



Vocabulary

Florence Nightingale	The Plague	Great Fire of London
<p>Insanitary - unclean</p> <p>Significant - important</p> <p>Improved - made better.</p> <p>Conditions - how good or bad a place is.</p> <p>Legacy - something left behind after death.</p> <p>Influential - makes people take notice.</p>	<p>Ancient - from a long time ago.</p> <p>Outbreak - when a disease suddenly starts again.</p> <p>Centuries - periods of one hundred years.</p> <p>Eyewitness - by someone who saw the events.</p> <p>Chronicles - accounts or records</p> <p>Recount - an account of an event.</p>	<p>Decades - periods of ten years.</p> <p>Congested - crowded and blocked.</p> <p>Flammable - easily set on fire.</p> <p>Architects - people who design Buildings.</p> <p>Eyewitness - a person who was at an event and describes it to others.</p> <p>Extract - a short passage</p>



Florence Nightingale

Florence Nightingale dedicated her life to **nursing**. She travelled to **Crimea** in the **1850s** where there was a war taking place. She was shocked to find that many soldiers were **wounded** and that the poor, insanitary conditions were the cause of many soldiers dying.



The Plague

The plague is an **ancient disease** that can be carried by rats. It can also be **spread by fleas** that have become infected after biting **rats**. There have been many cases of plague but in the **1300s** it spread across **Europe** killing more than 25 million people. It became known as the Black Death because of the black patches that appeared on victims' skin.



The Great Fire of London

The Great Fire of London started in the early hours of the morning of **2 September 1666**, in a baker's shop on **Pudding Lane**. By 5 September the fire had destroyed more than **13,000 houses** and buildings in the city, including **87 churches** and the famous **St Paul's Cathedral**.