

The Later Middle Ages

By 1300, the High Middle Ages was coming to an end. For 200 years, Europeans experienced much change and progress. Agricultural expansion made food more abundant and allowed for more trade, both within Europe and the Orient. Warm weather patterns frequently insured good harvests of grains and vegetables.

The population expanded, and new towns and cities dotted the landscape from England to Poland. Great Gothic cathedrals were constructed, as well as universities and schools of higher learning. Wars were kept to a minimum. It was a time of peace, security, and an expanding economy.

Even the peasants experienced the best of times. With the expanding economy of the High Middle Ages, many peasants were able to buy their freedom from their lords, and become landowners themselves. In France, King Louis X freed all the serfs (after they paid him for the right first).

But a storm was gathering over Europe with the coming of the new century. The 14th century would soon usher in 150 years of problems and peril, plagues and peace-breaking. Until about 1450, Europe—especially western Europe—suffered from increasing economic depression.

This downturn was aggravated by widespread financial chaos, wars of rivalry, revolution, peasant riots, international rivalries with the Church, famines, and, perhaps worst of all, a series of disastrous plagues. Often called the Black Death, these plagues brought about the deaths of one-fourth to one-third of the population of medieval Europe.

What caused this 180 degree turnaround in Europe? Why did the prosperity and security of one age suddenly give way to an age of destruction, dismay, disease, and death? There are many reasons.

To begin, Europe's population had increased rapidly and dramatically. With more people, available farmland was divided between the knights and the peasants into inevitably smaller and smaller holdings. This left many landowners without enough land to support themselves and depleted crop surpluses for trade.

This trade restriction was made worse later in

the 1300s when, in the Far East, the Chinese experienced an imperial collapse, bringing new leaders into power under the Ming Dynasty. These powerful rulers did not trust foreigners, and they closed many trade doors to the Europeans. Any future trade with the Orient was controlled by Moslem middlemen in Egypt and the Near East, who charged the Europeans extremely high prices for Eastern goods.

To make things worse, the European climate began to turn colder around 1300. Glaciers in the mountains and in the north advanced across farm land. Thousands of northern European villages were abandoned, unable to sustain themselves.

Such bad weather patterns brought on repeated droughts, resulting in serious crop failures. Between 1302 and 1348, poor harvests occurred during 20 seasons. This, in turn, caused famines. In the famine of 1315–1317, tens of thousands died. France faced destructive famines in 1351, 1359, and 1418. (According to legend, 100,000 people died during the 1418 famine in Paris alone.) Desperate for food, people ate cats, dogs, even rats.

All these natural and international disasters wrecked life for many in Europe. Wars of competition over natural resources developed. The peasants—caught in the economic squeeze and starving to death—brought about revolts, demanding higher wages and greater security from roaming bands of soldiers, knights, and drifters who looted, burned, and raped their way across the sorrowful landscape.

Despite all these problems, the great scourge of the period was the Black Death.

Review and Write

1. Identify some of the positive aspects of life during the High Middle Ages.
2. Describe some of the negative aspects of life during the Later Middle Ages.

The Black Death, Part I

In October 1347, the people of Messina, a port on the northeastern shores of the Mediterranean island of Sicily, experienced an unforgettable sight.

A convoy of a dozen Italian trading ships sailed into the harbor with dead and dying men at the oars. Those still barely alive had a hideous look about them. Black, egg-sized lumps, oozing blood and pus, formed in the armpits and groins of afflicted men. Boils and blackened spots dotted their bodies. Everything about them smelled foul: their wounds, their blood, their sweat, even their breath.

An eyewitness to these wretched men wrote the following:

In their bones they bore so virulent [strong] a disease that anyone who only spoke to them was seized by a mortal illness and in no manner could evade [avoid] death.

City officials, fearful of the spread of the disease, tried to keep these death ships out of Messina, but it was too late. Frightened Messinans fled their city to escape the disease. However, they only managed to spread the illness further and faster. By early 1348, it had found its way to mainland Italy and France.

