

The Black Death

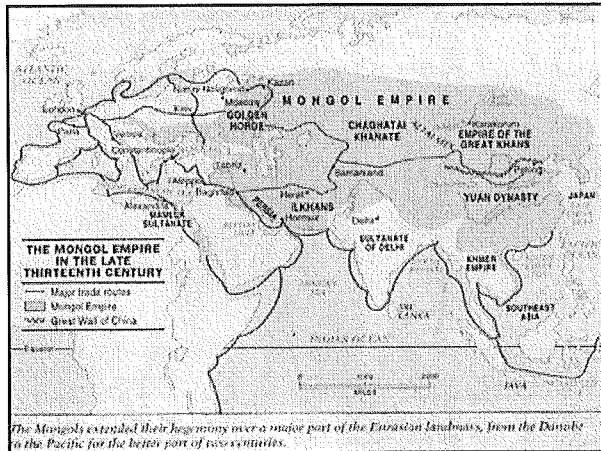
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Refreshing our Memory

The Mongols...

When?
Where?
Significance of in one sentence.



The Black Death

Over the centuries the plague has struck repeatedly and is believed to have been responsible for killing some 200 million people globally. But the medieval plague that struck between 1348 and 1350, killing an estimated 25 million, and then again several times over the succeeding decades, but with diminishing ferocity, was far and away the most extreme of its killing rampages.

Let us try to put this extremity in some perspective. According to the Foster Scale, a scale devised by a Canadian geographer to measure worldwide calamities, the medieval plague is the second worst thing ever to happen to humans. The first was World War II. The third was World War I. The US Atomic Energy Commission considers the plague of the fourteenth century closer than anything to the destructive impact of a nuclear war.

The Bubonic Plague...

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-death/videos/coroners-report-plague>

The Plague through Primary Sources

What is a primary source?

How can we tell if something is a primary source?

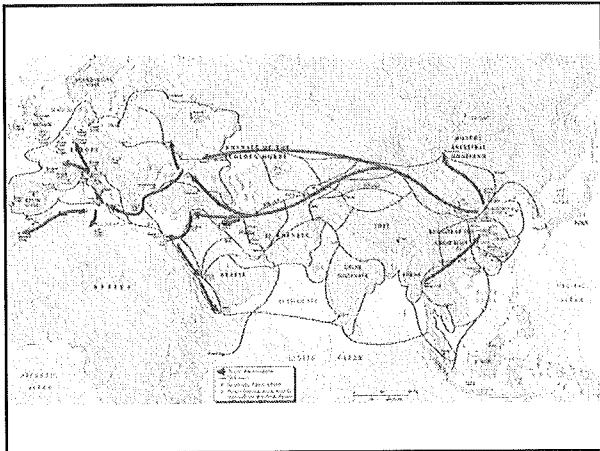
What is important to remember about primary sources?

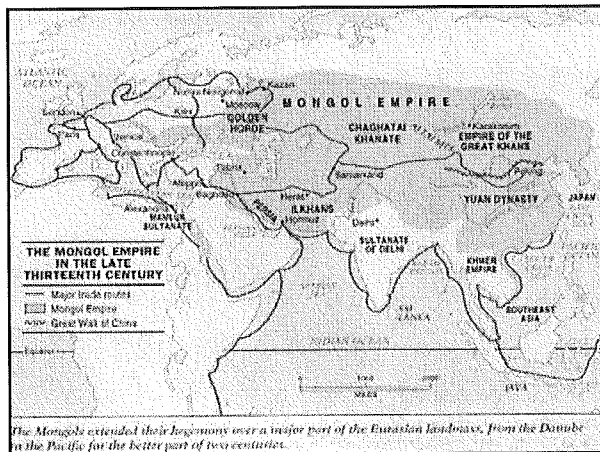
LOCATION	POPULATION FIGURES	ACROSS THE 14TH CENTURY	% CHANGE
By Regions			
Europe	80 m in 1346	30 m in 1353	-60%
Asia	230 m in 1300	235 m in 1400	+2%
Islam	(regional data are not available)		
By Countries			
Spain	6 m in 1346	2.5 m in 1353	-60%
Italy	10 m in 1346	4.5 m in 1363	-55%
France	18 m in 1346	7.2 m in 1353	-60%
England	6 m in 1346	2.25 m in 1353	-62.5%
China	115 m in 1200	75 m in 1400	-35% overall
Japan	975 m in 1300	12.5 m in 1400	+28%
Korea	3 m in 1300	3.5 m in 1400	+17%
India	91 m in 1300	97 m in 1400	+6.5%
By Cities			
London	100,000 in 1346	37,000 in 1353	-62.5%
Florence	92,000 in 1346	32,250 in 1353	-65.5%
Siena	50,000 in 1346	20,000 in 1353	-60%
Bologna	50,000 in 1346	27,500 in 1353	-45%
Cairo	500,000 in 1300	300,000 in 1400	-40%
Damascus	80,000 in 1300	50,000 in 1400	-37%

Spread of the Plague

Mongols and trade (0-1:45)

<http://www.history.com/topics/black-death/videos/the-black-death-begins?m=528e394da93ae&s=undefined&f=1&ree=false>





The Plague...

Constructive or destructive?

What are some other factors we need to think about when making this decision?

Assignment: See the graphic organizer with The Plague in Europe in the center. Complete with a partner.

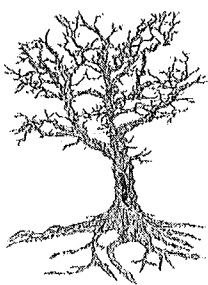
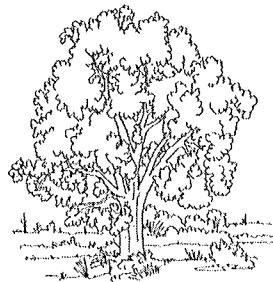
Draw upon your memory and notes from the Middle Ages.

