



**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.

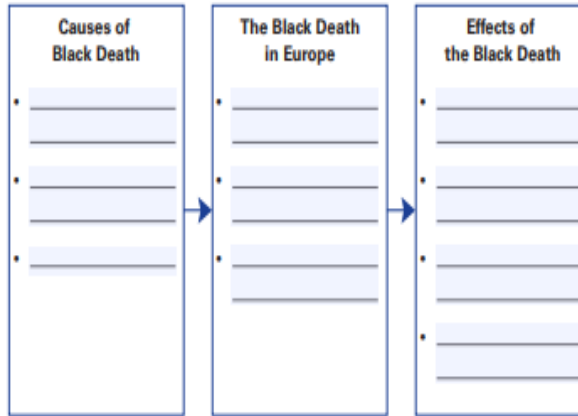
CHAPTER
8
SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide

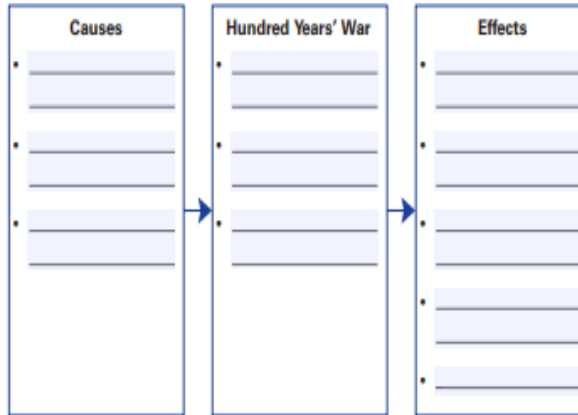
A TIME OF CRISIS

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*.

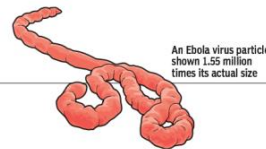
READING SKILL

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?

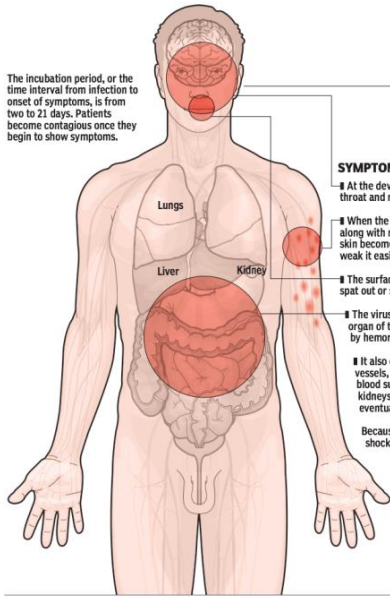


THE EBOLA EPIDEMIC



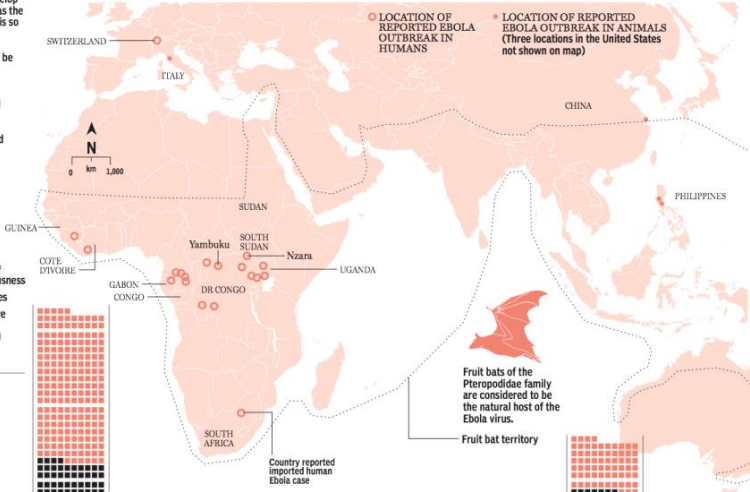
One of the world's deadliest diseases, the ebola virus is currently sweeping the African continent, which is experiencing its worst outbreak ever. Symptoms can be horrific, and it has a case fatality rate of up to 90%, making it a nightmare for health officials.

The incubation period, or the time interval from infection to onset of symptoms, is from two to 21 days. Patients become contagious once they begin to show symptoms.



DISTRIBUTION OF PREVIOUS OUTBREAKS

Ebola first appeared in 1976 in two simultaneous outbreaks, in Nzara, Sudan, and Yambuku, Democratic Republic of Congo. The latter was in a village situated near the Ebola River, from which the disease takes its name.



