

SPOT THE ARTEFACT...

Have a look around you and use your microscope to spot these objects



Amputation Kit



Weighing Scales



Nurses Uniform



Chemists uniform

WELL DONE, YOU HAVE COMPLETED THE WORKBOOK!

YOU ARE NOW A HISTORIAN OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN THE CYNON VALLEY!



FAMILY ACTIVITY
SUITABLE FOR
AGES 5+



THE HISTORIAN'S WORKBOOK



DISCOVER THE HISTORY OF HEALTH AND MEDICINE IN THE CYNON VALLEY



AMGUEDDFA CWM CYNON
CYNON VALLEY MUSEUM



LOOK AT THE HEALTH DISPLAY CASES AND ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

When you have finished, return your explorer pack to the Museum desk and **collect your sticker!**



CHOLERA AT MERTHYR-TYDFIL.
RETURN OF CASES,
Saturday, September 22, 1849.

	ATTACKED	DEAD
MERTHYR.		
Total from announcement (Mar 25th), up to last Report, corrected by Digitations	1779	745
Return up to 10 a. m., Yesterday	1	1
New Cases, up to 10 a. m., To-day		
PENYDARKE.		
Total from announcement (June 25th), up to 10 a. m., Yesterday	272	170
New Cases, up to 10 a. m., To-day	0	0
DOWLAIS.		
Total from announcement (June 16th), up to 10 a. m., Yesterday	1196	499
New Cases, up to 10 a. m., To-day	0	1
ABERDARE.		
Total from announcement (June 25th), up to 10 a. m., Yesterday	364	104
New Cases, up to 10 a. m., To-day	0	0
TOTAL	3612	1520

FRANK JAMES,
Printed by the Undertaker.

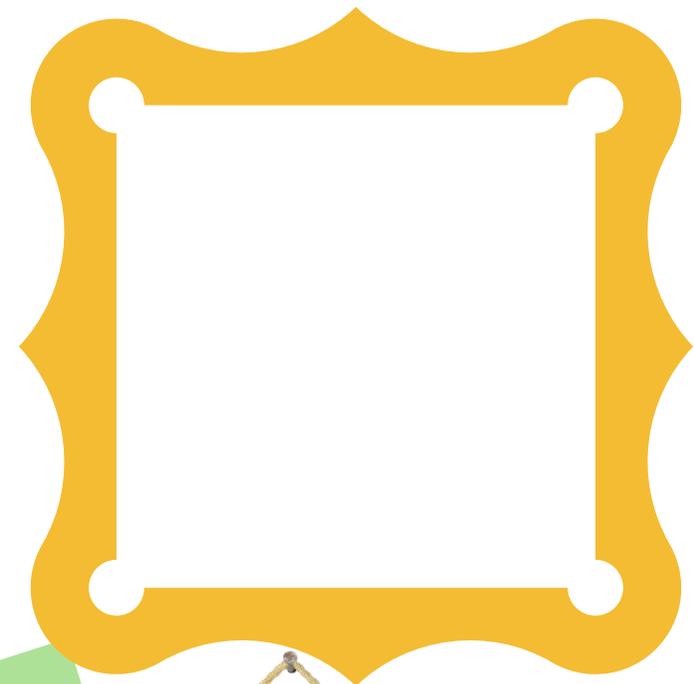
1. In 1849 in the Cynon Valley and surrounding areas, there was a horrible disease called Cholera. This was caused by people drinking dirty water and not having toilets to use. **Using the poster, name four places where people had Cholera.**



