History Home Learning Booklet
Year 8
How to be a successful English Civil War Barber Surgeon...

Name: 

Tutor Group: 

Teacher: 

Given out: Monday 8 February Hand in: Monday 22 February

Parent/Carer Comment

Staff Comment

Target
Introduction – please read me!
Welcome to your Home Learning Booklet for History. This booklet is focused on The English Civil War which you will be studying soon in class. This homework is about the injuries, illness and death which faced people involved in the English Civil War.
There are 8 main tasks for you to try your best to complete. We do expect you to finish the booklet but also to finish it well and to try your hardest. You can use the after school help sessions on Tues, Weds & Thurs 3-4pm, ask teachers, or even work together as a family if you find it difficult to do everything well on your own.
Remember the booklet should take you 5 hours to complete.
Work hard and enjoy your learning.
Yours
The History Department

Task 1 (Bronze) – Spot the difference! (10 - 15 minutes)

Picture A -
A barber surgeon operating on a patient in the late 1500s.

Picture B -
A surgeon operating on a patient in the 21st century.
Answer these questions based on Pictures A and B...

1. What is the barber surgeon trying to do in picture A? (Bronze)
2. How is the patient in picture A dealing with the pain? (Bronze)
3. Is there anything unhygienic about picture A? (Bronze)
4. How is the barber surgeon controlling the patient’s bleeding in picture A? (Bronze)
5. What is different about the operation happening in picture B compared to A? (Silver)
### TASK 2-Match the words to the correct meanings. (Bronze, 15min)

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. 1600s</td>
<td>a) A method doctors used in the 1600s to treat illness.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Barber Surgeon</td>
<td>b) Could be used as an ANTISEPTIC and ANAESTHETIC.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Bleeding</td>
<td>c) Barber surgeons used them to bleed patients.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Monsieur Ambroise Pare</td>
<td>d) The 17th century.</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Wine</td>
<td>e) A doctor who could operate on people, treat illnesses and cut your hair/beard! Not always successfully.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Leeches</td>
<td>g) A French barber surgeon who all barber surgeons respected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>8. The Four Humours</td>
<td>h) Doctors use it to control pain of the patient.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9. Trepanning</td>
<td>i) A person who used/uses herbs and minerals to try and cure illness.</td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Apothecary</td>
<td>j) A powder used as a magical cure for illness – it didn’t work btw!</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. Praying</td>
<td>k) An idea about the causes of illness which said that the body was made up of 4 things which needed to be balanced.</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Essence of human skull</td>
<td>m) A way people tried to ease or express their pain during operations in the 17th century.</td>
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<tr>
<td>14. Mandrake</td>
<td>n) Rich or strong herbs used to make you sick to keep your humours balanced.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Purgatives</td>
<td>o) An operation to remove part of your skull to ease pressure caused by an injury.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Write the letter which matches the number here...**

1.  
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Task 3 - The Wound Man! (30 - 45 minutes)
To be a good barber surgeon did not really involve a lot of science, intellect or skill, but did need a lot of arrogance! This arrogance was to get more money from paying customers & it sometimes reassured patients that they were going to be okay (even if that was not true).
Below is a picture of “The wound man”. It was basically drawn as a kind of advert in the 17th century to show how brilliant barber surgeons were - even if they weren’t really!

Use the picture to try and list 10 or more things barber surgeons claimed they could treat... (Bronze)
- e.g. stab wounds from a knife

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Some questions about the wound man...

1. Do you think barber surgeons could really treat all of the wounds in the picture? (Bronze)
2. What kinds of wounds or injuries are they? What does that tell us about the 17th century? (Silver)
3. Why do you think barber surgeons were important in the 17th century? (Gold)
Task 4 - What did Barber Surgeons do? (20 mins)

The pictures you are looking at on this page are of a man called Rory McCreadie who is a re-enactor. He tries to recreate what barber surgeons did. You can sometimes see him and others like him at English Heritage sites. Their aim is to educate us about medicine in the 17th century.

