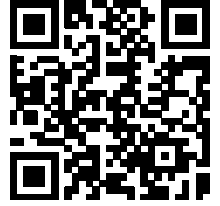


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The Black Death in England



The _____ arrived in England in 1348, changing the country forever. Originating in Asia, this deadly _____ swept through Europe with terrifying speed. England, like many other countries, was ill-prepared for such a catastrophe. The disease was caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, transmitted through the bites of infected _____. These fleas were commonly found on _____, which were abundant in medieval towns and cities.

The symptoms of the Black Death were horrifying and swift. Victims suffered from high _____, painful swellings called buboes, and dark blotches on the skin caused by internal bleeding. The _____ rate was incredibly high, with many dying within days of showing symptoms. It's estimated that up to 50% of England's _____ was wiped out.

The impact of the Black Death was profound. With fewer people to work the _____, labor became more valuable. This shift eventually led to the end of the feudal _____ in England, as peasants began to demand higher wages and more rights. Additionally, the significant loss of life caused a shift in _____ and social structures, leading to the decline of some towns and the growth of others.

Religious and cultural _____ were also affected. Many saw the plague as divine punishment, leading to a rise in religious _____ and, in some cases, persecution of minorities blamed for the disease. The Black Death, a tragic event in history, undeniably shaped the future course of England.

beliefs devotion Black Death death fleas population system land
rats plague economic fever