




Key Facts	Map/Timeline/Diagram	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ King Charles II was the Monarch of England ➤ The Black Death- a breakout of the plague across Europe 300 years earlier ➤ Symptoms: headaches, fever, vomiting, painful swellings (known as buboes), blisters, bruises and coughing up blood. ➤ There was no cure for the plague. People with symptoms were left in their homes and a large red cross was nailed to the door to warn off others. 'God have mercy upon us' was written on the door. ➤ Some doctors thought bad poisonous air was the cause of the plague. ➤ People didn't believe that the plague was a disease found in black rats. The disease was spread by fleas. They would bite the infected rats and then pass on the infection when biting a human. 	<p>1663 (during) King Charles II suspended trade with the Dutch after learning that there was an outbreak of plague in Holland.</p> <p>1665 (January) John Graunt, a Fellow of the Royal Society, estimated the population of London to be around 460,000.</p> <p>1665 (April) The first case of plague was reported in St Giles-in-the-Fields, a parish just outside London. The cause of death would have been determined by a searcher, who had no medical training and often recorded a death as 'consumption' rather than try to find the exact cause of death. They carried a white stick for identification.</p> <p>1665 (May) The total number of deaths from the disease was recorded as 43 people.</p> <p>1665 (June) It was ordered that people travelling from one town to another had to have a certificate of health to do so. This led to forgers making a good income from counterfeit certificates. The diarist Samuel Pepys recorded in his diary that he had seen houses marked with a red cross. This signified that someone in the house had caught the plague. The house was then locked up for 40 days or until the victim died. The total number of deaths from the plague for June was recorded at 6137 people.</p> <p>1665 (July) The numbers of people dying from the disease rose to more than 1,000 per week. King Charles II and his family left London for Salisbury. The Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Bloodworth, ordered all stray dogs and cats be killed since he believed that they were spreading the disease. The total number of deaths from the plague for July was recorded at 17,036 people.</p> <p>1665 (August) The numbers of people dying from the plague was so great that people were buried in mass pits rather than individual graves. Carters travelled through the street shouting 'Bring out your dead!' The plague reached the village of Eyam in Derbyshire, probably in a bale of cloth infested with fleas that had been brought from London. The people of Eyam quarantined themselves to prevent the disease spreading. The total number of deaths from the plague for August was recorded at 31159 people.</p> <p>1665 (September) King Charles II and his family left Salisbury for Oxford after a few cases of plague were reported. The plague continued with around 7,000 Londoners dying per week.</p> <p>1665 (November) The weather turned cooler and the number of cases of the plague began to fall.</p> <p>1666 (February) It was deemed safe to return to the city and King Charles II and his family returned</p>	
Key Learning:	Prior Learning:	Books for support/ Enrichment Opportunities:
<p>What was London like in the time before the Great Fire of London in 1666? What was the plague and why was it a problem? Why did plague spread so quickly? / What help was available? What were the plague pits and why were they necessary? How do we know about the London Great Plague victims?/How many did it kill? Did the plague spread outside of London? What happened at Eyam?</p>	<p>Year 2 – Great Fire of London (1666)</p>	<p>Astley Hall visit with a Great Plague Workshop.</p> 

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key word	Definition
Buboes	Swelling on the neck, armpit or groin
Disease	An illness
Contagious	Passed from one person to another by contact
Epidemic	A disease that spreads more quickly and more extensively
Middle Ages	A period of European history from 1000 AD to 1453 AD
Monarch	A ruler like a King or Queen
Peasant	Often a poor person who lives in the country
Quarantine	Isolation (being alone) because of disease
Urban	The city
Rural	The countryside
Population	All people who live in an area
Port	A place where ships and boats can dock, load and unload