Be ready to answer the question: How was the Plague constructive?

Mongol and Plague Paradoxes

1. Define Paradox.
2. How does the Plague (and perhaps the Mongols) fit this definition?

Example...

THE BLACK DEATH

"Wretched, terrible, destructive year, the remnants of the people alone remain." That description of 1349 was found on a hand-carved sign only months after the bubonic plague reached England. Between 1347 and 1353, the plague, or the Black Death, killed one third of the population of Europe—over 25 million people.

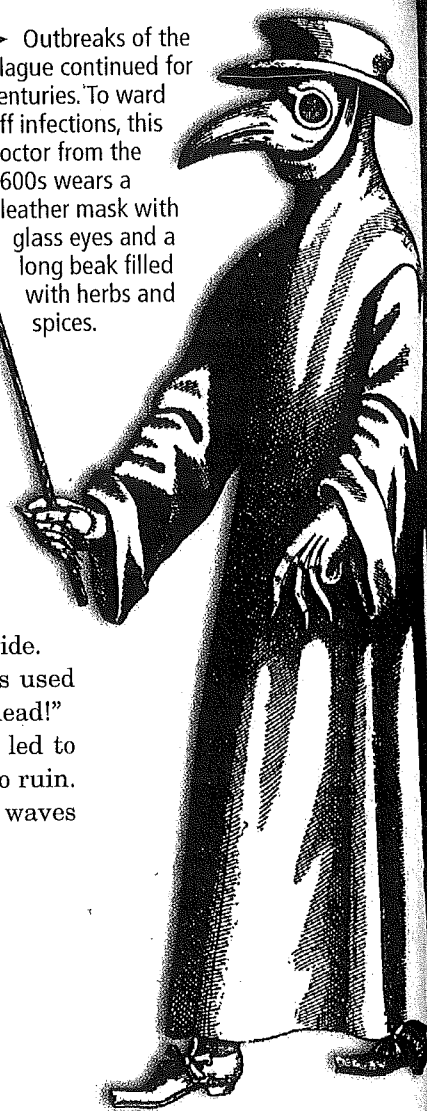
The plague was caused by bacteria carried by fleas that lived on rats. The epidemic probably originated in China, where infected fleas got into the packs of merchants traveling west. Merchant ships carried the plague from busy Black Sea ports to Sicily. Spreading outward in waves of terror, The Black Death soon ravaged most of Europe.

Flea-covered rats thrived in filthy medieval cities, and the disease spread quickly. Within hours, victims developed egg-sized lumps under their arms. Fever, vomiting, and black spots caused by internal bleeding followed. Once victims started spitting blood, death was certain.

As the disease raced through towns, many people fled to the countryside. Others hid in their homes. The death toll was so high that gravediggers used carts to collect corpses as they walked the streets calling "Bring out your dead!"

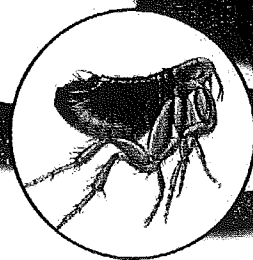
So many farm workers died that crops rotted in the fields. Shortages led to demands for higher wages and peasant revolts. Buildings and roads fell to ruin. And survivors lived in fear of the return of the plague, which recurred in waves through the 1600s.

► Outbreaks of the plague continued for centuries. To ward off infections, this doctor from the 1600s wears a leather mask with glass eyes and a long beak filled with herbs and spices.



◀ In crowded medieval cities, houses were close together, and residents threw garbage and human waste into the streets. Rats and fleas were commonplace in the homes of both the rich and the poor.

▼ In the Middle Ages, rats were great travelers. They thrived on ships and moved from port to port—bringing their fleas with them. Fleas that had bitten infected rats then bit people, spreading disease.



▲ More could be put on a

History Background

Effects of the Black Death The significance of

The Black Death was a catalyst for the end of the feudal and manorial systems. Labor shortages gave serfs