The great plague, soon to be called the Black Death, arrived on the shores of Europe and soon spread to nearly every corner of the Continent.

What was this dreadful disease and how was it spread? Often called *the bubonic plague*, it was caused by bacteria which developed in the blood of a certain type of flea. The bacillus caused the flea's stomach to block, making it unable to take in food properly.

Such fleas were frequently found on black rats. The fleas bit the rats by inserting a pricker into the host's skin to feed on its blood. With an infected flea's stomach blocked, it would regurgitate the rat's blood along with the plague bacteria. A bite from an infected rat or flea could then pass the infection to a human.

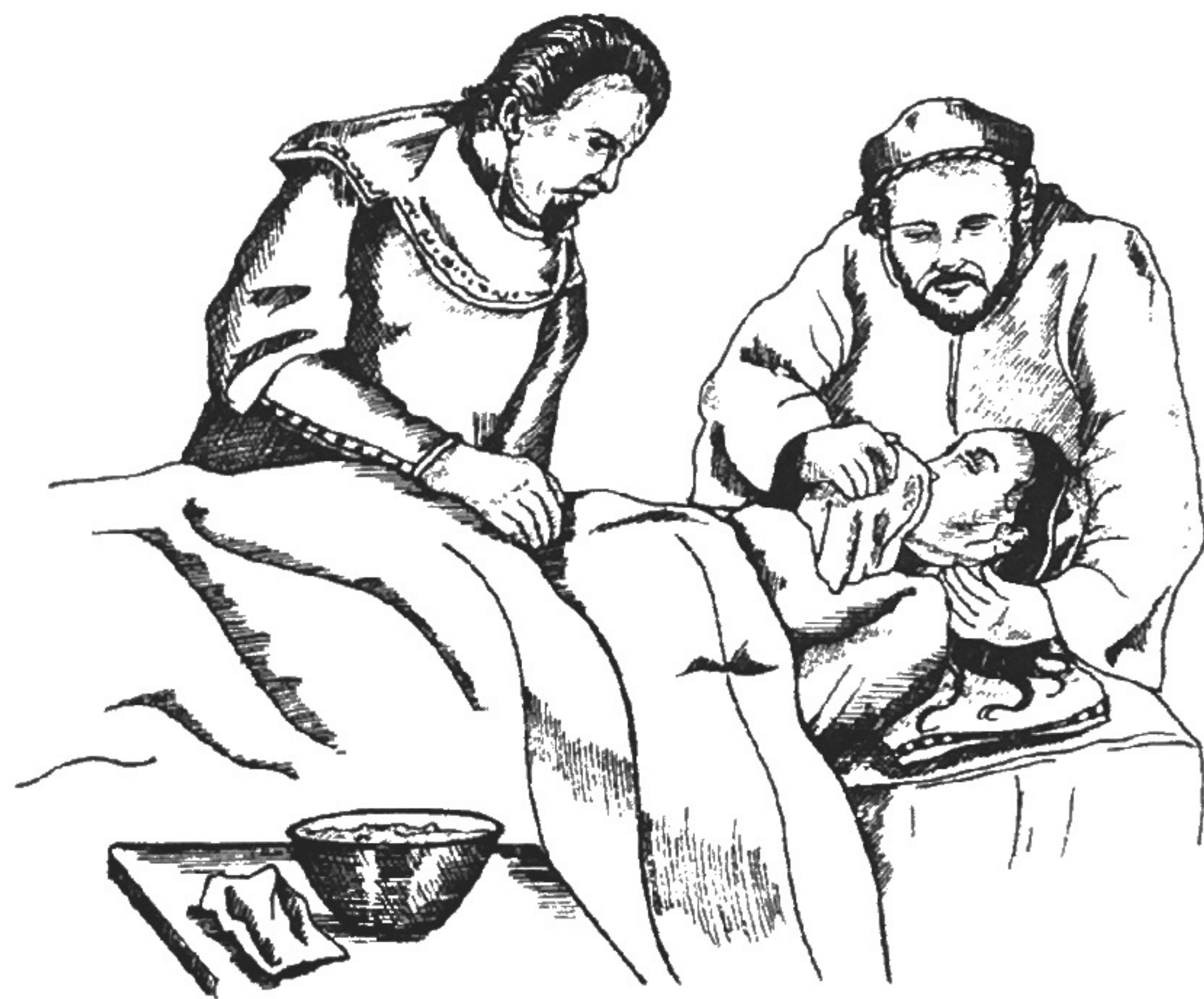
Once contracted, the disease was almost always fatal. The bacteria could infect the bloodstream and settle in the lymph glands, causing large lumps, called *buboes*, on the skin.