What do you think the barber surgeon would use this plate for? (Bronze)
Why would he be a barber as well as a surgeon? (Silver)

What do you think these "tools" were used for by the barber surgeon? (Bronze)

Why do you think barber surgeons had so many herbs and potions? (Silver)
Task 5 – True or False (10 minutes) – have a bit of a guess to these – just for a bit of gory fun?!? (Bronze)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement….</th>
<th>Is it true or false?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. There were very few anaesthetics in the 1600s - they could use wine but usually they just held patients down.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Barber surgeons were quite expensive to go to.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. If you could not afford to go to a barber surgeon you might go to a butcher to have an operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Barber surgeons often used magic potions to try and cure people because they did not really know what caused most illnesses.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Barber surgeons knew everything about illness and disease.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6. Well over 70% of people who had amputations in the 1600s survived.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Only about 40% of people who had amputations in the 1600s survived.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Red and white poles we sometimes see outside a hairdresser's salon were also used by barber surgeons.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Barber surgeons were always clean and knew about antiseptics.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Barber surgeons could cut hair and beards - especially if there weren’t any wars on at the time!</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Task 6 – Looking at the best kind of operation a barber surgeon could do (25-30 minutes).

Ambroise Pare (1510-1590) was a great barber surgeon in the 1500s. A lot of barber surgeons used his work and experiences to learn about how to operate on people; especially people with war wounds. Mr Pare was very keen for barber surgeons to treat patients and their wounds carefully, and not just to believe what ancient doctors' books said about how to treat patients. Ambrose Pare was therefore an important person in medicine at the time of the English Civil War, even though he had been dead for over 50 years.
Look carefully at the description of an amputation written by Paré in 1575. Then draw 2 or 3 pictures to show different parts or stages of the operation.

Where the amputation is to be made
Let us suppose that the foot is mortified, even to the ankle. You must carefully mark in what place you must cut it off. You shall cut off as little that is sound as you possibly can.

How the amputation must be performed
The first care must be of the patient’s strength. Let him be nourished with meats, yolks of eggs, and bread toasted and dipped in wine. Then let him be placed as is fit, and draw the muscles upwards toward the sound parts, and let them be tied with a ligature a little above the place which is to be cut. This ligature has three uses. First to hold the muscles and skin drawn up so that later they may cover the ends of the cut bones. Second to slow the flow of blood by pressing and shutting up the veins and arteries. Third it must dull the sense of the part. When you have made your ligature cut the flesh even to the bone with a sharp and well-cutting knife or with a crooked knife.

If you leave anything but bone to be cut by the saw you will put the patient to excessive pain. When you come to the bared bone cut it with a little saw, some foot and three inches long. Then you must smooth the front of the bone that the saw has made rough.

How to stop the bleeding
Let it bleed a little then let the veins and arteries be tied up as speedily as you can so that the course of the flowing blood may be stopped. This may be done by taking hold of the vessels with your Crow’s Beak, which looks like this.

The ends of the vessels lying hidden in the flesh, must be drawn out with this instrument. When you have so drawn them forth bind them with double thread.

Formerly I used to stop the bleeding in another way, of which I am ashamed, but what should I do? I had observed my masters whose method I intended to follow, who used hot irons. This kind of treatment could not but bring great and tormenting pain to the patient. And truly of those that were burnt, the third part scarce recovered. I entreat all surgeons to leave this old and too cruel way of healing, and embrace this new.

From Of Amputations, which appeared in Paré’s Works, 1575
Draw your 2 or 3 pictures to show different parts or stages of the operation here. (For Gold please label and explain your picture in detail)
Task 7 - English Civil War Injuries. (30-45 minutes)
The English civil wars were fought between 1642 and 1651. Throughout the wars people suffered the most terrible injuries, and the "best" person to go to for treatments and operations was the barber surgeon. Unfortunately he wasn't particularly good at operations and probably about 40% of patients actually survived operations which would be quite simple today.