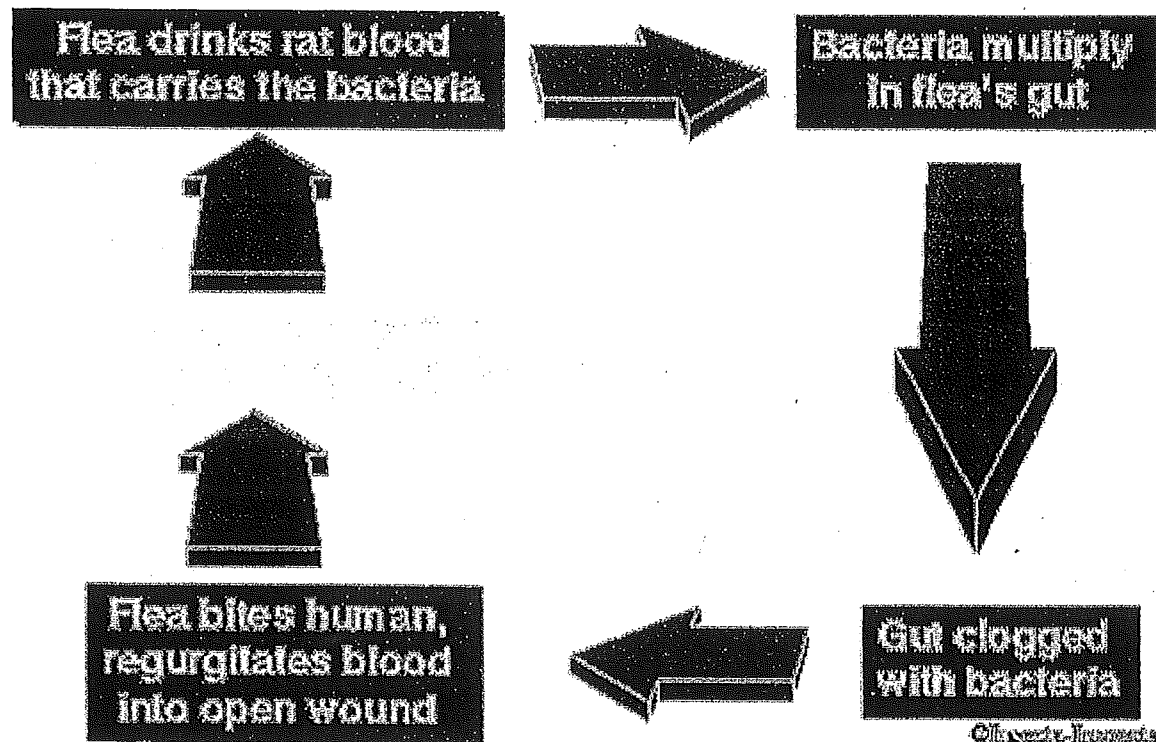
Different
Instruc

L4

Name _____ Date _____ Period _____ # _____

Bubonic Plague

Directions: Read the following handout. Then answer the questions at the bottom.



The Black Death was transmitted two ways. The septicemic and bubonic plague were transmitted with direct contact with a flea, while the pneumonic plague was transmitted through airborne droplets of saliva coughed up by bubonic or septicemic infected humans. The bubonic and septicemic plague were transmitted by the bite of an infected flea. The pneumonic plague was transmitted differently than the other two forms. It was transmitted through droplets sprayed from the lungs and mouth of an infected person.

The Black Death came in three forms, the bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic. Each different form of plague killed people in a vicious way. All forms were caused by a bacterium called *Yersinia pestis*. The pneumonic plague was the second most commonly seen form of the Black Death. The pneumonic and the septicemic plague were probably seen less than the bubonic plague because the victims often died before they could reach other places (this was caused by the inefficiency of transportation). The mortality rate for the pneumonic plague was 90-95% (if treated today the mortality rate would be 5-10%). The pneumonic plague infected the lungs. Symptoms included slimy sputum tinted with blood. Sputum is saliva mixed with mucus excreted from the respiratory system. As the disease progressed, the sputum became free flowing and bright red. Symptoms took 1-7 days to appear. The septicemic plague was the most rare form of all. The mortality was close to 100% (even today there is no treatment). Symptoms were a high fever and skin turning deep shades of purple. The black death got its name from the deep purple, almost black discoloration. Victims usually died the same day symptoms appeared. In some cities, as many as 800 people died every day.

Although the government had medical workers try to prevent the plague, the plague persisted. Most medical workers quit and journeyed away because they feared getting the plague themselves. There were methods that did work. Some cities like Milan and Venice kept people who were sick in their homes and did not let them leave. Although some people died, there were fewer casualties. Venice also made ships dock on a separate island so if the plague was on that boat, it would not infect their population. Also, since fire killed the bacteria that caused the black death, people would sit near fires so they would not get infected. Pope Clement VI, sat between two large fires to breath pure air.

Primary Source: said by Marchione di Coppo Stefani

"Neither physicians nor medicines were effective. Whether because these illnesses were previously unknown or because physicians had not previously studied them, there seemed to be no cure. There was such a fear that no one seemed to know what to do. When it took hold in a house it often happened that no one remained who had not died. And it was not just that men and women died, but even sentient animals died. Dogs, cats, chickens, oxen, donkeys sheep showed the same symptoms and died of the same disease. And almost none, or very few, who showed these symptoms, were cured. The symptoms were the following: a bubo in the groin, where the thigh meets the trunk; or a small swelling under the armpit; sudden fever; spitting blood and saliva (and no one who spit blood survived it). It was such a frightful thing that when it got into a house", as was said, no one remained. Frightened people abandoned the house and fled to another."

Answer the first *four* questions based on the primary source document

1. What does this primary source paragraph tell you about the Bubonic Plague?
2. Who was dying from this disease?
3. What was effective in fighting the disease?
4. What were people's response to the disease?
5. How did the Bubonic Plague originate?
6. What were some symptoms of the disease?
7. How did people try to stop the disease from spreading?
8. What types of the Black Death are there?

The Plague

Document	Summary Points
Population Graph	
Reasons for The Plague #1	
Reasons for The Plague #2	
Newberg Chronicle	
Henry Knighton	
Brother Clynn	
Jean De Venette	
Chronicle of Este	
Illustration 1	
Illustration 2	

Population Graph

LOCATION	POPULATION FIGURES	ACROSS THE 14TH CENTURY	% CHANGE
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Reasons for the Plague #1

Guy De Chauliac

"The main cause of the Plague was the position of the planets. Saturn, Jupiter and Mars were very close together at that time. This is always a sign of terrible or wonderful things to come."

An Italian Cardinal (high-ranking Church official)

"The Plague carried by these cursed [ships] was a punishment send by God. He did this because those [ships] had helped the Turks.... to capture Christian towns."

Giovanni Boccaccio

"[In 1348] there came into the noble city of Florence... a deadly pestilence.... because of the just wrath of God mandating punishment for our iniquitous [sinful] ways."

Reasons for the Plague #2

The Neuberg Chronicle

"In the matter of this plague the Jews throughout the world were reviled and accused in all lands of having caused it through the poison which they are said to have put into the water and the wells. On Saturday - that was St. Valentine's Day - they burnt the Jews on a wooden platform in their cemetery. There were about two thousand of them. Those who wanted to baptize themselves were spared. Some say that about a thousand accepted baptism. Many small children were taken out of the fire and baptized against the will of their fathers and mothers. And everything that was owed to the Jews was cancelled, and the Jews had to surrender all pledges and notes that they had taken for debts."