Lymph infections caused blood hemorrhages, turning the skin black, including the tongue (hence the name *Black Death*). Some forms of the disease infected the throat and lungs. Such victims coughed up blackened blood and gave off a foul smell. Pain was intense and death came swiftly, typically within three days or less.

Even before the arrival of the Genoese ships in Messina, Europeans had heard of a great plague in the East. Beginning probably in China, it spread to central Asia, then to India and Persia. By 1346 it made its way to Syria, Egypt, and Asia Minor (modern Turkey).

Trading ships unknowingly helped spread the disease, as did land trade caravans. Others, too, spread the plague. Central Asian warrior nomads, called *tatars*, invaded Europe in 1346, bringing the disease with them.

One such band of warriors, while laying siege to the city gates of the port of Caffa on the Russian Crimean Sea, fell victim to the Black Death. Rather than retreat, they loaded their catapults with the putrid corpses of dead comrades, and flung them into the city, spreading the disease among their enemies.



The Black Death, Part II

Once the bubonic plague landed on the island of Sicily in October of 1347, it spread quickly throughout the European continent. With no understanding of disease, germs, or bacteria, medieval people did not know how to begin fighting the disease.

The Black Death was, by its nature, a disease which spread rapidly. By January of 1348, it had spread to France, landing first in the Mediterranean port city of Marseilles. Within the next six months, it made its deadly way into eastern Spain, all of Italy, the southern reaches of Eastern Europe, and across the hills and valleys of France as far as Paris.

Before year's end, it had traveled across the English Channel to the British Isles. The next year—1349—brought the infection to nearly all of England, Ireland, Scotland, modern Belgium, the German states, and the Scandinavian countries. The great cities of Europe—London, Paris, Rome, Florence, Pisa, Frankfurt, Cologne, Ghent—were all centers of the Black Death. In 1349, Paris reported 800 deaths daily, Vienna 600, and Pisa 500. In some cities, as much as 80% of the population died.

As the plague advanced, frightened people tried to flee ahead of it, often carrying the disease with them to the next town, port, or village.

People stayed to themselves, refusing to come in contact with outsiders, even their own servants. Family members abandoned one another, leaving the dying miserable and alone.

Remote farms were not necessarily safe; sheep and hogs contracted the disease, just as rats did, spreading it to their masters.

Life everywhere changed dramatically in the face of this powerful killer. It was the speed of the disease which caused its potency. The plague consumed its victims so quickly that a person might go to bed feeling well and die in his or her sleep. Doctors called to tend to the sick sometimes caught

the plague and died ahead of their patients. Present at the bedside of the suffering to provide last rites, priests died in great numbers.

