



**KEEP  
CALM  
AND  
AVOID THE  
BLACK DEATH**

# Terms, People, and Places

Black Death:

Schism:

Epidemic:

Inflation:

Longbow:

Edward III:

Joan of Arc:

# Lesson Objectives

- Understand how the Black Death caused social and economic decline.
- Describe the problems facing the Church in the late Middle Ages and how the Church reacted.
- Summarize the causes, turning points, and effects of the Hundred Years' War.

# Summary

## “A Time of Crisis”

Beginning in the 1300s, famine, plague, and war made the 1300s and early 1400s a time of crisis for Europeans and marked the decline of medieval Europe and the beginning of the early modern age.

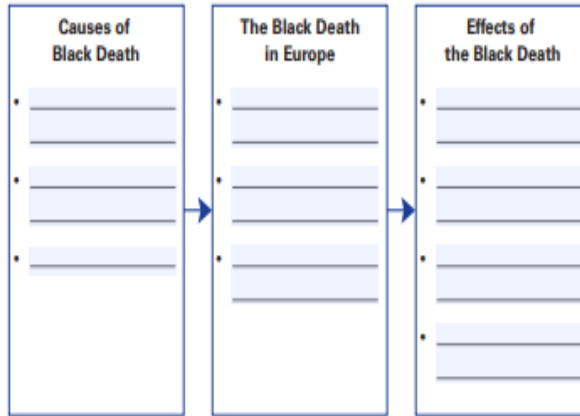
CHAPTER  
**8**  
SECTION 5

**Note Taking Study Guide**

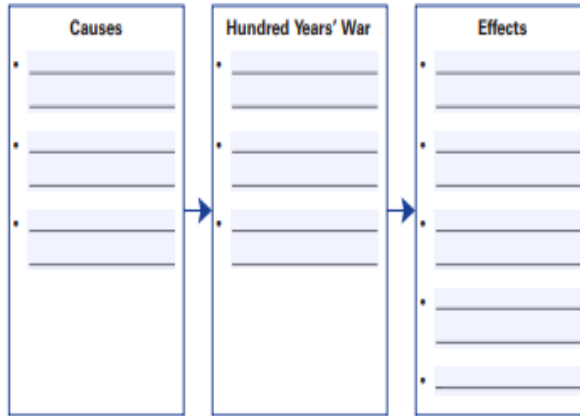
A TIME OF CRISIS

**Focus Question:** How did the combination of plague, upheaval in the Church, and war affect Europe in the 1300s and 1400s?

A. As you read *"The Black Death: A Global Epidemic,"* complete the flowchart to recognize causes and effects of the Black Death.



B. As you read *"The Hundred Years' War,"* complete the flowchart to record causes and effects of the war.



CHAPTER  
**8**  
SECTION 5**Section Summary****A TIME OF CRISIS**

In the mid-1300s a deadly disease called bubonic plague, or the **Black Death**, reached Europe. It was spread by fleas carried by rats. Eventually, the **epidemic**, or outbreak, killed one-third of all Europeans. People were terrified and normal life broke down. People fled cities or hid in their homes. Without workers, production declined. Survivors demanded higher wages, leading to **inflation**, or rising prices. Landlords tried to limit wages and forced villagers off the land. The plague not only spread death but also social unrest, as bitter, angry peasants revolted.

By the late Middle Ages, the Church, too, was in crisis. Many monks and priests had died during the plague. Survivors asked tough spiritual questions. The Church could not provide the strong leadership that was needed. For 70 years, a luxury-loving papal court ruled in Avignon. Reformers arose within the Church, calling for change. In 1378, they elected their own pope in Rome. French cardinals elected a rival pope. This Church schism, or split, finally ended in 1417 when a Church council removed authority from all three popes and elected a compromise candidate.

For most of this time, a destructive war raged. Between 1337 and 1453 England and France fought a series of conflicts known as the Hundred Years' War. Both sides wanted control of lands in France that had once been England's, the English Channel, and regional trade. England won early victories with new technology, the **longbow**. However, led by 17-year-old Joan of Arc, France began to win battles. Joan had told the uncrowned king, Charles VII, that God sent her to save France, so he authorized her to lead an army against the English. In one year, her troops won several victories, but she was captured, tried, and burned at the stake. Her martyrdom rallied French forces, and with their powerful new weapon, the cannon, they drove the English out of most of France. Ultimately, the war helped French kings expand their power. In England, it strengthened Parliament.

