

European Middle Ages Book Outline
(If you want to do it another way, talk to me first, please!)

Cover: Title, author's name

- Is it eye-catching?

Page 1: Title Page (can be written out): title and full name, but can be colorful

Page 2: Copyright (can be written out)

Page 3: Dedication (can be written out)

Page 4: Blank or colored

Page 5: Table of Contents

Page 6: Blank or colored

Page 7: Introduction

- Do you hook the reader?
- Do you give enough background information to the reader?
- Based on the introduction, do we know what the book is going to be about?

Page 8-23: Chapters 1-8 (Information on one page; 2 Pictures & 2 captions on opposite page)

- Do you have a title at the top of each page that is centered, and bolded, larger, and/or underlined...and does it make clear what the page is about?
- Do you have at least 150 words on each page?
- Do you have paragraphs?
- Does each paragraph talk about one main topic? (your introductory paragraph might talk about a few things, but its goal is to introduce the god/hero/creature)
- Do you use transitions between paragraphs and ideas?
- Does the first sentence of each paragraph make clear what your paragraph will be about?
- Is it age-appropriate for 3rd-5th Graders?
- Is it visually engaging? (you don't need to print in color)

Page 24: Conclusion

- No conclusion; conclusion image or some kind of design

Page 25-26: Book Quiz (10+ questions and answers)

Page 27-28: Glossary (8+ glossary terms)

Inside back cover (or 28 if glossary is one page): About the author/biography (with picture)

Any leftover pages should ideally be colored or have a picture

Information/Organization: 40%

Components: 10-20%

Spelling: 10-20%

Images/Quality/Engagement: 30%

Medieval Book Project

Over the next month, you will be creating your own books about the European Middle Ages for 4th graders. Your goal is to make an eye-catching, informative, creative book to impart that knowledge to others. In other words, you're going to be the teacher!

Potential Topics for Your Book: (choose one of them, not all 6+)

- Weapons & Warfare in the Middle Ages
- Famous Kings/Queens/Women/People of the Middle Ages
- Daily Life in the Middle Ages (for nobles and/or peasants)
- Death & Disease in the Middle Ages
- Religion & Superstition in the Middle Ages
- Famous Cathedrals & Castles of Europe
- Ask me if you have other ideas!

Assignment Guidelines:

- First of all, make sure you choose a topic you're interested in. If you're bored with your topic, your reader will be too!
- As you're doing research, make sure you write down the links where you got it. I'm going to teach you to do a bibliography.
- 150+ words per chapter
- One side text; two pictures on the opposite side *with captions*
- Pictures can be printed out, traced or, better yet, drawn by hand—it's up to you.
- Book must be in your own words. In the next few weeks, we'll work on strategies to put things in your own words (plagiarism will make me give the book back to you without grading it)
- Have fun! Be creative! Remember: when you read your books to fourth graders, your book reflects you!

FROM THE
NEW YORK TIMES
BESTSELLING AUTHOR

WEAPONS WARRIORS

SETH E.



THE BLACK DEATH AND OTHER MEDIEVAL DISEASES



BY JULIA AMBROS



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← Even a small detail
like this "little change"
is appreciated!



CHAPTER THREE: TREATMENTS FOR THE BLACK DEATH

Since medicine and science in the Middle Ages was not very advanced, many crazy treatments were used. [↑] Some treatments made no difference or made it worse.

Aromatherapy was a common treatment. People carried around flowers and herbs to ward off the disease. Some people would use French Pomander (Balls of Perfume).

Many also turned to Religion: The Black Death was thought to be God punishing them, so they prayed.

A last remedy was to eat rotten treacle, a type of syrup. It had to be at least 10 years old, and the moulds and yeast that developed would help with the infection.

GLOSSARY

Aromatherapy - When plants, oils, extracts and other fragrant materials are used as a cure or a treatment for a disease or illness.

Begging Bowl - A bowl held out to others to beg for food and money.

Breeches - Trousers that reach up to the knee and are buckled at the knee.

Buboes - A swollen/bloated lymph node normally found in the groin or armpit.

Contagious - When a disease is able to spread from person to person through contact.

Epidemic - When a disease infects a large amount of people in a short period of time.

French Pomander - A ball of perfume to ward off disease.

Immune - To be resistant or not infected by a disease.

Leper - A person who has leprosy.

Physicians - A healer/doctor or someone who has been trained in medicine.

Silk Road - A system of connected trade routes throughout Europe and China.

Treacle - A type of sugary syrup made of molasses, corn syrup, and sugar.

Medieval Beasts

Amaya Po



Chapter 3: Dragon

Dragons are one of the most famous beasts in the world, well known all around Earth, along with myths of them living all over Earth, from the core of Earth, the the highest Himalayan mountains. There have been records of dragons starting at **approximately 4000 BC**, originally known for living in the oceans. When people thought the Earth was flat, they were well known as guards at the ends of the Earth, waiting to eat anyone that came too close to the edge. On the edges of many maps, there almost always was the words "Here be Dragons."

Pretty soon, Dragons were known to exist all over the Earth, even in different medieval myths, such as, in mountains, forests, rivers, oceans, volcanoes, and in many other places. The legends **varied** from dragons helping people when found, giving wisdom, attacking villages, and killing all who came near. Dragons have been said to eat animals such as, livestock, snakes, deer, rats, bats, and even people, mostly children.

Dragons are known as being very intelligent. They live far away from any villages or people, and prefer to stay in more **remote** areas, where they will not be hunted down. People would hunt dragons for their hard scales, teeth, claws, horns, and tips of tails for armor, and people who studied witchcraft hunted for their eyes, tongues, claws, and other parts of their bodies. Some legends say that one that seeks wisdom from a dragon may get information from the dragon, or even might get a magical scale, which each granted one wish.





Medieval Castles in Europe

By Lucia R [redacted]



Chapter 1: Who Lived in Castles?

Royalty/Nobility

Kings, Queens, Lords, and Ladies. The Lord's family also would live in the castle.

Servants

Servants who actually lived inside and worked inside the castle included **artisans** (people that made crafts), spinners, and cooks. Servants who worked in the fields growing food for the nobles or royalty would live in small houses on the land. Although they would be providing food for royalty, they slept near the fields they worked.

Knights

Usually knights could not afford the castle. They lived in their lord's castle or a manor nearby. It was preferred to have knights who could quickly defend the castle from attackers.

Pets

The only animals kept in the castle where they were useful. Cats and dogs kept mice out of the food and killed them. Besides that no other animals were kept as pets.

Great organization!

"8/8 m8. It's Gr8."

-gabe the winner

"Better than the Hunger Games, and I wrote The Hunger Games!"

-Justice and Freedom

"A book you will never put down."

-Awesome Kleis

"Very Professional."

-Emil Swag

"Breathtaking."

-Amazin' Melody

"Very Swag."

-Gibby

"Really Creative."

-Roberto