

Chapter 11-A

Crises and Disintegration in the Fourteenth Century



Wayne E. Sirmon
HI 101 – Western Civilization

HI-101 Western Civilization I

Oct. 31 Article Three Approval

Nov. 5 Election Day – *No Class*

Nov. 7 Review Three DUE

Nov. 10 On-Line Quiz Ch. 11

Nov. 12 No Class

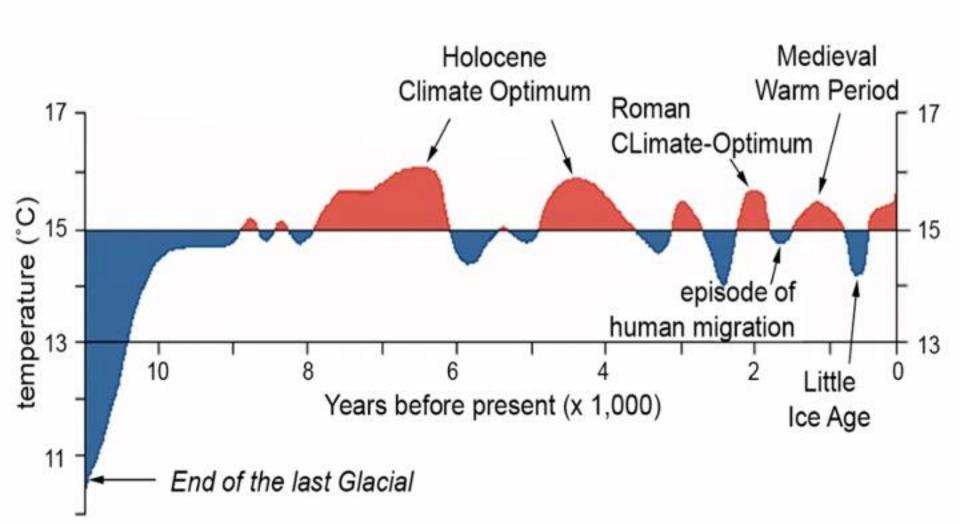
Nov. 14 Exam Three

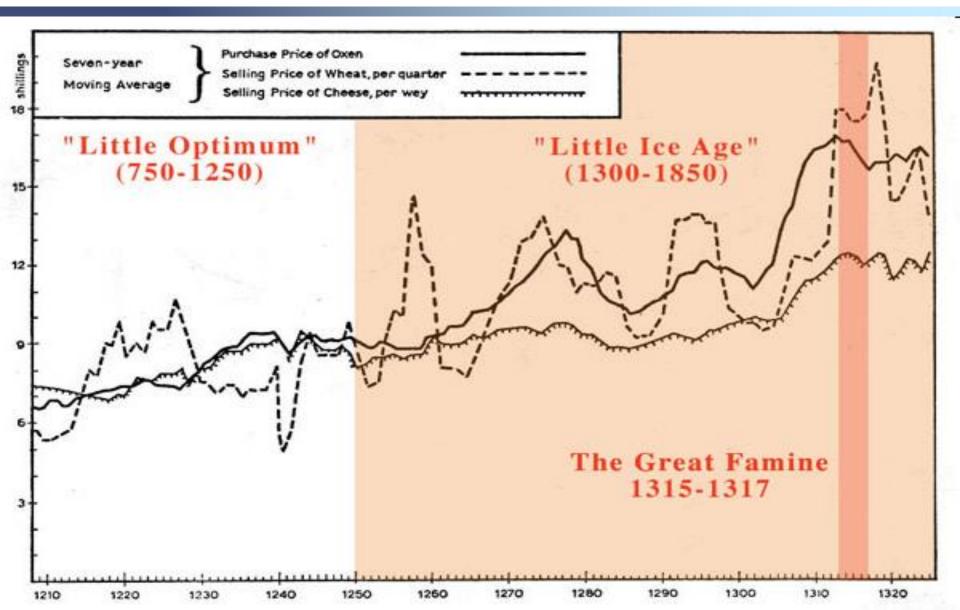
Nov. 20 On-Line Quiz Ch. 12

Nov. 21 Article Four Approval (if needed)

