

Vocabulary	Meaning
monitor	to observe and check the quantity of something
phlegm	a thick substance produced in the nose and throat
corpses	the bodies of dead animals or people
leech	a type of worm with suckers which sucks blood
buboes	a symptom of the plague, painful swellings in the neck, thighs, groin or armpits
delirious	to be confused, restless and not make sense
symptoms	physical or mental feelings with an illness
condensed	a lot of something in one area
unwholesome	bad for your health
affix	stick, attach or fasten something
lime	a substance from limestone added to graves to reduce bad smells
artefacts	objects created by people, usually historical
abrupt	sudden or unexpected
encased	completely covered
cladding	a covering on a building
gunpowder	an explosive mixture
monument	a statue or building built to remind people of an important person or event
freeman	a person who is not a servant or serf

Key knowledge – What was The Great Plague?



A plague is a disease that is spread by bacteria. People become very ill and, without the correct treatment, can die.

Plagues were not a new thing to London. The Black Death in 1348 had continued to reappear for centuries after. However, **the plague of 1665 was much worse than ever before!**

In 1665 the outbreak of the plagues led to the **evacuation of the city**. So many people left the city that year that it was almost EMPTIED, leaving a very few frightened people behind.

Key knowledge - What was The Great Fire of London?



Just before 2am on **2nd September 1666**, a workman in a bakery in Pudding Lane was awoken by smoke and heat from its oven.

He and his family escaped over the rooftops. Soon after, the nightwatchmen reported the fire to the Lord Mayor who dismissed it as a small issue and went back to sleep!

By 7am, 300 houses had burnt down. The fire was spreading quickly due to high winds and onto London Bridge. By this time the fire was more than a mile long!.

History Timeline

1665 AD

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