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PRIMARY SOURCE - The Neuberg Chronicle

"In many German cities foreign Jews were believed to have caused the deaths by poisoning the wells. Many of these Jews, including women and children, were burnt alive. Many jews were moneylenders, so they were unpopular anyway."

PRIMARY SOURCE – Henry Knighton

“The Scots, hearing of the plague in England, said it was a punishment from God upon them. And so they planned to invade the country. But when they got to the border, they too caught the disease. Within a few days, 5000 of them had died, and the rest retreated back to their own country, taking the disease with them.”

PRIMARY SOURCE - Brother Clynn, a Friar of Kilkenny

“Plague stripped villages, cities, castles and towns of their inhabitants so thoroughly that there was scarcely anyone left alive in them. The pestilence was so contagious that those who touched the dead or the sick were immediately affected themselves and died”

PRIMARY SOURCE - Jean De Venette

"The disease was spread because of contagion. If a healthy man visited the plague victim, he usually died himself."

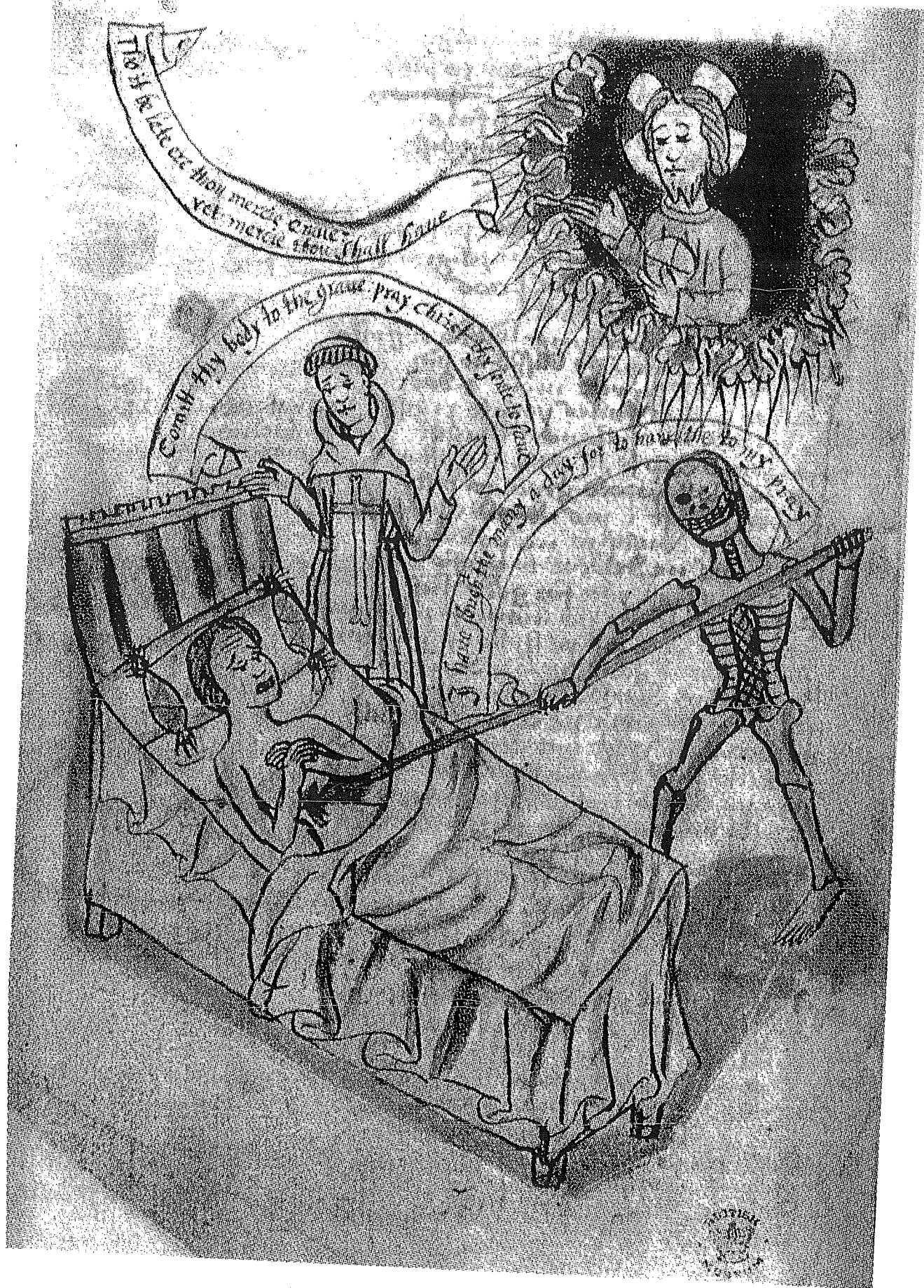
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PRIMARY SOURCE - Chronicle of Este

“Fire from the heavens fell down like rain. It destroyed all the land and killed the people. Then there were huge amounts of smoke – anyone looking at this died in less than twelve hours. Also, anyone who looked at someone who had seen this smoke quickly died.”



Plague victims. The illustrator of an early fifteenth-century German chronicle imagined the plague of Egypt—sent by God, according to the Book of Exodus in the Bible, to make Pharaoh “let my people go”—with the same symptoms as the Black Death. In the background, Moses brings plague down on Egypt by prayer. By implication, prayer and obedience to the will of God could also be remedies for plague.



VIDEO

Primary Source

*The Terror of Bubonic Plague*Excerpt from Boccaccio's *Decameron*

When bubonic plague struck the city of Florence, Italy, in 1348, a writer named Giovanni Boccaccio saw its disastrous effects firsthand. Read this excerpt from his most famous work, the *Decameron*, and answer the questions.



