

the Dungeons

THE GREAT PLAGUE



LEARNING OBJECTIVES

PUPILS SHOULD LEARN:

- about aspects of life in a medieval town
- about the nature and impact of bubonic plague at two key points in history
- how people in the Middle Ages viewed the plague
- how people in the Middle Ages thought they could cure the plague
- how to make deductions based on evidence.

USING THE PUPIL WORKSHEETS

The Dungeons worksheets are designed to give your pupils a graphic sense of the scale and horror of the plague, focusing on two key points in history when the Black Death afflicted Great Britain – 1348 and 1665.

- Pupil Worksheet 1** sets the scene for pupils in 1348. Activities ask them to consider the horrific symptoms of the illness.
- Pupil Worksheet 2** asks pupils to consider some of the outlandish cures and preventatives employed by people in the 14th Century and to write a letter of advice to a friend in a town stricken by the Black Death.
- Pupil Worksheet 3** introduces the Great Plague of 1665.
- Pupil Worksheet 4** is a sheet of cards for photocopying, which will allow pupils to participate in a group card sort activity. In their groups, pupils must sort the cards into causes and effects of the Black Death. Following this, ask them to sort their cards into long and short-term effects .

DISCUSSION POINTS

- Why did the plague spread so quickly in both 1348 and 1665?
- What can we learn about medieval beliefs from the different explanations people provided for the plague?
- Why was there so little understanding about medicine and health in the 14th Century?
- Were there any positive outcomes of the 1348 plague?

EXTENSION ACTIVITIES

- Ask pupils to write a set of quiz questions on the subject of the Black Death in the style of 'Who Wants to be a Millionaire'. The class can then run the quiz.
- Run a synthesising activity asking pupils to imagine how plague events might have unfolded if various circumstances had been different (ie: what would have happened if...people didn't believe in God, people knew about germs, the microscope had been invented etc.)
- Ask pupils to write a diary, imagining that they are a goldsmith living in London during the Plague of 1348. They should produce entries for a number of dates and events, for example:

2nd October 1348 – The Plague begins to spread through the city.

10th April 1349 – Your son dies of the plague.

1st June 1349 – Celebrations for the end of the plague.

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links
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London
Edinburgh
Warwick



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THE GREAT PLAGUE

The dreaded plague known as the Great Plague (and later as the Black Death) began in 1346 in China. The plague was spread by rats that had fleas which carried the virus. When the rats died, their fleas moved on to humans, and their bites caused bubonic plague.

The plague reached Britain in August 1348, carried by the crew of a small boat that came ashore near Weymouth in Dorset. Three months later, it reached

1348 - THE BLACK DEATH

First came a bad cold, then vomiting and fever, and finally repulsive swellings in the armpit and groin, oozing blood and pus. By the time death arrived, most people were grateful for it.

London. By the time the plague finally died away in 1350, around 2 million people may have lost their lives in the most horrible way.

ACTIVITY

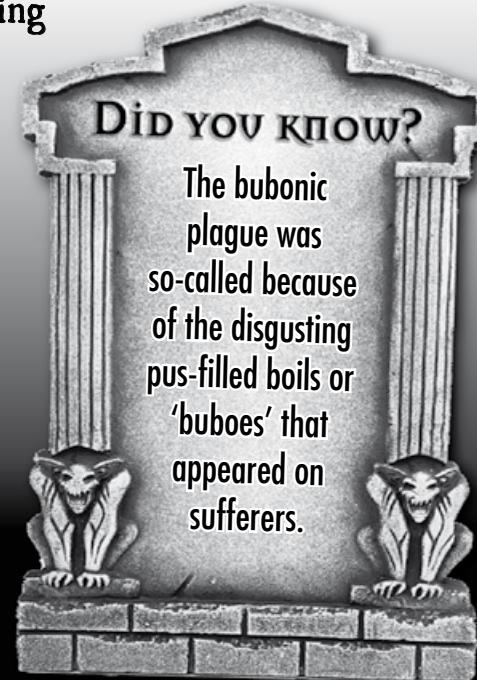


The Black Death was not a pleasant experience! Put this list of gruesome symptoms into the order that you think a sufferer would have experienced them.

- a) Internal bleeding
- b) Arms and legs become sore
- c) Headache, chills and a fever
- d) Death
- e) Swellings split open, oozing blood and pus
- f) Swellings on neck and limbs
- g) Nausea and vomiting

Did You Know?

