The reading on disease and disasters exemplified Enlightenment-era teaching. The period in the reading showed England, especially London, at a time when they first had an issue with the bubonic plague in 1665, killing an estimated 100,000 people (Brown & Garcia, 2018). With the bubonic plague still in town and raving, London faced another disaster due to a fire incident, which was spreading through the town, destroying houses and property (Brown & Garcia, 2018). Although the fire brought an end to the bubonic plague, the city and its leaders made the effort to put an end to the reoccurrence of such instances by creating a better city through the banning of building houses with thatched roofs and installing better drainage systems within the city (Brown & Garcia, 2018). The city inhabitants could have blamed both incidents on the wrath of God due to their sins, but they applied the concept of reason and saw that there were real factors around them that had contributed to the disaster and disease, and as such, made an effort to stop it from occurring again in the future.