

	Change
	Continuity

<b>Bleeding, purging and sweating</b>	<b>Alchemy</b>
These were still used to remove too much of a particular humour.	As more people practiced alchemy (chemistry) people looked for chemical cures. This was called medical chemistry.  <i>Pharmacopeia Londinensis</i> (a book of 122 chemical preparations including mercury) was published by the College of Physicians.
<b>Transference</b>	<b>Religious treatments</b>
Treating illness by transferring it onto something else.  e.g. you could get rid of warts by rubbing them with onion, or sleeping with a sheep in the room if you have a fever (hope it would transfer onto the sheep.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prayer, fasting</li> <li>• Great Plague: Lord Have Mercy on Door, praying</li> <li>• Religious beliefs were still strong e.g. 'the King's Evil' - people thought they would be cured when the King touched them.</li> </ul>
<b>Herbal remedies to match the colour or shape of your illness</b>	<b>Herbal remedies - new ingredients</b>
Some from the medieval period remained popular (e.g. theriac), although which herbs were chosen and why did change over time:  e.g. smallpox which had a red rash was cured with a red cure (red wine).  Apothecaries now had to train in guilds and complete an apprenticeship.	Exploration in the New World meant new plants and ingredients for remedies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ipecac (dysentery )</li> <li>• sarsaparilla (small pox)</li> <li>• tea, coffee, nutmeg.</li> </ul>

