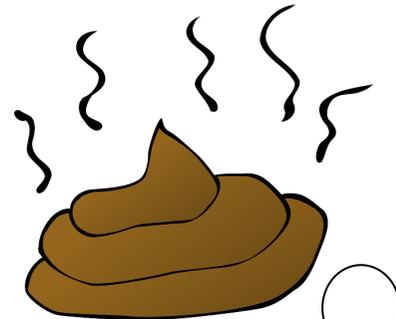
Symptom

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

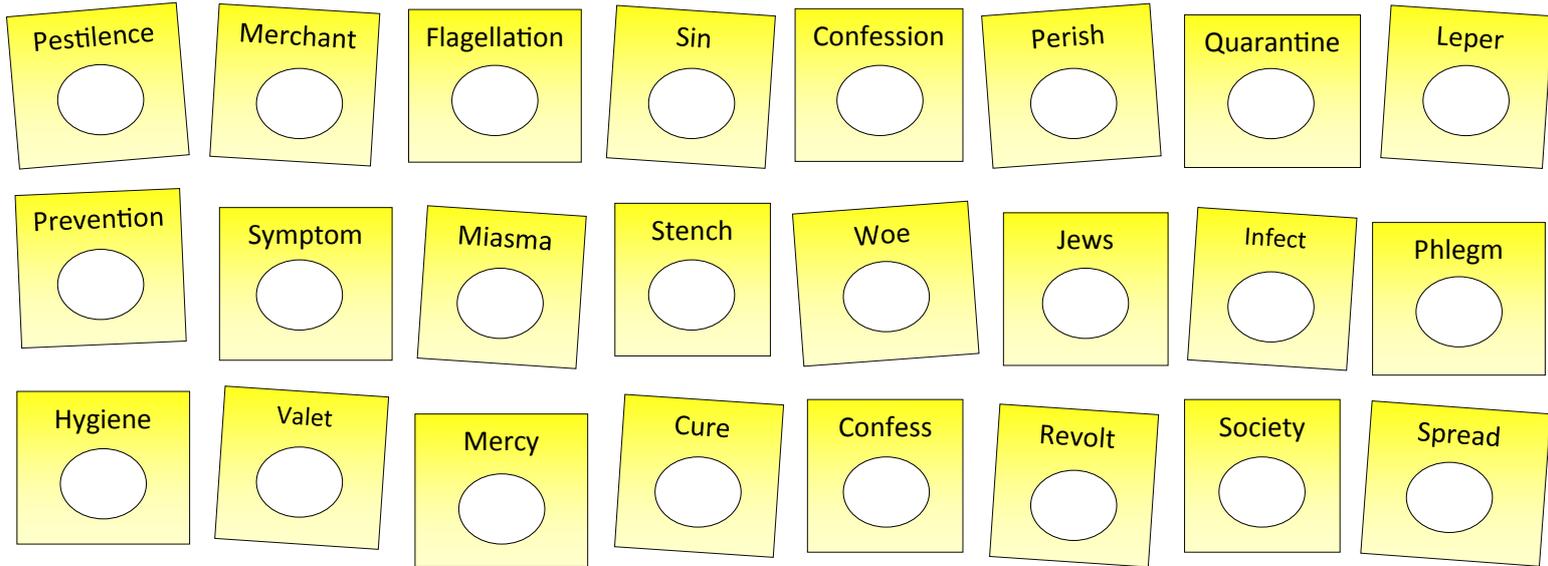
A sign of sickness

To separate or isolate a person or people

Self harm

# The Black Death : unit key words.

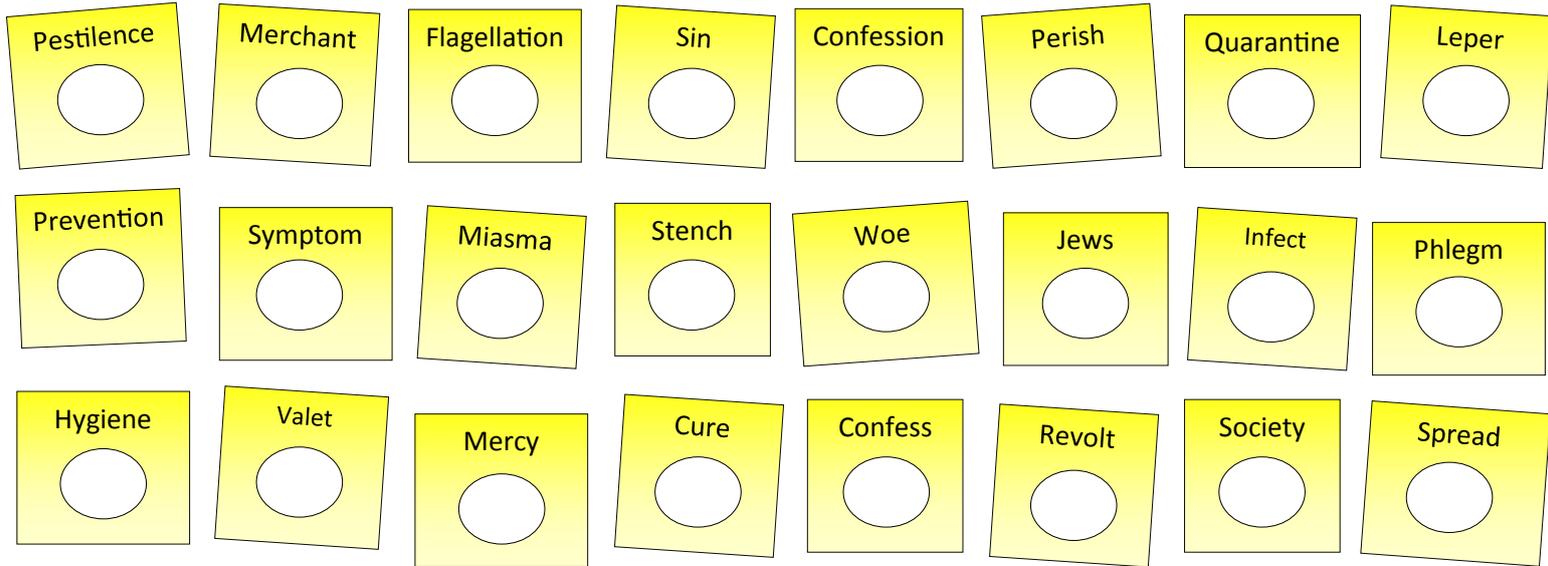
 **Discover** : essential unit vocabulary **Explore**: key word definitions **Skill** : vocabulary development.



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.

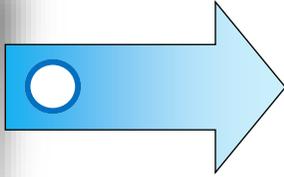


Words	Definitions	Translation	?
	A way of stopping something		A
	When a person tells a priest about the bad things they have done		B
	To fight against		C
	Terrible smell		D
	Snot - green liquid from the nose / throat		E
	A businessmen who sells products / goods		F
	To say you did something wrong or bad		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?

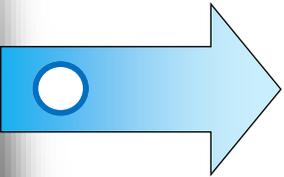
**Discover** : what it may have been like to live in Medieval Europe **Explore** : four parts of Medieval society **Skill**: knowledge and understanding.

**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.



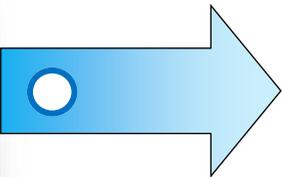
**Hygiene** 

What did 'garde loo' mean?



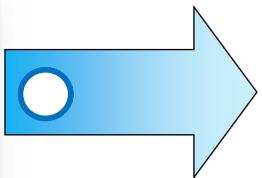
