

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_

## The Dancing Plague of 1518

By Doug MacGowan  
2011

*The Dancing Plague of 1518 was a strange case of mass hysteria in Strasbourg, a village in present-day France. Hundreds of people in this tiny region were overcome by a sudden urge to dance—to the brink of extreme exhaustion and sometimes death. As you read, take notes on the various causes or explanations the author provides for the Dancing Plague of 1518.*

[1] For no apparent reason, she just started to dance.

In July of 1518, in full view of her neighbors, Frau<sup>1</sup> Troffea began to violently dance in the streets of the city of Strasbourg, France. There was no music and her face betrayed no expression of joy. She appeared unable to stop herself from her frenzy.

Had this remained an isolated<sup>2</sup> incident, the city elders may have put it down to madness or demonic possession, but soon after Troffea began her dancing, a neighbor joined in. And then another. By the end of a week more than 30 people were dancing night and day on the streets of the city. And it didn't stop there. By the time a month had passed, at least 400 citizens of Strasbourg were swept up in the phenomenon.<sup>3</sup>



*"Die Wallfahrt der Fallsuechtigen nach Meulebeeck" by Pieter Bruegel the Elder is in the public domain.*

Medical and civic<sup>4</sup> authorities were called in once some of the dancers began dying from heart attacks, exhaustion, or strokes. For some inexplicable<sup>5</sup> reason, these men believed that the

1. the German word for Mrs.
2. **Isolated** (*adjective*) far away from other places, buildings, or people; remote
3. **Phenomenon** (*noun*) a fact or situation whose cause or explanation is in question or a mystery
4. of or relating to a city or town, especially its administration
5. **Inexplicable** (*adjective*) unable to be explained or accounted for

cure for the dancing was more dancing, so they erected a wooden stage for the dancers and musicians were called in.

- [5] This all sounds like some archaic<sup>6</sup> bit of folklore, but the dancing plague of 1518 is clearly chronicled<sup>7</sup> in medical, civic, and religious notes of the time.

Modern researchers pour over those notes to develop theories as to what caused this bizarre<sup>8</sup> incident.

One of those theories postulates<sup>9</sup> that the dancers were the victims of mass hysteria:<sup>10</sup> instances when more than one person believes they are afflicted<sup>11</sup> by an identical malady<sup>12</sup>—often during times of extreme stress within the affected community. The Strasbourg incident occurred during a time of rampant<sup>13</sup> famine<sup>14</sup> and malnutrition<sup>15</sup> and subsequent<sup>16</sup> deaths. But 400 people? A well-known recent incident generally seen as an example of mass hysteria is 1962's "The Tanganyika Laughter Epidemic"<sup>17</sup> which affected only 95 people.

A second theory is in the realm of agriculture.<sup>18</sup> The condition called Ergotism occurs when grains of rye are attacked by a specific mold. Eating the infected rye can lead to seizures, although the movements of Strasbourg's afflicted looked much more like traditional dancing than seizures of any sort.<sup>19</sup>

- 
6. **Archaic** (*adjective*) very old or old-fashioned
  7. **Chronicle** (*verb*) to record (a series of events) in a factual and detailed way
  8. **Bizarre** (*adjective*) very strange or unusual
  9. **Postulate** (*verb*) to suggest or assume; to theorize
  10. Mass hysteria is a term used to describe when a collective fear and paranoia of threats, real or imagined, overtakes the behavior of a community.
  11. **Afflict** (*verb*) to cause pain or suffering
  12. an illness or disease
  13. **Rampant** (*adjective*) flourishing or spreading unchecked
  14. extreme lack of food
  15. lack of proper nutrition caused by not having enough to eat or not eating enough of the right things
  16. **Subsequent** (*adjective*) coming after; following
  17. "The Tanganyika Laughter Epidemic" was a 1962 outbreak of mass hysteria thought to have occurred near the village of Kashasha in the modern nation of Tanzania. It began with a couple of schoolchildren and quickly spread throughout the entire school, so much so that it was closed about a month later.
  18. the science or practice of farming
  19. Side effects of Ergotism also include: headaches, vomiting, diarrhea, gangrene of the fingers and toes, hallucinations, and mania. Ergot poisoning has also thought to have a part in the Salem Witch Trials, but this theory has largely been dismissed.

