

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

Medieval Medicine and the Plague



The _____ was a devastating pandemic that swept through Europe in the 14th century, claiming millions of lives. It was caused by the bacterium _____, which was transmitted through the bites of infected _____ living on rats. People at the time didn't understand the disease's transmission, leading to a variety of misguided _____. Physicians wore _____ masks filled with aromatic substances, believing the plague was spread through _____, or bad air.

One common practice was _____, thought to balance the body's humors. Doctors also recommended _____ vinegar and herbs to cleanse the air. Some people turned to _____ and charms, hoping to ward off the disease through spiritual protection. Public _____ were closed, as it was believed that the disease could spread through water.

The plague had a profound _____ impact, changing people's views on life and death. Art and literature became infused with themes of _____ and the macabre, exemplified by the _____ motif. This period also saw a shift towards more _____ religious practices, as people sought comfort and explanation for the suffering. The Black Death ultimately led to significant _____ and economic changes, including labor shortages that improved conditions for surviving workers.

baths	fleas	mortality	social	cultural	bloodletting	Yersinia pestis	amulets
boiling	Black Death	Danse Macabre	miasma	beak-like	personal	treatments	