



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.

Disciplinary Knowledge:

Enquiry, Interpretation and Using Sources:

- Recognise that our knowledge of the past is constructed from primary and secondary sources of evidence
- Recognise how sources of evidence are used to make historical claims. Ask questions such as, 'What might this tell us about..?'
- Describe some of the different ways the past can be represented e.g. through artists' pictures, museum displays, films and written sources.

Chronology:

- Recognise historical events as a coherent, chronological narrative from the earliest times to the present day.

Communication:

- Talk and write about historical events and changes by selecting and organising historical information and dates
- Describe significant aspects of ancient history, local history, characteristics of societies, and achievements of mankind.
- Communicate historical findings through a range of methods including the use of ICT, maps and timelines

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

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.