

## Black Death And The Peasants Revolt Documentary History

Praise for the first edition: "To give a sense of immediacy and vividness to the long period in such a short space is a major achievement." —History "Huppert's book is a little masterpiece every teacher should welcome." —Renaissance Quarterly A work of genuine social history, After the Black Death leads the reader into the real villages and cities of European society. For this second edition, George Huppert has added a new chapter on the incessant warfare of the age and thoroughly updated the bibliographical essay. The worst pandemic in recorded history, it is estimated that the Black Death infected two in three Europeans, resulting in the deaths of around 25 million, or a third of the population of the continent. Author Don Nardo explores the complex moral, economic, and scientific implications of the Black Death. Chapters facilitate critical conversations from diverse perspectives to provide a broad understanding of the plague, including the origin of the disease, the hysteria and panic that consumed entire populations, the effects to the economy and culture of the areas affected, and recurrences of plague in later ages.

Describes the social and economic conditions in medieval Europe at the outbreak of the Black Death and the causes and effects of the epidemic.

In his award-winning study, *Death and Property in Siena*, historian Samuel K. Cohn, Jr., used close analysis of last wills to chart transformations in mentalities over a six-hundred-year history. Now, in *The Cult of Remembrance and the Black Death*, Cohn applies the same methodology to fashion a comparative history of six Italian city-states - Arezzo, Florence, Perugia, Assisi, Pisa, and Siena - showing the rise of a new Renaissance cult of remembrance. In 1363 the Black Death devastated central Italy for the second time, causing a detectable shift in notions of afterlife and patterns of charitable giving. Throughout Tuscany and Umbria, patricians and peasants alike abandoned the practice of dividing their bequests into small sums, combining them instead into last gifts to enhance their "fame and glory". But this new cult of remembrance, Cohn argues, does not support Burckhardt's thesis of Renaissance "individualism". Instead, the new piety grew in tandem with reverence for ancestors and a strong sense of family identity founded on the importance of male blood lines. But rather than retreat into the religious pessimism of earlier times, survivors of the plague would develop into a new generation of art patrons, albeit one with a taste for distinctively cruder and more regimented forms of religious art. From the supposed center of Renaissance culture - Florence - to the citadel of Franciscan devotion - Assisi - the widespread change of sentiment created a new demand for monumental burials, testamentary commissions for art, and other efforts to exert control over the living from beyond the grave.

"... reconstructs these two great events in English history by means of extracts from chronicles, sermons, court records, pamphlets, poems and other writings by men who lived at this time ..."--Jacket.

In 1347, Europe was hit by the worst natural disaster in its recorded history: the Black Death. Now believed to be a combination of bubonic plague and two other rarer plague strains, the Black Death ravaged the continent for several terrible years before finally fading away in 1352. Most historians believe that the pandemic, which also swept across parts of Western Asia and North Africa, annihilated 33 to 60 percent of Europe's population - roughly 25 to 45 million men, women, and children. This massive depopulation had a deep impact on the course of European history, speeding up or initiating important social, economic, religious, and cultural changes.

With special emphasis on the period following the Black Death, this new collection of essays explores agriculture and rural society during the late Middle Ages. Combining a broad perspective on agrarian problems--such as depopulation and social conflict--with illustrative material from detailed local and regional research, this compilation demonstrates how these general problems were solved within specific contexts. The contributors supply detailed studies relating to the use of the land, the movement of prices, the distribution of property, the organization of trade, and the cohesion of village society, among other issues. New research on regional development in medieval England and other European countries is also discussed.

'Middeleeuws' is synoniem geworden voor wreedheid en onbeschaafd gedrag. Toch waren Galileo, Newton en de Wetenschappelijke Revolutie niet mogelijk geweest zonder het werk van middeleeuwse geleerden en wetenschappers. In Gods filosofen veegt James Hannam de vloer aan met veel mythen over de Middeleeuwen. Hij toont aan dat men in de Middeleeuwen niet dacht dat de aarde plat was en dat Columbus ook niet 'bewees' dat het een bol was; de Inquisitie zette niemand op de bandstapel vanwege zijn wetenschappelijke inzichten en evenmin was Copernicus bang voor vervolging; geen enkele paus heeft geprobeerd het getal nul of anatomisch onderzoek op mensen te verbieden. Gods filosofen is een eerbewijs aan de vergeten wetenschappelijke prestaties van de Middeleeuwen aan de vooruitgang die dikwijls eerder dankzij dan ondanks de invloed van het christendom en de islam werd geboekt. Ook op technologisch gebied vonden doorslaggevende ontwikkelingen plaats: de bril en de mechanische klok werden bijvoorbeeld beide in het Europa van de dertiende eeuw uitgevonden. Een epische reis door zes eeuwen geschiedenis.