RECENT OUTBREAKS IN WEST AFRICA JAN. - JULY 2, 2014

Guinea: 412 cases (305 deaths)
Liberia: 115 cases (75 deaths)
Sierra Leone: 252 cases (101 deaths)



These figures are current estimates for EBV cases in three countries.

TRANSMISSION

Ebola is introduced into the human population through close contact with the blood, secretions, organs or other bodily fluids of infected animals. In Africa, infection has occurred through the handling of infected chimpanzees, gorillas, fruit bats, monkeys, forest antelope and porcupines found ill or dead or in the rainforest. Once a person comes into contact with an animal that has Ebola, it can spread within the community from human to human. Infection occurs from direct contact (through broken skin or mucous membranes) with the blood, or other bodily fluids or secretions (stool, urine, saliva, semen) of infected people.

DEADLY EBOLA SPECIES

There are five known species of Ebola virus. The Bundibugyo, Zaire and Sudan species have been associated with large EVD outbreaks in Africa, whereas Reston and Tai Forest have not. The Reston species, found in Philippines and the People's Republic of China, can infect humans, but no illness or death in humans from this species has been reported to date.

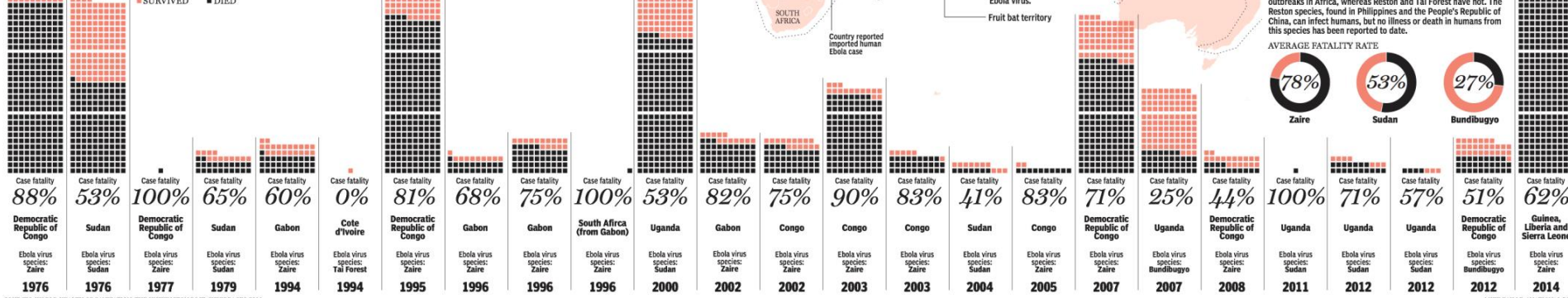
AVERAGE FATALITY RATE



CHRONOLOGY EBOLA OUTBREAKS

NUMBER OF CASES, 1976 - 2014

■ SURVIVED ■ DIED



SOURCES: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, THE HUFFINGTON POST, SUPERPAGES.COM

MIKE FAJILE / NATIONAL POST

- West Africa 2016
- Total Cases: 28,652
- Total Deaths: 11,325

Rat contracts the bacterium Yersinia Pestis



Flea jumps on rat and bites it and has rat blood in its mouth.

