**What were the effects of the Black Death?**

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

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|  | **Short Term Effects** | **Long Term Effects** |
| **Social** |  |  |
| **Political**  |  |  |
| **Economic** |  |  |

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| **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.… |
| Source: “Plague,” Decameron Web, Brown University (adapted) from the NYS Global History Regents Exam, June, 2014 |
| **Document 2**

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| https://docs.google.com/a/homercentral.org/drawings/d/sL9VUaXTdpE1xnPNoYBMa2Q/image?w=334&h=497&rev=1&ac=1 |
| Source: World History Strategies, Glencoe (adapted) from the NYS Global History and Geography Regents Exam, January 2003. |

 | **Document 3**

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| 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. |
| Source: [History of Western Civilization by E.L. Skip Knox, Boise State University.](http://web.archive.org/web/20110705065501/http%3A/www.boisestate.edu/) |

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**Document 4:** How did the loss of population affect wages for European survivors of the plague?

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**Document 5:** How feudal Lords dealt with the effects of the Black Plague?

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