

## LKS2 History Knowledge Organiser: The Great Plague Autumn 2

Key Vocabulary	
buboes	swelling on the body
contagious	can be passed from one person to another by contact
disease	an illness
epidemic	a disease that spreads quickly and extensively
fever	a medical condition in which the body temperature is higher than usual and the heart beats very fast
fleas	small, jumping insects that feed on the blood of animals and humans
herbs	types of plants with leaves that are used in cooking and to give flavour to food, or used when making medicine
infection	a disease in part of one's body caused by bacteria or a virus
Middle Ages	a period of European history from about 1000 to 1453 AD
monarch	a ruler, for example a king or queen
peasant	a person, often poor, who lived in the country
population	all of the people who live in an area
port	a place where ships and boats can dock, load and unload
posies	a small bunch of flowers
quarantine	isolation (being alone) because of disease
rats	small rodents with long tails (carried the disease)
remedies	medicines or treatments for a disease or injury
rural	countryside
trade	to buy and sell goods
urban	city

Safe Websites for Researching
<a href="https://kids.kiddle.co/Great_Plague_of_London">https://kids.kiddle.co/Great_Plague_of_London</a>
<a href="http://www.berkshirehistory.com/kids/great_plague_london.html">http://www.berkshirehistory.com/kids/great_plague_london.html</a>
<a href="https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-great-plague">https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/the-great-plague</a>

**Concept: Civilisation**

**Overarching question: How did the Great Plague come to an end?**



A Plague Doctor

A popular nursery rhyme to come about from the Great Plague:  
 "Ring-a-Ring o' Roses"  
 Ring-a-ring o' roses,  
 A pocketful of posies,  
 A-tishoo! A-tishoo!  
 We all fall down

Sticky Knowledge
It's believe the Great Plague started in China and was carried by flea ridden rats through trade links to England.
The unsanitary conditions attracted rats which spread the plague throughout London.
There was no cure for the plague. The most common symptoms of the plague were headaches, fever, vomiting, painful swellings (buboes), blisters, bruises and coughing up blood.
The government didn't know how to control the spread of the plague. People who were suffering from or showing symptoms of the plague were banished to their homes. A large red cross was nailed to the front door to warn others that those inside were infected.
The plague spread to rural areas and quickly spread between families. The village of Eyam quarantined to contain the spread.
King Charles II was the monarch of England during the Great Plague.
Death rates rose rapidly in London. (7,165 Londoners died in one week.) There were about 100,000 deaths in total across England by the end of the plague.

Timeline	
April 1665	The outbreak of the Great Plague began in St Giles-in-the-Fields, a parish just outside of London
May 1665	43 people had died from the plague
June 1665	An order was decreed that people travelling from one town to another had to have a certificate of health in order to do so
July 1665	17,036 people had died from the plague King Charles II of England, his family, and his court left London for Salisbury The Lord Mayor of London, Thomas Bloodworth, ordered all stray dogs and cats to be killed since he thought they were the ones spreading the disease
August 1665	The plague reached the Derbyshire village of Eyam
September 1665	King Charles II, his family and his court move to Oxford since Salisbury is hit by the plague
November 1665	The weather turned cooler and the number of cases of the plague began to fall
December 1665	People who had fled the plague began to return to London
February 1666	London was considered safe enough for King Charles II to return to the capital
September 1666	The Great Fire of London occurred

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