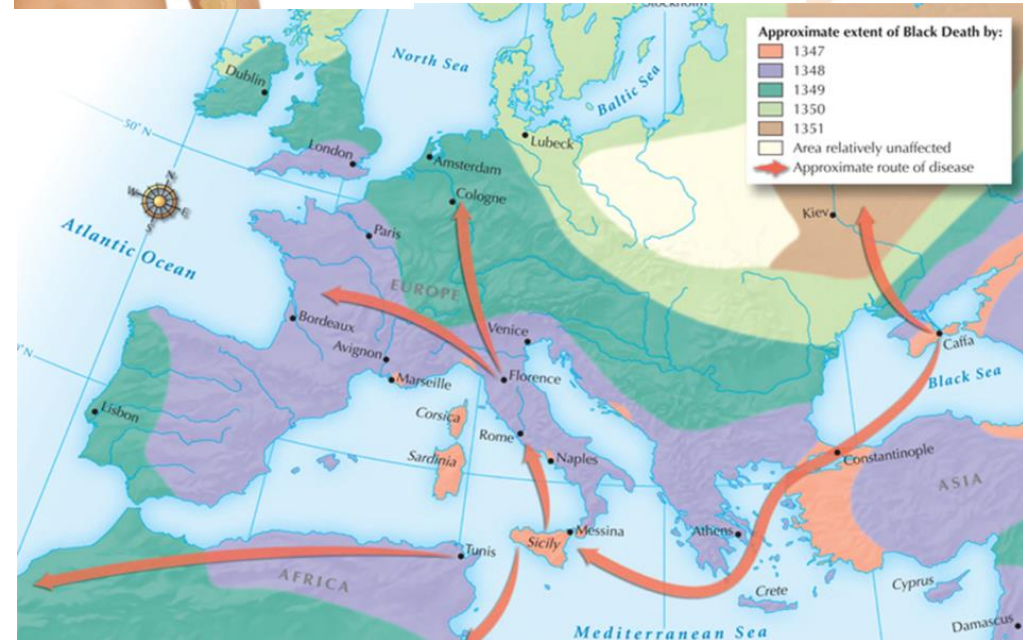
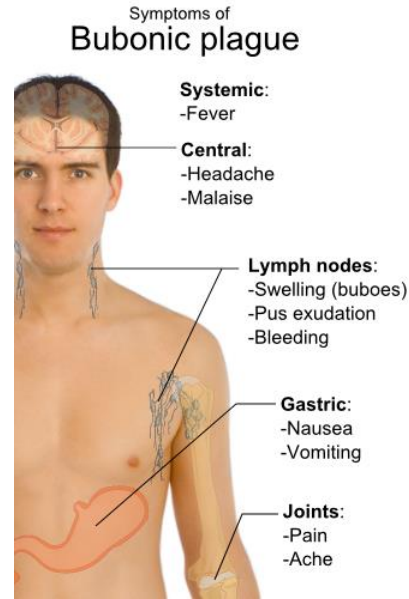


Flea jumps on human and bites, mixing rat and human blood and giving human Yersinia Pestis.



Black Death: Causes

- bubonic plague
- symptoms & death
- 1300s, outbreak in China
- revival of trade-spread disease
- world epidemic
- Europe 1347-1352



Black Death followed trade routes as it spread



Checkpoint

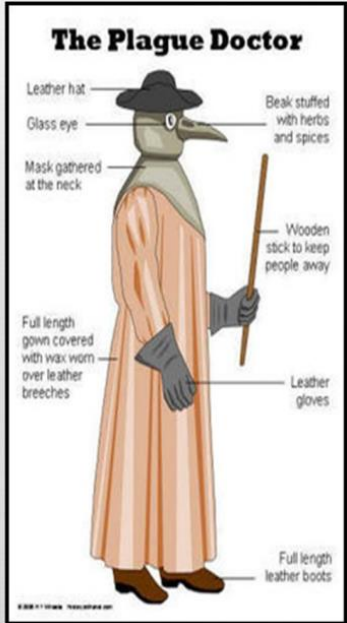
How does the Black Death Spread?

Effects

WHY DOES GOD ALLOW SUFFERING, TRIALS, & TESTS?

- terror & confusion
 - killed 1/3 Europeans
- Normal life broke down
 - magic/witchcraft
 - beat themselves
 - fled cities
 - blamed & massacred Jews
- Church loses power
 - questioned faith
 - weak guidance

The Plague Doctor



The diagram shows a plague doctor in profile, facing right. The doctor is wearing a black leather hat, a long orange gown with a grey hood, and full-length leather boots. A long, thin beak is attached to the front of the hood, and a single glass eye is visible. The beak is labeled 'Beak stuffed with herbs and spices'. The doctor is holding a long wooden staff in their right hand, labeled 'Wooden stick to keep people away'. The gown is labeled 'Full length gown covered with wax worn over leather breeches'. The hood is labeled 'Mask gathered at the neck'. The doctor is also wearing leather gloves. The title 'The Plague Doctor' is at the top left of the diagram.

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"



Created in 1493, this image was inspired by the Black Death and depicts the *Dance of Death*, which was a common theme in Medieval art because of the fear of the plague.

