

Key Questions:

What was the Plague?
What caused the spread of the Plague?
What did people of the time believe caused the Plague?
How did it spread geographically?
Why don't we have the Plague in Modern society?

History

The Plague in England

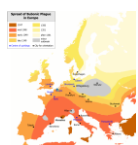
What were the symptoms and changes of the Black Death?
(Identifying the evidence that can be used.) Portraits, diary entries and cures.)
Why was Eyam important in the story of the Plague?
Who were the Flagellants, how did others view them and what was their role in the Plague?

Key Facts

The Black Death was the most feared disease of the 14th Century.
Victims died within 12 hours of catching the illness.
The plague common symptoms included headaches, fever, vomiting, painful swellings on the neck, armpits and groin (known as buboes), blisters and bruises and coughing up blood.
The plague spread rapidly and was responsible for destroying the population of a town or even a city within weeks.
Cloth traders unfortunately carried the disease with them. Doctors believed that poisonous air was the cause of the plague, infecting anyone who breathed it.
The cause of the plague was also blamed on livestock carrying the disease while others believed it to be a punishment from God.
The real root of the problem was black rats. Fleas would bite the rats and become infected and the infected fleas would then spread the disease to humans.

Geography

Using a World Map of the period – locating where the Plague started and countries affected.



Where did the plague start?
Which countries were affected? Why were some affected more than others?
What were the geographical and Human factors which caused 1340's London to have the fastest growing Black Death infection rates?

Computing:

Key Questions:

How is news conveyed in modern society?
How are vlogs created?
How can we share information safely?
How are radio broadcasts created?
How do you know if what you hear and read is true?

Key Vocabulary

Black Death –

Bubonic plague - victims of bubonic plague itself had a 50% chance of death.
Pneumonic plague - this attacked the lungs. Victims died quickly, in one or two days. ...
Septicaemia plague - this infected the blood. Again victims died quickly and the mortality rate was 100%.

Plague - a serious bacterial infection that can be deadly

Peasant - a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status

Pauper - a very poor person.

Pestilence - a fatal epidemic disease, especially bubonic plague.

Flagellant - a person who subjects themselves or others to flogging

Pus - a thick yellowish or greenish opaque liquid produced in infected tissue

Rodents - mammals characterized by a single pair of continuously growing incisors in each of the upper and lower jaws.

Bacteria - tiny little organisms that are everywhere around us.

Medieval - the 5th to the 15th century.

PE

Throwing and Catching (Cricket)



To throw and catch a ball with increased accuracy.
To strike a ball thrown at them.
To implement strategies within a game.
To evaluate and improve their own technique.

Art:



Work with our Resident Artist.

Review of secondary and tertiary colours.
Use of tone and hue
Creating moods with painting
Developing texture through use of different mediums on a painting.

Key Vocabulary:

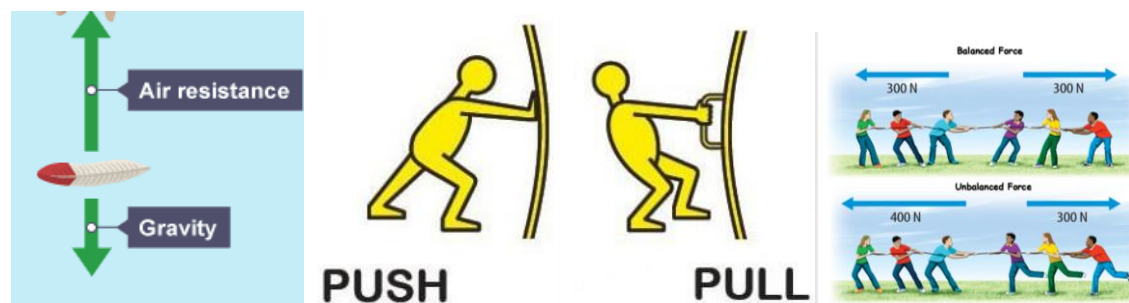
Hue – a colour or shade
Secondary colours – a colour resulting from a mix of two primary colours
Tertiary colours – there are six tertiary colours made from combinations of primary and secondary colours
Tone - the particular quality of brightness, deepness or shade

PSHCE

Can I manage risks in my day to day life?
What is hygiene?
How do I prevent the spread of bacteria?
Is all bacteria bad for us?
What are anti-biotics?



Science



Key Vocabulary

Air resistance – A force that is caused by air, with the force acting in the opposite direction to an object, through the air.

Force – A push or pull upon an object resulting from an interaction with another object.

Friction – The resistance that one surface or object encounters when moving over another.

Gravity – The force that attracts a body towards the centre of the earth.

Levers – A rigid bar resting on a pivot that is used to move a heavy or firmly fixed load.

Mass – The weight measured by objects acceleration under a given force or by the force exerted on it by gravity.

Pull force – To draw or haul towards oneself or itself in a particular direction.

Pulleys – A wheel with a grooved rim around that changes the direction of the force applied to the cord.

Push force – To move something in a specific way by exerting force.

Music:

Lennon and McCartney

To know the cultural, sociological and political influences upon the Beatles rise to fame and throughout their career.



To identify key reasons for the growth in popularity of pop music