

## Conflict and Upheaval unit – quick fire revision quiz!

### The Black Death

Question	Answer	Correct 1 <sup>st</sup> go?	Correct 2 <sup>nd</sup> go?	Correct 3 <sup>rd</sup> go?
When did the Black Death arrive in England?	May 1348			
Where did the Black Death first arrive in England?	Dorset			
How was the Black Death often referred to at the time?	The Great Pestilence			
How did the Black Death link to religion?	People believed it was a punishment from God			
List the symptoms of the Black Death	Buboes, internal bleeding, fever, cramps, sickness			
What are the 3 main types of plague?	Bubonic, pneumonic, septicaemic			
What did bubonic plague mainly attack?	Lymph nodes and nervous system			
What did pneumonic plague mainly attack?	Lungs			
What did septicaemic plague mainly attack?	Blood			
How quickly would people <i>usually</i> die from the plague?	3 – 5 days			
How far had the Black Death reached by the summer of 1349?	Northern counties of England			
What did people believe about bad smells?	That the plague was carried in the bad smell			
What impact did the Black Death have on the population of England?	Loss of 1/3 – ½ of population			
Roughly what proportion of priests died?	About 40%			
How did the Black Death affect jobs?	Depopulation led to shortage of labourers			
How did the shortage of labourers impact farming?	Fewer crops grown, fields and crops wasted			
What could the remaining labourers demand?	Higher wages To do less free work for the landowner = ignore feudal obligations			
How did the landowners respond the demands for higher wages? (hint = in law)	Issued the Ordinance of Labourers			
What was the Ordinance of Labourers?	Attempt to impose wage and price limits and instructed all peasants under 60 years old to work			
What replaced the Ordinance in 1351?	The Statute of Labourers			
What was the Statute of Labourers?	Set peasant wages at pre-plague levels (as they were in 1346)			

	Punished people under 60 who were not working			
What were the aims of the Statute of Labourers?	To reduce wages / ensure cheap labour supply To prevent peasants leaving their manors To stop landowners 'poaching' peasants			
What did the Statute of Labourers become a long term cause of?	The Peasants' Revolt			
Was the Statute of Labourers successful in achieving its aims?	No. It was not rigorously enforced and was very unpopular with peasants			
How much did peasant wages sometimes rise by following the Black Death?	20 – 40%			
What did increased wages also lead to?	Inflation of prices (meaning the impact of higher wages was reduced)			
How did peasant diets change after the Black Death?	Able to afford more varied food, e.g. regular meat			
How did peasant clothes change following the Black Death?	Could afford better and more colourful fabrics			
How did the authorities react to changes in clothes?	Passed laws restricting what peasants could wear (frightened that social structures were breaking down)			
How did architectural styles change?	Became simpler – less skilled / experienced workers around			
How did the Black Death impact public hygiene / health?	Better efforts made to dispose of waste (not because of germ theory, but because they believed the bad smells carried the disease – this did mean public health improved, though)			
What type of images became most common in art work after the Black Death	Images about death, themes of suffering and punishment			