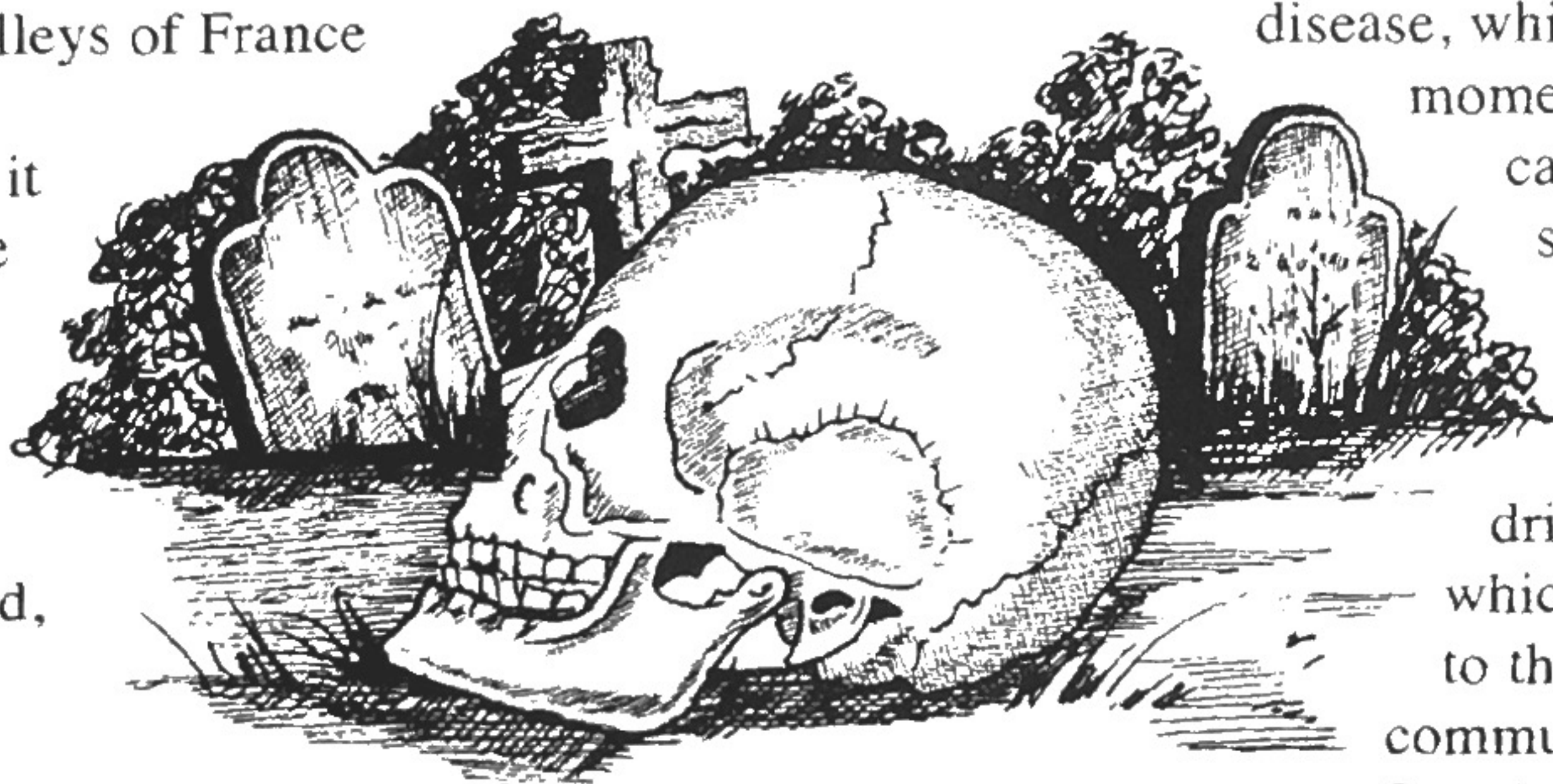
In the southern French city of Avignon, specific death numbers were recorded. In one three-day period, 1500 people died in the city. Many Roman Catholic clergymen were counted among the dead, including five cardinals, 100 bishops, and 358 Dominican friars. A single Avignon graveyard received 11,000 corpses.

The threat of the Black Death nearly drove some people to the brink of insanity. This dreaded disease, which could strike at any moment without warning, caused some panicky souls to gather in church graveyards where they sang and danced wildly, hoping to drive away the evil spirits which had brought the death to their village or community. Also, such frenzied activity would

hopefully keep the dead from rising from their burial places, so that they would not infect anyone else with the plague. People often gathered in long processions of dancing and singing. Sometimes such paranoid people danced until they fell exhausted or died of self-induced fear.

