XII Health and medicine

❖ **Circle the odd one out and explain the reason why.**

1. a) nurse   b) doctor   c) surgeon   d) fireman

   Because a   _doesn't work in a Hospital_

2. a) disease   b) health   c) illness   d) sickness

   _____

3. a) health   b) fit   c) lazy   d) active

   _____

4. a) chip   b) cough sweets   c) medicine   d) aspirin

   _____

5. a) Hospital   b) surgery   c) health centre   d) disco

   _____

6. a) brain   b) smell   c) tooth   d)mouth

   _____

Health and medicine in Medieval Spain were vital in people's daily lives. Many peasants suffered with illnesses and the medicines available were useless in curing their diseases. This was because people had little idea about the human body.

1.   Santiago de Compostela. Cathedral.

Interesting facts about medicine in the Middle Ages

- Some people blamed bad luck when they got ill and so they tried to get rid of the illness by praying.
- Other people blamed bad smells and tried to make a cure to make the body smell go away.
- Some people used **bleeding**, sweating and vomiting to try to cure their illness.
- If you had **toothache** the cure was to burn a candle close to your tooth as people believed that the worms which were eating the teeth would fall out into a cup of water which they held by the mouth.
- For evil spirits in the head surgeons used **trepanning**. A surgeon made a hole in the skull to release bad spirits in the brain. They sometimes even cut a bit of the brain out!

- Pilgrimage was another cure as people believed that if they showed that they loved God they would be cured. **Santiago de Compostela** was an important place of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages.

1. Read the text and answer the following questions.

a) What happens when you are very hot? (sweat) _____

b) What happens when you cut your finger?(bleed) _____

c) What is trepanning? _____

d) Who did it? _____

e) Why did people go to Santiago de Compostela? _____

f) How did religious people try to cure an illness? _____

2. Fill in the table with the cause of illness and how people thought that you could cure it.

CAUSE/PROBLEM	CURE	MEANING
Any illness	*Bleeding, sweating and vomiting*	

3. Medieval Islamic Medicine. Use the word bank and fill in the gaps.

During the Islamic Empire science and _____(1) improved a great deal. _____ (2) collected all the information from Hippocrates and Galen works. They also found new _____(3) for some diseases. For example, they were able to treat eye problems like cataracts.

A very famous doctor was Avicenna who lived in the 10th century. He was a very clever child and when he was a teenager he studied medicine. He became a doctor and he loved parties and other entertainment. He wrote lots of _____(4), the most famous of them is "Canons of Medicine". In this encyclopaedic book, he describes _____(5), their causes and symptoms and also how to treat them. He bases his work on Hippocrates and Galen, but he added his new ideas about medicine too. He claimed _____(6) was catching (contagious), when most doctors claimed it was not. Avicenna was right!

Averroes (12th century), from Islamic Spain, wrote a _____(7) encyclopaedia. Maimonides, who was _____(8), was another well-known doctor and wrote a book about medicine which became very famous. He talked about _____(9)– if people live healthily they don't get _____(10).

diseases	**medical**	**doctors**	**Jewish**	**sick**
	tuberculosis	**prevention** **medicine**	**books**	**cures**