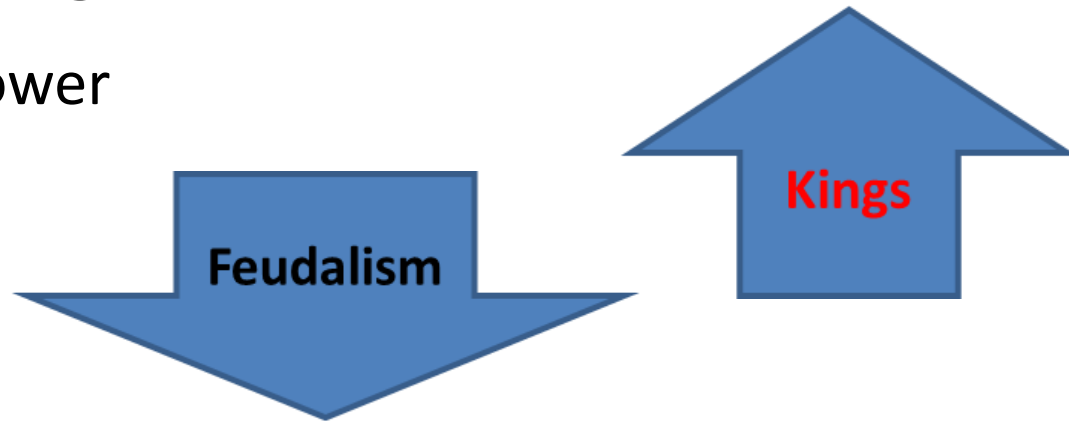


“In the horror thereof brother was forsaken by brother... and often times husband by wife; nay, what is more, and scarcely to be believed, father and mothers were found to abandon their own children, untended, unvisited, to their fate, as if they had been strangers.”

– Boccaccio, *The Decameron*

Effects

- Economic decline
 - Production & trade declined
 - Survivors demanded higher wages
 - prices rose
 - Peasant revolts
- Social & Political change
 - ❖ peasants gained power



➔Directions: Use the documents on the following pages to fill in the graphic organizer below.

Short Term Effects

Long Term Effects

Social

Political

Economic

Document 1

The plague had large scale social and economic effects...People abandoned their friends and family, fled cities, and shut themselves off from the world. Funeral rites became perfunctory [superficial] or stopped altogether, and work ceased being done. Some felt that the wrath of God was descending upon man, and so fought the plague with prayer. Some felt that they should obey the maxim [saying], “Eat, drink, and be merry, for tomorrow you may die.” The society experienced an upheaval to an extent usually only seen in controlled circumstances such as carnival [festival]. Faith in religion decreased after the plague, both because of the death of so many of the clergy and because of the failure of prayer to prevent sickness and death....

Taken from the New York State Education Department. June 2014. Global History Exam. Internet. Available [here](#); accessed July 13, 2017.

Document 2

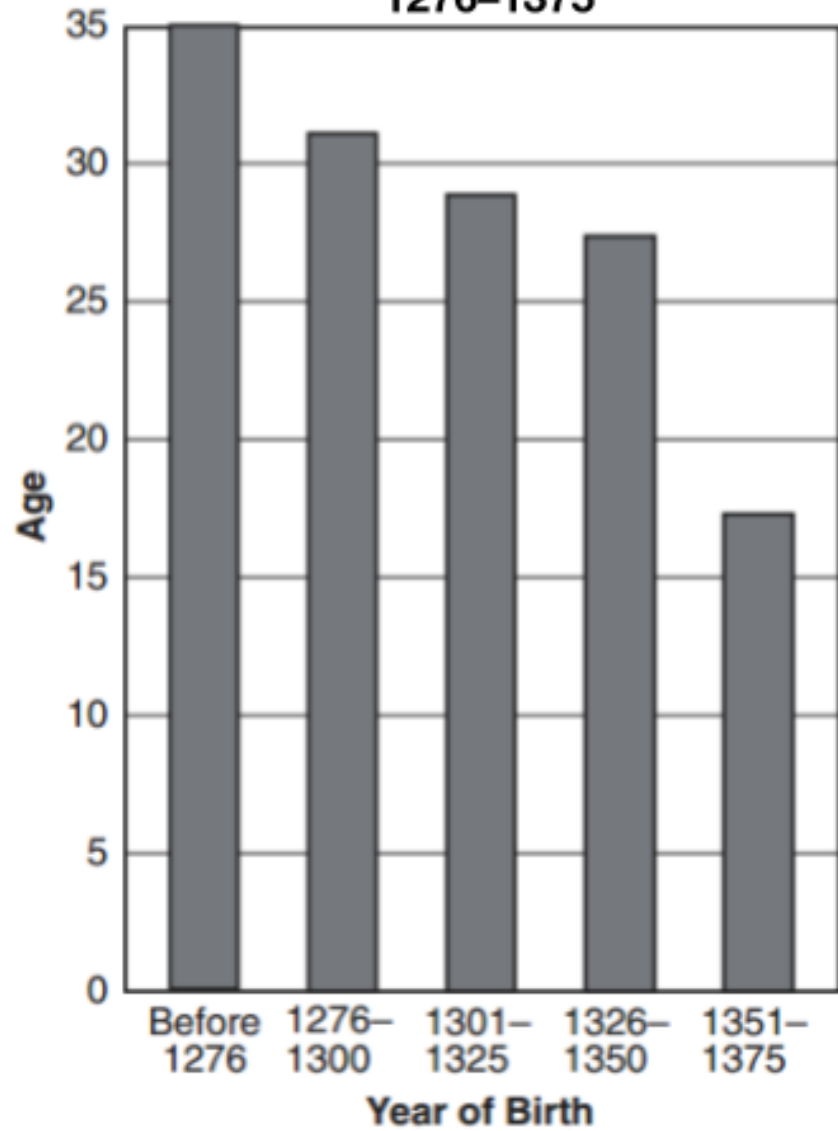
Cities were hit hard by the plague. Financial business was disrupted as debtors died and their creditors found themselves without recourse. Not only had the debtor died, his whole family had died with him and many of his kinsmen. There was simply no one to collect from.

