

GII-Black Plague

- began in China 1331
- Spread along trade routes to Europe and throughout Europe between 1347 & 1353
- Caused widespread economic problems and labor shortages
- 1/3 of the population died (25 million people)

Sample Questions

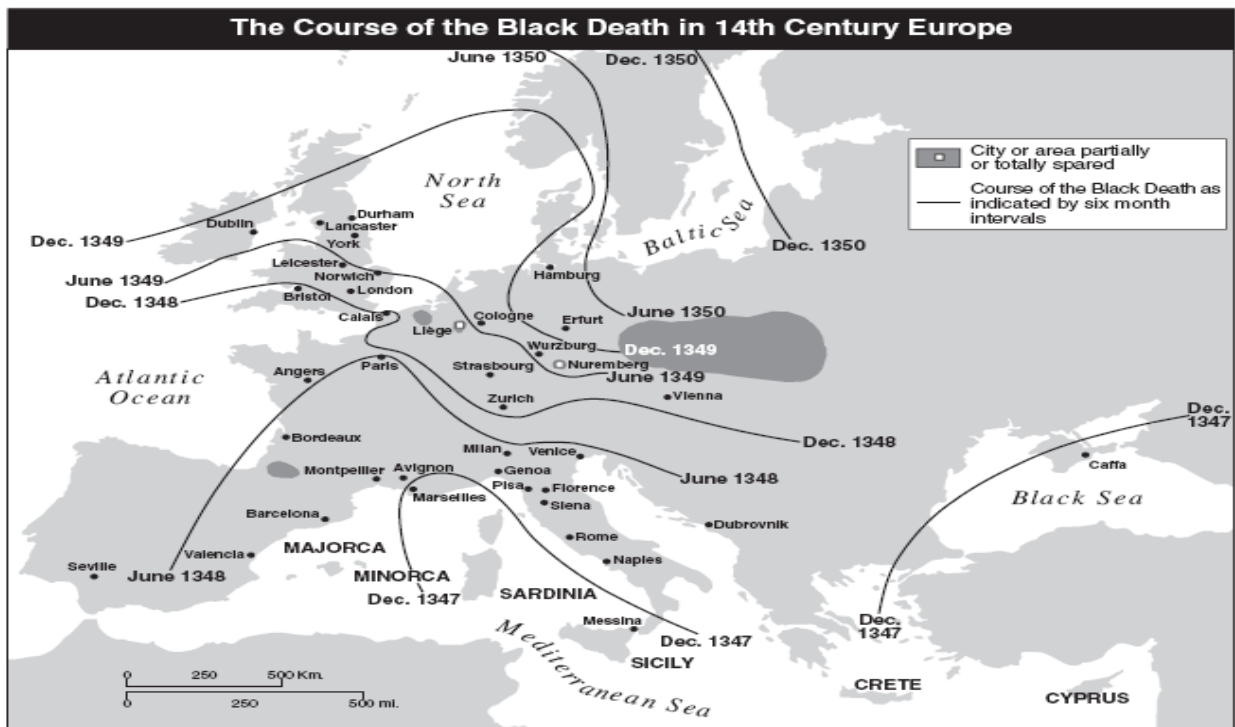
1. Which development led to the shortages of labor in 14th-century Europe and in 16th- and 17th-century North and South America?

- (1) rise of nation-states (3) outbreak of the Black Death and smallpox
(2) fall of Constantinople (4) introduction of new military technologies

- 1340s—Mongols, merchants, and other travelers carried disease along trade routes west of China.
- 1346—The plague reached the Black Sea ports
- 1347—Italian merchants fled plague-infected Black Sea ports.
- 1348—The plague became an epidemic in most of western Europe.

2. Which conclusion can be made based on these statements?

- (1) The plague primarily affected China.
(2) The interaction of people spread the plague.
(3) Port cities were relatively untouched by the plague.
(4) The plague started in Western Europe.

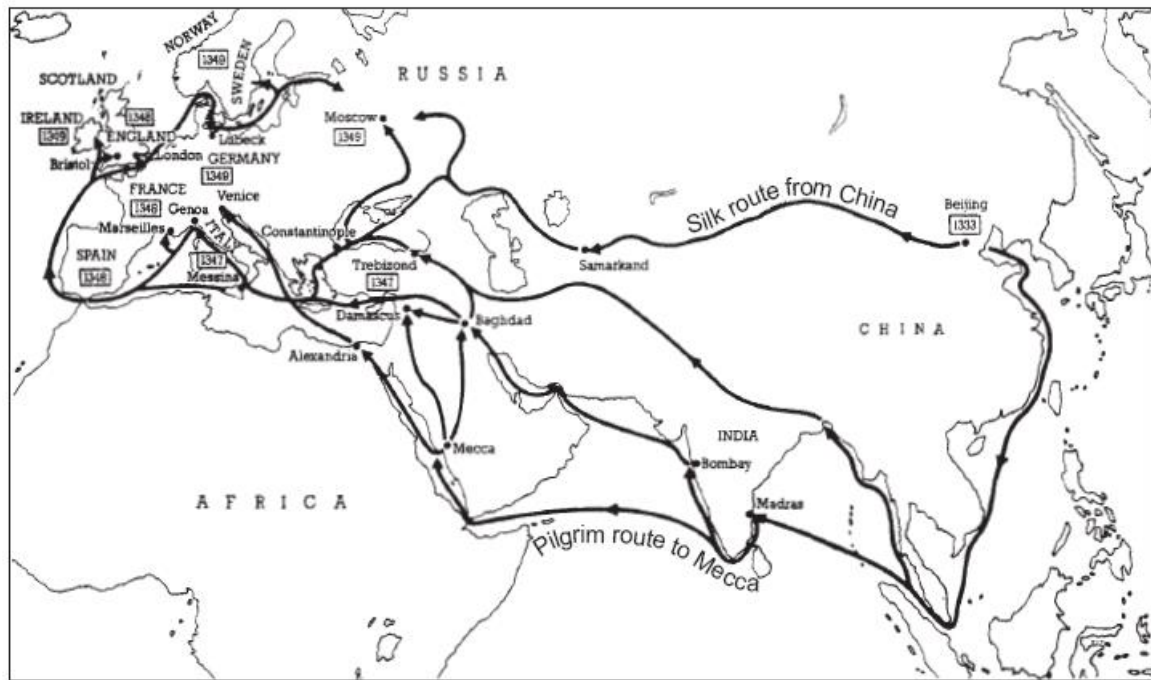


Source: Robin W. Winks et al., *A History of Civilization: Prehistory to the Present*, Prentice Hall, 1992 (adapted)

3. The map shows that the Black Death

- (1) began in England and Ireland and then spread eastward (3) was most severe in Italy
(2) spread slowly over several decades (4) affected most areas of western Europe

Spread of the Black Death (1333–1349)



4. Which groups of people were most closely associated with the spread of the Black Death?
- (1) merchants and pilgrims
 - (2) bankers and explorers
 - (3) missionaries and slave traders
 - (4) soldiers and diplomats