A final school of thought states that the dancing was in result of some kind of religious ecstasy<sup>20</sup> caused by veneration<sup>21</sup> of Saint Vitus, the patron saint of epilepsy.<sup>22</sup>

[10] None of the theories completely explain the 1518 dancing.

Bit by bit the dancers stopped, and the dancing would end as mysteriously as it began.

*"The Dancing Plague of 1518" from [historicmysteries.com](http://historicmysteries.com), © 2011, Doug MacGowan. Reprinted with permission, all rights reserved.*

*Unless otherwise noted, this content is licensed under the [CC BY-NC-SA 4.0 license](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/)*

- 
20. an overwhelming feeling of great happiness or joyful excitement; bliss
  21. **Veneration** (*noun*) great respect; reverence
  22. a neurological disorder marked by sudden, repeated episodes of loss of consciousness and seizures/convulsions, associated with abnormal electrical activity in the brain

## Text-Dependent Questions

**Directions:** For the following questions, choose the best answer or respond in complete sentences.

1. PART A: Which of the following statements best describes a central idea of the text?
  - A. In the early 1500s, a strange illness caused many townspeople to experience muscle spasms that made them look like they were dancing.
  - B. In the early 1500s, a group of townspeople began dancing for no apparent reason and, even more troubling, they could not stop.
  - C. Only until very recently, the Dancing Plague of 1518 was considered a myth, one with very little evidence to support its existence.
  - D. In medieval France, it was customary for dancing festivals to last days, even weeks, often leading to exhaustion and occasionally death.
  
2. PART B: Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "In July of 1518, in full view of her neighbors, Frau Troffea began to violently dance in the streets of the city of Strasbourg, France.... She appeared unable to stop herself from her frenzy." (Paragraph 2)
  - B. "For some inexplicable reason, these men believed that the cure for the dancing was more dancing, so they erected a wooden stage for the dancers and musicians were called in." (Paragraph 4)
  - C. "This all sounds like some archaic bit of folklore, but the dancing plague of 1518 is clearly chronicled in medical, civic, and religious notes of the time." (Paragraph 5)
  - D. "Eating the infected rye can lead to seizures, although the movements of Strasbourg's afflicted looked much more like traditional dancing than seizures of any sort." (Paragraph 8)
  
3. PART A: What is the effect of the word choice "frenzy" in paragraph 2?
  - A. It suggests that something is done spontaneously, or suddenly without reason.
  - B. It implies a wildness and lack of control to one's movements and energy.
  - C. It implies a great deal of emotion, most likely joy or excitement.
  - D. It suggests a lack of awareness or caring about how one looks.
  
4. PART B: Which of the following quotes best supports the answer to Part A?
  - A. "For no apparent reason, she just started to dance." (Paragraph 1)
  - B. "in full view of her neighbors" (Paragraph 2)
  - C. "her face betrayed no expression of joy" (Paragraph 2)
  - D. "She appeared unable to stop herself" (Paragraph 2)

5. Which of the following statements most accurately describes the relationship between the dancers?
- A. The dancers were all part of a large performance troupe, which traveled between small French villages and enlisted the participation of locals.
  - B. The dancers had no connection whatsoever, except for their epileptic conditions (though none of the dancers knew this when they began).
  - C. The dancers were all part of an experiment, which had the purpose of testing local doctors on their diagnostic skills.
  - D. The dancers were all part of the same small village, and were influenced in some fashion by one another to begin—and continue—dancing.
6. Summarize one of the theories mentioned in the text that explains why the villagers began to dance. What are the weak points of said theory? Cite evidence from the text to support your answer.

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

