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# Impact of the Great Plague on London



In 1665, London was struck by a devastating outbreak known as the \_\_\_\_\_ Plague. This event was part of the Stuart period in England, a time when political \_\_\_\_\_ and social unrest were common. The plague killed about 100,000 \_\_\_\_\_, almost a quarter of the city's population at that time. It is believed that the disease was carried by \_\_\_\_\_ living on rats, which were abundant in the crowded and unsanitary conditions of \_\_\_\_\_. During this time, doctors wore peculiar masks with beak-like shapes filled with aromatic \_\_\_\_\_ to protect themselves from the disease. They believed the plague was transmitted through \_\_\_\_\_ air and that the herbs could purify the air they breathed. Streets were deserted as \_\_\_\_\_ either fled the city or barricaded themselves in their homes, hoping to escape the \_\_\_\_\_. Public gatherings were banned and many businesses were closed, worsening the \_\_\_\_\_ impact of the epidemic. Despite the \_\_\_\_\_ and his court fleeing the city, the plague did not discriminate, affecting both the rich and the \_\_\_\_\_. This epidemic led to significant changes in the infrastructure and health \_\_\_\_\_ in London, laying foundations for a more modern public health \_\_\_\_\_. Many believe that the Great Plague, as horrific as it was, prompted \_\_\_\_\_ in sanitation and housing which helped prevent future outbreaks of a similar scale.

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