**Religion** 

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



**Medicine** 

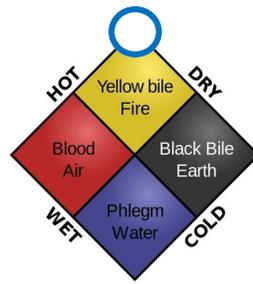
List the four humors



**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**

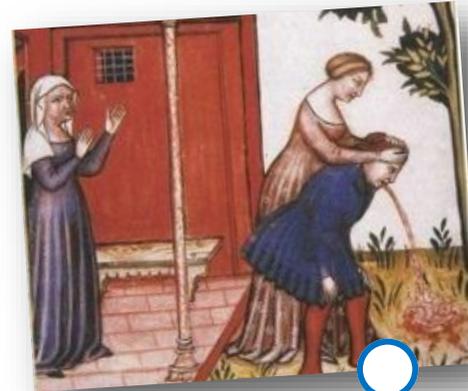


For curing mental illness surgeons used trepanning. This was where a surgeon cut a hole into the skull (head) to let out evil spirits trapped inside the brain. The operation might also include cutting out the part of the brain that had been infected (taken over) by these evil spirits. Incredibly, people 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**

At some point it was realised that pig's bladders bounced well and were easy to kick so these were used in many games. The goal could be a rival village or town or river. There were no real rules with teams tearing through city streets being kicking, punching and generally forcing the ball towards their goal. A trail of battered and bleeding bodies was often left in the wake of the scrum. On one occasion, men drowned as they chased the ball into the sea during a game. In 1365, King Edward III decided to ban football for military reasons because the troops preferred it to fighting or even practising their archery.