Nov. 26 & 28 Thanksgiving Holiday

Northern Hemispheric temperature reconstruction for the past 10,000+ years

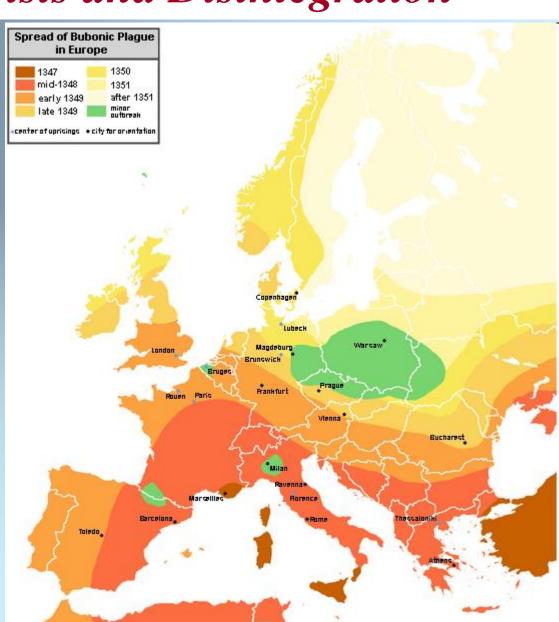




Cycles of Death

Famine 1315, 1316, 1317 1339, 1340

Plague 1347-1671 "somewhere in Europe"



The Famine

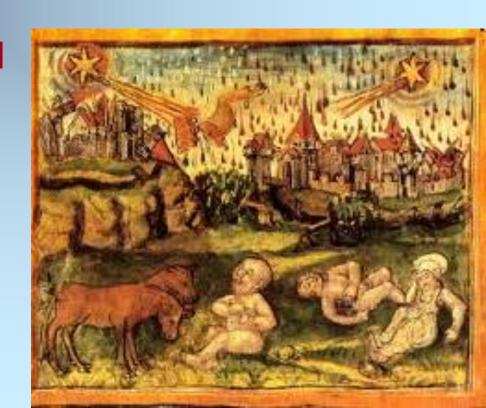
Too much rain = crops rotting in the field



The Famine

Too much rain = crops rotting in the field

Too many people to feed



The Famine

Too much rain = crops rotting in the field

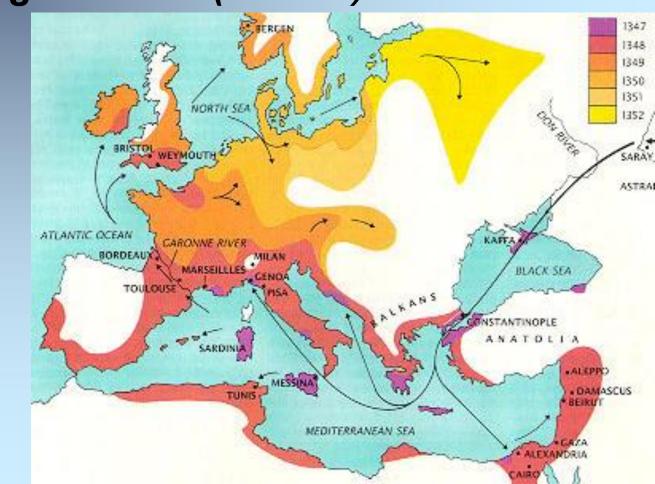
Too many people to feed

Too little summer (Little Ice Age)



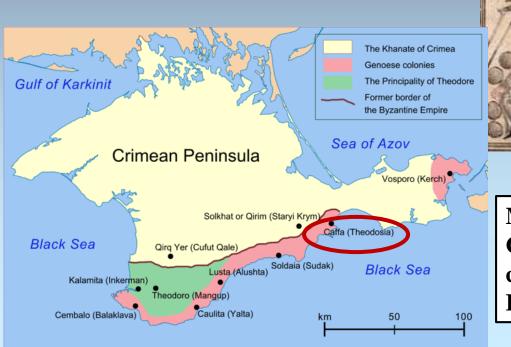


Black Death comes to Europe Siege of Caffa (Crimea) 1347





Black Death comes to Europe Siege of Caffa (Crimea) 1347



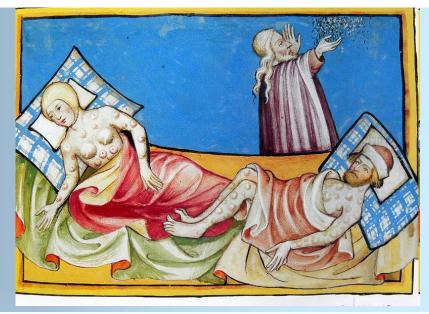
Mongols siege colony of Genoa in 1345. Golden Horde dying of plague so catapult corpses into city before retreating. Four Genoese ships sail to Europe!

