

THE ROLE OF EXPANDING TRADE BETWEEN EUROPE AND ASIA IN THE BLACK DEATH, INCLUDING THE ORIGIN AND SPREAD OF THE BLACK DEATH.

# WHAT WAS TRADED IN MEDIEVAL TIMES?



# THE ROLE OF MEDIEVAL FAIRS

**MEDIEVAL FAIRS WERE A GATHERING OF BUYERS AND SELLERS, ASSEMBLED AT A PARTICULAR PLACE WITH THEIR MERCHANDISE AT A STATED OR REGULAR SEASON, OR BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT, FOR TRADE.**

**THE LATIN WORD "FERIA" MEANING HOLY DAY WAS THE ORIGIN OF THE WORD "FAIR." EACH FERIA WAS A DAY WHEN LARGE NUMBERS OF PEOPLE WOULD ASSEMBLE FOR WORSHIP. THE COMMERCE AND TRADE OF THE MEDIEVAL FAIRS MEANT MONEY. THE CHURCH TOOK AN ACTIVE PART IN SPONSORING FAIRS ON FEAST DAYS, AND AS A RESULT, FAIRS CAME TO BE AN IMPORTANT SOURCE OF REVENUE FOR THE CHURCH. COMMERCE, BY WAY OF THE MEDIEVAL FAIRS AND RELIGION BECAME CLOSELY ENTWINED.**

**MEDIEVAL FAIRS IN EUROPE WERE GENERALLY HELD DURING THE PERIOD OF A SAINT'S FEAST AND IN THE PRECINCTS OF HIS CHURCH OR ABBEY.**

**MEDIEVAL FAIRS IN ENGLAND WERE THEREFORE HELD ON VILLAGE GREENS OR OPEN LAND NEAR OR WITHIN TOWNS. MEDIEVAL FAIRS WERE NOT PERMANENT AND MERCHANTS SET UP THEIR WARES IN TEMPORARY TENTS.**

**ALTHOUGH THE MAIN OBJECTIVE OF THE MEDIEVAL FAIRS WERE TRADE AND COMMERCE, EVERY FAIR CONTAINED SOME ELEMENT OF MERRY-MAKING. POSSIBLY STARTING FROM MERCHANTS TRYING TO SELL THEIR GOODS, PEOPLE WERE DETERMINED TO ATTRACT THE MOST CUSTOMERS TO THEIR STALLS.**

**THEREFORE, FROM A VERY EARLY DATE, THERE WAS ALWAYS FUN AT THE FAIR. ANY ENTERTAINMENT TO ATTRACT A CROWD, SINGERS, MUSICIANS, ACROBATS, STILT WALKERS AND FOOLS. FAIRS INCLUDED VARIOUS CONTESTS SUCH AS ARCHERY TOURNAMENTS. MEDIEVAL TOURNAMENTS SOMETIMES COINCIDED WITH MEDIEVAL FAIRS.**



*Medieval markets sometimes were set up in town centers as shown here, but often were held at rural crossroads to avoid urban license and taxation requirements.*



# HOW WERE GOODS TRANSPORTED?

- THE MOST COMMON METHOD OF TRANSPORTATION, HOWEVER, WAS ON HORSEBACK, WHICH WAS NOT LIMITED TO THE UPPER CLASSES.
- ANY INDIVIDUAL WHO COULD AFFORD TO BUY OR RENT A HORSE WOULD USE THE ANIMAL FOR TRANSPORTATION. LONG LINES OF PACKHORSES WERE USED ACROSS BRITAIN TO TRANSPORT GOODS LIKE WOOL FOR TRADE.
- THESE TRAINS CONTAINED AS MANY AS 50 HORSES IN A SINGLE FILE LINE THAT WAS LED BY A HORSE WEARING A BELL. HORSES IN THE MIDDLE AGES, HOWEVER, WERE DIFFERENT IN SIZE AND BREED FROM TODAY'S HORSES.
- THEY WERE ALSO GENERALLY SMALLER THAN THE MODERN HORSE. MULES WERE ALSO OFTEN USED.
- THE SPEED OF TRANSPORTATION BY LAND VARIED GREATLY DEPENDING ON THE PURPOSE. LARGE CONTAINERS OR CARTS OF CARGO COULD POTENTIALLY SLOW HORSES DOWN, THUS RENDERING A DAY'S JOURNEY INTO A WEEK'S. ALSO, TRAINS OF HORSES WERE OFTEN ACCOMPANIED BY SERVANTS TRAVELING BY FOOT, WHO COULD DEFINITELY IMPEDE THE PACE OF THE CAVALRY.

