1. What has to happen for a disease to become a pandemic?
   A. It has to kill one thousand people
   B. It has to originate in Asia
   C. It has to be able to be transmitted from person to person
   D. It has to spread over a large portion of the world

2. Place the following events in sequence: A) The Black Death hits China; B) Plague-infested ships land at Messina, Italy; C) The Black Death hits the Middle East
   A. A, B, C
   B. A, C, B
   C. B, C, A
   D. C, A, B

3. What was the relationship between the famine that struck Europe in the 14th century and the spread of the Black Death?
   A. Famine and hunger caused more people to get sick and die
   B. The plague was spread through infected crops
   C. The same bad weather that caused famine caused the Black Death
   D. Imported crops from Asia caused the Black Death to spread to Europe

4. How much of the population of Europe died during the Black Death?
   A. Between half and three-quarters
   B. Between one-quarter and one-half
   C. Between one-third and two-thirds
   D. Between one-tenth and two tenths

5. Which term describes medical practices as they existed in the 14th century?
   A. Sophisticated
   B. Modern
   C. Primitive
   D. Effective

6. What effect did bloodletting have on plague patients?
   A. It made them sicker, if it had any effect at all
   B. It helped the disease leave their bloodstreams
   C. It prevented new infections from taking hold
   D. It prolonged their lives

7. How could people in the 14th century have best prevented the spread of plague?
   A. By seeing doctors more often
   B. By using folk remedies
   C. By avoiding travel
   D. By practicing basic hygiene and sanitation

8. What type of illness is the bubonic plague?
   A. A viral illness
   B. A bacterial illness
   C. A miasmatic illness
   D. A food-borne illness

9. How can you catch the bubonic plague?
   A. By being bitten by a rat
   B. By being bitten by a flea
   C. By being bitten by a mouse
   D. By shaking hands with an infected person

10. Why were peasants able to demand more money and more freedom in the aftermath of the Black Death?
    A. Because there was a shortage of laborers
    B. Because there was a shortage of farmland
    C. Because there was a shortage of food
    D. Because there was a shortage of water