

name: _____

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date: _____

Black Death's Economic Shift



The _____ Death, a devastating pandemic, swept through Europe in the 14th century, causing widespread _____ and suffering. This _____ dramatically reduced the _____, leading to significant economic and social changes. With fewer people, labor became more _____, shifting the balance of power from landlords to the _____. Peasants began to demand _____ wages, and some even moved to cities in search of better opportunities. This migration spurred _____ growth and changed the dynamics of city life. The scarcity of workers also led to technological _____, as people sought ways to become more efficient in production. Trade routes were _____, with new paths emerging as societies adapted to the changes. The decrease in population resulted in a surplus of _____, causing prices to fall and changing consumption patterns. Wealth became more _____ in the hands of a few, leading to the rise of a new class of merchants and traders. This period also saw changes in _____ practices, with landowners converting arable land to pasture, which required less labor. The Black Death, while a tragedy, acted as a catalyst for economic _____, laying the groundwork for the modern economic system.

concentrated

goods

workers

population

valuable

farming

higher

death

urban

altered

Black

innovations

plague

transformation