**FIFA.com**

Medieval people believed that Heaven and Hell existed. People were taught that the only way they could get to Heaven was if the Roman Catholic Church let them. People would have been told of the horrors awaiting for them in Hell in the weekly church services they went to. People could earn forgiveness by working for the church or paying tithes. This was 10% of what they earned. Often peasants paid in seed, or crops. **Historylearningsite.**

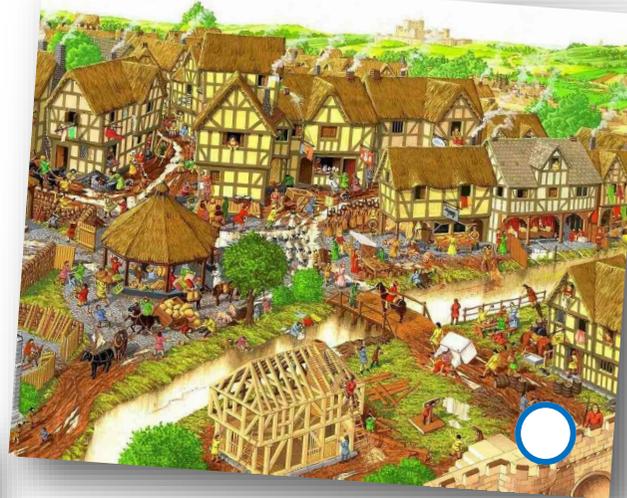


Most people wore the same clothes for months, often sleeping in them too.



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.



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.