# HOW WERE GOODS TRANSPORTED?

- WHILE TRANSPORTATION ON LAND SHOWED A DECLINE FROM THE PRIOR ERA, TRANSPORTATION AT SEA FLOURISHED IN THE MIDDLE AGES. MANY INVENTIONS HELPED RENDER TRANSPORTATION AT SEA MUCH MORE DOABLE.
- WHILE TECHNICALLY INVENTED BY THE CHINESE CENTURIES BEFORE, THE COMPASS WAS FIRST USED BY EUROPEANS IN THE MIDDLE AGES, THUS HELPING NAVIGATION.
- THE MIDDLE AGES ALSO SAW THE EUROPEAN DISCOVERY OF THE RUDDER (WHICH WAS, AGAIN, DEVELOPED BY THE CHINESE HUNDREDS OF YEARS BEFORE), WHICH MADE SHIPS MUCH EASIER TO MANEUVER.
- EUROPEANS ALSO MADE ADVANCES IN SHIPBUILDING:
  - BY THE 15TH CENTURY, SHIPS WERE BUILT WITH THREE MASTS.
- IN THE MIDDLE AGES, BOATS WERE POWERED BY SAILS OR OARS.



CARRAK SHIP

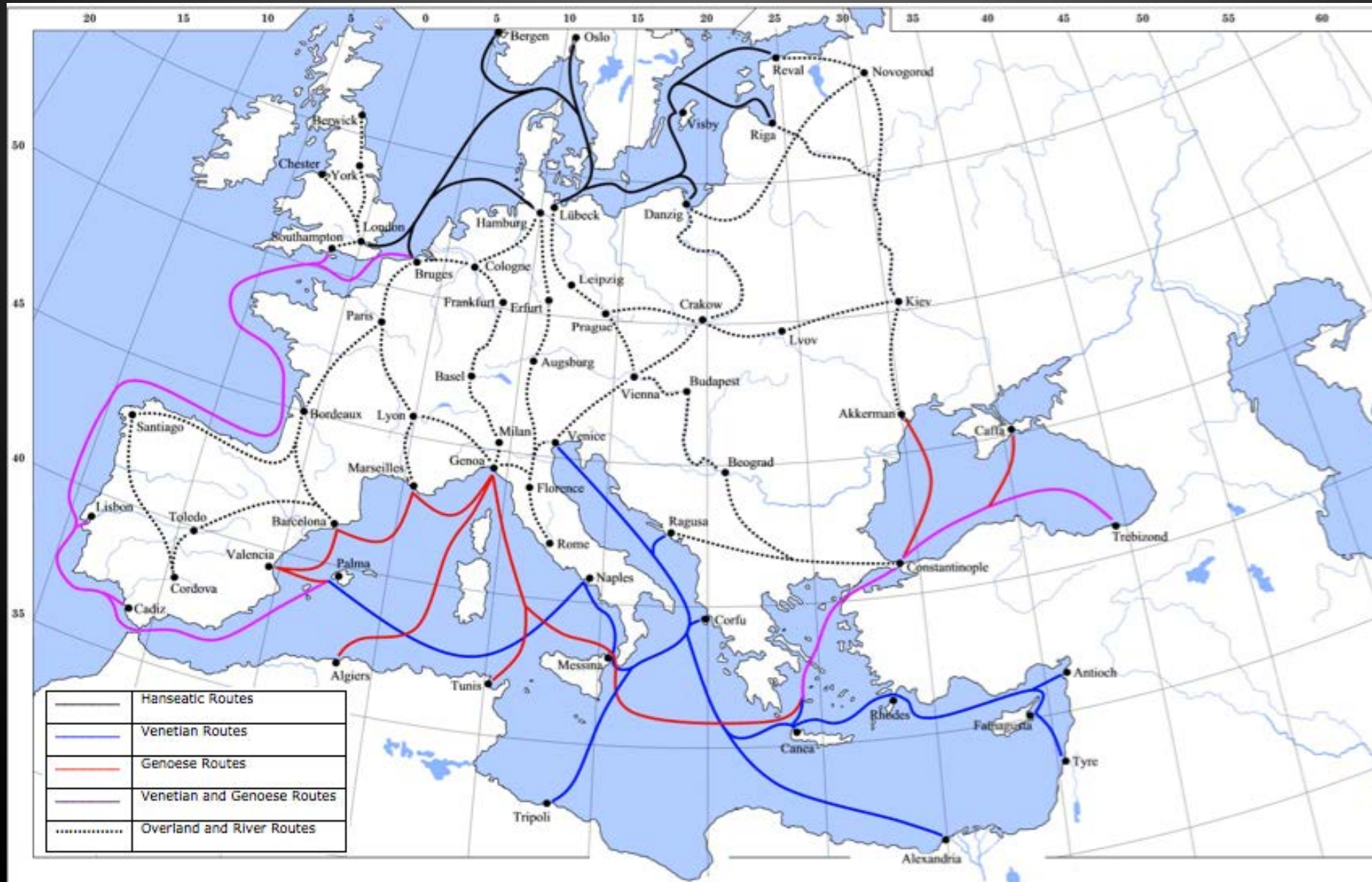


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# TRADE ROUTES IN MEDIEVAL EUROPE







# EXPLAIN THE WAYS IN WHICH TRADERS AND TRAVELLERS COULD UNKNOWINGLY SPREAD THE DISEASE TO NEW CITIES AND TERRITORIES

WHAT CAN YOU ADD TO THIS NOW?

DEMONSTRATE 4 WAYS THAT THIS DISEASE COULD BE TRANSPORTED?



# WHO WERE THE FLAGELLANTS

The action of making amends for a wrong or injury – explanation for sin

THE FLAGELLANTS WERE RELIGIOUS ZEALOTS OF THE MIDDLE AGES IN EUROPE WHO DEMONSTRATED THEIR RELIGIOUS FERVOR AND SOUGHT ATONEMENT FOR THEIR SINS BY VIGOROUSLY WHIPPING THEMSELVES IN PUBLIC DISPLAYS OF PENANCE.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

Punishment inflicted on oneself as an expression of guilt for wrongdoing.

A zealot is a person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their religious ideals



**"Each had in his right hand a scourge with three tails."**

*Although prevalent on the European continent, the Flagellants did not achieve popularity in England. However, a large contingent of the sect crossed the English Channel in 1349 and converged on London. The following description of the Flagellants comes to us from Sir Robert of Avesbury who witnessed their ritual:*

"In that same year of 1349, about Michaelmas (September, 29) over six hundred men came to London from Flanders, mostly of Zeeland and Holland origin. Sometimes at St Paul's and sometimes at other points in the city they made two daily public appearances wearing cloths from the thighs to the ankles, but otherwise stripped bare. Each wore a cap marked with a red cross in front and behind.

Each had in his right hand a scourge with three tails. Each tail had a knot and through the middle of it there were sometimes sharp nails fixed. They marched naked in a file one behind the other and whipped themselves with these scourges on their naked and bleeding bodies.