Part A - Match the description to the weapon - Draw arrows to show which weapon might have caused which injury (Bronze)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Weapon</th>
<th>Description of injury…</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Musket</td>
<td>1. Severe long cuts to the arm - sliced through the flesh - bleeding profusely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannon - ball &amp; shot</td>
<td>2. Hole in the leg smaller at the front but larger inside. Bleeding and bruising over a large area. The hole is deep and the lead ball is still inside the victim, who is slowly bleeding to death.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistol</td>
<td>3. Massive hole in the leg and hole in the skull - bleeding badly - ripped off most of the flesh around the bone - large lead ball still inside victim near leg bone but no lead ball in head.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sword</td>
<td>4. Patient has no left arm and has massive cuts and burns around the tear. Bleeding profusely - not likely to survive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitchfork</td>
<td>5. Several large holes in the chest and side of body. Quite deep but bleeding has stopped. The holes are surrounded by large painful looking black swellings/bruises.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Axe</td>
<td>6. Cavalry officer has a large gash on his neck and chest - both deep - critical - get the priest quickly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pike</td>
<td>7. Patient already dead when brought to the barber surgeon - lost left leg and left arm - both with rough hacking marks on edges - blood everywhere - get the gravedigger.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Part B - How might a Barber Surgeon treat the different injuries?

Use the homework booklet to give you clues - and have some “fun” guessing what they might have done. (30-40 minutes) (Silver)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description of injury...</th>
<th>How might a barber surgeon treat them?</th>
<th>Are they likely to survive or die?</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
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<td>1. Severe long cuts to the arm - sliced through the flesh - bleeding profusely.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Patient has no left arm and has massive cuts and burns around the tear. Bleeding profusely - not likely to survive.</td>
<td>The tear in the flesh needs tidying up. I will cut off any tatty bits of flesh with a sharp knife and then use a cautery iron (hot piece of metal) to seal up the wound. The patient might survive the operation but will probably die of an infection later.</td>
<td>Not likely to survive.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Several large holes in the chest and side of body. Quite deep but bleeding has stopped. The holes are surrounded by large painful looking black swellings/bruises.</td>
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<tr>
<td>7. Patient already dead when brought to the barber surgeon - lost left leg and left arm - both with rough hacking marks on edges - blood everywhere - get the gravedigger.</td>
<td>Unfortunately this patient cannot be saved - they are obviously DEAD!</td>
<td>Yes. They are already dead!</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Task 8 – Making a 17th century medicine. (30-40 mins)

During the English civil wars most people who died did not die of injuries from battles. The biggest killer during the wars was disease. Unfortunately people did NOT know what really caused disease and therefore did not know how to cure it. This meant there were many different practical, religious and superstitious ideas and cures. Barber surgeons thought they could cure lots of illnesses and disease, but unfortunately they could not – most of their medicines were made up!

Your job is to make up a medicine or potion for the following symptoms...

- The patient is cold.
- The patient is sweating.
- The patient has been vomiting.
- Severe headaches.
- Can hardly move.
- Sleepless nights.

Clues to help you - Barber surgeons might use herbs, plants and even crushed bones or stones. They also liked strong substances like alcohol, vinegar and even opium.

Here is a description of the treatments used by barber surgeons in 1685 on King Charles II (if you don’t know what some of the words mean then look them up or come and ask).

“2nd Feb 1685 – Two of the King’s physicians opened a vein in his right arm and drew off about 16 ounces of blood. Within a few moments to free his stomach of all impurities they administered an emetic (make him vomit). Soon after they gave him laxative pills so as to drain away the humours...

...3rd Feb – drew off 10 ounces of blood from the jugular...

...essence of human skull taken...

...6th Feb – every other hour Bezoar Stone. The King died soon after noon, towards the 54th year of his age.”

Account of the death of Charles II by Sir Charles Scarborough 1685.
My medicine for the 17th century patient (label the ingredients you will use & draw them in if you want). (Bronze)
Extension Task – (Gold).
Design a poster to advertise your own barber surgery. It should have a red and white pole, tell people what you can treat, tell them how clever you are etc. Make sure you advertise the things you can do - and even brag about things that you claim to be able to do!

Remember even though you couldn’t do much successfully, you would still boast about things you thought you could do to get more paying customers!
Self Evaluation of my Homework

I am a R____________________ learner.

I know this because:

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________

I believe that my effort and attitude to learning for this booklet is a:

1 2 3 4

I know this because:

__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________________________
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