

name: _____

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England and the Bubonic Plague



The _____ Plague, also known as the Black Death, was a devastating _____ that swept through Europe, including _____, during the 14th century. It is estimated that the disease killed about one-third of Europe's _____. The plague was caused by the bacterium _____ pestis, which was transmitted to humans from fleas that had fed on infected _____. Symptoms of the plague included fever, chills, _____, and the appearance of buboes, which were swollen _____ nodes. The high mortality rate and the speed at which the disease spread caused widespread _____ among the people. As a result, many villages were abandoned, and fields were left _____, leading to famine. The labor shortage caused by the plague led to significant _____ and economic changes. Workers demanded higher wages, and the feudal system began to _____. The Bubonic Plague also had a profound impact on the _____ and religion, with many turning to the church for hope while others questioned their _____. The impact of the plague was so significant that it marked the end of the _____ Ages in England and ushered in a new era of transformation.

England pandemic faith Middle rats crumble Bubonic vomiting
uncultivated Yersinia panic lymph population social arts