As Europe recovered from the plague, its population grew, manufacturing expanded, and trade increased. This set the stage for the Renaissance, Reformation, and Age of Exploration.

**Review Questions**

1. What caused a schism in the Church in the late 1300s?

---



---



---

2. Why did France and England fight the Hundred Years' War?

---



---



---

**READING CHECK**

What powerful new weapon did the French develop?

---



---



---

**VOCABULARY STRATEGY**

What is the meaning of *authorized* in the underlined sentence? The word *authorized* comes from a Latin word that means "power." Use this word-origins clue to help you figure out the meaning of *authorized*.

**READING SKILL**

**Recognize Causes and Effects**  
What caused the Black Death?  
What was the effect of the Black Death?

---



---



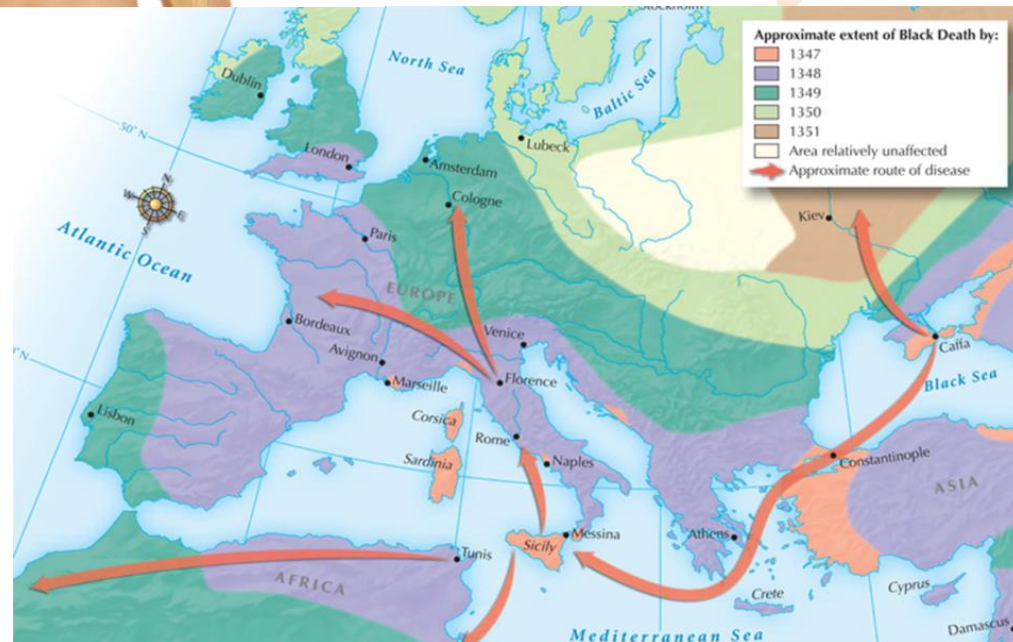
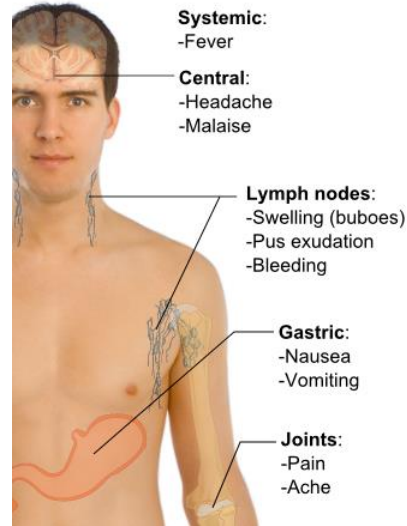
---

# Aim #7: How were the Late Middle Ages a time of crisis?



# Black Death: Causes

## Symptoms of Bubonic plague



Black Death followed trade routes as it spread





# Checkpoint

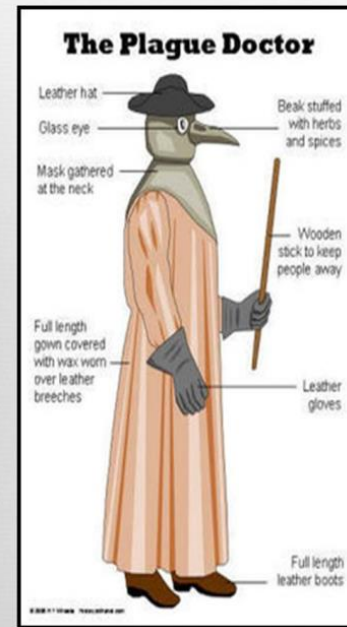
How does the Black Death Spread?

