

Answer questions

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Answers The Black Death went into the history books as one of the worst natural disasters which hit Europe and Asia ravaging cities and their administrators and playing a great shocker to the entire globe. The Black Death was also referred to as the black plaque and it hit Europe in the mid 14th century and actually the pandemic was observed as worldwide because it equally hit some parts of the globe like Asia.

The Black Death had direct effect on the socializing of the Europeans because it lead to persecutions of the Jews and the leapers due to the accusation that they had poisoned waters and air leading to the deaths and ill health conditions of the people.

There was a resultant concentration of wealth on the remaining populations and the remaining workers were paid five times more. It, therefore, had positive addition to civilization in Europe, hence, the reduced suppression of rights of workers and the concentration on health issues. It equally lead to adjustment on the distribution of land wealth in relation to the landowners. (Fredrick and Cartwright)

The medieval communities longing for better lives made them live in brutality and horrible experiences from the acts of their superiors. The community lived in social tied out sets until they were torn by economic strife and the need for changes due to advancements and developments. The division of social class made the lords suppress the thoughts and notions of the peasants with a direct correlation with the tying with religion of which failure to conform would mean religious revolt by the peasants, hence, they had to humble themselves despite the hard times.

De jure systems of justice ensured that fear and forceful obligation of the parties involved in conflicts ensued. The crude systems of justice in the <https://assignbuster.com/answer-questions-essay-samples-3/>

middle ages were designed by the lords and powerful individuals in these societies to be able to meet their desired needs at the expense of others illegally and to maintain the status quo.

Works Cited

Fredrick, F. and J. Cartwright. Disease and History. New York: Dorset Press, 1991. Print.