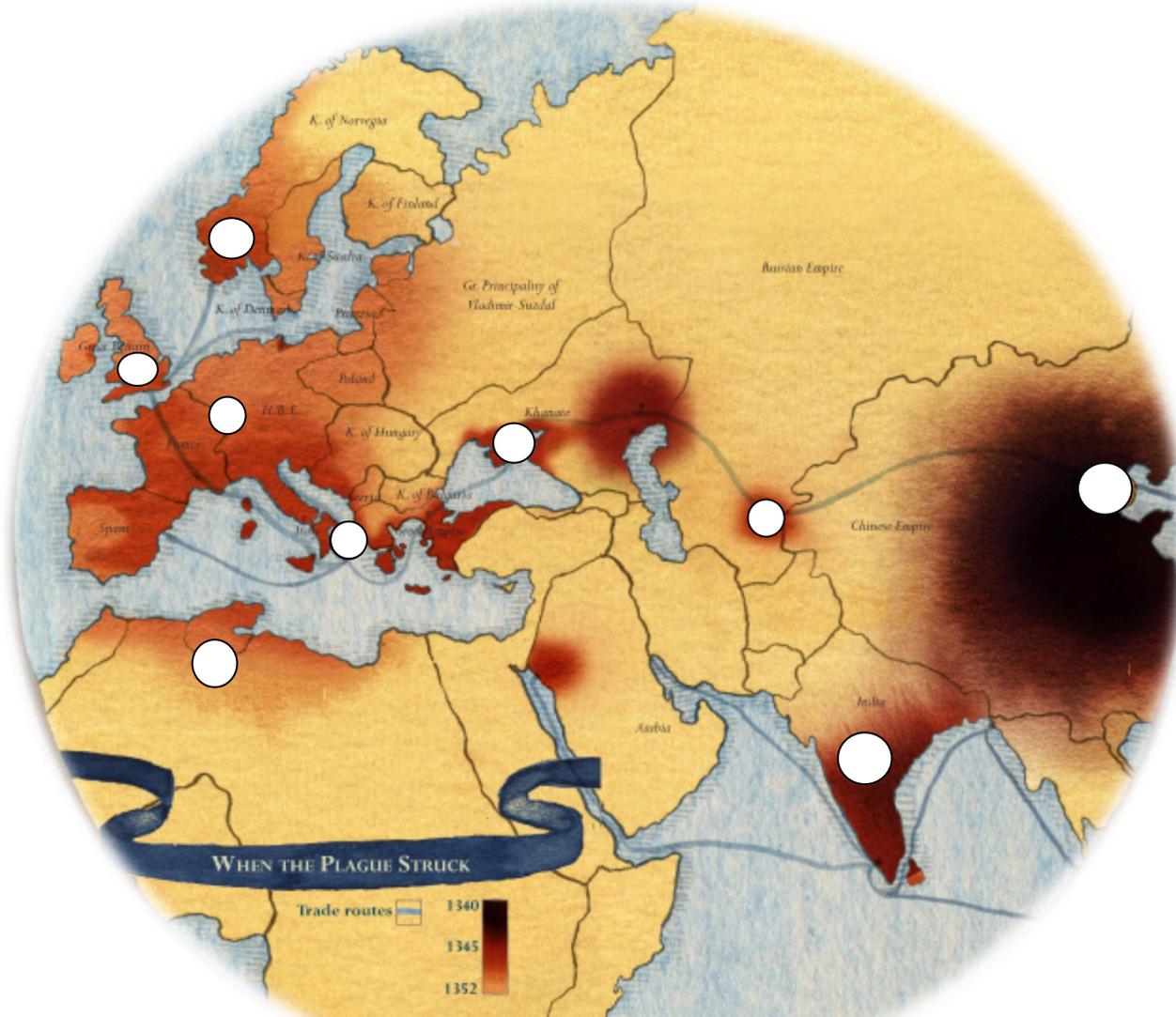


" Because getting water was not easy many people used the same bath before the water was thrown out. In a family the oldest usually bathed first down to the youngest, hence the saying 'don't throw the baby out with the bath water...'"

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.



# The Path of the Plague, 1347-50.



## China / India

Year : date

Where did the plague begin?

Insert relevant image

## The Silk Road

Year : date

What was the Silk Road?



## Middle East

Year : date

Why did many Italian ships leave Kaffa ?

## Sicily, Italy

Year : date

Insert brief summary

Insert relevant image

## North Africa

Year : date

Insert brief summary

Insert relevant image

## Britain

Year : date

Insert brief summary

Insert relevant image

## Mainland Europe

Year : date

Insert brief summary

Insert relevant image



When people discovered that this sudden death came from the ships they ordered them out of the harbor. But the evil remained. Soon men hated each other so much that if a son was attacked by the disease his father would not tend him. If, in spite of all, he dared to approach him, he was bound to die within three days. Nor was this all; all those living in the same house with him, even the cats and other domestic animals, followed him in death. The disease clung to those who ran and accompanied them everywhere. Many of the fleeing fell down by the roadside and dragged themselves into the fields and bushes to die.

Thus the people of Messina fled over the whole island of Sicily and then onto the mainland carrying with them the disease.

**This account is from Michael Platiensis (1357)**

The "Black Death" or the Great Plague, originated in China in 1333 and spread along the great trade routes to Constantinople and then to Europe.

In October of 1347, several Italian merchant ships returned from a trip to the Black Sea, one of the key links in trade with China. When the ships docked in Sicily, many of those on board were already dying of plague

By the following August, 1348, the plague had spread as far north as England, where people called it "The Black Death" because of the black spots it produced on the skin. A terrible killer was loose across Europe, and Medieval medicine had nothing to combat (stop ) it.



Since China was one of the busiest of the world's trading nations, it was only a matter of time before the outbreak of plague in China spread to western Asia and Europe.



The first record of bubonic plague is in Central Asia in c1338. It infected the Black Sea port of Kaffa by 1347. One legend says that the Mongols infected the city of Kaffa by throwing plague victims over the walls with catapults. It is more likely that rats carried infected fleas into the town. Fleeing ships then carried infected rats to Italy, and Marseilles during the year 1347. In 1348, the first outbreaks appeared in England. In July 1349, it spread to Scotland. In 1350, it stalked Scandinavia. In 1351, it arrived in Kiev, Ukraine.

**The Italian owned port of Kaffa in the Black Sea was under Siege by a Mongol army.**

'But then, in 1347, to the Italians' delight, their opponents began to die off at an alarming rate – the Mongol army was overcome by the Plague. They had no choice but to call off his siege, but not until he performed one last act of warfare against Italy. Using the catapults designed to throw boulders and fireballs over the walls instead they launched Plague infested corpses of his dead men into the city. The Italians quickly dumped these bodies back into the sea, but the damage was done. Hoping to escape the quickly spreading disease, four Italian ships, thought to be untainted, departed from Kaffa. They sailed home to Italy.