# Black Death: Effects



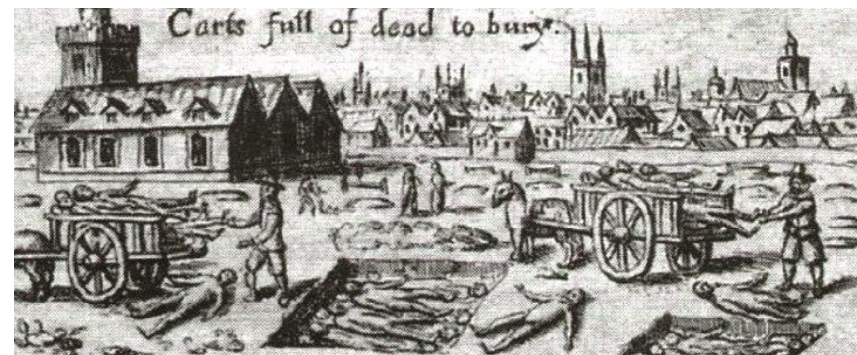
# Black Death: Effects

WHY DOES GOD ALLOW  
SUFFERING, TRIALS, & TESTS?



## Curing the Plague

- Plague doctors were hired by cities and towns to cure the plague
  - Treated all people
    - Rich & Poor
- Tried many different remedies
  - Religion
  - Leeching
  - Bloodletting
  - Urine baths
  - Human-made "Paste"



“In the horror thereof brother was forsaken by brother... and often times husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, father and mothers were found to abandon their own children, untended, unvisited, to their fate, as if they had been strangers.”

– Boccaccio, *The Decameron*

# Reforms Limited

- John Wycliffe
  - Bible, not Church, source of Christian truth
  - translated Bible into English
  - no need for priests
  - persecuted
- Jan Hus
  - end clergy corruption
  - burned
- Their ideas resurfaced 100 yrs later