When Adam Delved and Eve Span is a new introductory history of the inspirational English peasant rising of 1381. Against the backdrop of fourteenth-century England - including the daily struggle of peasants for food and justice, and the devastation wrought by the Black Death - the book recounts the events of the Peasants' Revolt, both in London and in the regions, conveying their breathtaking speed and bringing rebel leaders such as Wat Tyler and John Ball to life.

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.

The Black Death of 1348-9 is the most catastrophic event and worst pandemic in recorded history. After the Black Death offers a major reinterpretation of its immediate impact and longer-term

consequences in England. After the Black Death reassesses the established scholarship on the impact of plague on fourteenth-century England and draws upon original research into primary sources to offer a major re-interpretation of the subject. It studies how the government reacted to the crisis, and how communities adapted in its wake. It places the pandemic within the wider context of extreme weather and epidemiological events, the institutional framework of markets and serfdom, and the role of law in reducing risks and conditioning behaviour. The government's response to the Black Death is reconsidered in order to cast new light on the Peasants' Revolt of 1381. By 1400, the effects of plague had resulted in major changes to the structure of society and the economy, creating the pre-conditions for England's role in the Little Divergence (whereby economic performance in parts of north western Europe began to move decisively ahead of the rest of the continent). After the Black Death explores in detail how a major pandemic transformed society, and, in doing so, elevates the third quarter of the fourteenth century from a little-understood paradox to a critical period of profound and irreversible change in English and global history.

The Plague - Medicine in the Middle Ages - Living conditions.

Examines the origins, spread, and effects of the bubonic plague in fourteenth-century England and Europe, as well as the later discovery of its cause and cure.

Could a few fleas really change the world? In the early 1300s, the world was on the brink of change. New trade routes in Europe and Asia brought people in contact with different cultures and ideas, while war and rebellions threatened to disrupt the lives of millions. Most people lived in crowded cities or as serfs tied to the lands of their overlords. Conditions were filthy, as most people drank water from the same sources they used for washing and for human waste. In the cramped and rat-infested streets of medieval cities and villages, all it took were the bites of a few plague-infected fleas to start a pandemic that killed roughly half the population of Europe and Asia. The bubonic plague wiped out families, villages, even entire regions. Once the swollen, black buboes appeared on victims' bodies, there was no way to save them. People died within days. In the wake of such devastation, survivors had to reevaluate their social, scientific, and religious beliefs, laying the groundwork for our modern world. The Black Death outbreak is one of world history's pivotal moments.

Between 1347 and 1350, the Black Death killed at least one third of Europe's population. Philip Ziegler's classic account traces the course of the virulent epidemic through Europe and its dramatic effect on the lives of those whom it afflicted. First published nearly forty years ago, it remains definitive. 'The clarity and restraint on every page produce a most potent cumulative effect.' Michael Foot

This 1991 book is an examination of Catalonian peasants in the Middle Ages integrating archival evidence with medieval theories of society.

'Geen tijd was van nature waanzinniger dan deze tijd,' schreef de negentiende-eeuwse Franse historicus Michelet over de veertiende eeuw, het herfsttij der Middeleeuwen. Het einde der tijden lijkt nabij: viermaal wordt het werelddeel getroffen door de Zwarte Dood. De koningen van Engeland en Frankrijk bestrijden elkaar in een wrede en langdurige strijd, de Honderdjarige Oorlog, en roversbenden terroriseren de boerenbevolking. De veertiende eeuw is ook een periode van vitaliteit en culturele bloei, waarin de adel zijn heldendaden in ridderromans laat optekenen, de hoofse liefde in velerlei toonaarden wordt bezongen en waarin schrijvers als Boccaccio, Petrarca en Chaucer de grondslag leggen voor een grote literaire traditie. Met het leven van de Franse ridder Enguerrand VII van Coucy als concentratiepunt voert Tuchman de lezer door dit kleurrijke tijdperk en houdt zij onze tijd vanuit de verte een spiegel voor.