Construction projects stopped for a time or were abandoned altogether. Guilds [associations of professionals] lost their craftsmen and could not replace them. Mills and other special machinery might break and the one man in town who had the skill to repair it had died in the plague. We see towns advertising for specialists, offering high wages.

Source: History of Western Civilization E.L. Skip Knox. [Boise State University. http://web.archive.org/web/20110625203607/http://www.boisestate.edu/courses/westciv/plague/16.shtml](http://web.archive.org/web/20110625203607/http://www.boisestate.edu/courses/westciv/plague/16.shtml)

Document 3

**Life Expectancy in Medieval
England
1276–1375**



Document 4

The plague came to Europe in the fall of 1347. By 1350 it had largely passed out of western Europe. In the space of two years, one out of every three people was dead. Nothing like that has happened before or since. These general numbers disguise the uneven nature of the epidemic. Some areas suffered little, others suffered far more. Here are some examples.

Between 45% and 75% of Florence died in a single year. One-third died in the first six months. Its entire economic system collapsed for a time. In Venice, which kept excellent records, 60% died over the course of 18 months: five hundred to six hundred a day at the height. Certain professions suffered higher mortality, especially those whose duties brought them into contact with the sick--doctors and clergy. In Montpellier, only seven of 140 Dominican friars survived. In Perpignan, only one of nine physicians survived, and two of eighteen barber-surgeons. The death rate at Avignon was fifty percent and was even higher among the clergy. One-third of the cardinals died.

Long-term population loss is also instructive. Urban populations recovered quickly, in some cases within a couple of years, through immigration from the countryside because of increased opportunities in the cities. Rural population though, recovered itself slowly, for peasants left their farms for the cities.

Document 5:

How did the loss of population affect wages for European survivors of the plague?

BEFORE THE PLAGUE

I need two men to plow the fields of my manor. How much do I need to pay you?

10 gold coins per field!

2 gold coins and meal!

Two meals a day. I'm starving!

You get the job!

Protection for my family and a place to stay!

5 gold coins per field!

Just give me a place to stay and food to eat!

You get the job!

Before the plague, high population led to a lot of competition for jobs, which meant that employers could pay workers less.

AFTER THE PLAGUE

I need two men to plow the fields of my manor. How much do I need to pay you?

10 gold coins per field, two meals a day, and a share of the crops to sell at the market.

12 gold coins per field, two meals a day, a place for me and my family to stay, and protection.

You get the job!

You get the job!

After the plague, there were very few people left to work, so employers had to pay workers more so they would work for them. This situation is called a **labor shortage**. Many peasants became merchants and other higher-paid professions after the black death because they had more money to start businesses and those who once did those jobs died from the plague.