History 101 — Western Civilization To 1660

Chapter 11 –Crisis and Disintegration

The Plague

Cycles of Death



Rank ⋈	Event ⋈	Location M	Death toll (estimate) ⋈	Date ⋈
1.	Black Death	Asia, Europe, Africa	100,000,000 approx.	1300s-1720s
2.	Spanish Flu	Worldwide	50,000,000-100,000,000	1918–1920
3.	Plague of Justinian	Asia, Europe, Africa	40,000,000–100,000,000	540-590
4.	Third Pandemic of Bubonic Plague	Worldwide	12,000,000 ?	1850s-1950s
5.	Antonine Plague	Roman Empire	5,000,000	165–180
6.	Asian Flu	Worldwide	4,000,000	1956–1958

Covid-19 Cronoavirius

Worldwide

7,010,681 +

2020-2024

The Plague

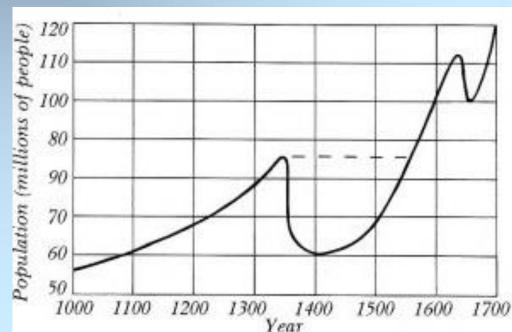
The Cycle of the Black Plague

- . Human is intected, gets sick, and dies.
- Flea bites infected rat.

. Flea bites human.

- Bacteria multiplyz in flea's gut.
- Flea's gut is gorged with bacteria.





The Plague

Combating death... HOW?



The Plague

Combating death

dipping handkerchiefs in aromatic oils ringing church bells and firing cannons wearing talismans bathing in human urine placing "stinks" (dead animals) in their dwellings bleeding via leeches and bloodletting drinking the pus extracted from a suppurated bubo joining groups of flagellants Run away to the country And ... killing Jews





Aftermath of the Plague

Religion

Labor

Social Structure



Aftermath of the Plague

Religion

pious priest died giving comfort rich and powerful hid and survived Church demonstrated flaws

Labor

Extreme shortage of workersskilled and unskilled. Rapid increase in wages. (Will lead to search for "labor-saving" machines)

Social Structure

Aristocrats viewed as "idle rich" (but not as rich as they were before)
Serfs transform into yeoman farmers.















Pope Innocent VI 1352-1362

Pope Clement V

1305-1314

Pope Urban V 1362-1370

Pope Gregory XI 1370-1378

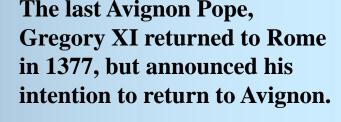
The Avignon Papacy 1305-1377

(7 Popes – all French)

Clement V

John XXII Benedict XII Clement VI Innocent VI Urban V Gregory XI

Great Western Schism (Papal Schism) 1377-1417

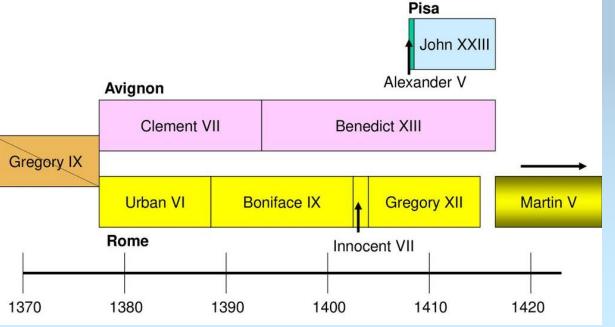


Gregory XI died and Urban VI, a Roman, was elected Pope in 1378.

The French cardinals responded by electing French Clement VII.

Council of Pisa deposed both Popes and elected Alexander V. But they did not resign.

Council of Constance elected
Pope Martin V.
Gregory XII resigned, John
XXIII removed, and Benedict
XIII excommunicated.





Aftermath
of
Avignon Popes
and
Western / Papal
Schism



Marked decline in morality and discipline in the church.

Eroded church authority and ability to proclaim the Gospel.

Frustration led to protests and efforts to reform church.

Next Up... Chapter 11-B More Middle Ages: Crisis and Disintegration