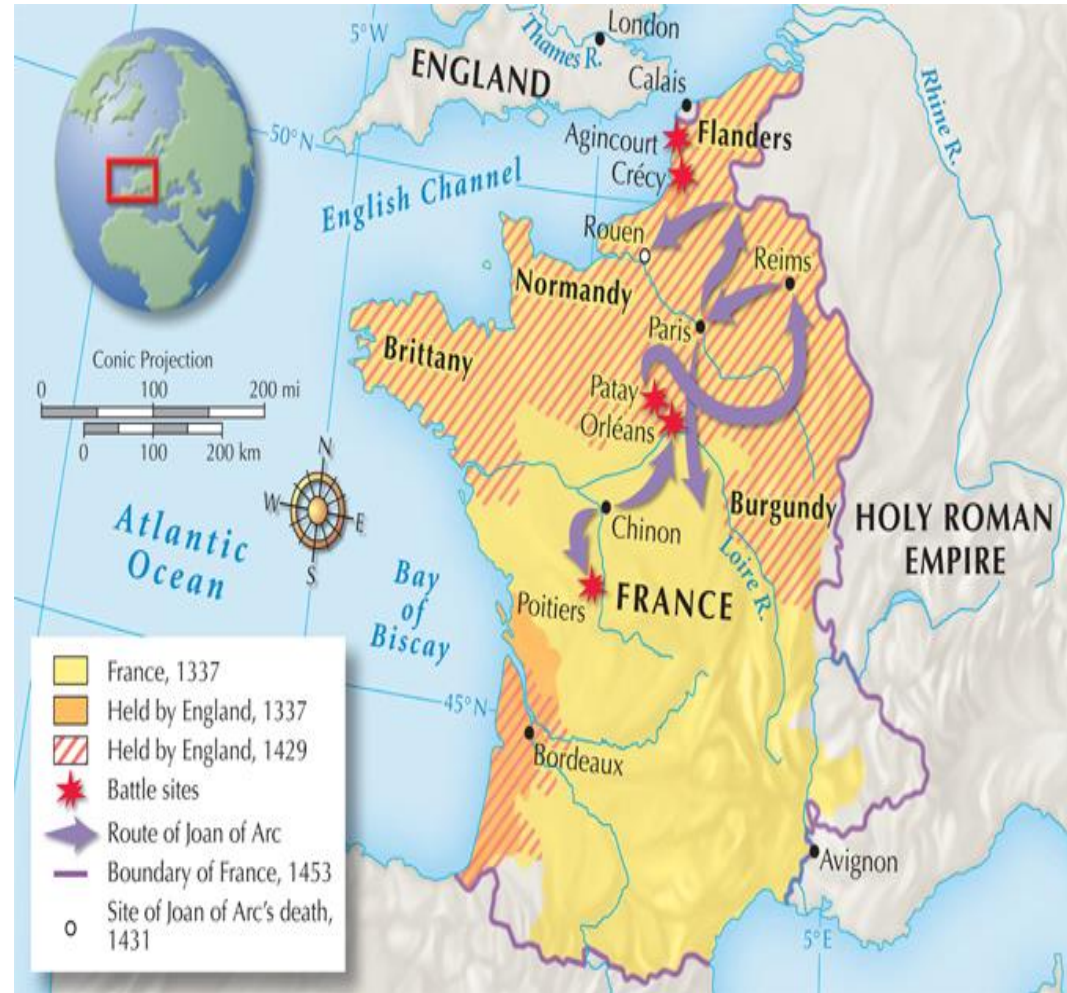




## **Checkpoint**

How did the Black Death cause social and economic decline?

# Hundred Years' War (1337-1453): Causes





**Weapons**

**A** Crossbow

**B** Longbow

**A**

**B**

shot faster,  
longer distance,  
& penetrated  
heavy armor



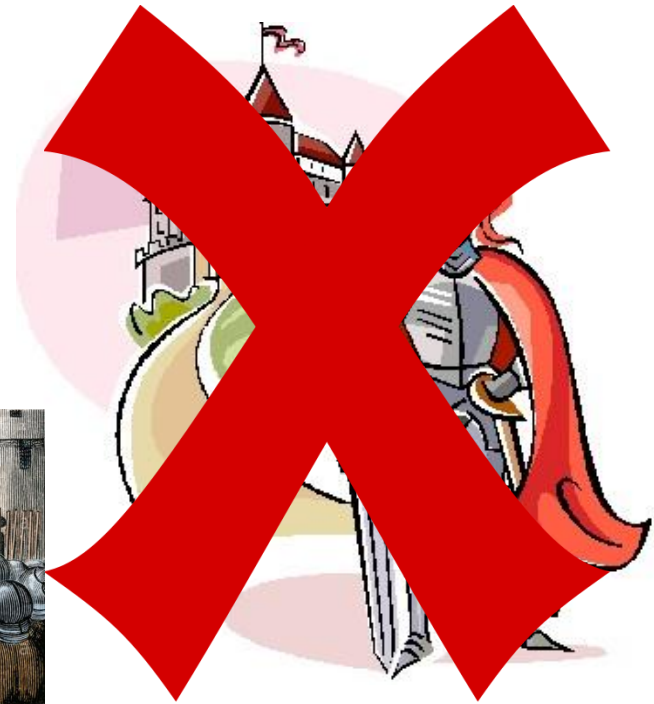
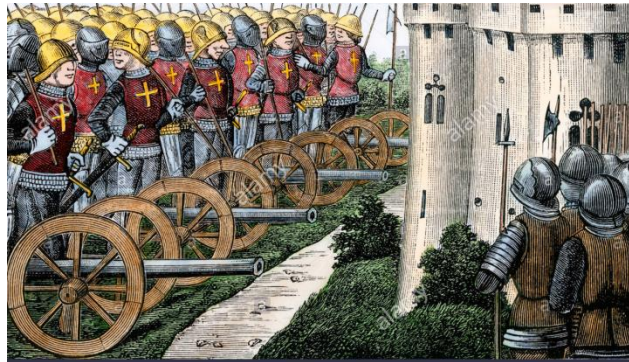
# Hundred Years' War: Turning Point



# Hundred Years' War: Impact



longbow





## **Checkpoint**

What were the causes, turning points and impacts of the Hundred Years' War?

# ***Hard Times During the Late Middle Ages***

\*Although the 1300s and 1400s were a time of crisis, they marked the end of the Middle Ages and the beginning of modern times.

<b>Famine</b>	<b>Black Death</b>	<b>Problems in The Church</b>	<b>Hundred Years' War</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Crops fail</li><li>- People starve</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Bubonic plague spreads</li><li>Asia to Europe</li><li>- One in three people die</li><li>- Society and economy fall apart</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- People resent rich clergy</li><li>- Church can not comfort people during plague</li><li>- Reformers demand change</li><li>- Reformers choose their own people</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- English king wants to be king of France</li><li>- Both England and France want French land</li><li>- They fight for more than 100 years</li><li>- France defeats England</li></ul>



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD  
Please jot down what you  
have gotten from today's  
lesson and what you still  
have questions on.