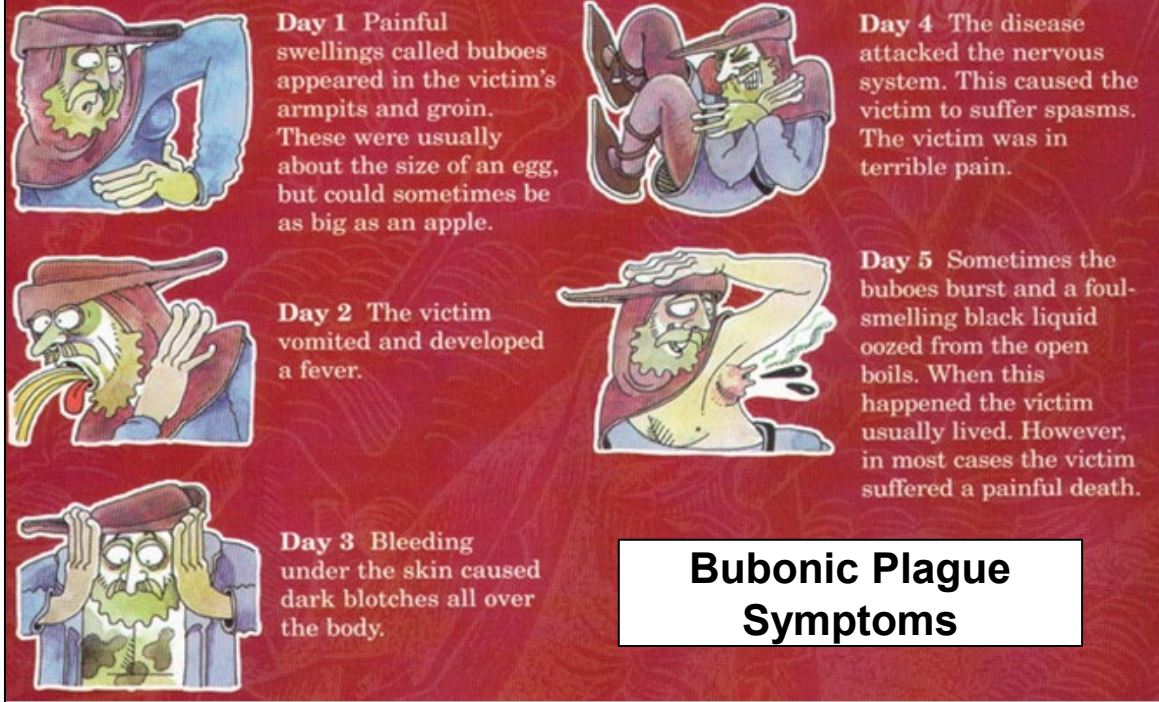




# HISTORY

## Year 7

### Medieval England



**Day 1** Painful swellings called buboes appeared in the victim's armpits and groin. These were usually about the size of an egg, but could sometimes be as big as an apple.

**Day 2** The victim vomited and developed a fever.

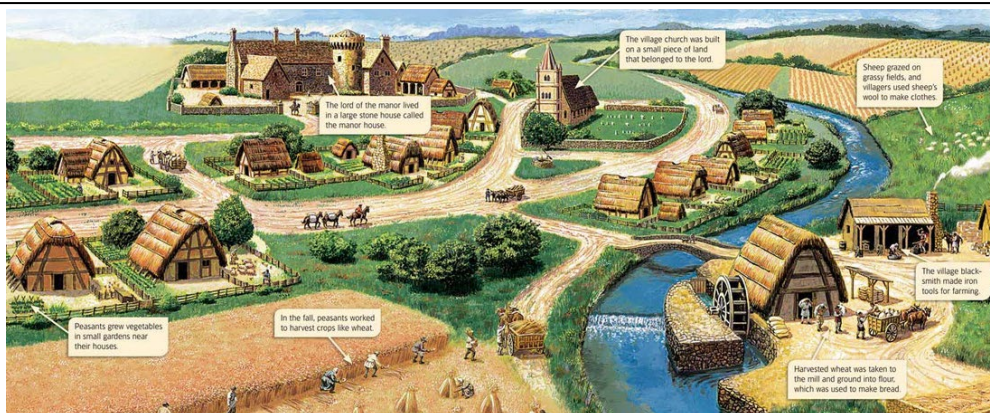
**Day 3** Bleeding under the skin caused dark blotches all over the body.

**Day 4** The disease attacked the nervous system. This caused the victim to suffer spasms. The victim was in terrible pain.