Today, historians do not have a clear estimate of the number of people who died at the hands of the Black Death. Tens of thousands of villages and rural settlements disappeared, their inhabitants killed. The populations of monasteries, abbeys, and universities were wiped out. Across Europe, villas, castles, and homes were abandoned.

Modern estimates place the death toll from recurring outbreaks of the plague at 20 million, or perhaps one out of every three persons.



Review and Write

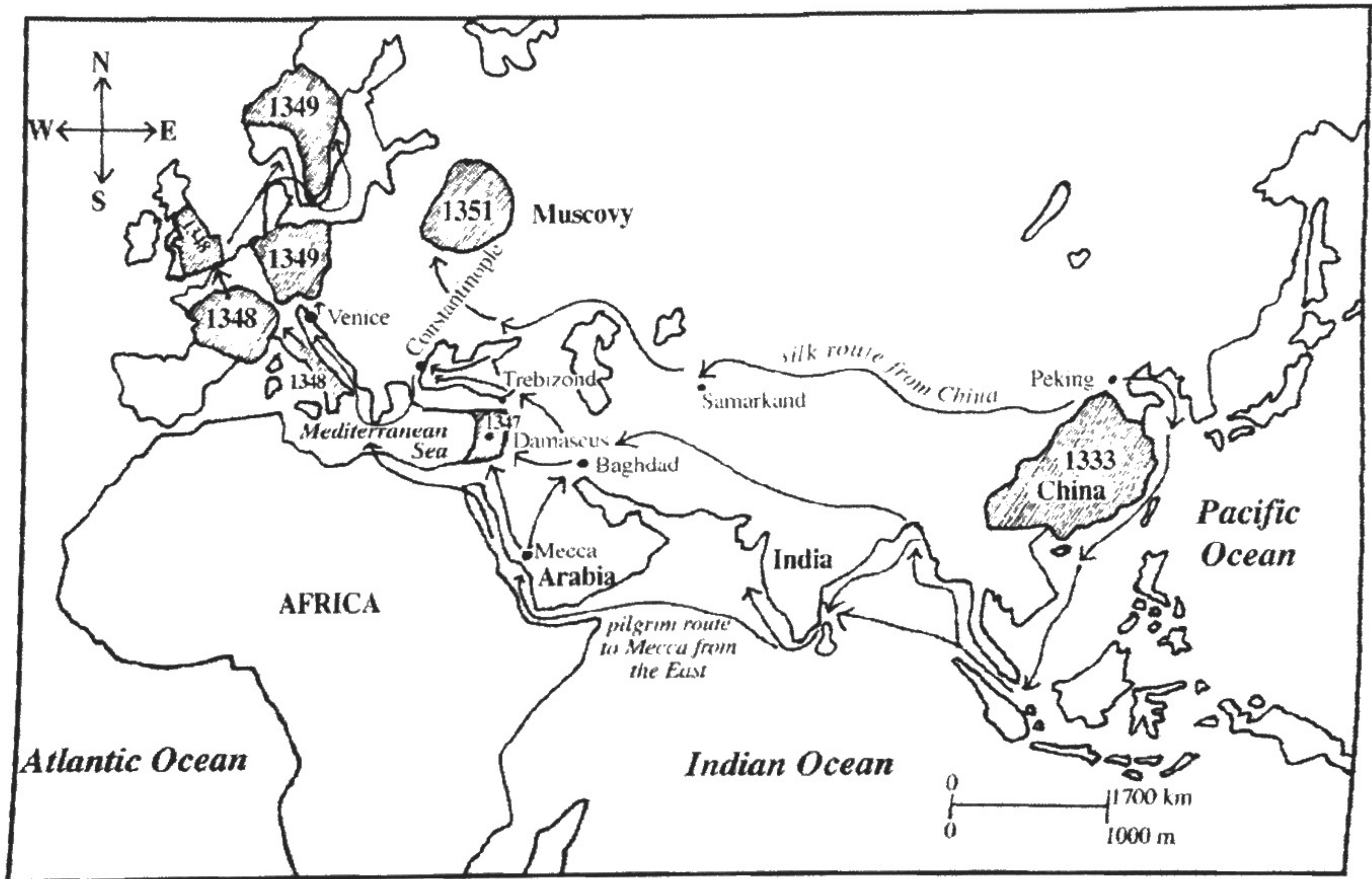
What were some of the reasons why the Black Death killed so many people in Europe?

