

Year 5: The Bubonic Plague and Eyam

What should I already know?

- History refers to the passing of time
- Common words related to the passing of time
- How to ask and answer question

History -learning about past events people and decisions

N/C - a study of an aspect of history or a site dating from a period beyond 1066 that is significant in the locality.

Powerful knowledge

Significant dates, people and places

February 1665

The outbreak of the plague began in London

September 7th 1665

The plague reaches the Derbyshire village of Eyam

William Mompesson

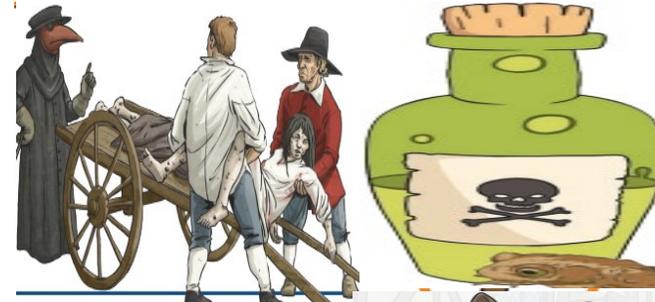
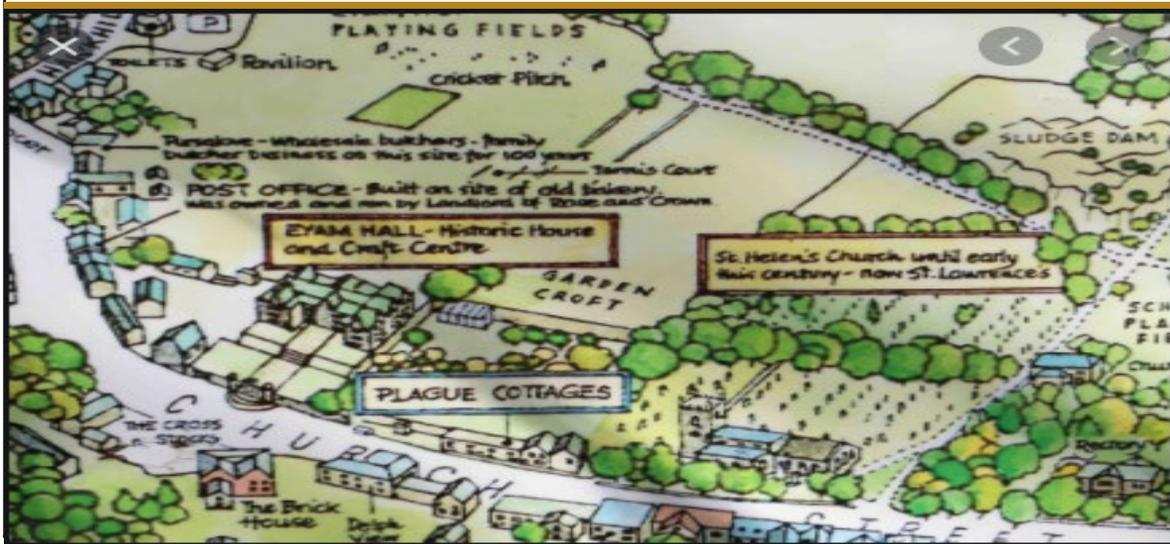
Following the advice of local priest WM villagers voluntarily placed themselves under quarantine

November 1666

The emergency ended and of the 350 residents of Eyam 250-260 had died

Samuel Pepys

Lived through the plague and wrote about it.



Interesting facts - people thought holding bunches of flowers to their noses would stop the bad air going in their bodies. They soaked money in vinegar before paying for goods to kill germs and bacteria.

Glossary/Key Events

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| Black Death | A feared disease from the 14 th century it broke out again in London in 1665-1666 |
| Plague | A contagious disease with symptoms of high fever, delirium and buboes. |
| Buboes | A swollen inflamed lymph node usually seen in the armpit or groin |
| When and where did The Great Plague occur? | During the hot summer of 1665 London was hit by the disease known as The Great Plague. |
| What were the common symptoms? | Common symptoms included headaches, fever, vomiting and painful swellings on the neck, armpits and groins known as buboes - victims died within days. |
| What was the cause of the plague? | Some believed bad poisonous air was the cause some believed livestock was the cause but it was black rats - fleas would bite the rats become infected and spread the disease to humans. |
| What did the people of Eyam do that was different? | The people of Eyam self quarantined under the advice of the local priest William Mompesson and his predecessor Thomas Stanley so as not to spread the disease |
| What cures did people try? | People were so terrified they were willing to try anything from drinking fine wines to eating toads or bathing in milk. |

Key people



Samuel Pepys



William Mompesson



King Charles II