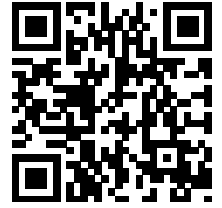


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Medieval Women as Healers



In the _____ period, women played a crucial role in society, especially in the field of health care. They were often the primary _____ in their communities, using herbs and traditional methods to treat illnesses. This role was vital because professional medical help was scarce and expensive. Many women learned their healing skills from their _____, passing down knowledge through generations. They treated a variety of ailments, from wounds to common _____.

These female healers sometimes faced _____, as their methods were not always accepted by the church and the emerging class of male physicians. Despite this, women continued to be trusted sources of health care, particularly for other _____ and children. They were knowledgeable in childbirth and often acted as _____, a role considered too intimate for male practitioners at the time. Their knowledge wasn't limited to physical health; they also understood the importance of mental and emotional _____. Women healers often provided comfort and advice to their patients, making them important figures in their communities. They used plants like _____ and chamomile for their calming properties, and honey for its healing benefits.

Unfortunately, the rise of universities and formal medical training marginalized these skilled women. By the end of the _____, the role of women in medicine had diminished significantly, with many traditional practices being lost or absorbed into male-dominated _____. This shift marked the end of an era where women were the primary caregivers and healers in their communities.

well-being

diseases

medicine

medieval

challenges

Middle Ages

lavender

women

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