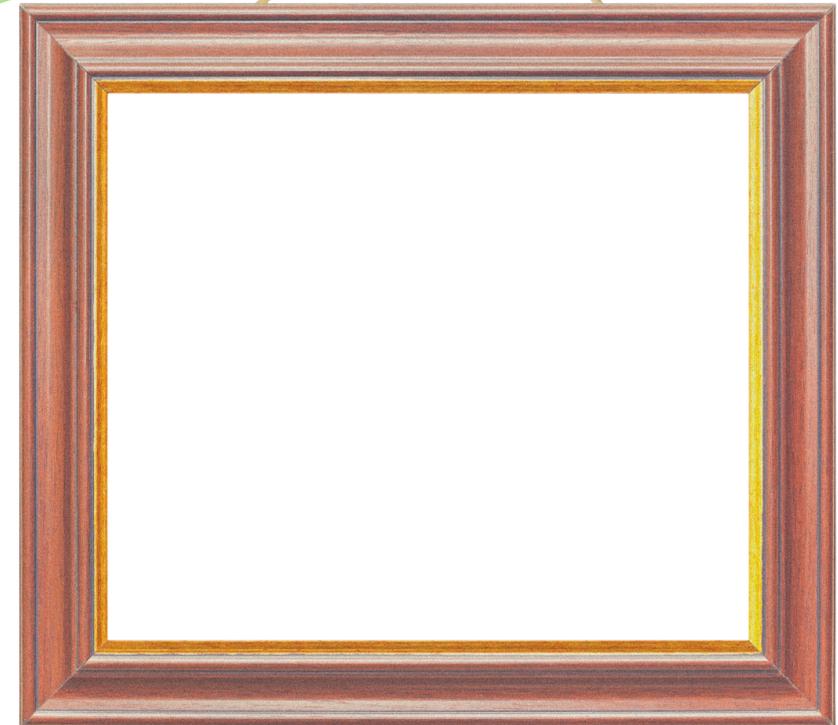
2. Clean toilets were important to stop diseases, such as Cholera. The government helped with this by introducing taps and toilets. **What colour is the toilet on display? What pattern can you see?**



THE SMALLEST OBJECT:

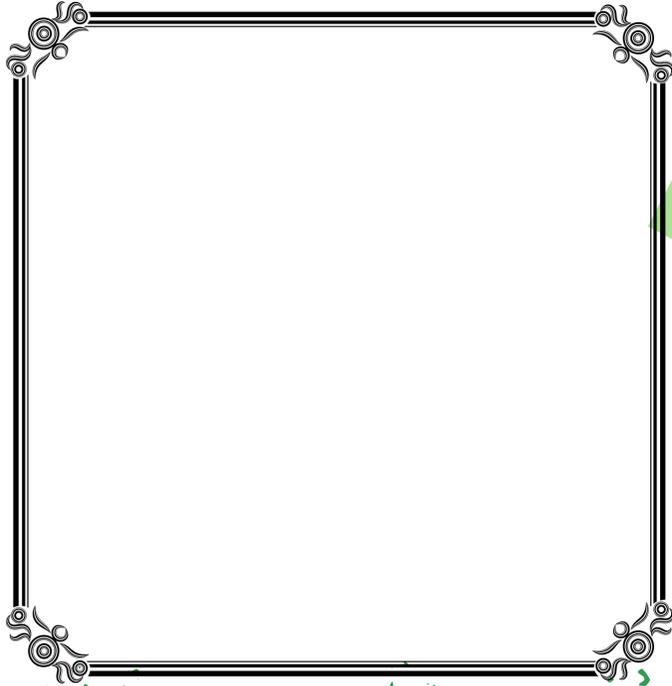


YOUR FAVOURITE OBJECT:

