

1603 - Bill of Mortality continuously used in London.



February 1665 - The outbreak of the plague began in London.

June 1665 - Plague spreads to the village of Eyam.

November 1665 - No more plague in Eyam.

December 1665 - Recorded death rate for year is 68,596. More have expected to die than this.



Key Facts:

- Before 1666, London was filled with cramped alleyways, wooden houses and infested with rats.
- Streets were crowded, as people were trading, fetching water or using the toilet.
- The Great Plague was spread by fleas that travelled on rats. They infected humans and humans infected each other.
- Symptoms were: coughing, fever, headache, buboes, chills, vomiting and skin turning black.
- Ring-a-ring-a-rosy is a popular nursery rhyme that has many links to the Great Plague.
- The London Mortality Bill was used to monitor the deaths in London continuously from 1603.
- Eyam, a village in Derbyshire, the Peak District, became infected with the Great Plague from some material. As the infection spread, William Mompesson decided that the village would need to quarantine to stop the spread of the disease. It took 4 months for the spread to stop.

November 1605 - The Gunpowder Plot.

LINKS IN THE CURRICULUM:
Year 1 - The Great Fire of London of 1666
Whole School - Shakespeare topic

May 1665 - 43 people die of the plague.

July 1665 - 17,036 people died from the Plague in July.

December 1665 - People who fled London begin to return.



September 1666 - The Great Fire of London

KEY VOCABULARY

Plague	A contagious bacterial disease
Bubonic plague	A disease that affects the lymph nodes
Buboes	Painful swelling on the neck, armpit or groin area
Pneumonic plague	A disease that affects the lungs
Septicaemic plague	A disease that affects the blood. Body parts turned black (Black Death)
Plague doctor	Helped people who had the plague, wearing distinctive, protective clothing
Contagious	Passed from one person to another by contact
Fleas	Tiny parasitic insects
Epidemic	A disease that spreads more quickly and more extensively
Mortality	Death on a large scale
Peasant	A poor person who lives in the country
Quarantine	Isolation (being alone) because of a disease
Eyam	A town in Derbyshire, in the Peak District