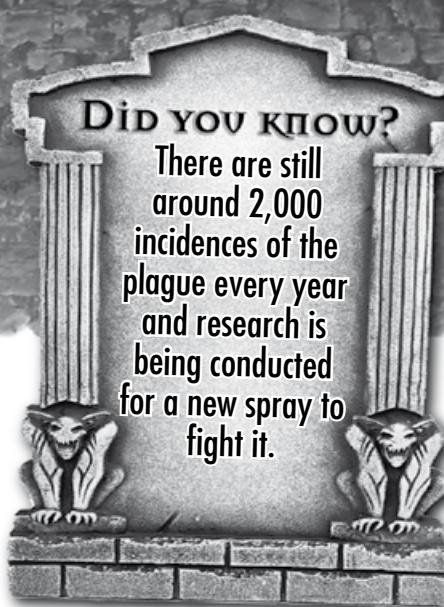
The bubonic plague was so-called because of the disgusting pus-filled boils or 'buboes' that appeared on sufferers.



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ACTIVITY 2

People in the 14th Century didn't know much about what caused sickness and how to treat it.



A Which four of the following do you think were used as 'cures' during the Black Death of 1348 – 1350?

- i. Putting the tail feathers of a live chicken onto the boils.
- ii. Rubbing antiseptic cream onto the boils.
- iii. Drinking lots of water.
- iv. Slicing the boils open and burning them with a red-hot poker.
- v. Bathing in your own urine.
- vi. Eating plenty of fruit and vegetables.
- vii. Applying a live frog or toad to the buboes.

B Which three of the following do you think were used to 'prevent' the Black Death?

- i. Taking aspirin.
- ii. Sterilising everything in the house.
- iii. Eating a balanced diet.
- iv. Smoking tobacco.
- v. Smelling sweet herbs or flowers.
- vi. Praying.



ACTIVITY 3

Imagine you are a doctor living in London at the time of the Black Death (1348 – 1350). Write a reply to this letter from John Smith, a friend living in a nearby village. Remember that a medieval doctor would not give the same kind of advice as a modern day doctor.

Dear Sir,

I am writing to you to beg you for advice. A terrible curse has come to our village. It began with a few people complaining of pain in the head and the stomach. Now, just two short weeks later, the streets are full of corpses, shops and houses lie empty, and animals are running wild in the street. Some of the animals are even feeding on the dead.

I believe this sickness has been sent by God to punish us for our sins. I have been praying for forgiveness day and night but I have been sickening these last days and I fear that I shall not be spared. I had thought to go to London to seek help from a man of medicine. What should I do?

Yours humbly,
John T. Smith

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1665 THE BLACK DEATH STRIKES AGAIN!

In 1665, the horror returned. London was filthy, stinking and overcrowded and as the temperature rose throughout the spring and summer, the plague went from strength to strength.

Everybody was affected, rich and poor. The stench of death was everywhere. Red crosses were painted on the doors of houses to show that the inhabitants were infected with the Black Death. Gangs of men worked endless shifts collecting and piling up rotting corpses to fill the huge plague pits that were dug all over the city. Families were locked in their houses even if only one member was affected. All of them would die horribly and their bloodcurdling screams could be heard across London. Escape from the capital was forbidden by law and by the time the Great Plague ended, it had claimed **more than 100,000 souls**.



Did you know?

That the children's rhyme 'Ring a Ring of Roses' was about the Great Plague.

The 'roses' were the round red rash that appeared on the victim's skin. The 'posies' were sweet-smelling flowers that people held to their noses as they believed it would stop them from catching the disease. The sneezes were an early symptom of the disease, and 'we all fall down' was the sudden death that usually followed.

Lack of medicine.

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People travelling from town to town within Britain.

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Animals dying.

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Ignorance of doctors.

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Increased taxes with fewer people to pay them.

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Lack of sanitation.

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Boats travelling from country to country.

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Churches closing as many priests died after visiting the sick.

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Population decrease.

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Changes in farming. lords kept animals instead of growing crops as they required fewer workers to look after them.

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Dirty, crowded living conditions.

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Crops rotting in fields.

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Death.

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Fleas passed the disease from rats to humans.

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Bad smelling air.

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Stealing from empty shops and houses.

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Dirty streets full of rubbish and excrement.

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Labour shortage resulting in workers being able to demand higher wages from lords.

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