

**1. How does al-Maqrizi's account of the plague in Cairo compare to the accounts of plague in Thucydides and Procopius in Chapter 2? What are the similarities and differences?**

- Thucydides's plague was as devastating as Cairo, however the reactions of civilization were opposite to each other. Thucydides people were afraid to meet each other while Cairo people reconciled. Thucydides people died from neglect while Cairo multiplied their devotion. The author of Thucydides wrote that nursing is a venturing behavior that their goodness was pretensions. Compared to Cairo, Thucydides was lawless in front of death, their hopelessness made them to spend their properties all to themselves to pleasure the moment alive. Though the plague in both Cairo and Thucydides was similarly severe and brought humongous mortality from extremely contagiousness to devastating their cities, the acts of two civilizations were opposite in helping and relieving others morally and devoting in society.

**2. Does the Islamic faith of the population seem to have an effect on social reactions to the plague's devastation?**

- due to Islam's submission to Allah, they believed that the epidemic is the will of Allah, people accepted the plague by preparing their death, share their asset for charity work, and reconciled together to put themselves in deeper devotion. Though the supplies from labor were short, people volunteered to help others. Families of death were looking for Quran readers to pray for death's funeral, or grave diggers for the dead, however this devastation brought a huge shortage in population. The labor market showed a significant inflation that caused shifting in labor occupation (ex. soldiers and pages labored for harvest) and using in new labor tools (ex. Horses in harvest), still the labor was in a great shortage during the epidemic in Islamic world.