

## Public Health Pupil Worksheets

### Housing

#### 1. Look at Source 1A

Source A1 is useful as evidence of poor housing conditions in Scotland in the 1860s because it is a \_\_\_\_\_ source, taken at the time of poor housing in Scotland. The source is a \_\_\_\_\_ which shows the conditions people were actually living in. The source shows us that the close was very \_\_\_\_\_ and that there was a lack of \_\_\_\_\_. The source also shows an open \_\_\_\_\_ running through the close.

#### **Word box**

Narrow    Primary    Sewer    Photograph    Sunlight

#### 2. Read Source 1B

1. \_\_\_\_\_ families lived in the 55 tenements described by Mr Mitchell.
2. \_\_\_\_\_ people lived in the tenements.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ privies were provided for the residents of the tenements.
4. For every one hundred and fifty people \_\_\_\_\_.
5. According to Mr Mitchell, the privies were \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

#### 3. Look at Source 1C    Try to complete the table.

Location	Children	Adults
Bed Chair		
Crib		
Kitchen bed		
First bed		
Second bed		
One bed		
<b>TOTAL</b>		

#### 4. Read paragraphs 317 to 321 of Source 1D

1. Professor McKendrick thought that the houses were in a state of “wretchedness and discomfort” because there was scarcely any \_\_\_\_\_ . There was often a bed without \_\_\_\_\_ . People were living in deepest \_\_\_\_\_ and often had no \_\_\_\_\_ or useful \_\_\_\_\_ .

Word box

Poverty    Furniture    Bedding    Utensils    Kitchen

2. The professor was pleased to get into the fresh air because

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 5. Read Source 1E

1. There was a \_\_\_\_\_ in front of the entrance to the paupers’ house.

2. The inspectors discovered a smell of a \_\_\_\_\_ as they went into the house. They found it difficult to see anything because it was so d \_\_\_\_\_. They also had a feeling that they were sinking into m \_\_\_\_\_.

3. The cows occupied \_\_\_\_\_ of the available space within the house.

4. The inside of the paupers’ house was \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

#### 6. Look at source 1F

Source A6 agrees with source A5 because in the photograph we can see a 6 foot pile of \_\_\_\_\_ blocking the entrance to the house and in Source A5 we are told \_\_\_\_\_

Source A6 also shows us that there are no windows in the house, so it would be \_\_\_\_\_ inside. This agrees with Source A5 because it tells us that \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

## Disease

### 1. Look Source 2A

1. The Board of health were confident that cholera could be avoided if people: (List three reasons).

\*

\*

\*

2. The Board of Health thought the most likely reason for an outbreak of cholera was i--o----t--n.

3. Place the statements in the correct order by numbering them 1-5 :

- The butchers were carried home senseless. \_\_\_\_\_
- The butchers got drunk. \_\_\_\_\_
- The butchers lived in Warsaw in Poland. \_\_\_\_\_
- A few hours later, the butchers became ill with cholera. \_\_\_\_\_
- The butchers went to a tavern. \_\_\_\_\_

4. According to the poster, people in Russia became infected with cholera after they drunk a--o--- at f-s--v---. In Germany, people who became ill with cholera had been exposed to the cold and had e-t-n and d-un- too much.

5. Choose the correct ending:

People could protect their houses from cholera by fumigating and ...

- washing their walls with ordinary water
- painting their walls with white paint
- white-washing their walls with lime water.

## 2. Read Source 2B

1. Choose the correct answers by placing a tick next to them (✓).

The diseases which were a problem in Melrose district in 1894 were:

\*Scarlet Fever    \*Cholera    \*Measles    \*Diphtheria    \*Erysipelas

2. According to the source, waste water connected to the d---- and a lack of v----l----on connected poor housing to disease.

## Sewage and Pollution

### 1. Look at Source 3A

Source C1 is useful for investigating the causes of poor health in Scotland in the late nineteenth century because it is a \_\_\_\_\_source, taken around 18\_\_\_\_ , at the time of polluted cities. The photograph shows \_\_\_\_\_ .

However, the source is limited because it does not show \_\_\_\_\_

### 2. Look at Source 3B

The cartoon shows s\_\_\_\_\_ pouring from lots of factory c\_\_\_\_\_. It is difficult to make out the city. The caption tells us that this is a c\_\_\_\_\_ d\_\_\_\_\_ at St Rollox.

### 3. Read Source 3C

1. Agnes McFarlane was concerned about the smoke from the local chemical works because: (Find two reasons)

\*

\*

2. Place a tick next to the correct answers:

Agnes McFarlane claimed the smoke gave her:

\* a cough      \* a headache      \* sleepless nights      \*sore breasts

3. The smoke made everything in the garden   b\_\_\_\_\_  . Clothes and vegetables had to be   w\_\_\_\_\_  . When vegetables were boiled they gave off a black   s\_\_\_\_\_  .

## **Improvements**

### **1. Read Source 4A**

The Lindsay Act led to improvements in the health of people in Scottish towns because it allowed towns to: (Find 4 things)

- \*
- \*
- \*
- \*

### **2. Read Source 4B**

1. Henry Littlejohn suggested that the Local Authority should try the following to clear Ferryden of the typhoid outbreak:

- Remove r-f---
- Clear a--p---
- Keep ashpits c---n.
- Use Chloride of L--- to cleanse the b--c-.
- Clear the large deposits of decaying m-ss-- sh----

2. Source D2 is useful for investigating the health of people in nineteenth century Scotland because \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_