

NAME: _____

SOURCE READINGS:

DOCUMENT # 1

Account of a Famine	Unfamiliar Words	Main Ideas & Relevant Info.
<p>“There was a family in Beauvais in the year 1693 named Cocu: Jean Cocu, weaver of serges, and his wife with three daughters, all four spinning wool for him, since the youngest daughter was already nine years old. The family earned 108 sols a week, but they ate 70 pounds of bread between them. With bread up to .5 sol a pound, their livelihood was secure. With bread at one sol a pound it began to get difficult. With bread at 2 sols, then at 3.2, 3.3, and 3.4- as it was in 1649, in 1652, in 1662, in 1694, in 1710- it was misery. They went without; they pawned their things; they began to eat unwholesome food, bran bread, cooked nettles, moldy cereals, entrails of animals picked up outside the slaughter-houses...The family was registered at the Office of the Poor in December 1693. In March 1694, the youngest daughter died; in May the eldest daughter and the father. All that remained was a widow and an orphan. Because of the price of bread.”</p>	<p>Beauvais: Serges: Sol: Pawned: Unwholesome: Nettles: Entrails:</p>	
Blackburn, 202		

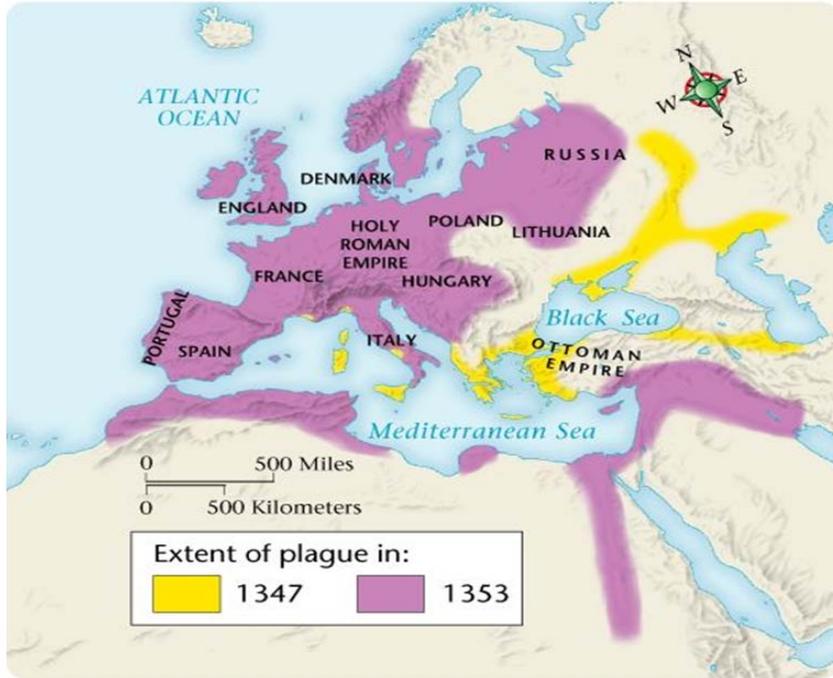
DOCUMENT # 2

The Black Death – An Eyewitness Account	Unfamiliar Words	Main Ideas & Relevant Info.
<p>In AD 1348, the people of France and almost the whole world were struck by a blow other than war. For in addition to the famine which I described in the beginning and to the wars which I described in the course of this narrative, pestilence and its attendant tribulations appeared again in various parts of the world...All this year and the next, the mortality of men and women, of the young even more than of the old, in Paris and in the kingdom of France, and also, it is said, in other parts of the world, was so great that it was almost impossible to bury the dead. People lay ill little more than two or three and died suddenly, as it were in full health. He who was well one day was dead the next being carried to his grave. Swellings appeared suddenly in the armpit or in the groin- in many cases both- and they were infallible signs of death. This sickness or pestilence was called an epidemic by doctors. In many places not two out of twenty remained alive.</p> <p>...The Jews were suddenly and violently charged with infecting wells with water and corrupting the air. The whole world rose up against them cruelly on this account. In Germany and other parts of the world where Jews lived, they were massacred and slaughtered by Christians, and many thousands were burned everywhere...The unshaken, if fatuous constancy of the {Jewish} men and their wives was remarkable. For mothers hurled their children first into the fire that they might not be baptized and then leaped in after them to burn with their husbands and children. But in truth, such poisonings granted that they actually were perpetuated, could not have caused so great a plague nor have infected so many people. There were other causes; for example, the will of God and the corrupt humors and evil inherent in the air and earth.</p>	<p>Famine: Narrative: Pestilence: Tribulations: Mortality: Infallible: Epidemic: Corrupting: Fatuous Constancy: Perpetuated:</p>	
SOURCE: <i>Sources of Western Tradition</i> written by Jean de Venette a French Friar		

DOCUMENT # 3

Map of the Spread of the Black Death

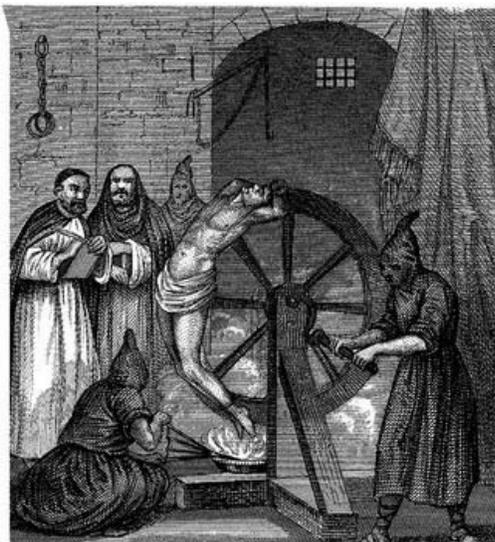
Main Ideas & Relevant Info.



DOCUMENT # 5

Torture Apparatuses of the Middle Ages

Main Ideas & Relevant Info.



NAME: _____

MIDDLE AGES SOURCE READINGS GUIDING QUESTIONS: TOPIC # 1

After reading the source documents for your assigned topic, please answer the following guiding questions. You may discuss your ideas with your fellow group mates, however you must write your own response. Each response should be written in complete, grammatically correct sentences and should be thoroughly explained. Your responses will be collected at the end of the class period.

Document # 1: How did famines impact not only individual families, but all of Europe?

Document #2: Knowing that most individuals were illiterate, how do you think these pieces of art would make up for the lack of education when it came to religious practices and reading?

Document # 3: What were the worldwide impacts of the epidemics that occurred during the Middle Ages?
(Please describe more than 1 impact)

Document # 4: What have you learned about law and order in the Middle Ages from the illustrations of torture apparatuses?

Overall: Based upon the documents that you have read, would you want to live during the Middle Ages? Why or why not?