

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Black Death's Legacy



The _____ was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history, striking Europe in the 14th century. It is estimated that it wiped out about a third of the continent's population. This massive loss of life led to significant _____, economic, and cultural changes. With fewer people, labor became more valuable, leading to better conditions for _____. This shift helped undermine the feudal system, where peasants were bound to the land and their _____.

The plague also sparked a wave of _____ and questioning of traditional values and beliefs. Art and literature took on darker themes, reflecting the widespread suffering and _____. The _____ faced criticism and loss of influence as people questioned why such a disaster could occur. In some regions, this led to the persecution of minorities, whom the frightened populace blamed for the _____.

However, the aftermath of the Black Death also paved the way for the _____. With the old social order shaken, new ideas and a spirit of _____ began to spread. This period of rebirth in _____, science, and thought laid the groundwork for the modern _____. The Black Death, despite its horror, played a crucial role in ending the medieval era and ushering in a new age of _____ and change.

world inquiry mortality innovation Renaissance social pessimism
church workers Black Death plague lords art