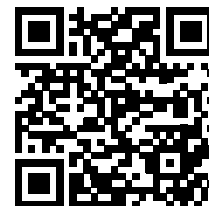


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Flagellants and the Black Death



During the _____ Death, a devastating pandemic that swept through Europe in the 14th century, many people turned to extreme measures to combat the disease. Among these were the _____, groups of individuals who believed that self-inflicted pain could atone for the sins that they thought had brought about the plague. These groups would travel from town to _____, whipping themselves in public displays of penance. They thought this act would appease _____'s wrath and end the suffering caused by the plague.

Flagellants often carried _____ with knots or metal embedded in them, to make the self-flagellation more painful. They believed that by sharing in _____'s suffering, they could be spared from the disease. Their processions were dramatic and attracted large _____, drawing people from all walks of life, including those who had lost family and friends to the plague.

However, the _____ eventually condemned the Flagellants, claiming that their practices were heretical and that they undermined the authority of the clergy. Despite the Church's disapproval, the movement continued to grow, highlighting the desperation and fear that gripped society during the Black Death.

The Flagellants' response to the plague is a stark example of how _____ events can influence human behavior and societal norms. Their actions reflected the widespread panic and chaos of the time, as well as the intense desire for salvation and understanding in the face of an incomprehensible _____.

The _____ of the Flagellants extends beyond their immediate impact during the plague. They are a reminder of the complex ways in which societies respond to crises and the lengths to which people will go in search of hope and redemption during times of extreme _____.

Flagellants

turmoil

catastrophic

God

town

disaster

whips

Black

legacy

crowds

Christ

Church