"ate lunch with their friends and dinner with their ancestors in paradise."



# 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 things 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?

Blank lines for answer.

Q

Jews

Miasma

God

Lepers

Read the source and guess the missing words below.

Blank lines for answer.

R

Jews

Miasma

God

Lepers

What explanation is given for Jews smelling in this source?

Blank lines for answer.

S

Jews

Miasma

God

Lepers

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

Blank lines for answer.

T

Jews

Miasma

God

Lepers

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

Blank lines for answer.



# The Plague Ships Reach Italy, October, 1347 .

 **Task** : match the images and find similar words to those numbered in the source passage .



P \_ \_ \_



S \_ \_ \_



F \_ \_ \_ \_



\_ \_ \_ \_ \_

## **Ships enter the island of Sicily, Italy.**

At the beginning of October, in the year of 1347, twelve Italian ships entered the harbor ( 1 ) of Messina, Sicily. In their bones they carried a disease. The infection spread to everyone who had any contact ( 2 ) with the diseased. This infected the whole body so that the patient violently vomited ( 3 ) blood. This vomiting of blood continued for three days, and then the patient expired ( 4 ) .

Not only all those who had speech with them died, but also those who had touched or used any of their things. When the people discovered ( 5 ) that this sudden death came from the ships they ordered them out of the harbor and town. But the evil remained Soon men hated each other so much that if a son was attacked by the disease his father would not tend ( 6 ) him. If, in spite of all, he dared to approach him, he was bound / s \_ \_ \_ to die within three days. Nor was this all; all those living in the same house with him, even the cats and other domestic ( 7 ) animals, followed him in death.

The disease clung to those who ran and accompanied ( 8 ) them everywhere. Many of the fleeing fell down by the roadside and dragged themselves into the fields and bushes to die. Thus the people of Messina fled over the whole island of Sicily and then onto the mainland carrying with them the disease.

