

name: _____

class: _____

date: _____

The Black Plague - A Rural Perspective



In the 14th century, the Black Death ravaged _____, transforming societies and altering the course of history. It began in _____ and traveled along trade routes, reaching almost every corner of the continent. Rural _____, with their limited medical knowledge, were particularly vulnerable. The _____ caused a massive decline in population, leading to labor shortages and a shift in economic power from the _____ to the peasants. Villages were often abandoned as residents fled or succumbed to the _____. This led to the growth of urban centers, as survivors sought new opportunities. The _____ faced criticism for its inability to protect the populace, leading to a decline in its _____. Art and literature were profoundly affected, reflecting themes of _____ and the transient nature of life. The concept of the Danse _____, or Dance of Death, became a popular motif, symbolizing the universality of _____. Despite the devastation, the aftermath of the plague saw an increase in wages for the _____ class and a greater emphasis on humanist values. The Black Death thus played a crucial role in the _____ from the Medieval to the Early Modern era, laying the groundwork for significant social and _____ transformations.

working

nobility

church

Europe

influence

Macabre

plague

Asia

mortality

communities

transition

disease

death

cultural