



Big Question:



How did the Black Death affect society?

Key Vocabulary:

Archaeology: The study of past human life by digging up and studying objects such as pottery, tools and buildings

Change: Becomes different

Continuity: When something stays the same over time.

Plague: A contagious disease.

Prejudice: An opinion that is not based on fact or evidence.

Knowledge from Y2 that will help me answer the big question:

- Life has changed over time.
- Artefacts are objects and things made by people rather than natural objects. They provide evidence about the past.
- A viewpoint is a person's own opinion or way of thinking about something.

Knowledge from Y3 that will help me answer the big question:

- Primary sources include artefacts created by someone who was there at the time of the historical events.
- Secondary sources are created by someone who did not experience or participate in the event.

Knowledge from Y4 that will help me answer the big question:

- Bias is when someone supports or opposes something in an unfair way.
- Historical artefacts can tell us a lot about the object's use or owner. For example, decorated artefacts made of precious metals suggest the owner was wealthy or important.

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

- The Black Death is the name given to a deadly plague which was rampant during the Fourteenth Century. It reached England early in the summer of 1348. By 1350, it had spread through most of Britain.
- The Black Death is thought to have been carried by fleas that lived on black rats. The fleas then transferred the bacteria to humans.
- The first symptoms of the Black Death were usually a high fever, headaches and vomiting. Next many victims develop lumps called buboes. Red and black boils would then appear all over the body. The buboes would split and the victim would then usually die.
- The Black Death was a key aspect of British history because:
 - It reduced Britain's population by between 30% - 40%.
 - It led to the disappearance of over 1000 villages and smaller settlements.



New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

- Continuity is the idea that some parts of life stay the same over time, such as:
 - Rule and government
 - Everyday life, like sleeping and eating
 - Settlements
- Change is the idea that these things either become bigger, better or more important or smaller, worse or less important.

During the Black Death, settlements in general continued to exist but many settlements changed as so many people died the settlements disappeared altogether.



*An example of a village abandoned during the plague.
Evidence of abandoned settlements comes from archaeology.*

New knowledge that will help me answer the big question:

- Bias is when an author's viewpoint is so strong that the information they produce is unbalanced or prejudice.

	Biased	Unbiased
The shire's new plan for recycling and waste management is a pointless misuse of time, resources and manpower.	✓	
The Dugongs defeated the Leopards by over 100 points, taking them straight to the top of the leaderboard before next week's finals begin.		✓
The newly appointed president of the Cricket Club will bring nothing but trouble.	✓	
The State Premier is doing a wonderful job for our community, prioritising the safety and wellbeing of all citizens.	✓	

As a historian, the essential knowledge I need to answer the big question is:	Date
Frame historically valid questions	
Continuity is the concept that aspects of life, such as rule and government, everyday life, settlements and beliefs, stay the same over time. Change is the concept that these aspects either progress and become bigger, better or more important, or decline and become smaller, worse or less important.	
The Black Death was a key aspect of British History because it reduced Britain's population by between 30% and 40% and led to the disappearance of over 1000 villages and smaller settlements.	
Evidence of invasion and settlement can include buildings, earthworks and other forms of archaeological evidence; place names and family names; primary and secondary sources of information, including documents and artefacts, stories, myths and legends.	
Use a range of historical sources or artefacts to build a picture of a historical event or person.	
Bias is when an author's viewpoint is so strong that the information they produce is unbalanced or prejudiced.	