**This account is from Michael Platiensis (1357)**



T \_ \_ \_ \_ \_



D \_ \_ \_

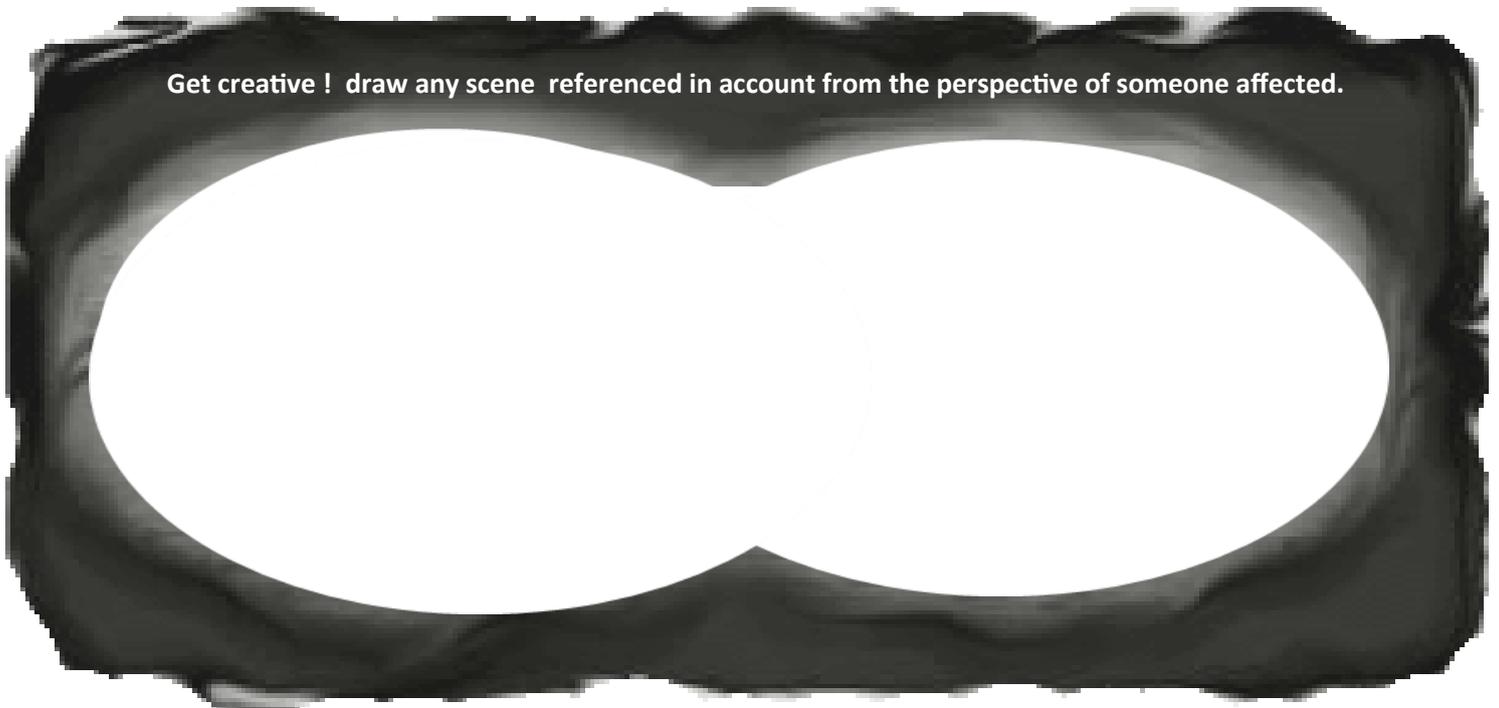


H \_ \_ \_



F \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Get creative ! draw any scene referenced in account from the perspective of someone affected.



# The Plague Ships Reach Italy, October, 1347 .

 **Task** : match the images and find similar words to those numbered in the source passage.

 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

## **Ships enter the island of Sicily, Italy.**

At the beginning of October, in the year of 1347, twelve Italian ships entered the harbor ( 1 ) of Messina, Sicily. In their bones they carried a disease. The infection spread to everyone who had any contact ( 2 ) with the diseased. This infected the whole body so that the patient violently vomited ( 3 ) blood. This vomiting of blood continued for three days, and then the patient expired ( 4 ) .

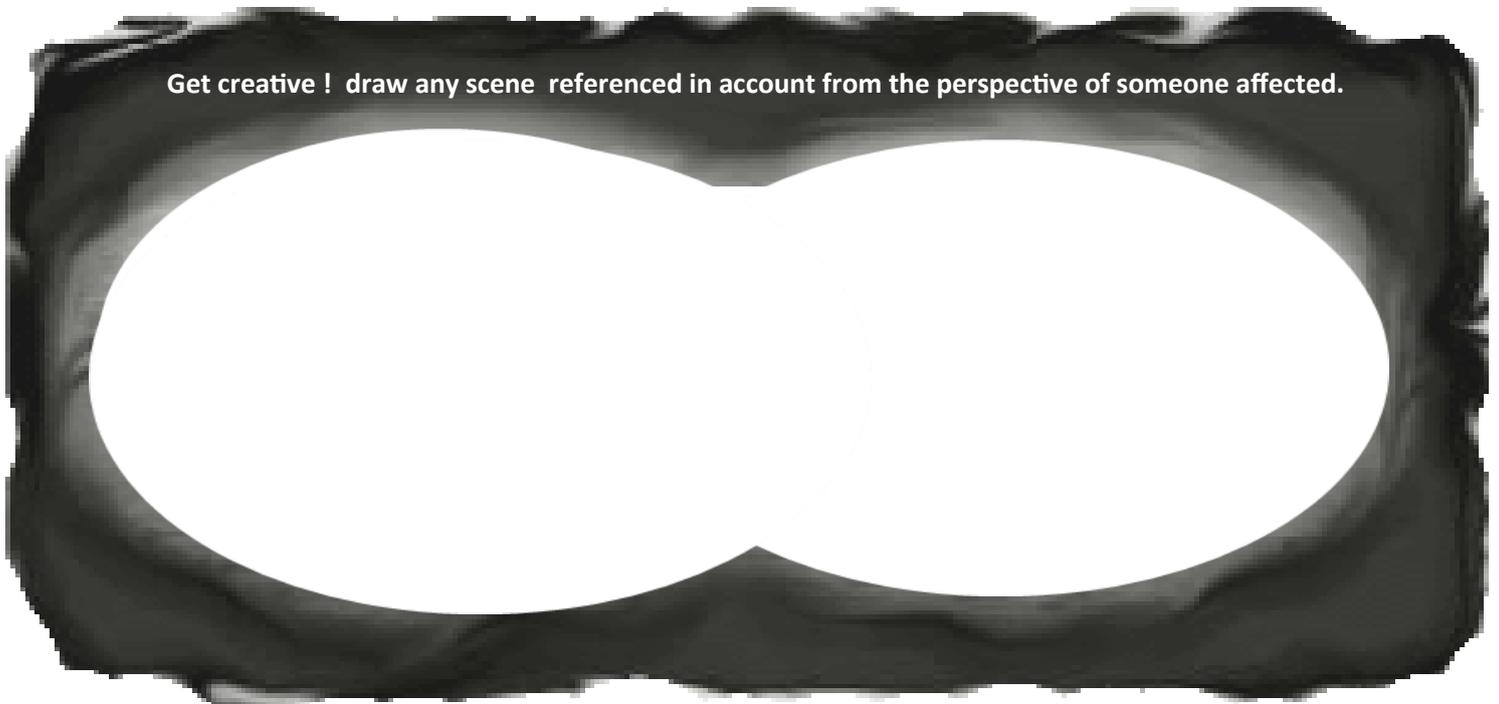
Not only all those who had speech with them died, but also those who had touched or used any of their things. When the people discovered ( 5 ) that this sudden death came from the ships they ordered them out of the harbor and town. But the evil remained Soon men hated each other so much that if a son was attacked by the disease his father would not tend ( 6 ) him. If, in spite of all, he dared to approach him, he was bound / s \_ \_ \_ to die within three days. Nor was this all; all those living in the same house with him, even the cats and other domestic ( 7 ) animals, followed him in death.

