

Key Vocabulary	
bacteria	Microorganisms that cause disease
Black Death	The name given to the bubonic plague that killed nearly half of the population of Europe and Asia during the 14th Century
Chivalry	The rules that knights lived by, that placed a high value on courage, kindness and honour
contaminate	To make something poisonous or impure
Flagellants	A group of people who thought the plague was curse from God. They whipped themselves in public to show they were devout believers
heraldry	A system that enabled knights to be identified on the battlefield by their coats or arms.
infection	A disease caused by harmful microorganisms in a part of the body
jousting	A sporting contest from the middle ages where knights would fight on horseback with lances.
knight	In the Middle Ages a knight was a chivalrous man who held a special military rank and trained to fight as a soldier on horseback
medieval	A term used when referring to the Middle Ages
Middle Ages	A period in history lasting from the 5 th to the 15 th Century
monastery	A building in which monks lived together as a religious community
peasant	A poor farm worker or tradesman who had a low social status and few rights
pestilence	A very serious and infectious disease, such as the Black Death, that spreads quickly and is often fatal.
rodent	A type of small mammal with large, sharp front teeth, such as rats and squirrels
serf	A medieval servant or labourer who was bound to obey and work on the land of a lord, and was treated as part of his property.
Squire	During the Middle Ages a squire was a young servant
Symptom	A change that shows that a person is ill, for example, sneezing and a runny nose are symptoms of a cold.

Knowledge

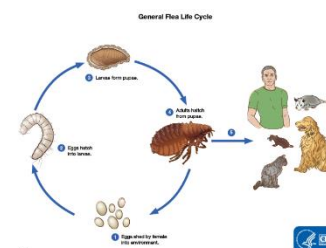
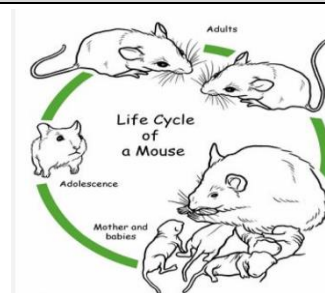
As the plague raged in Europe, it seemed inevitable that the deadly pestilence would eventually reach the shore of Britain.

The plague arrives The plague arrived in the early summer of 1348. A French sailor arrived in the port of Weymouth showing symptoms of the disease. Sickness then spread to the southwest of England, quickly reaching Bristol.

The plague reaches London. The plague then travelled east, arriving in London and the surrounding areas by the autumn of 1348. From London the plague spread into the southeast and north of England.

The plague heads North. The Midlands and Wales all reported the effects of the disease in the spring of 1349, and it had crossed the Irish Sea by the time summer came. The plague continued its journey north and reached Durham and the northeast by the winter of 1349

The plague in Scotland. With northern England weak with sickness, the Scots decided it would be easy to raid and steal from the northern towns. This led to them taking the plague back with them into Scotland. By the spring of 1350 most of Scotland had been struck down with the plague as well.



- ### What I should already know
- All events leading up to, during and after The Great Fire of London in 1666.
 - Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

- ### What I will know by the end of this unit
- The Black Death:** 14th Century England, The Plague. The plague could wipe out the population of a town within weeks. By the end of 1665, 100,000 people had died in London. When a household became infected the house was sealed, which meant nobody could leave or enter the building. This meant people would die. Any house where there was plague had a black cross on the front door, along with the words 'Lord have mercy on us'
 - How did it Spread?** Some doctors blamed poisonous air, which they said infected people. Others blamed farm animals for carrying the plague. However, the plague was spread by rats.
 - How did the rats spread it?** The rats carried fleas, which carried the bacteria to people by biting them. Humans infested each other by coughing and sneezing. This caused the plague to spread extremely quickly.
 - The Peasants Revolt:** Also known as Wat Tylers Rebellion (1381), the first great popular rebellion in English history. Its immediate cause was the imposition of the unpopular poll tax of 1381, which brought to a head the economic discontent that had been growing since the middle of the century.
 - Social Hierarchy:** The feudal system and key features of the social hierarchy in 14th century England.
 - The Black Death:** The spread of the disease from the East. The spread from country to country. The symptoms of the Black Death (vomiting, buboes, sweating).
 - The Peasants Revolt:** the factors leading to the revolt. Who was Watt Tyler and the events leading up to the killing of Tyler
 - How did the plague end?** The great plague in London lasted until the Autumn of 1666. A very cold spell of weather killed off the fleas and bacteria. Also, in 1666, the Great Fire of London destroyed many of the rat-infested buildings.
 - Social Hierarchy:** Kings, Knights, Barons, nobles, peasants (definition of each role in society)