

The Plague

L1: The plague (1665-1666) was a deadly disease spread by fleas on rats. It caused fever and painful lumps called *buboes*. Most people who caught it died.



L2: People tried to stop the plague spreading by:

- *Shutting sick people in their homes, marked with a red cross
- *Cleaning the streets
- *Closing busy places such as markets
- *Limiting travel between towns
- *Wearing masks filled with herbs



L3: The village of Eyam is famous for how it responded to the Plague.

Villagers chose to isolate themselves and used contact-free exchanges with other villages to stop the spread.



L4: The plague faded in 1666. Cold weather killed fleas and the Great Fire of London destroyed rat-infested areas.



L5:

	The Plague (1665)	Covid-19 (2020)
Spread	Poor hygiene and lack of medical knowledge.	International travel and large populations.
Prevention	Isolation and quarantine.	Isolation, quarantine and vaccinations.
Treatment	No modern medicine and vaccine.	Modern medicines and vaccine.
Impact on people	Fear, life restricted and impact on jobs.	Fear, life restricted and impact on jobs.

Key Vocabulary

The Plague		A deadly disease spread by fleas on rats that killed many people in the past.
Disease		An illness that affects how the body works.
Contagious		Something that can spread easily from person to person.
Symptoms		Signs that show someone is ill, like fever or cough.
Hygiene		Keeping clean to stay healthy and stop the spread of germs.
Isolation		Being separate, alone, and away from other people.
Quarantine		Staying away from others to stop disease from spreading.
Eyam		A village in England that isolated itself during the plague to protect others.
Immunity		The body's ability to fight off a disease.
Vaccine		A medicine that helps protect people from getting a disease.