

# Primary

“The Great Plague - Source 1.” *The National Archives*, 23 Mar. 2014,  
<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/great-plague/source-1/>. Accessed  
12 Oct. 2023.

This is a primary source that helped the writer understand how the daily life of the people that live in Europe and how their day started. It can be found in the impact paragraph.

“The Great Plague - Source 3a.” *The National Archives*, 23 Mar. 2014,  
<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/great-plague/source-3a/>. Accessed  
17 Oct. 2023.

This is a primary source that helped the writer understand how life was in Brentford and Isleworth on October 8, 1665. It can be found in the impact webpage.

The National Archives. “The Great Plague - Source 2.” *The National Archives*, 23 Mar. 2014,  
<https://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/education/resources/great-plague/source-2/>. Accessed  
12 Jan. 2024.

This is a primary source that helped the writer understand how people were not afraid of death. It can be found in the impact webpage.

Standjofski, A. (15 may 2021). The black death: Europe’s deadliest pandemic in human history.  
*TheCollector*.  
<https://www.thecollector.com/the-black-death-europe-deadliest-viral-pandemic/>

This illustration is a primary source that shows how the people in Europe imagined the Bubonic Plague. This illustration can be found in the thesis webpage.

Thomas, M. Dr. L. (2019a, November 17). *The Black Death still lurks all over the world*.  
News-Medical.Net.

<https://www.news-medical.net/news/20191117/The-Black-Death-still-lurks-all-over-the-world.aspx>

This photo is a primary source that shows what the Bubonic Plague virus looks like. This photo can be seen in the Background/Introduction webpage.

Bruegel, Pieter. "Triumph of Death." 1562.

<https://www.quantamagazine.org/the-biology-of-the-plague-20151006/>. Accessed 21 Dec. 2023.

This illustration is a primary source because it helped the writer understand how the people that lived in Europe saw the Bubonic Plague. This illustration can be seen in the home webpage and in the timeline webpage.

"The Black Death and Its Aftermath." *Origins*,

[https://origins.osu.edu/connecting-history/covid-black-death-plague-lessons?language\\_content\\_entity=en](https://origins.osu.edu/connecting-history/covid-black-death-plague-lessons?language_content_entity=en). Accessed 21 Dec. 2023.

This photo is a primary source that helped the writer understand what the people who died look like once they became skeletons. This photo can be found in the importance webpage.

Schedel, Hartmann. "The Dance of Death." illustration from Nuremberg Chronicles. 1440-1515.

<https://news.virginia.edu/content/qa-new-research-reveals-political-changes-wrought-black-death>

This illustration is a primary source that helped the writer understand how the people in Europe saw the Black Death. This illustration can be found on the Process Paper webpage.

## **Secondary**

Dinh, J. P. (15 June, 2022). Scientists reveal the black death's origin story. *Discover Magazine*.

<https://www.discovermagazine.com/the-sciences/scientists-reveal-the-black-deaths-origin-story>

This photo is a secondary source that shows how Plague Doctors dressed to treat the people that have the Bubonic Plague. This photo can be found on the influence webpage.

Medievalists.net. (19 Jul, 2013). *Examples of medieval plague treatises from Central Europe*. Medievalists.Net.

<https://www.medievalists.net/2013/07/examples-of-medieval-plague-treatises-from-central-europe/>

This illustration is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how a Plague Doctor looked like. This illustration can be found on the turning point webpage.

Senthilingam, Meera. "Black Death Spread by Humans, Vindicating Rats." *CNN*, 16 Jan. 2018, <https://www.cnn.com/2018/01/16/health/black-death-plague-spread-by-humans-intl/index.html> Accessed 19 Jan. 2024.

This photo is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how the rats that carried the Bubonic Plague looked like. This photo can be found on the impact webpage.

"The Bright Side of the Black Death." *American Scientist*, 6 Feb. 2017, <https://www.americanscientist.org/article/the-bright-side-of-the-black-death>. Accessed 11 Oct. 2023.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand what percent of the population of Europe the Bubonic Plague has killed. It can be found in every web page except the background webpage and the influence webpage.

“Black Death.” *Britannica*, 20 July 1998,  
<https://www.britannica.com/event/Black-Death/Effects-and-significance>. Accessed 17 Oct. 2023.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how the Bubonic Plague was spread and when the Bubonic Plague was at its peak. It can be found in the introductory web page, background webpage, influence webpage, and the Process Paper webpage of the paper.

“Decameron Web.” *Plague*,  
[https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian\\_Studies/dweb/plague/effects/social.php](https://www.brown.edu/Departments/Italian_Studies/dweb/plague/effects/social.php).  
Accessed 28 Nov. 2023.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how the Bubonic Plague has created a turning point in the economical landscape of Europe. It can be found in the thesis webpage.

“Why Did Plague Doctors Dress Like Birds?” *Wonderopolis*,  
<https://wonderopolis.org/wonder/why-did-plague-doctors-dress-like-birds>. Accessed 9 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand how the doctors dressed to treat people that have the Bubonic Plague. It can be found in the influence webpage.

Seven, John. “The Black Death: A Timeline of the Gruesome Pandemic.” *HISTORY*, 16 Apr. 2020,  
<https://www.history.com/news/black-death-timeline>. Accessed 19 Jan. 2024.

This is a secondary source that helped the writer understand what happened from 1346 - 1351. This source can be found in the timeline section.