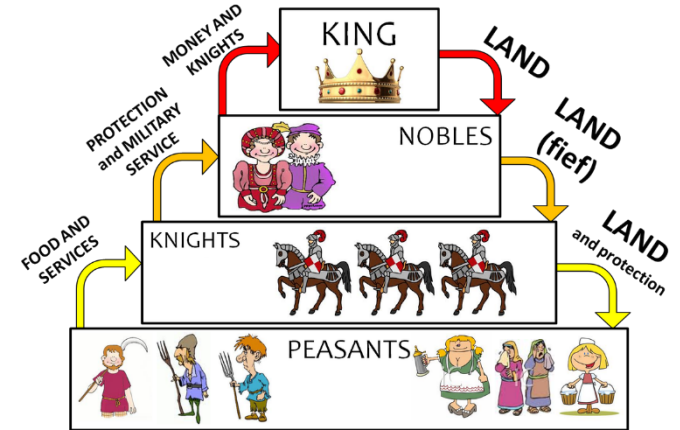
**Day 5** Sometimes the buboes burst and a foul-smelling black liquid oozed from the open boils. When this happened the victim usually lived. However, in most cases the victim suffered a painful death.

### Bubonic Plague Symptoms

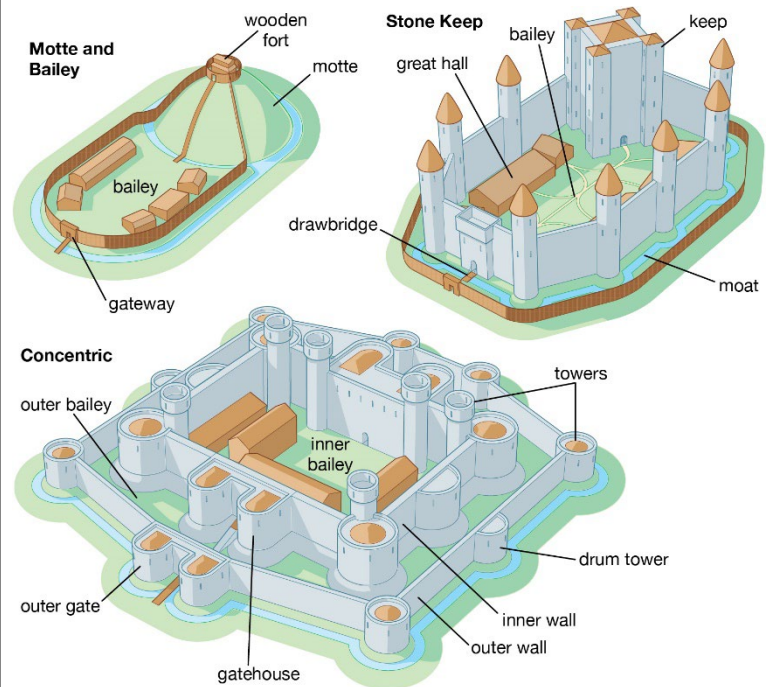
## Medieval Manor Life



## Feudal System



## Development of Castles



<b>Keyword</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Catholicism	The Christian Church which is followed by Catholics.
Hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked according to their importance.
Tithe	A 10% tax which people had to pay to the Church. It could be paid in money, seeds or equipment.
Purgatory	A place which Catholic believe in. This is between Heaven and Hell and is where people 'burn off' their sins before they can enter Heaven.
Doom Painting	A painting in Medieval churches which showed the joys of Heaven and the horrors of Hell.
Archbishop of Canterbury	The Head of the Church in England, appointed by the Pope in Rome.
The Pope	The Head of the Catholic Church on Earth.
Magna Carta	The document that King John was forced to sign by the Barons in 1215 that limited some of his power.
Black Death	The disease that affected England from 1348 onwards. It is estimated that it killed 40% of the population.
Bubonic Plague	The more common Plague that was carried in the bloodstream of rats. Fleas bit the rats and become infected. They then hopped onto humans, bit them and passed on the disease.
Pneumonic Plague	This was more deadly. It was caught by breathing in the germs when an infected person coughed or sneezed. They would cough up blood and their lungs rotted inside them.
Villein	They were Medieval peasants who were 'tied' to the Lord's land. They had to farm their own land and the land of the Lord, and they had to get the Lord's permission to do things like get married or leave the village.
Motte	Mound of earth, where the Keep is positioned.
Bailey	The courtyard.
Portcullis	A heavy, strong barrier that can be lowered to block a castle gateway.
Keep	The strongest part of the castle, where the most important people live.
Barbican	The outer defensive tower of a castle, found above the drawbridge.

Curtain wall	A protective wall surrounding the castle.
Garderobe	Lavatory/toilet.
Murder holes	Holes through which hot oil and tar could be poured.
Siege tower	A large wooden tower used to climb the walls of a castle during an attack.
Trebuchet	A weapon used when attacking a castle. Launches projectiles.
Apothecary	A person who prepared and sold medicines.
Barber-Surgeon	Men who performed surgery and dentistry, as well as cutting hair.
Humours	The four main liquids in the body; illness was thought to be caused by them being out of balance.
Trepanning	Drilling a hole in a patient's head in the belief that this would cure their headache.
Black Death	A killer disease that wiped out millions of people across Europe.
Pneumonic	One of the two types of plague in Black Death; carried in the air.
Bubonic	One of the two types of plague in Black Death; carried by fleas.
Blood-letting	The practice of making someone bleed to help cure an illness.
Purging	Making someone sick or go to the toilet, in the belief that this would cure their illness.
Dysentery	A disease that causes terrible diarrhoea.