The plague I have been describing was of so contagious a nature that very often it visibly did more than simply pass from one person to another. In other words, whenever an animal other than a human being touched anything belonging to a person who had been stricken or exterminated by the disease, it not only caught the sickness, but died from it almost at once. To all of this, as I have just said, my own eyes bore witness on more than one occasion. One day, for instance, the rags of a pauper¹ who had died from the disease were thrown into the street, where they attracted the attention of two pigs. In their wonted fashion,² the pigs first of all gave the rags a thorough mauling with their snouts, after which they took them between their teeth and shook them against their cheeks. And within a short time they began to writhe as though they had been poisoned, then they both dropped dead to the ground, spread-eagled upon the rags that had brought about their undoing.

Source: Giovanni Boccaccio, *The Decameron*, trans. G. H. McWilliam (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1995), pp. 6–7.

- 1. Forming and Supporting Opinions** In your opinion, does Boccaccio provide enough evidence to prove that the disease was contagious? Support your opinion with reasons.

- 2. Making Inferences** Would a disease that killed both people and domestic animals cause even more chaos than one that killed only people? Why or why not?

- 3. Identifying Problems** On the basis of Boccaccio's account, why do you think bubonic plague was so difficult to prevent and treat?

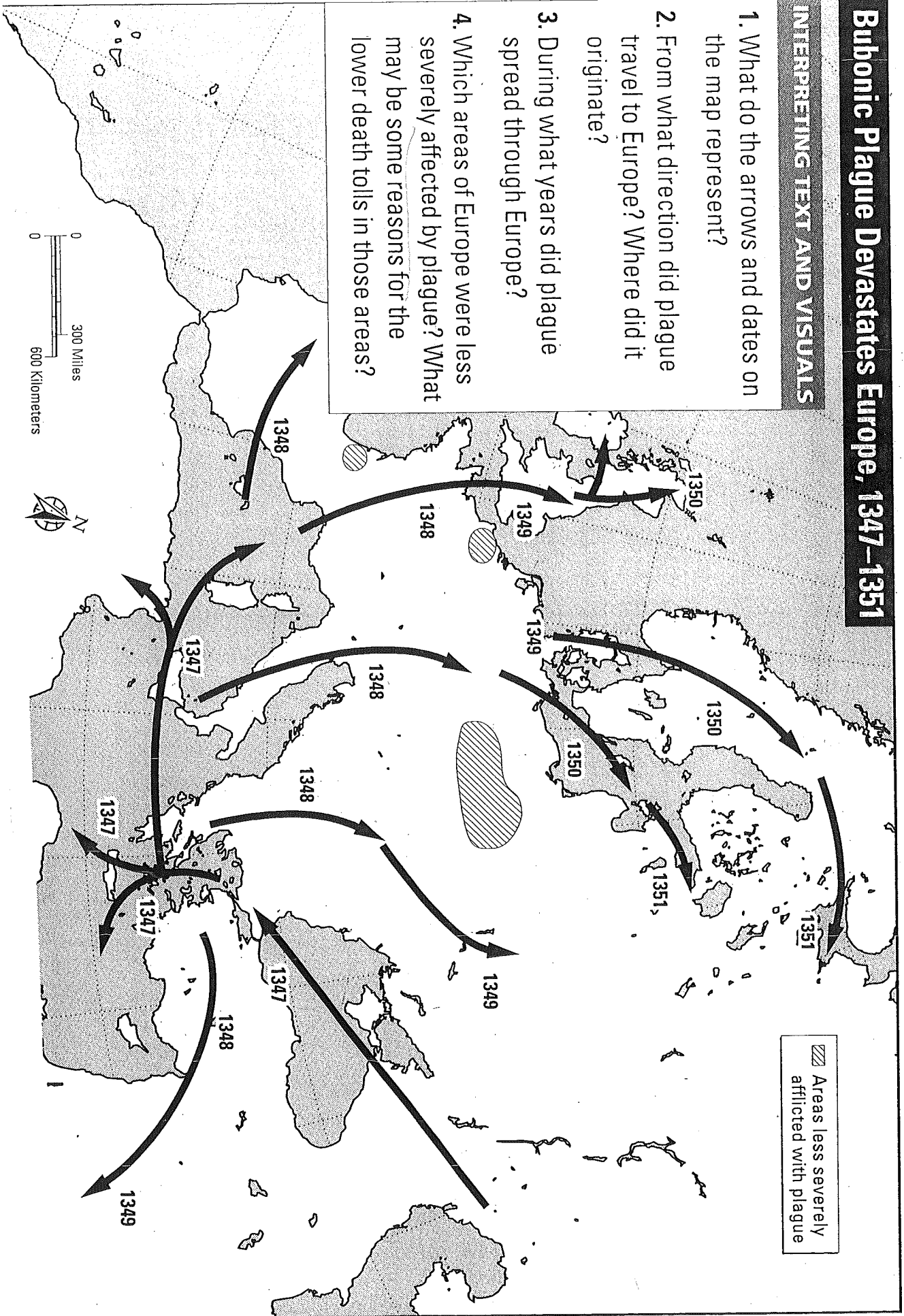
1. **pauper:** poor person.

2. **wonted fashion:** usual way.

Bubonic Plague Devastates Europe, 1347–1351

INTERPRETING TEXT AND VISUALS

1. What do the arrows and dates on the map represent?
2. From what direction did plague travel to Europe? Where did it originate?
3. During what years did plague spread through Europe?
4. Which areas of Europe were less severely affected by plague? What may be some reasons for the lower death tolls in those areas?



Effects of the Black Death

Pre-Reading: Prior to reading, define all underlined words in the margins. As you read, consider what constructive and destructive effects the Plague had on Afro-Eurasia during the mid 14th century...

