

## Poisoner's Handbook Video Guide

Name \_\_\_\_\_

1. How did coroners handle their responsibilities in the early 1900s? Why was there a need for significant change in the job?
2. How was Charles Norris uniquely qualified to start a Medical Examiner's office in New York?
3. Norris was distinctly upper class, how did this contrast to his toxicological chemist, Alexander Gettler?
4. After being discredited on the stand in the Jackson case, what did Gettler do?
5. Why was Fanny Creighton accused, cleared and re-accused of poisoning?
6. How did Gettler life reflect the frenetic turmoil of the 1920s? (i.e. how did he participate in well-known 20s pastimes?)
7. Since 1920, "intoxicating liquors" had been banned throughout the United States. Prohibition was born of good intentions, but those were being overwhelmed by unintended consequences. Within the first minutes of Prohibition going into effect people were breaking the law. How did this affect the health of imbibers?

8. What were the symptoms of lead poisoning? How did Norris prove that tetraethyl gasoline was poisonous to the workers at Ethyl Corporation?

9. How did the case of Francesco Travia support the need for forensic science?

10. What types of diseases was radium used to treat?

11. What is the real effect of radium?

12. Explain the story of Mike the Durable.

13. How did forensic science save Frederick Gross from the electric chair in the deaths of his wife and children?

14. How was Fanny Creighton finally caught and prosecuted?

15. Why had homicidal poisoning virtually disappeared by the time Gettler retired in 1958?