The disease clung to those who ran and accompanied ( 8 ) them everywhere. Many of the fleeing fell down by the roadside and dragged themselves into the fields and bushes to die. Thus the people of Messina fled over the whole island of Sicily and then onto the mainland carrying with them the disease.

**This account is from Michael Platiensis (1357)**

 \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_ \_

Get creative ! draw any scene referenced in account from the perspective of someone affected.



# How Did Medieval People Try To Stop The Plague?

Mission : to evaluate the methods people used to stop them catching the plague.

Sit near a blazing fire.

Attack all foreigners

Useful

Agreed Pair / Group Order

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

Most useful

Least useful

Keep windows closed



Hurt yourself

Clean human and animal poo from the streets



Go to Church

Think only happy thoughts

Eat and drink less ...

stop eating meat



Run away

Least useful



# The Effects Of The Black Death.

**Discover** : the symptoms of the Black Death **Explore** : how people reacted to the disease **Skill** : source investigation and evaluation.



'I was travelling home when the coachman began to slow and slow. Then at last we stood still, and he came down hardly able to stand, and told me that he was suddenly stuck very sick, and almost blind, he could not see. So I went into another coach with a sad heart for the poor man should have been struck with the plague. But god have mercy upon us all!' **An account from Britain, 1348.**

' Then the plague entered the seacoasts from Southampton to Bristol, and there almost the whole strength of the town died. At Leicester in the small parish of St. Leonard more than 380 died. There was also a great plague of sheep everywhere and there died in one pasture more than 5,000 sheep, that so rotted that neither beast nor bird would touch them. Sheep and cattle went wandering over fields and through crops, and there was no one to go to gather them. ' **British account , 1349.**

This vomiting of blood continued without stopping for three days, and then the patient died. All those who had speech with them died, but also those who had touched or used any of their things. Soon men hated each other so much that if a son was attacked by the disease his father would not tend him. If he dared to help him, he was bound to die within three days. Nor was this all; all those living in the same house with him, even the cats and other domestic animals, followed him in death. The disease clung to those who ran and accompanied them everywhere. Many of the fleeing fell down by the roadside and dragged themselves into the fields and bushes to die. **This account is from Michael Platiensis , 1357.**



In the groin region, or under the armpit, there appeared a lump, a sudden fever, and when the victim spat, he spat blood with saliva, and none of those who spat blood lived after four days. Such was the terror this caused in a household, as soon as it started, nobody remained: everybody abandoned the house in fear. No doctors were to be found, because they were dying like everybody else; those who could be found wanted large amounts of cash-in-hand before entering. They took the patient's pulse with their heads turned away with aromatic herbs held to their noses **Source Unknown.**

In the year of our lord 1348 in the city of Florence a great pestilence, and such was its fury that in whatever household it took hold, whosoever took care of the sick, all the carers died of the same illness, and almost nobody survived beyond the fourth day. Those symptoms were as follows: in the groin region, or under the armpit, there appeared a lump, and a sudden fever, and when the victim spat, he spat blood mixed with saliva, and none of those who spat blood survived. Sons abandoned fathers, husbands wives, wives husbands, one brother the other, one sister the other. When somebody took ill to his bed, the other occupants in panic told him: 'I'm going for the doctor'; and quietly locked the door from the outside and didn't come back. Many begged their families not to abandon them and when the patient fell asleep, they went away and did not return. At every church, or at most of them, pits were dug. The gravediggers who carried out these functions were so handsomely paid that many became rich and many died.