From: Robert Strayer's *Ways of the World* (p. 538-539)
Abridged by Mr. Nicol

Beyond its immediate devastation, the Black Death worked longer-term changes in European society, the region where the plague's impact has been most thoroughly studied. Labor shortages following the initial outburst provoked sharp conflict between scarce workers, who sought higher wages or better conditions, and the rich, who resisted those demands. A series of peasant revolts in the fourteenth century reflected this tension, which also undermined the practice of serfdom. That labor shortage also may have fostered a greater interest in technological innovation and created, at least for a time, more employment opportunities for women. Thus a resilient European civilization survived a cataclysm that had the power to destroy it. In a strange way, that catastrophe may have actually fostered its future growth.

Whatever its impact in particular places, the plague also had larger consequences. Ironically, that human disaster, born of the Mongol network, was a primary reason for the demise of that network in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Population contracted, cities declined, and the volume of trade diminished all across the Mongol world. By 1350, the Mongol Empire itself was in disarray, and within a century the Mongols had lost control of Chinese, Persian, and Russian civilizations. The Central Asian trade route, so critical to the entire Afro-Eurasian world economy, largely closed.

Post-Reading Question:

Make a chart below of the "constructive" and "destructive" aspects of the Plague based on this reading...

Effects of The Black Death

1. Read Effects of the Black Death
2. Define EACH of the Underlined words.

thoroughly:

labor:

provoke:

scarce:

undermine:

serfdom:

foster:

resilient:

cataclysm:

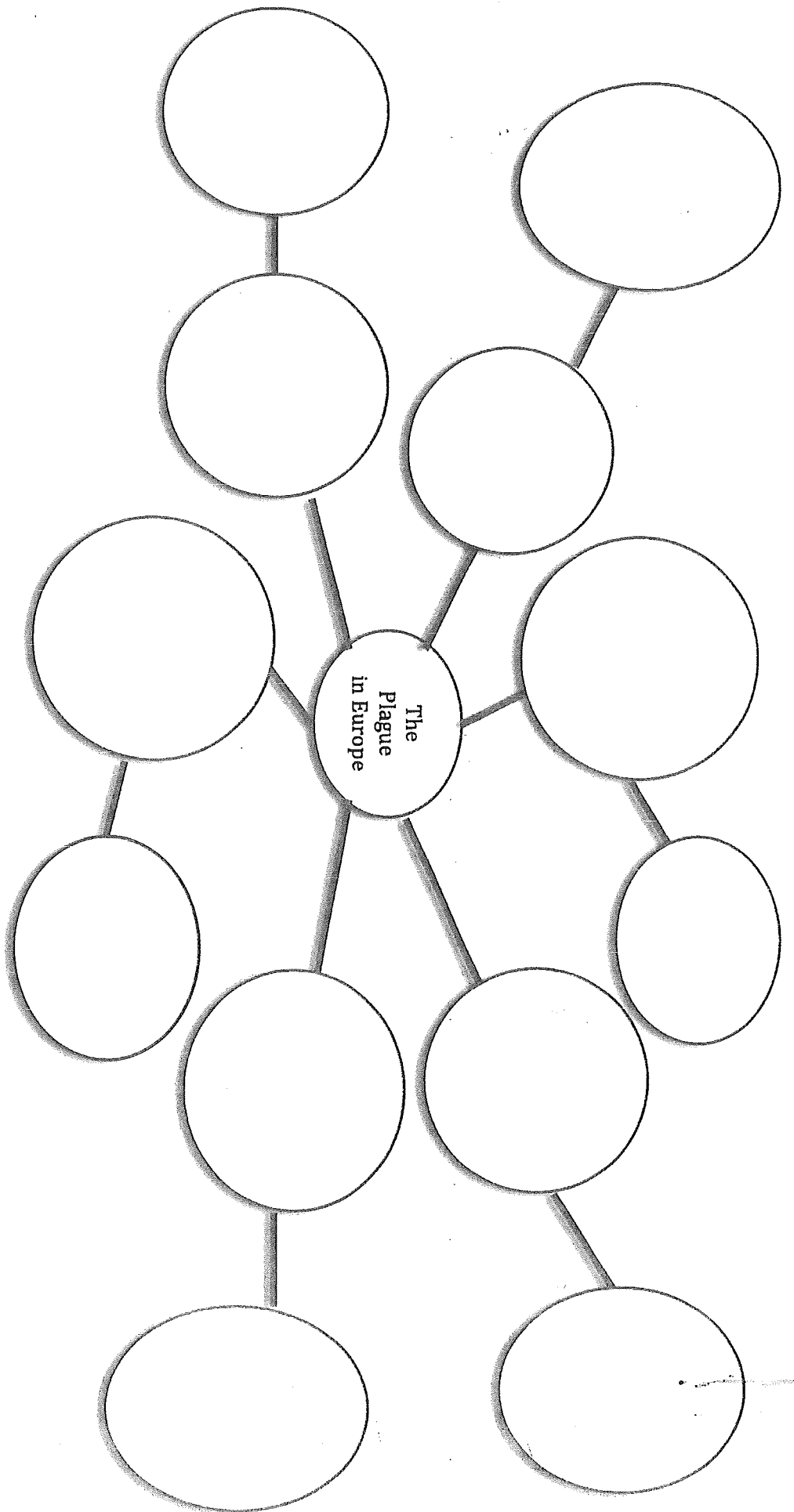
catastrophe:

demise:


contract:

disarray:

The first circles are the impact, the 2nd circles should be the way those impacts undermine or reinforce feudalism.



But the cooling accelerated, as it did in Europe, in the fourteenth century, limiting grazing potential for animals as the growing season shortened. The population grew in the thirteenth century, placing added stress on the environment as more animals grazed increasingly fragile pasture. Meanwhile, there is archaeological evidence that the sea level was rising, which reduced the amount of available pasture even further.

