

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Black Death Overview



The _____ was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history. It arrived in _____ in 1347 and quickly spread across the continent. This deadly _____ was caused by the bacterium _____, which was transmitted through the bites of infected _____ living on _____. The disease manifested in three forms: bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic, each with its own _____ and level of mortality. Cities and _____ were the hardest hit, with some losing up to 60% of their _____. The _____ rate varied, but it is estimated that the Black Death killed about one-third of Europe's population in just a few _____. This massive loss of life led to significant _____ and economic changes, including labor shortages that improved living conditions for the surviving _____. The _____ faced challenges as people questioned its power and relevance amidst so much suffering. Art and _____ were profoundly affected, often depicting the macabre or questioning the meaning of life and death. The Black Death ultimately reshaped _____ society in ways that were both tragic and transformative.

years

workers

villages

plague

symptoms

literature

fleas

church

mortality

European

rats

population

Yersinia pestis

social

Europe

Black Death