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In a matter of weeks, the Italian peninsula became the new epicenter of a contagion known as "Bubonic Plague" or the "Black Death." It would eventually wipe out at least a third and perhaps as much as half of Europe ' s human population. Fifty-six thousand people died in a single month in the city of Marseilles, France.

~~The Black Death and the Coronavirus: Lessons from the 14th ...~~

The Black Death has also been called the Great Mortality, a term derived from medieval chronicles ' use of magna mortalitas. This term, along with magna pestilencia (" great pestilence "), was used in the Middle Ages to refer to what we know today as the Black Death as well as to other outbreaks of disease. " Black Plague " is also sometimes used to refer to the Black Death, though it is rarely used in scholarly studies.

~~Black Death | Definition, Cause, Symptoms, Effects, Death ...~~

The Black Death was the second pandemic of bubonic plague and the most devastating pandemic in world history. It was a descendant of the ancient plague that had afflicted Rome, from 541 to 549 CE, during the time of emperor Justinian.

~~The Black Death, Globalization, and Our World Today~~

The Black Death (also known as the Pestilence, the Great Mortality, or the Plague)

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was the deadliest pandemic recorded in human history. The Black Death resulted in the deaths of up to 75 – 200 million people in Eurasia and North Africa, peaking in Europe from 1347 to 1351. Plague, the disease, was caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*. The *Y. pestis* infection most commonly results in ...

~~Black Death—Wikipedia~~

The Black Death was a plague pandemic which devastated Europe from 1347 to 1352 CE, killing an estimated 25-30 million people. The disease, caused by a bacillus bacteria and carried by fleas on rodents, originated in central Asia and was taken from there to the Crimea by Mongol warriors and traders.

~~Black Death—Ancient History Encyclopedia~~

The psychological effects of the Black Death were reflected north of the Alps (not in Italy) by a preoccupation with death and the afterlife evinced in poetry, sculpture, and painting; the Roman Catholic Church lost some of its monopoly over the salvation of souls as people turned to mysticism and sometimes to excesses.

~~Black Death—Effects and significance | Britannica~~

The Black Death was to shake Europe out of its immobile lethargy and to initiate processes of renewal...Samuel Cohn's succinct introduction provides an excellent commentary on Herlihy's theses. ” Andrew Wear, Times Literary Supplement

~~The Black Death and the Transformation of the West ...~~

The Black Death, also known as the Pestilence and the Plague, was the deadliest pandemics ever recorded. Track how it ravaged humanity through history. One of the worst plagues in history arrived...

~~The Black Death: A Timeline of the Gruesome Pandemic—HISTORY~~

Representation of a massacre of the Jews in 1349 Antiquitates Flandriae (Royal Library of Belgium manuscript 1376/77) The Black Death persecutions and massacres were a series of violent attacks on Jewish communities blamed for outbreaks of the Black Death in Europe from 1348 to 1351. Part of a series on

~~Persecution of Jews during the Black Death—Wikipedia~~

Updated September 24, 2018. The Black Death, also known as The Plague, was a pandemic affecting most of Europe and large swaths of Asia from 1346 through 1353 that wiped out between 100 and 200 million people in just a few short years. Caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, which is often carried by fleas found on rodents, the plague was a lethal disease that often carried with it symptoms like vomiting, pus-filled boils and tumors, and blackened, dead skin.

~~The Black Death: Causes and Symptoms of the Plague~~

The Black Death swept through the Middle East and Europe in the years 1346-1353 but it may have begun several decades earlier in the Qinghai Plateau of Central Asia. The period of recurring plague...

~~What Was the Black Death? | Live Science~~

Black man 's death after savage beating by security guards outrages Brazil. A man takes a photo next to a banner that reads “ Justice. Beto lives. ” The sign was erected after Jo ã o Alberto ...

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~~Black man 's death after savage beating by security guards...~~

The Black Death came to Europe in October of 1347, spread swiftly through most of Europe by the end of 1349 and on to Scandinavia and Russia in the 1350s. It returned several times throughout the rest of the century. The Black Death was also known as The Black Plague, the Great Mortality, and the Pestilence.

~~What You Need to Know About the Black Death~~

Violence Erupts in Brazil After Black Man Beaten to Death at Carrefour Store PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil (Reuters) - More than 1,000 demonstrators attacked a Carrefour Brasil supermarket in the southern ...

~~Violence Erupts in Brazil After Black Man Beaten to Death...~~

The Black Death or bubonic plague was one of the most devastating crises in human history. The plague manifested in Europe between 1348 and 1350 and around h...

~~The Black Death—Worst plague in history—YouTube~~

In modern times, if you get sick your parents take you to the doctor and you get some medicine to feel better, but in the fourteenth century illnesses like "...

~~What Made The Black Death (The Plague) so Deadly?—YouTube~~

The Black Death resulted in the deaths of an estimated 75-200 million people—approximately 30% of Europe ' s population. It spread from central Asia on rat fleas living on the black rats that were regular passengers on merchant ships, and traveled towards Europe as people fled from one area to another.

~~The Black Death | Western Civilization~~

SAO PAULO (Reuters) - Carrefour Brasil said on Friday it had terminated the contract of the security firm whose employees had beaten to death a Black man at one of its supermarkets in the southern Brazilian city of Porto Alegre. Citing the Rio Grande do Sul state military police, Cable news channel ...

A fascinating work of detective history, The Black Death traces the causes and far-reaching consequences of this infamous outbreak of plague that spread across the continent of Europe from 1347 to 1351. Drawing on sources as diverse as monastic manuscripts and dendrochronological studies (which measure growth rings in trees), historian Robert S. Gottfried demonstrates how a bacillus transmitted by rat fleas brought on an ecological reign of terror -- killing one European in three, wiping out entire villages and towns, and rocking the foundation of medieval society and civilization.