Bearing in mind this potent cocktail of climate change, conflict, and cultural mores, the argument is ultimately one of degree and culpability: did the Norse die in their houses, having haplessly overfarmed the environment, cut down all the trees, and become victim of their aggressive neighbors? Or did the cooling climate,  by the fifteenth century there were no Norse remaining in not-so-Greenland, whether they died in their beds or packed up slowly and caught the next boat to Iceland is still to be discovered.

pastures were more fragile, and they were cut off from nearby sources of assistance and trade that may have meant that they lived with a small margin of error and needed to take this into account in all their actions.

What Combination of Events in Eurasia Led to the Black Death of 1348–1350?

Climate and its effect on agriculture is not the only way in which the environment affects human societies, for better or worse. Another element of the environment that is largely out of the realm of human control—yet influenced by human behaviors—is disease.

When historians speak of the “Black Death,” they are generally referring to *Yersinia pestis*, the plague strain that hit Constantinople in the sixth century. Some recent studies, however, suggest that there may have been two distinct diseases in this period, one affecting Europe and one affecting Asia. While the Asian strain is usually considered to have been *Yersinia pestis*, a bacterial disease spread from fleas on rats, some researchers now think the European version may have been an airborne virus, which spread directly between

humans. This would account for its rate of travel, estimated by contemporary sources as 2 miles a day, about the distance that leisurely travelers would cross the countryside on foot.³⁶

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Let us try to put this extremity in some perspective. According to the Foster Scale, a scale devised by a Canadian geographer to measure worldwide calamities, the medieval plague is the second worst thing ever to happen to humans. The first was World War II. The third was World War I. The US Atomic Energy Commission considers the plague of the fourteenth century closer than anything to the destructive impact of a nuclear war. Both of these insights look at the plague from the perspective of its death toll and its wider consequences. Although the worst effects in Europe happened over a staggeringly horrific couple of years, around Eurasia the disease stalked the landscape for decades. “In a handful of decades,” says historian John Kelley, “*Yersinia pestis* swallowed Eurasia the way a snake swallows a rabbit—whole, virtually in a single sitting.”³⁷

In the Middle East the Arab historian Ibn Khaldun lamented that it was as if “the voice of existence had called out for oblivion.”³⁸ Many writers give a sense of the world being massively depopulated, so much so that people cast about them for family and friends, most of whom had vanished. “Once we were all together,” said the Italian poet Francesco Petrarca, “now we are quite alone. We should make new friends, but where or with whom, when the human race is nearly extinct, and it is predicted that the end of the world is soon at hand?”³⁹

HOW DID THE PLAGUE SPREAD SO FAR, SO FAST?

From central Asia and China, across Persia and the Anatolian plain, to Europe and the Middle East, the plague sowed death and devastation wherever it went. As to its origins, most contemporary writers pointed to inner Asia, just as it was in

³⁶ Susan Scott and Christopher J. Duncan, *The Biology of Plagues: Evidence from Historical Populations* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004).

³⁷ Kelley, *The Great Mortality*, 11.

³⁸ Michael W. Dols, *The Black Death in the Middle East*, Princeton University Press, 1977, 67.

³⁹ Quoted in John Aberth, *The Black Death: The Great Mortality of 1348–1350: A Brief History with Documents* (New York: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005), 72.

Not only did Christian culture of the time look down on personal hygiene as vanity, but its cities were among the most overcrowded and dirty on the planet. The boom of the Medieval Warm Period did not come to an end only with the onset of the Little Ice Age, around 1300, however.⁴⁵ Agricultural science and even Malthusian economics played a role: the population expansion in Europe had placed heavy strains on agricultural output, and this was beginning to show. Marginal land that had been plowed under was beginning to give out, and even good land was overfarmed. Food prices collapsed, leaving farmers bankrupt and leading to widespread abandonment of land as people moved into the already crowded cities. Food prices stabilized somewhat by the early 1300s but then skyrocketed shortly thereafter when the endless rains created widespread food shortages throughout northern Europe.

with inadequate or nonexistent sewers. Raw human sewage was routinely dumped onto the streets. Rain washed this away—when there was rain. The situation was reflected in Paris' street names, a surprising number of which derive from the word *merde*, literally "shit," as Kelley describes: "Rue Merdeux, rue Merdelet, Rue Merdusson, rue des Merdons, rue Merdiere and rue de pipi. 'Look out below' was the only sanitation ordinance."⁴⁴

The boom of the Medieval Warm Period did not come to an end only with the onset of the Little Ice Age, around 1300, however.⁴⁵ Agricultural science and even Malthusian economics played a role: the population expansion in Europe had placed heavy strains on agricultural output, and this was beginning to show. Marginal land that had been plowed under was beginning to give out, and even good land was overfarmed. Food prices collapsed, leaving farmers bankrupt and leading to widespread abandonment of land as people moved into the already crowded cities. Food prices stabilized somewhat by the early 1300s but then skyrocketed shortly thereafter when the endless rains created widespread food shortages throughout northern Europe.

Fourteenth-Century English Engraving Commemorating the Black Death of 1348
Unsanitary urban living, prolonged periods of warfare, and several years of bad harvests led to a weakened population that succumbed in large numbers.



So far we have argued that pre-plague Europe was malnourished, unsanitary, and overcrowded. It was also constantly at war. How did this aid the plague? In the decade leading up to the outbreak, the English army had been roaming the French countryside decimating villages and destroying crops. This was part of its strategy in the dismal episode of European history known as the Hundred Years War. The *chevauchée* ("raid") was the solution to the problem posed by French nobles locking themselves in their castles and denying the English the pleasure of battling them. Instead of laying siege to a castle for months, the English turned on the noble's peasantry, the very people who provided him with his agricultural wealth. This would draw him out of his castle and onto the battlefield, and it devastated the countryside even further. Not only did endemic warfare compound the food shortages of the civilian population, but it also created a vast reservoir of soldiery weakened and vulnerable to disease.

