



The Black Death





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9IjhQDnoCcY&list=PLiR9hxE7ht5JA8OdBs9wLcCl8Slo_S-yc

Black Death Work Stations

- You will use the sources, images, and videos at each station to help you answer the questions on your handout.





B

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Review: The Black Death



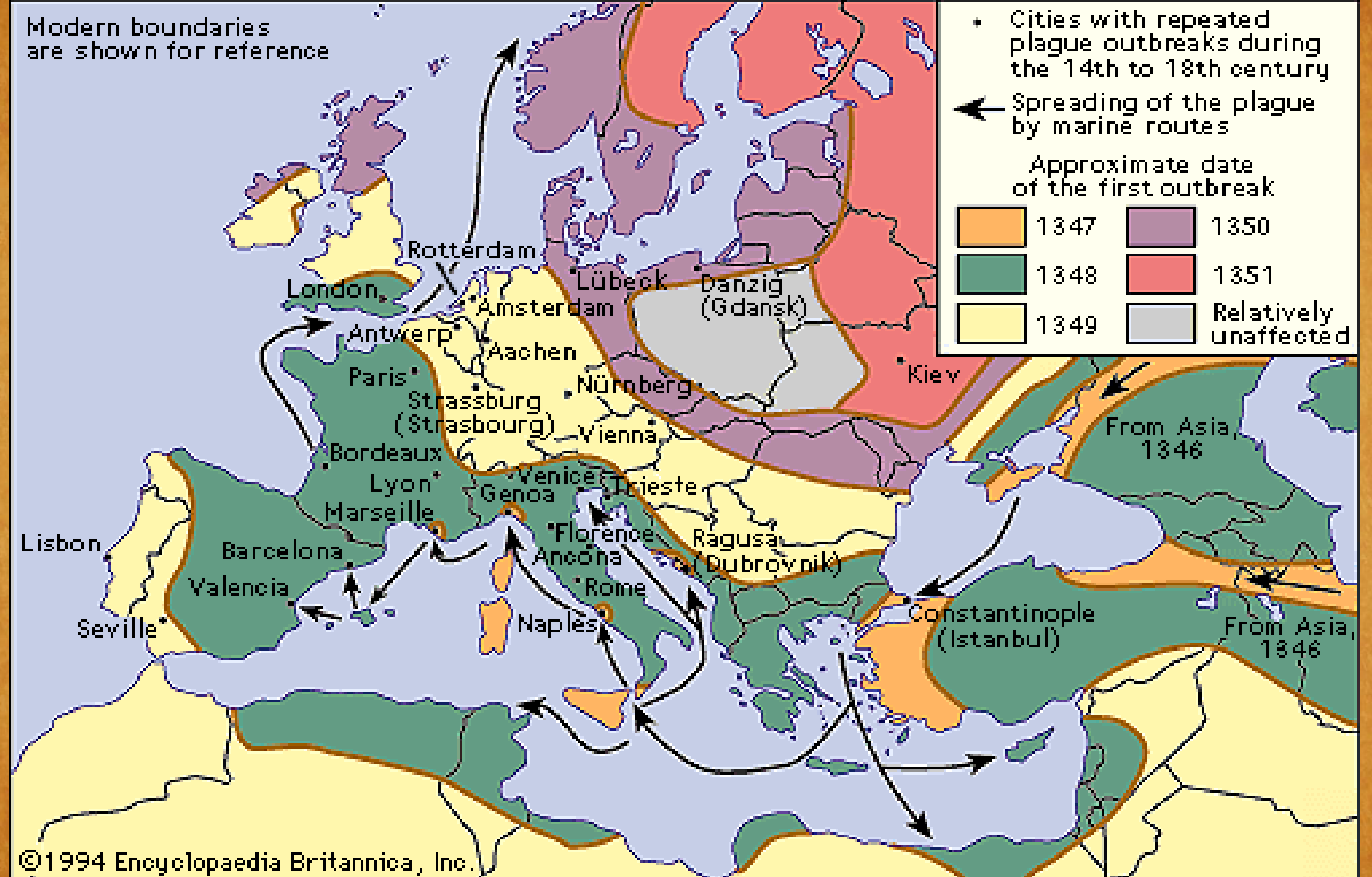
- Where did the Black Death come from?
- What were the 3 types?
- What were the symptoms of it? What would happen?
- What did medieval people think caused it? What actually caused it?
- How did people/society react to the plague? What did they do?
- What kind of things did they do to try to cure it?
- What was the impact of the Black Death?