Looking beyond the view of the plague as unmitigated catastrophe, Herlihy finds evidence for its role in the advent of new population controls, the establishment of universities, the spread of Christianity, the dissemination of vernacular cultures, and even the rise of nationalism. This book, which displays a distinguished scholar's masterly synthesis of diverse materials, reveals that the Black Death can be considered the cornerstone of the transformation of Europe.

A fascinating account of the phenomenon known as the Black Death, this volume

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offers a wealth of documentary material focused on the initial outbreak of the plague that ravaged the world in the 14th century. A comprehensive introduction that provides important background on the origins and spread of the plague is followed by nearly 50 documents organized into topical sections that focus on the origin and spread of the illness; the responses of medical practitioners; the societal and economic impact; religious responses; the flagellant movement and attacks on Jews provoked by the plague; and the artistic response. Each chapter has an introduction that summarizes the issues explored in the documents; headnotes to the documents provide additional background material. The book contains documents from many countries - including Muslim and Byzantine sources - to give students a variety of perspectives on this devastating illness and its consequences. The volume also includes illustrations, a chronology of the Black Death, and questions to consider.

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A spine-chilling saga of virulent racism, human folly, and the ultimate triumph of scientific progress. For Chinese immigrant Wong Chut King, surviving in San Francisco meant a life in the shadows. His passing on March 6, 1900, would have been unremarkable if a city health officer hadn't noticed a swollen black lymph node on his groin—a sign of bubonic plague. Empowered by racist pseudoscience, officials rushed to quarantine Chinatown while doctors examined Wong's tissue for telltale bacteria. If the devastating disease was not contained, San Francisco would become the American epicenter of an outbreak that had already claimed ten million lives worldwide. To local press, railroad barons, and elected officials, such a possibility was inconceivable—or inconvenient. As they mounted a cover-up to obscure the threat, ending the career of one of the most brilliant scientists in the nation in the process, it fell to federal health officer Rupert Blue to save a city that refused to be rescued. Spearheading a relentless crusade for sanitation, Blue and his men patrolled the squalid streets of fast-growing San Francisco, examined gory black buboes, and dissected diseased rats that put the fate of the entire country at risk. In the tradition of Erik Larson and Steven Johnson, Randall spins a spellbinding account of Blue's race to understand the disease and contain its spread—the only hope of saving San Francisco, and the nation, from a gruesome fate.

Sweeping across the known world with unchecked devastation, the Black Death claimed between 75 million and 200 million lives in four short years. In this engaging and well-researched book, the trajectory of the plague's march west across Eurasia

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and the cause of the great pandemic is thoroughly explored. Inside you will read about... What was the Black Death? A Short History of Pandemics Chronology & Trajectory Causes & Pathology Medieval Theories & Disease Control Black Death in Medieval Culture Consequences Fascinating insights into the medieval mind 's perception of the disease and examinations of contemporary accounts give a complete picture of what the world 's most effective killer meant to medieval society in particular and humanity in general.

The Black Death was the fourteenth century's equivalent of a nuclear war. It wiped out one-third of Europe's population, taking millions of lives. The author draws together the most recent scientific discoveries and historical research to pierce the mist and tell the story of the Black Death as a gripping, intimate narrative.

This engrossing book provides a comprehensive history of the medical response to the Black Death. John Aberth has translated plague treatises that illustrate the human dimensions of the horrific scourge, including doctors ' personal anecdotes as they desperately struggled to understand a deadly new disease.

The Black Death of 1348-50 devastated Europe. With mortality estimates ranging from thirty to sixty percent of the population, it was arguably the most significant event of the fourteenth century. Nonetheless, its force varied across the continent, and so did the ways people responded to it. Surprisingly, there is little Jewish writing extant that directly addresses the impact of the plague, or even of the violence that sometimes accompanied it. This absence is particularly notable for Provence and the Iberian Peninsula, despite rich sources on Jewish life throughout the century. In *After the Black Death*, Susan L. Einbinder uncovers Jewish responses to plague and violence in fourteenth-century Provence and Iberia. Einbinder's original research reveals a wide, heterogeneous series of Jewish literary responses to the plague, including Sephardic liturgical poetry; a medical tractate written by the Jewish physician Abraham Caslari; epitaphs inscribed on the tombstones of twenty-eight Jewish plague victims once buried in Toledo; and a heretofore unstudied liturgical lament written by Moses Nathan, a survivor of an anti-Jewish massacre that occurred in Tàrraga, Catalonia, in 1348. Through elegant translations and masterful readings, *After the Black Death* exposes the great diversity in Jewish experiences of the plague, shaped as they were by convention, geography, epidemiology, and politics. Most critically, Einbinder traces the continuity of faith, language, and meaning through the years of the plague and its aftermath. Both before and after the Black Death, Jewish texts that deal with tragedy privilege the communal over the personal and affirm resilience over victimhood. Combined with archival and archaeological testimony, these texts ask us to think deeply about the men and women, sometimes perpetrators as well as victims, who confronted the Black Death. As devastating as the Black Death was, it did not shatter the modes of expression and explanation of those who survived it—a discovery that challenges the applicability of modern trauma theory to the medieval context.

Robert Palmer's pathbreaking study shows how the Black Death triggered massive changes in both governance and law in fourteenth-century England, establishing the mechanisms by which the law adapted to social needs 's for centuries thereafter. *The Black De*

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