New to the "Problems in European Civilization" series, this is the only text to contain secondary sources on the Black Death. Organized by cultural, municipal, and medical reaction to the disease, the essays are preceded by helpful introductions to provide students with a context for each source. The text features the latest in scholarship and a flexible format that allows instructors to assign those essays and sections that best suit course needs.

How the people of a typical English village lived and died in the worst epidemic in history

It was 1994 and my family and I were living in Chinle, a town at the mouth of Canyon de Chelly on the Navajo Indian Reservation in Northern Arizona. We'd been there a little over 4 years at that point. It was a Tuesday morning and I was helping out the vet, which I did every week. She drove a mobile unit from Gallup, New Mexico, to spay and neuter dogs and cats. I encouraged boys and girls and their families to bring their pets in to see the vet when she was available. I did this by visiting classrooms during the week and talking about the proper health and welfare of their pets. It was always amazing to see kids actually bring their pets in dragging their parents along! That particular day, it was late afternoon when a Navajo woman and her 3 children came in with their cat. She was unaware of the danger. We all were, that is, until I unwrapped the blanket and saw the cat. I still have chills that run down my spine when I remember the buboes. It was a life altering moment for me and it can happen ANYWHERE.

Describes the 1347-1351 outbreak of plague in Europe, known as the Black Death, which killed one out of three people and changed the course of European history.

The Routledge Handbook of Medieval Rural Life brings together the latest research on peasantry in medieval Europe. The aim is to place peasants – as small-scale agricultural producers – firmly at the centre of this volume, as people with agency, immense skill and resilience to shape their environments, cultures and societies. This volume examines the changes and evolutions within village societies across the medieval period, over a broad chronology and across a wide geography. Rural structures, families and hierarchies are examined alongside tool use and trade, as well as the impact of external factors such as famine and the Black Death. The contributions offer insights into multidisciplinary research, incorporating archaeological as well as landscape studies alongside traditional historical documentary approaches across widely differing local and regional contexts across medieval Europe. This book will be an essential reference for scholars and students of medieval history, as well those interested in rural, cultural and social history.

This ebook is a selective guide designed to help scholars and students of Islamic studies find reliable sources of information by directing them to the best available scholarly materials in whatever form or format they appear from books, chapters, and journal articles to online archives, electronic data sets, and blogs. Written by a leading international authority on the subject, the ebook provides bibliographic information supported by direct recommendations about which sources to consult and editorial commentary to make it clear how the cited sources are interrelated related. This ebook is a static version of an article from Oxford Bibliographies Online: Renaissance and Reformation, a dynamic, continuously updated, online resource designed to provide authoritative guidance through scholarship and other materials relevant to the study of European history and culture between the 14th and 17th centuries. Oxford Bibliographies Online covers

most subject disciplines within the social science and humanities, for more information visit [www.oxfordbibliographies.com](http://www.oxfordbibliographies.com).

Author Elizabeth Hardman gives readers a compelling look into the history of the plague. Readers will learn about the scourge of mankind and its chaos over ancient times. They will learn about the third pandemic, and where the plague is in the world now. Readers will evaluate the impact it could have on the future. Bright images, illustrations, diagrams, and charts provide excellent concise details, perfect for report writing and researching.

Revolt and upheaval in medieval Britain by a brilliant new narrative historian. 'Summer of Blood' breaks new ground in its portrayal of the personalities and politics of the bloody days of June 1381.

