The Bubonic Plague
- "Black Death"
- "Black Plague"
black death: the bubonic plague
The Black Death in Asia

In the 1300s, the Black Death spread quickly through Asia and then into Europe.

1. When did the Black Death arrive in the Arabian Peninsula?
2. Based on this map, how do you think the Black Death was spread through Asia?
The Black Death in Europe

Key:
- Spread of disease:
  - by 1347
  - by 1351
  - by 1353
- Partially or totally spared
- Seriously affected

European Population A.D. 1300–1500

Using Geography Skills

By 1353, the Black Death had affected most of Europe.

1. Where in Europe had the Black Death spread by 1347?
2. By what year had the Black Death reached areas on the Baltic Sea?
plague
- disease that spreads quickly and kills many people

bubonic plague (black death) was caused by a type of bacteria carried by fleas.

In the Middle Ages, rats were everywhere and in great numbers: even wealthy homes had problems with rats.

The plague was carried by fleas, who were on the rats. The fleas ate blood and did not care what type of blood it was. The fleas would jump off of the rats onto humans and infect them.
the plague could be passed from human to human in a number of ways:
  contact - flea jumpimg from person to person
  bodily fluid - ingestion of or mixture with
  aerial - breathing in the gases given off
the beginning...

the Mongol empire was a major trading center and also the location of the index case of the plague.

the trading caravans on the Silk Road spread the plague all over Asia, but Europe was still not showing any cases.

at the port city of Caffa, Italian merchants were caught in a siege by the Mongol army. The Mongols would use germ warfare (catapulting plague-infected dead bodies over the walls) in this siege. The Italians escaped, but not before becoming infected...
nearly 38 million people died... about 14,000 a day over a 5 year period.

nearly 1 out of every 3 people living in Europe and Asia died from the Black Death.

european economy was ruined and the daily lives of everyone were changed...
- less people equals:
  - decline in trade
  - high demand for workers
  - less demand for food production
  - high wages
  - low food prices
  - lower rent
  - drop in the birthrate
  - abandonment of cities
people were:

less sensitive about death (saw death everywhere all the time)
changing the styles of their art (death, despair, and sadness)
being exposed to death, suffering, mental disease regularly
making songs and jokes about the plague and death
  > ring around the rosy (rosary beads for protection)
  pockets full of poseys (way to mask the smell)
  ashes, ashes! (plague victims were burned)
  we all fall down! (dead)

feudalism was affected:
some serfs bargained with their lords to pay rent instead of
owing work --> now they are no longer serfs.