Map of the Black Death

The Black Death spread rapidly from Asia to Europe. The result was widespread destruction and death spanning the continents.

The map below shows the spread of the disease. Dates are included to indicate the time frame for transferring the plague from Asia.

Using the map and information given on pages 2 and 3, use the space below to write a short history describing where the plague began and when and how it spread from Asia to Europe. Use your interpretative skills to determine the sequence of events.



A History of the Spread of the Black Death, 1333 to 1351

The Impact of the Black Death

At first, the direct impact of the Black Death was fear, dislocation, and death. The population of Europe dropped from 60 million people to 40 or 35 million. A wandering traveler could enter a village or town and find it abandoned or, worse, littered with rotting corpses. Death was commonplace.

This pattern recurred over and over again. After its initial run from 1348 to 1351, the plague returned in later decades. It appeared four different times in Spain and nine times in Italy between 1381 and 1444. England witnessed five separate outbreaks between 1361 and 1391. The Black Death struck in France six times between the years 1361 and 1436.

Since men and women of the Middle Ages didn't understand how diseases spread, they manufactured explanations to satisfy themselves. Although Jews died from the plague like everyone else, Christians blamed the Black Death on the Jews. They created elaborate plots by which Jewish Europeans were destroying Christianity by poisoning wells and other water supplies.

Campaigns to kill Jews took place in southern France, Spain, Poland, Austria, and Germany. Jewish populations were massacred, burned alive, and attacked by dogs. In more enlightened villages and towns, city fathers protected local Jews, certain they had nothing to do with the spread of the disease.

In many instances, the threat of the Black Death brought out the worst in people. However, despite the destructive and deadly impact of the plague across Europe, there were some changes which resulted in positive differences across the Continent.

With the threat of the plague, people farmed less, produced fewer goods, and became generally less enterprising. This caused the economies of whole regions to plunge into chaos. Many basic items, including food, grew scarce and their values rose, causing inflation.

While this made life more difficult for most, such scarcities were not all bad. With the deaths of so many people, a scarcity of labor developed across Europe. This shortage of workers caused the labors of those still alive to be worth more.

