Objectives

- Understand how the Black Death caused social and economic decline.

- Describe the problems facing the Church in the late Middle Ages and how the Church reacted.

- Summarize the causes, turning points, and effects of the Hundred Years’ War.
Terms and People

- **Black Death** – an epidemic of the bubonic plague that killed one in three people in Europe during the 1300s

- **epidemic** – outbreak of rapid-spreading disease

- **inflation** – rising prices

- **schism** – split in a church

- **longbow** – six-foot-long bow that could rapidly fire arrows with enough force to pierce most armor
How did the combination of plague, upheaval in the Church, and war affect Europe in the 1300s and 1400s?

In the mid-1300s, it seemed like the end of the world. Plague and war reduced the population and forever changed Europe.

These upheavals marked the end of the Middle Ages.
The Black Death began to rage through Italy in 1347.

- This epidemic of bubonic plague was a terrible and fast-acting illness that killed one in three people in Europe.
- By 1348, it had reached Spain and France and spread to the rest of Europe.
The Black Death followed trade routes as it spread.
The plague was spread by fleas carried by rats.

When plague struck, normal life broke down. People fled cities, hid in their homes, turned to witchcraft, and blamed Jews.

Economies failed as the cost of labor soared and inflation occurred.

People revolted and social unrest became the norm for 100 years.
The plague created upheaval in the Church.

- Survivors asked, “Why did God spare some and kill others?”
- For decades, there was a **schism** in the Church, with two or even three popes.
Despite this solution, some preachers were unsatisfied with the Church. They thought the morals of the Church were lacking.

John Wycliffe in England and Jan Hus in Bohemia called for reforms. Their ideas survived and resurfaced 100 years later.
A long war broke out in 1337.

This Hundred Years’ War would continue until 1453.

England and France had battled for centuries over Norman lands, and this war was a continuation of the struggle.
England and France battled for control of the English Channel and trade in the region.

At first, the English won battles due in large part to their use of the new longbow.
Then, French fortunes reversed. Joan of Arc told Charles VII that God sent her to save France.

- He authorized her to lead an army in 1429, and she led France to several victories.
- Though she was ultimately burned at the stake, Joan inspired the French to win the war.
- England lost most its territory in France.
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<th>Impact of the 100 Years’ War</th>
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<td>French kings expanded their power.</td>
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<td>The Parliament in England became more powerful.</td>
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<td>English rulers turned their attention to trading ventures overseas.</td>
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<td>Castles and armored knights began to disappear and monarchs hired soldiers to fight.</td>
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Section Review

QuickTake Quiz

Know It, Show It Quiz