**The Chronicle of Buonauti Di Stefano, recorded in the 1370's**

**How far does source H support D ?**

Points of support or corroboration

P1:

P2:

Points not supported or corroborated

P1:

P2:

Mostly supports  Does not support

**How reliable is source J ?**

The content (what) is / is not reliable because ...

The provenance (who) is / is not reliable because ...

The purpose (motive) is / is not reliable because ...

Mostly reliable  Mostly unreliable

**Quick Questions**

Describe what you can see in source E

Time taken for a victim to die from the plague?

Which source is the least useful?

**Review**

List three symptoms of the Black Death

1 :

2 :

3 :

List three effects of the Black Death

1 :

2 :

3 :



*'But at last it attacked Gloucester and Oxford and London, and finally the whole of England so violently that scarce one in ten of either sex was left alive. The young and strong were cut down. As the graveyards did not suffice, fields were chosen for the burial of the dead. A countless number of common people and a host of monks and nuns and clerics as well, known to God alone, passed away. It was the young and strong that the plague chiefly attacked...This great pestilence, which began at Bristol on 15th August and in London about 29th September, raged for a whole year in England so terribly that it cleared many country villages entirely of every human being'.*

**Geoffrey le Baker, a cleric, c 1349. A cleric was a person who could read and write and usually worked for the church.**

**Who** created this source: \_\_\_\_\_ their job, role or position: \_\_\_\_\_

**Who** is it for / audience: \_\_\_\_\_

**When** was it created : Year: \_\_\_\_\_ Century: \_\_\_\_\_ BCE  CE  Primary  Secondary  Tertiary

**Where** is the person who created the source from ?

**What** type of source is it: Letter / Speech / Diary / Other : \_\_\_\_\_

**What** is the content of the source. Summarise this in your own words rather than just copy out lines.

The MAIN point of the source is : \_\_\_\_\_

Furthermore it reveals : \_\_\_\_\_

Additionally it illustrates : \_\_\_\_\_

Finally it shows us : \_\_\_\_\_

**Use the 5W indicators below to help decide if the source is reliable or unreliable / biased.**

**Consider 1: Content 2: Provenance 3: Motive 4: Corroboration**

C O N T E N T	Unreliable	What	Reliable	P R O V E N A N C E	Who	When	Where	M O T I V E	Why
	Uses opinions One sided Strong Language Emotional Confused Boastful Exaggerates Subjective Disrespectful	Uses facts Balanced Softer Language Calm Clear Modest Understates Objective Respectful	Could the person know things others do not? Does the person have an important job or role? Is the person trustworthy or of good standing? Could their 'audience' influence what is said or written?		<b>Primary sources</b> from a good eyewitness may be truthful, <u>but</u> they can also be confused or emotional. Primary sources may be recorded a long time after the event so the person may have forgotten some details. <b>Secondary sources</b> may get changed over time. The person was not there, <u>but</u> they can be written with less emotion and using more information not available at the time..	Where a person comes from may influence the reliability of a source. For example, a German in 1942 may be biased towards a Jewish person. Think national or regional bias!	Does the person have motive or a reason to lie? Does the person have a reason to tell the truth? Could it be propaganda and / or persuasion?		

**Unreliable**      1      2      3      4      5      6      7      8      9      10      **Reliable**

1: The source content (what) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

Example : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

2 : The source provenance (origins) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

Example from the source : ' \_\_\_\_\_ ,

3: The source motive (why) may  may not  make the source reliable because : \_\_\_\_\_

4 : Any other ideas why the source may or may not be reliable. Is the source supported / **corroborated**?

# Activity : Acting the victim.



**Break into small groups : each group should choose one member who will be the 'victim'. The task is to turn your classmate into a victim of the Black Death. Include symptoms and dress in appropriate Medieval style clothing. Try to avoid the zombie look, pictured left.**



**Break into small groups : each group should choose one member who will be the 'victim'. The task is to turn your classmate into a victim of the Black Death. Include symptoms and dress in appropriate Medieval style clothing. Try to avoid the zombie look, pictured left.**



**Break into small groups : each group should choose one member who will be the 'victim'. The task is to turn your classmate into a victim of the Black Death. Include symptoms and dress in appropriate Medieval style clothing. Try to avoid the zombie look, pictured left.**

# Plague

## Part 1 of 3

**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***