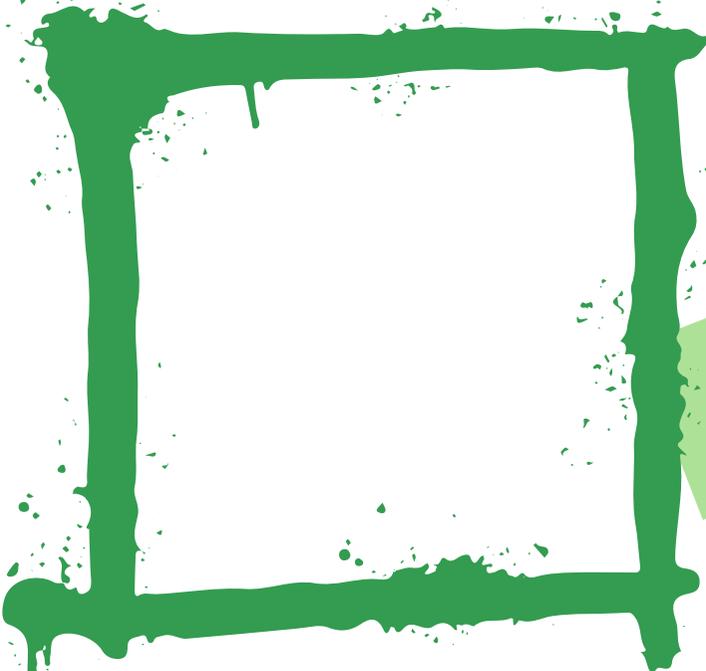


THE DRAWING CHALLENGE

CAN YOU DRAW THESE OBJECTS...



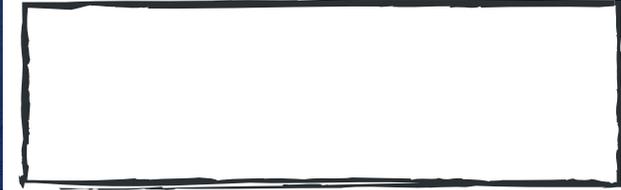
THE BIGGEST
OBJECT:



THE MOST
COLOURFUL OBJECT



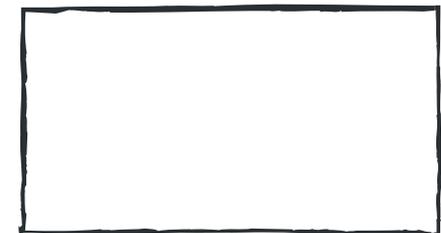
3. Some business people made and sold their own medicines to help people feel better. **Look at the different circle tins on display, where on the body was 'Mustard Rub' to be used?**



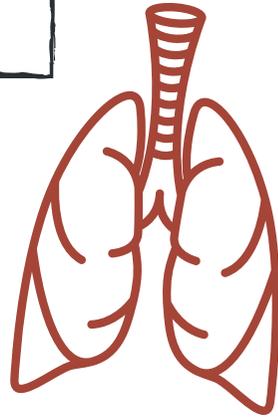
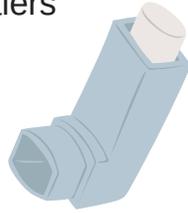
4. For many years medicines were stored in glass bottles. **Count the bottles in the display case. How many can you see?**



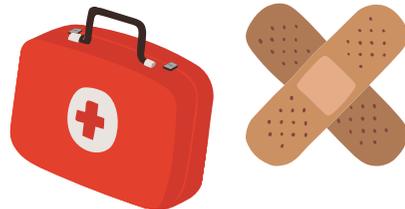
5. Before electric machines were invented, tablets were made by hand. Chemists would crush medicines together using a pill-making kit. In the display case, there is a pill-making kit from a Chemist shop in Aberdare. **What materials is the pill-making kit made of?**



6. Inhalers have helped people to breathe more clearly for many years. The display shows 5 different inhalers used throughout history. **Name 3 colours of the inhalers.**



7. Many people in the Cynon Valley learned First Aid so they could help ill or injured people. Medals were given to thank the people who learned First Aid. **Who gave these medals?**



8. In 1854, the Health Board was set up to help stop the spread of Cholera. There is a white statue of Rhys Hopkin Rees, a man who helped create the Health Board and get clean water for people, which made them healthier. **How many buttons does he have on his clothes?**



9. John Jones was a local chemist who also gave medicine to animals. **Can you guess which object on display belonged to him? (Hint: Neigh!)**



10. The Aberdare Hospital opened in 1917. There was a big fire in 1929. The Hospital reopened some years later. **Can you find the badge which marks the year of reopening? What year did it reopen?**