Document 6: How feudal Lords dealt with the effects of the Black Plague



Problems Caused by the Plague	Solutions for Feudal Lords
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Many of the peasants who once farmed the land have died• Peasants want more money to work on the land because of the labor shortage	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Farm less land• Grow crops like apples, olives, grapes, or vegetables (instead of wheat) or raise livestock like sheep or cows that require less labor• Pay peasants wages, instead of offering the protection and food• Lease (rent) land to peasants who can now afford it because of their higher wages

Long Term Effects
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peasants gained more purchasing power because of their higher wages. They became richer.• To make more money from their land, lords gave renters longer and longer leases and eventually sold acres of their manor to peasants.• Lords could no longer control the lives of peasants who owned their own land and who made money from the crops and livestock they raised on it. Over the next two hundred years, this process contributed to the end of feudalism

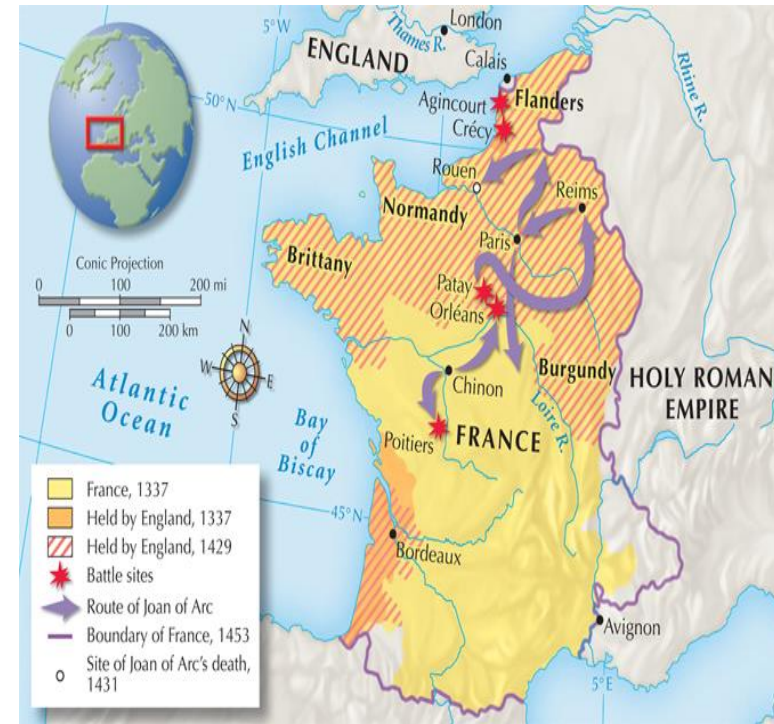


Checkpoint

How did the Black Death cause social and economic decline?

Hundred Years' War (1337-1453): Causes

- English: keep French lands
- French kings: centralize power
- Edward III claimed French throne 1337
- control English Channel
- National pride
- England w/ early victories
 - due to **longbow**



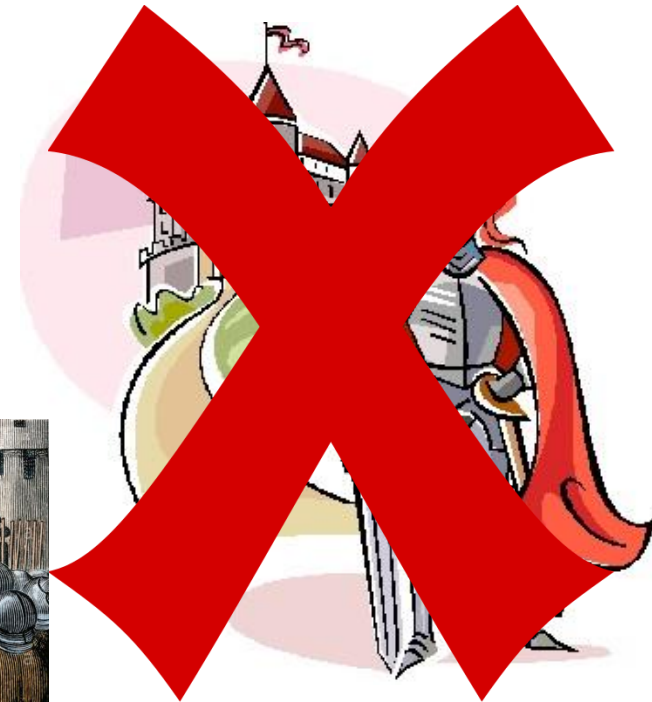
Turning Point

- Joan of Arc
 - lead army (1429)
 - several victories
 - burned
 - inspired French
- w/ canons, French win war



Impact

- French kings expand power
 - nationalism grows
- Parliament more powerful
 - “power of the purse”
- End of feudalism
 - new weapons
 - standing army replace feudal vassals





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.

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



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.