Four of them would chant in their native tongue and, another four would chant in response like a litany. Thrice they would all cast themselves on the ground in this sort of procession, stretching out their hands like the arms of a cross. The singing would go on and, the one who was in the rear of those thus prostrate acting first, each of them in turn would step over the others and give one stroke with his scourge to the man lying under him.

This went on from the first to the last until each of them had observed the ritual to the full tale of those on the ground. Then each put on his customary garments and always wearing their caps and carrying their whips in their hands they retired to their lodgings. It is said that every night they performed the same penance."

A Contemporary View  
of the Flagellants, ca 1350



HTTPS://EN.WIKIPEDIA.ORG/WIKI/BLACK\_DEATH\_JEWISH\_PERSECUTIONS

## Black Death Jewish persecutions

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

The **Black Death persecutions and massacres** were a series of violent attacks on [Jewish communities](#) blamed for an outbreak of the [Black Death](#) in Europe from 1348 to 1350.

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Representation of a massacre of the Jews in 1349 *Antiquitates Flandriae* (Royal Library of Belgium manuscript 13076/77)

### History of persecutions [edit]

As the plague swept across Europe in the mid-14th century, annihilating nearly half the population, Jews were taken as [scapegoats](#), likely because they were affected less than other people.<sup>[1][2]</sup> Accusations spread that Jews had caused the disease by deliberately [poisoning wells](#).<sup>[3][4]</sup>

The first massacres directly related to the plague took place in April 1348 in [Toulon, France](#), where the Jewish quarter was sacked, and forty Jews were murdered in their homes, then in [Barcelona](#).<sup>[5]</sup> In 1349, massacres and persecution spread across Europe, including the [Erfurt massacre \(1349\)](#), the [Basel massacre](#), massacres in Aragon, and Flanders.<sup>[6][7]</sup> 900 Jews were burnt alive on 14 February 1349 in the "Valentine's Day" [Strasbourg massacre](#), where the plague had not yet affected the city.<sup>[8]</sup> Many hundreds of Jewish communities were destroyed in this period. Within the 510 Jewish communities destroyed in this period, some members killed themselves to avoid the persecutions.<sup>[9]</sup>

### Reasons for relative Jewish immunity [edit]

There are many possible reasons why Jews were accused to be the cause for the plague. One reason was because there was a general sense of anti-Semitism in the 14th century.<sup>[1]</sup> Jews were also isolated in the ghettos, which meant in some places that Jews were less affected.<sup>[10][11]</sup> Additionally, there are many Jewish laws that promote cleanliness: A Jew must wash his or her hands before eating bread and after using the bathroom, it is customary for Jews to bathe once a week before the Sabbath, a corpse must be washed before burial, etc.<sup>[2]</sup>

# DESCRIBE SOME OF THE LONG-TERM EFFECTS OF THE BLACK DEATH DUE TO THE DEATHS OF A SIGNIFICANT PROPORTION OF EUROPE'S POPULATION AND THE WEAKENING OF THE FEUDAL SYSTEM. (10 MARKS)

- HOW MANY PEOPLE DIED?
- DID THE PLAGUE ONLY TAKE CERTAIN CLASSES OF PEOPLE? (LORDS, PEASANTS)
- WHAT WOULD HAPPEN TO THE FEUDAL PYRAMID IF A LARGE PART OF THE PEASANTS DIED?
- WHO WOULD DO THE WORK?
- WHAT DO YOU THINK HAPPENED TO THE FEUDAL PYRAMID?
- WHAT DID THE PEASANTS DO WHO SURVIVED THE BLACK DEATH?
- WHO DID PEOPLE PUT MORE FAITH INTO AFTER THE BLACK DEATH?
  - THE CHURCH – IN THE WAY THEY HANDLED THE PLAGUE?
  - GOD?

**WHAT DOES THAT MEAN FOR SOCIETY AS A WHOLE?**