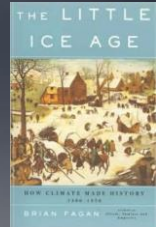
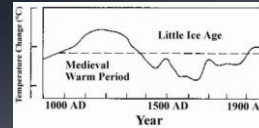


## Chapter 11, Part 1

The Little Ice Age and The Black Death  
Spielvogel, Chapter 11, Part 1

## "The Little Ice Age"



What was the Little Ice Age and what changes did it bring to Europe?

## "Little Ice Age"

• **Began**=End of 13<sup>th</sup> century

• **Small drop in overall temp**=shortened growing seasons and disastrous weather conditions

• **1315-1317**=Heavy rains in northern Europe destroyed harvests and caused serious food shortages=extreme hunger and starvation

Famine expands=kills 10% of European population in first half of 14<sup>th</sup> century



View: "Little Ice Age Clip"



## The Famine of 1315-1317

- ✂ By 1300 Europeans were farming almost all the land they could cultivate.
- ✂ A population crisis developed.
- ✂ Climate changes in Europe produced three years of crop failures between 1315-17 because of excessive rain.
- ✂ As many as 15% of the peasants in some English villages died.
- ✂ One consequence of starvation & poverty was susceptibility to disease.



## The Black Death



1347 - 1351

Darrell Duncan  
Merrol Hyde Magnet

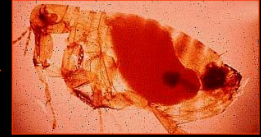
Ms. Susan M. Pojer  
Horace Greeley HS

### The Black Death: 1347-50

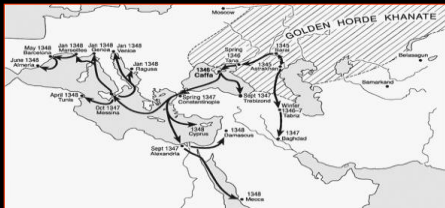


What were the causes of the Black Death?/What was it?

### The Culprits



### 1347: Plague Reaches Constantinople!



Symptoms of  
**Bubonic plague**

**Systemic:**  
-Fever  
**Central:**  
-Headache  
-Malaise

**Lymph nodes:**  
-Swelling (buboes)  
-Pus exudation  
-Bleeding

**Gastric:**  
-Nausea  
-Vomiting

**Joints:**  
-Pain  
-Ache

**Bubonic plague**=spread by black rats infested with fleas who were host to the deadly bacterium *Yersinia pestis*.

**Symptoms**=high fever, aching joints, swelling lymph nodes, and dark blotches caused by bleeding beneath the skin.

### Causes continued

- Originated in Asia
- Arrived in Europe in October, 1347 (Sicily)
- It spread quickly, reaching southern Italy, Southern France, and Spain by the end of 1347.
- Usually followed commercial trade routes
- **1348**=Through France and the low countries and into Germany
- **1349**=England and Scandinavia
- **1351**=Eastern Europe and Russia

### The Symptoms



**Bubous**



**Septicemic Form:**  
almost 100% mortality rate.



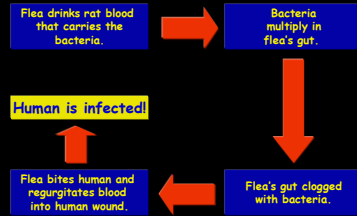
## Lancing a Buboe



From the *Toggenburg Bible*, 1411



## The Disease Cycle



## Medieval Art & the Plague



## Medieval Art & the Plague



*Bring out your dead!*

## Medieval Art & the Plague



An obsession with death.

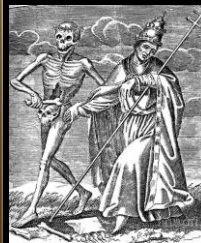




### Boccaccio in *The Decameron*

*The victims ate lunch with their friends and dinner with their ancestors.*

### The Danse Macabre







## Attempts to Stop the Plague



A Doctor's Robe



"Leeching"

## Medical "treatment"

A beak doctor

Beak held flowers and herbs

Hat indicated profession

Cain or sword allowed them to touch patients and keep people away



## Effects

- Psychological reactions
- Giovanni Boccaccio
- Wealthy and powerful fled to their country estates
- Extreme behavior
- **Flagellants**—popular in 1348 in Germany
- **Anti-Semitism**: Worst pogroms in Germany



A medieval depiction of Jewish moneylenders

## Attempts to Stop the Plague



**Flagellanti:**  
Self-inflicted "penance" for our sins!

### Attempts to Stop the Plague



**Flagellanti:**  
Self-inflicted "penance" for our sins!

### Attempts to Stop the Plague

#### Pogroms against the Jews



"Jew" hat



"Golden Circle"  
obligatory badge

### Death Triumphant !: A Major Artistic Theme



### A Little Macabre Ditty

"A sickly season," the merchant said,  
"The town I left was filled with dead,  
and everywhere these queer red flies  
crawled upon the corpses' eyes,  
eating them away."

"Fair make you sick," the merchant said,  
"They crawled upon the wine and bread.  
Pale priests with oil and books,  
bulging eyes and crazy looks,  
dropping like the flies."

### A Little Macabre Ditty (2)

"I had to laugh," the merchant said,  
"The doctors purged, and dosed, and bled;  
"And proved through solemn disputation  
"The cause lay in some constellation.  
"Then they began to die."

"First they sneezed," the merchant said,  
"And then they turned the brightest red,  
Begged for water, then fell back.  
With bulging eyes and face turned black,  
they waited for the flies."

### A Little Macabre Ditty (3)

"I came away," the merchant said,  
"You can't do business with the dead.  
"So I've come here to ply my trade.  
"You'll find this to be a fine brocade..."

**And then he sneezed.....!**

## The Mortality Rate

**35% - 70%**

**25,000,000 dead  
!!!**

What were the  
political,  
economic,  
and social effects  
of the Black Death??

## Effects continued

- Labor shortages/Aristocratic incomes drop
- Statute of Laborers (1351) passed by English Parliament designed to lower the wage rate.
  - Go back to pre-plague rate (1346 rate)
  - Forbid peasant mobility

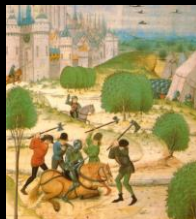


Why were there peasant revolts in the  
14<sup>th</sup> century?



## Peasant revolts

- Destruction of normal order (Black death)
- Economic dislocation
- Higher taxation on peasants
- Wage restrictions
- Laying waste to peasant lands
- Growing class tensions



What forms did they take in the various countries?



## English Peasants Revolt

- Led by peasant Wat Tyler and a preacher named John Ball
- Initially successful
- Marched on London
- King Richard II (15) promised to accept rebels demands if they returned to their homes.
- King reneged/Peasants arrested
- Poll tax was eliminated and most peasants were pardoned.



## Forms

### France

- 1358: Jacquerie (northern France)

### England

- English Peasants' Revolt of 1381
- A product of rising expectations
- Most immediate cause: monarchy's attempt to raise revenues by imposing a poll tax on each adult member.
- Peasants in eastern England refused to pay the tax and expelled collectors from their villages.

