



# Lowerhouse Junior School

## History Overview Sheet



### Year 4 - Why did the villagers of Eyam quarantine themselves during the Great Plague?



**Rationale:** Pupils should develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

**Substantive Knowledge:**

- Understanding some significant aspects of history, e.g. how the Great Plague of 1665 affected London and beyond.
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- Know dates and locations of the Great Plague; place events in context; chronological understanding.
- Know what the Plague was; understand causes and effects;
- Know what plague pits were; why they were needed;

**Overview:**

Lesson 1: **Artefact Lesson** – The Elizabeth Hancock Portrait  
 Lesson 2 – When and Where did the Plague happen?  
 Lesson 3 – What was the Great Plague and why did it happen?  
 Lesson 4 – What were plague pits and were they necessary?  
 Lesson 5 – Compare the Great Plague to Coronavirus.  
 Lesson 6 – Impacts on a small community (Eyam)  
 Lesson 7 – How do we know about the Plague and why did it end?  
 Lesson 8 – Plague Perfume

**Key Vocabulary**

- Plague – the disease
- contagious – when there is a high probability someone will catch a disease.
- medicine – Science of fighting disease and keeping people healthy.
- Hygiene – cleanliness practices that help to maintain health.
- plague doctor – a strikingly dressed person charged with helping people with the plague.
- red cross – drawn on people's front doors when they were in quarantine with the plague.
- fever - high temperature
- vomiting – being sick.
- Swelling – To expand beyond the usual limit.
- Headache – A continuous pain in the head.
- blisters – also known as buboes.
- Eyam – a town in Derbyshire
- rats – a large scavenging rodent.
- fleas – tiny parasitic insects

**Key Knowledge**

- That an outbreak of plague hit London in 1665.
- That fleas, carried by rats, were responsible for the plague.
- That the plague spread rapidly in crowded unhygienic conditions.
- That the king and other wealthy people left London to avoid the plague.
- That plague doctors charged money for suggesting "cures" for the plague.
- That Eyam village in Derbyshire has a famous plague story.

**Assessment/Key Skills**

**Most Children will know:**

- That an outbreak of plague hit London in 1665.
- That fleas, carried by rats, were responsible for the plague.
- That the plague spread rapidly in crowded unhygienic conditions.
- That small communities, such as Eyam village, were also impacted by the plague.