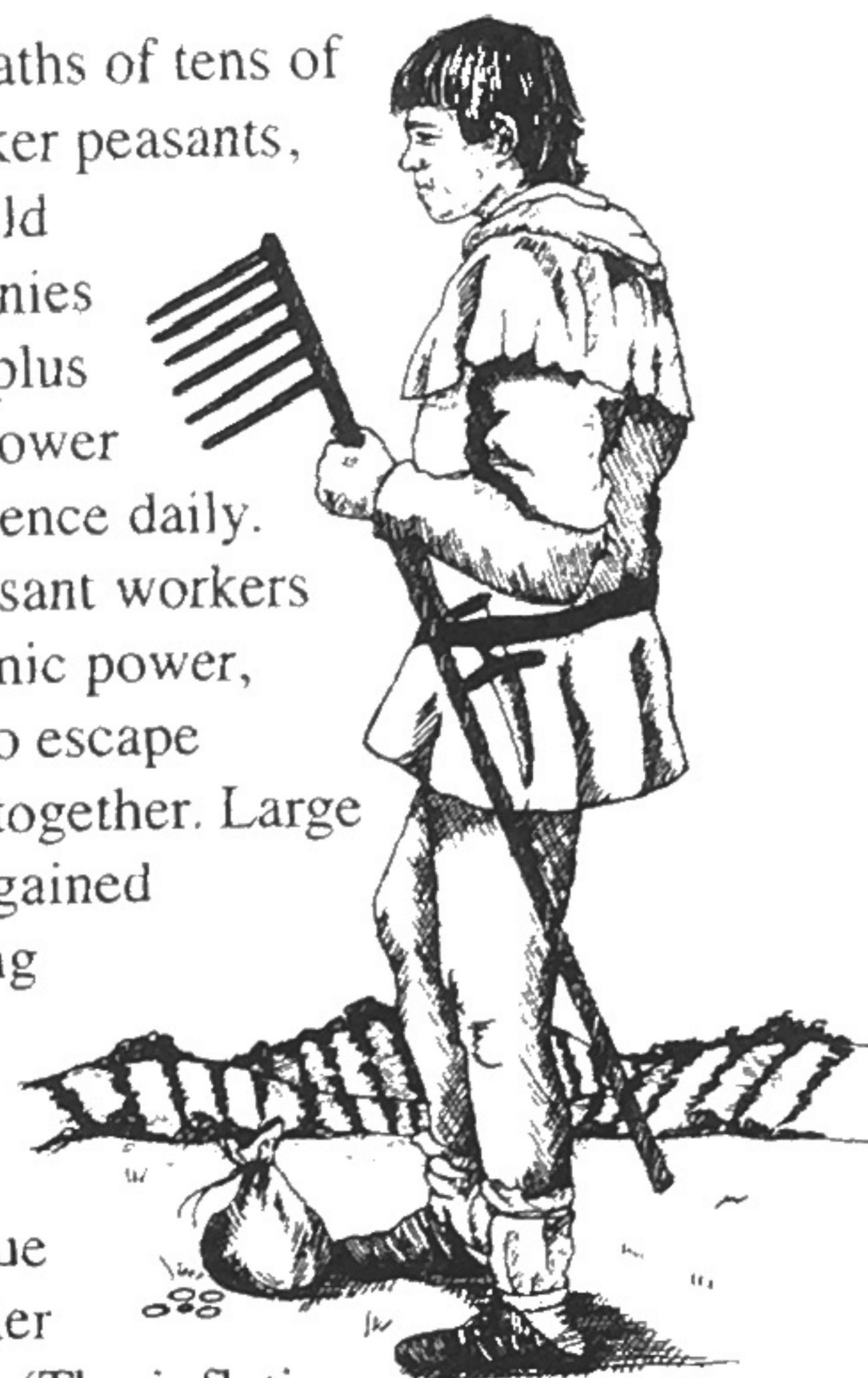
For example, prior to the initial outbreak of the Black Death in the mid-14th century, the normal wage for a field worker was a penny a day. After the

plague and the deaths of tens of thousands of worker peasants, a grain reaper could demand eight pennies (or pence) a day, plus a noon meal. A mower could expect 12 pence daily.

Suddenly, peasant workers had a new economic power, many managing to escape feudal services altogether. Large numbers of serfs gained freedom, becoming landowners in their own right.

Those who survived the plague were now wealthier and bought more. (The inflation caused by the Black Death was only temporary.) Business flourished once again, great trading centers were reestablished in the towns and cities, and significant profits became the rule.

Renewed emphasis on trade and buying brought on a new banking industry, accounting firms, and large international trading companies. One such group was known as the Hanseatic League. Led by two northern cities, Lubeck and Bremen, the Hanseatic League controlled much of the trade between the North Seas and the Baltic, from Scandinavia to the Germanies. By 1450, a smaller population in Europe was enjoying a better standard of living than the population of 1300.



Review and Write

1. How were Jewish Europeans victimized by the Black Death?
2. How did the Black Death bring about an increase in the wages of the average European worker?