WHAT WERE THE CONSEQUENCES OF THE BLACK DEATH?

With as much as half the population dead over a 2-year period, the future seemed bleak in Europe, as it did in other parts of Eurasia. Most of Africa, below its northern, Mediterranean fringe, escaped unscathed, as did most of India, possibly because it lay to the south of the major trade routes and was protected by the mountain chains to its north. Japan, which had its island nature to thank for protecting it from the Mongols, was similarly insulated from the plague.

Not surprisingly, people searched for reasons why the plague should have happened. In the medieval world explanations for most occurrences ultimately led to theology, and the plague was often seen as God's wrath. But many Europeans, in keeping with centuries-old tradition, blamed the Jews. Interrogations produced fraudulent confessions to ludicrous acts such as the widespread "poisoning" of European populations by secret Jewish groups. In Strasbourg in 1349 some 2,000 Jews were rounded up and forced onto a specially constructed wooden platform, which was then set ablaze. Some of them accepted baptism (maybe as many as half), but the others were burned alive. Some children were reportedly taken from the fire and forcibly baptized. Scenes such as these were repeated in multiple European cities, the Jews being forcibly relieved of all their money and possessions and canceling any debts to non-Jews, before burning.

Such anti-Semitic violence was not unprecedented in Europe, although the circumstances that precipitated it were. Jews were often protected by sovereigns and were sometimes known as the "king's people." Violence against them was therefore sometimes redirected violence against rulers who had failed the people

⁴⁴ Kelley, *The Great Mortality*, 17.

⁴⁵ Dates of the Little Ice Age vary significantly. Some historians point to 1650 as the beginning, while others

A Cure for the Plague

Jean de Venette, French Friar (1359)

“So men in Germany, Flanders, Hainault, and Lorraine decided to found a new group. They gathered together in large groups and marched in procession with their backs bare. When they got to a crossroads, or the market squares of towns, they formed circles and beat their backs with weighted whips. They whipped themselves so hard that they drew blood. They said that the blood came from the whippings was mixed with the blood of Christ.”

Primary Source: said by Marchione di Coppo Stefani

"Neither physicians nor medicines were effective. Whether because these illnesses were previously unknown or because physicians had not previously studied them, there seemed to be no cure. There was such a fear that no one seemed to know what to do. When it took hold in a house it often happened that no one remained who had not died. And it was not just that men and women died, but even sentient animals died. Dogs, cats, chickens, oxen, donkeys sheep showed the same symptoms and died of the same disease. And almost none, or very few, who showed these symptoms, were cured. The symptoms were the following: a bubo in the groin, where the thigh meets the trunk; or a small swelling under the armpit; sudden fever; spitting blood and saliva (and no one who spit blood survived it). It was such a frightful thing that when it got into a house", as was said, no one remained. Frightened people abandoned the house and fled to another."

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Cures for the Black Death

The following table contains ways that people tried to stop the Black Death.

Drink a glass of your own urine twice a day	Wear a magpie's beak around your neck.	Hold sweet herbs to your mouth to drive away the bad air.	Sit in a sewer.	Swallow the powder of crushed emeralds.
Open your veins and let a pint of blood pour out.	Kills all the cats and dogs in the town.	Shave a chicken's bottom and strap it to your plague sores.	March around town whipping yourself and ask for God's forgiveness.	Eat bread, fruit, and vegetables, but no meat of fish.
Clean up the streets and burn the clothes of victims.	Slice the sores open and squeeze out the plague and then seal it with feces.	Wash yourself with vinegar and rose water.	Cut a hole in your skull so the evil spirits leave you.	Soften sores with figs, cooked onions, yeast and butter and then cut them open.
Dry out a toad and place it on a sore. When it enlarges, replace it with a new dried toad.	Sit in between fires.	Get rid of all the bad smells.	Make the person who is infected vomit to expel the Plague.	Use leeches to suck the blood from the victim.

Adapted from www.activehistory.co.uk/

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“The Black Death” Recipe Project

Goal: To identify the causes of the Black Death, what happened during the plague, and the results of it on Europe and the rest of the world.

Description: You will work individually to create a recipe for the Black Death that resembles a cooking recipe. It will have ingredients that correspond to the causes, the recipe itself which corresponds to the events of the plague, and the final “food” product which is the effect of the plague.

You will then write a paragraph analyzing your recipe and providing SPARC evidence that proves why your recipe is historically/logically accurate. Provide sufficient reasoning (through SPARC) for your choices of ingredients, recipe, and final product.

Example Recipe for Military Revolution*:

Ingredients	Recipe	Final Product
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2 cups of violent revolts• 2 cup of documentation of new morals and rights• 1 radical leader	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Saute radical leader and simmer for five minutes• Mix together 2 cups of violent revolts• Add 2 cups of documentation of new morals to the mixture• Sprinkle chopped radical leader on mixture• Let sit for a couple years until set	*describe final product here*

*this is a guide for the FORMAT of your project, NOT CONTENT OR TOPIC

Recipe Rubric (25/35 points):

1. Elements of a, b, & c correspond logically and respectively to the causes, happenings, and effects of the plague
 - a. Ingredients (at least four) _____(5)
 - b. Recipe (at least 5 steps) _____(5)
 - c. Final “food” product _____(5)
 - d. **Analysis** in paragraph succinctly, accurately, and logically explains the reasoning for chosen recipe elements, using excellent grammar and syntax. _____(10)

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Paragraph Evidence (10/35 points):

SPARC	Always	Sometimes	Needs More	Not at this time
Sufficient <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Has enough evidence to prove your claim				
Precise <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Evidence is specific				
Accurate <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Evidence is factual- Evidence is based on an effective reading of the source				
Relevant <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Evidence is well chosen- Evidence supports your claim				
Credible <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Evidence is from a reliable source and cited				