

1. June 1348 – Black Death kills over 5 million in Mongol China	2. June 1348: Black Death arrives at Melcombe Regis (Weymouth)	3. Sept 1348: Black Death reaches London	4. 1353 - <i>The Decameron</i> by <i>Giovanni Boccaccio</i>	5. 1381: The Peasant Revolt	6. It would return many times over the next few centuries until health and living standards improved	7. 1666 – Great fire of London - destroyed the plague when it comes back for good
8. Flagellants	A person who whips themselves to show God they are sorry for their sins					
9. Pestilence	a fatal epidemic disease					
10. Bubo	A swelling the size of an onion, filled with black smelling liquid					
11. pneumonic plague	When the lungs are affected and breathing becomes difficult					
12. Bubonic Plague	Leads to fever, buboes and vomiting. Body would be covered in buboes					
13. Significant	Great or important to be worthy of attention					
14. Symptom	When a feature shows illness in a person					
15. Black Death	The Plague which hit Britain in 1348					
16.	<p>Social:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Death killed 50 million people in the 14th century, or 60 per cent of Europe's entire population After the Black Death the price of food and other goods fell Wages increased because there were fewer workers after the Black Death had killed so many people They were able to build bigger and more comfortable houses. They ate more meat, vegetables and less bread. 					
17.	<p>Regions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Death killed many priests. Some priests left their churches. This left ordinary people without the person who was their link to God and who could read them the Bible. This meant new priests had to found to take their place. Many of the new priests could not read or write and were not very good at being priests. 					
18.	<p>Cultural:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Death changed literature. It inspired a book called <i>The Decameron</i> by <i>Giovanni Boccaccio</i> Many of the stories focus on death. <i>Boccaccio's</i> book inspired many later authors such as the English writer <i>William Shakespeare</i>. People became fascinated with death and this led to the personification of death as the Grim Reaper People reacted to images of death in different ways. Some people went out and had party's and drank alcohol to try and enjoy themselves while they still could. Others lived more quietly and spent lots of time praying so they would be more likely to go to heaven when the died 					