Larson examines the changing relations between lords and peasants in post-Black Death Durham. This was a time period of upheaval and change, part of the transition from 'medieval' to 'modern.' Many historians have argued about the nature of this change and its causes, often putting forth a single all-encompassing model; Larson presses for the importance of individual choice and action, resulting in a flexible, human framework that provides a more appropriate explanation for the many paths followed in this period. The theoretical side is balanced by an 'on the ground' examination of rural life in Durham-- an attempt to capture the raw emotions and decisions of the period. No one has really examined this; most studies are speculative, relying on theory or statistics, rather than tracing the history of real people, both in the immediate aftermath of the plague, and in the longer term. Durham is fortunate in that records survive in abundance for this period; most other studies of rural society end at 1300 or 1348. As such, this book fills a major gap in medieval English history while at the same time grappling with major theories of change for this transformative period.

There is no more haunting, compelling period in Britain's history than the later middle ages. The extraordinary kings - Edward III and Henry V the great warriors, Richard II and Henry VI, tragic inadequates killed by their failure to use their power, and Richard III, the demon king. The extraordinary events - the Black Death that destroyed a third of the population, the Peasants' Revolt, the Wars of the Roses, the Battle of Agincourt. The extraordinary artistic achievements - the great churches, castles and tombs that still dominate the landscape, the birth of the English language in The Canterbury Tales. For the first time in a generation, a historian has had the vision and confidence to write a spell-binding account of the era immortalised by Shakespeare's history plays. THE HOLLOW CROWN brilliantly brings to life for the reader a world we have long lost - a strange, Catholic, rural country of monks, peasants, knights and merchants, almost perpetually at war - but continues to define so much of England's national myth.

Oh, rats! It's time to take a deeper look at what caused the Black Death--the deadliest pandemic recorded in human history. While the coronavirus COVID-19 changed the world in 2020, it still isn't the largest and deadliest pandemic in history. That title is held by the Plague. This disease, also known as the "Black Death," spread throughout Asia, Africa, and Europe in the fourteenth century and claimed an astonishing 50 million lives by the time it officially ended. Author Roberta Edwards takes readers back to these grimy and horrific years, explaining just how this pandemic began, how society reacted to the disease, and the impact it left on the world. With 80 black-and-white illustrations and an engaging 16-page photo insert, readers will be excited to read this latest addition to Who HQ!

The Bubonic Plague terrorized Europe and North Africa in the 14th century, killing millions of people. Readers learn many fascinating facts about what became known as the "Black Death." They discover that the cause of the disease was unknown for most of the epidemic, and many unlikely things were blamed, including bad smells and occult rituals. Detailed sidebars and a comprehensive timeline augment the compelling text as it examines how the disastrous events of the plague were exacerbated by people's ignorance of scientific facts.

Knights in armor weighed so much that they had to be lifted onto their horses. Medieval barbers doubled as dentists. Robin Hood stole from the rich to give to the poor. You may have heard these common sayings or beliefs before. But are they really true? Can they be proven through research? Let's investigate seventeen statements about the Middle Ages and find out which ones are right, which ones are wrong, and which ones stump even the experts! Find out whether King Arthur really ruled England during the Middle Ages! Discover whether a terrible plague killed millions of people! See if you can tell the difference between fact and fiction with Is That a Fact?

This entertaining volume reveals some of the grossest practices in hygiene, dining, fashion, and medicine of Medieval Europe. Serfs often smelled bad, and they bathed and relieved themselves in streams filled with garbage. Wealthier individuals who had bathrooms produced waste that was sent down chutes into the castle moat. Peasants and nobles commonly consumed animal parts that today we would consider less appetizing, including paws, brains, stomachs, and lungs. Poor nutrition resulted in rotting teeth and scurvy. Doctors were woefully backward in treating patients, using odd remedies such as ground-up worms, bloodletting through leeches, and spreading animal dung on wounds.

Peasants and historians is an examination of historical discussion of the medieval English peasantry. In this book, the first such study of its kind, the author traces the development of historical research aimed at exploring the nature of peasant society. In separate chapters, the author examines the three main defining themes which have been applied to the medieval economy in general including change affecting the medieval peasantry. In subsequent chapters debates in relation to demography, family structure, women in rural society, and the nature of village community are each considered in turn. A final chapter on peasant culture also suggests areas of development and, potentially at least, future directions in research and writing. Offering an informed grounding in the main areas of historical writing in this area, it will be of interest to researchers as well as to those coming new to the topic, including undergraduate and postgraduate students.

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.

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