Modern boundaries are shown for reference

- Cities with repeated plague outbreaks during the 14th to 18th century
- ← Spreading of the plague by marine routes

Approximate date of the first outbreak

1347	1350
1348	1351
1349	Relatively unaffected





Dr. Doctor Schnabel von Rom

Vis Creditis, ab omni fabel.
 quod prohibet vomboare sicut
 do fugit de contagion
 et auferet sicut lobu carum
 Calavera sicut et 23 fignu
 gleich wie der Corvus auf der Alpen.
 Ah Credite: aber nicht dore ha
 lare Romae regnat de fignu

Quo non deberet seher erfahre
 für seiner Virgul oder fackel
 qua loquitur ab vobis et fiam.
 und deure von consilium
 Wie mancher Credit dnaszweifel
 das im tentor in fumerantoff
 Marfupium heyt seine Heil.
 und aarum de gehole feil

Als gehan die Doctores Medici dalsu zu Rom, wann sie die ander Pester brandte Pa
 sonen beschon, sie hi curiren und fragen, sich wider den Gift zu sichern, ein langes Kleid von ge
 rodrtem Tuch ist Angesicht ist verlarvt, fuden Augen haben sie grosse Erystalline Brillen wider
 das man ein langes Schnabel wollen treuchen der Sprachen, in der Hände welche mit Hand schühert
 und beschon ist eine lange Kuthe und darmit deuten sie was man thun, und gebrauch soll



- Horrible histories flagellants clip S1 E6 00:35







I follow.

We fly.

Wee dye.

Keepeout.







ALL NEW



Is The "Black Plague" Back?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hPKj1-l1N6c>

Discuss . . .

Do you think that today we have MORE or LESS of a risk for deadly epidemics, compared to Medieval Europe? Why?

BBC



No plague whatsoever.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KA6nij1kdjE>

Black Death News Report

Your assignment is to report on the Black Death from the perspective of a medieval person

Your options:

- Write a News Article (newspaper style)
- Create a News Report (oral- either through video or performed for the class)


* See your handout for details about criteria!



History Headlines
June 1348

England Falls Victim to Black Death

Millions dead across Europe




The Great Pestilence, or Great Mortality as it is commonly being called, has reached England. A sailor on a ship bringing goods from Gascony, France is believed to have brought the deadly disease to the port of Weymouth on the south coast.

Spread of the Disease
In 1345 a group of merchants from the Italian city of Genoa were trading in the Black Sea port of Caffa when it was invaded and put under siege by a Mongol army from the east commanded by Janibeg. When Mongol soldiers began dying of the plague in 1346, Janibeg catapulted the diseased bodies over the walls of Caffa. The Genoese merchants fled the city and returned to Italy. However, by the time their ship reached Sicily in 1347, most of the merchants and crew were already dead. Those that remained alive were infected and brought the disease into Europe. The map above shows how the disease has spread across Europe.

Causes
It is believed by many that the disease has been sent by God as a punishment for man's sins and could signal the end of the World. However, some doctors believe that it is caused by an imbalance of the four humours while astronomers are finding that the real cause is due to the fact that the planets have moved and are not aligned correctly.

Signs and Symptoms
There are three different types of the disease

- Bubonic**
Fever, aches and pains, headache, vomiting and the formation of buboes – painful swellings in the neck, groin and armpits. 30-75% of those infected will die within 7 days.
- Pneumonic**
Fever, headache, chest pain and coughing up blood. 90-95% of those infected will die within 5 days.
- Septicaemic**
Black patches appear on the skin and spread rapidly. 100% of those infected will die within 24 hours.



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