



Lesson 3.1: Circumstances on board – world orientation

Answers

Question 1

Answer:

Various options possible, such as: illness, death, bad weather, hunger, nostalgia, poor / little food, a lot of people together, dirty.

Question 2

What do you consider bad weather?

Answer: Own opinion, from wind or light rain to storm with lightning and heavy thunderstorms

What kind of weather would be especially bad for The Unity?

Answer: wind still (other, lesser options: hurricane, heavy storm)

Why?

Answer: a sailing vessel needs wind to sail. When it is wind still the ship cannot sail, as there was no engine on board in those days.

Question 3

What was his duty?

Answer: taking care of the sick on board, both the crew and enslaved Africans.

The surgeon registered everything carefully in his ledger. Why is this so important?

Answer: This way he knew exactly which diseases, symptoms people had and what medications he could use / had used.

The surgeon '*obferve thefe worms engendered within*' one of the boys. What was wrong with him?

Answer: He had lots of worms in his body. With 'worms' tapeworms sometimes were indicated. (The quoted text is written Old English).

Question 4

Answer: b

Question 5

Answer:

1. Seawater, without soap
2. With seawater, sometimes with urine
3. By opening a hatch
4. The patient was given rum
5. A saw or knife
6. By sun / wind. The galley also created some warmth.
7. The surgeon had his own 'pharmacy' in his surgeon's chest

8. With buckets of water, these were always filled and on standby.
9. With a splint of wood made by the carpenter
10. The cook brought vitamin c filled food along for the voyage, such as: carrots, lemons, limes and cabbage.

Question 6

Own interpretation.

There were official rules for food and meals quantities per crewmember, but they did not always follow these regulations carefully. For the weekly menu, pupils can take the following into consideration: Of the ingredients included at the time of the ship's departure bread/biscuits was the most important food. Butter and salt were used for preparing the food. Usually there were two meat days per week and a bacon day, sometimes combined with beans. On other days they ate barley, peas and stockfish. Dutch cheeses also went along for the entire trip. Each person also received a set ration of (often smelly) water each day.