

The Black Death And The Peasants Revolt History In Depth

The Black Death of 1348–49 may have killed more than 50% of the European population. This book examines the impact of this appalling disaster on England's most populous city, London. Using previously untapped documentary sources alongside archaeological evidence, a remarkably detailed picture emerges of the arrival, duration and public response to this epidemic and subsequent fourteenth-century outbreaks. Wills and civic and royal administration documents provide clear evidence of the speed and severity of the plague, of how victims, many named, made preparations for their heirs and families, and of the immediate social changes that the aftermath brought. The traditional story of the timing and arrival of the plague is challenged and the mortality rate is revised up to 50%–60% in the first outbreak, with a population decline of 40–45% across Edward III's reign. Overall, *The Black Death in London* provides as detailed a story as it is possible to tell of the impact of the plague on a major medieval English city.

An explanation of the origins and spread of the plague through England and the continent and the social and economic consequences.

In this fresh approach to the history of the Black Death, John Hatcher, a world-renowned scholar of the Middle Ages, recreates everyday life in a mid-fourteenth century rural English village. By focusing on the experiences of ordinary villagers as they lived -- and died -- during the Black Death (1345-50 AD), Hatcher vividly places the reader directly into those tumultuous years and describes in fascinating detail the day-to-day existence of people struggling with the tragic effects of the plague. Dramatic scenes portray how contemporaries must have experienced and thought about the momentous events -- and how they tried to make sense of it all.

Published in 1998, covering the period from the triumphant economic revival of Europe after the collapse of the Western Roman Empire, this book offers an examination of the state of contemporary medicine and the subsequent transplantation of European medicine worldwide.

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 for centuries thereafter. *The Black De*

This new text 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 providing background on the origins and spread of the Black Death is followed by nearly 50 documents covering the responses of medical practitioners; the social and economic impact; religious responses. Each chapter has an introduction that summarizes the issues explored in the documents and headnotes to 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.

Studies the Black Death Plague of 1347-1350 only as it affected the intellectual classes and their fields of learning. Emphasizes the fields of medicine, education, mathematics and science.

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.

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

'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.

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.

During the early months of 1349 Scottish soldiers engaged in border warfare praised God that many of their English opponents were being felled by a new and terrifying affliction. This book describes the social impact of the plague - cynicism towards the Church and the abandonment of serfdom, all integral to the development of the country.

Wanneer geschiedenisstudente Kivrin de kans krijgt een tijdreis te maken, twijfelt ze geen moment: ze is gefascineerd door de middeleeuwen. Goed voorbereid vertrekt ze en komt aan in de veertiende eeuw, in een Engels dorpje, waar ze wordt opgenomen in een boerenfamilie. Dan wordt iedereen om haar heen ziek. Wat is er aan de hand? Kivrin ontdekt dat ze zich bevindt in het beruchte jaar 1348, het jaar van de Zwarte Dood. De pest grijpt genadeloos om zich heen. Zal Kivrin overleven en kunnen terugkeren naar haar eigen tijd? 'Het is een van de boeiendste boeken die ik in lange tijd heb gelezen.' Sarah Hart in Vrij Nederland

Germs are everywhere--in your mouth, on your clothes, on everything you touch. Some we can't live without; others are microscopic killing machines. This title looks at the fascinating struggle to understand and control the spread of one of mankind's deadliest plagues, The Black Death. Readers will learn all about the Black Death, from the causes to the desperate cures to the end. *ABDO & Daughters* is an imprint of *ABDO Publishing Company*.

The Black Death killed thousands of people during a time when hygiene was questionable and diseases unknown.

Today, we can only look back at the gruesome events of the past with the goal of learning from them. Scientific advancements were experienced after the Black Death, and we are still feeling these benefits up until the present.

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.

Praise for the first edition: "Aberth wears his very considerable and up-to-date scholarship lightly and his study of a series of complex and somber calamities is made remarkably vivid." -- Barrie Dobson, Honorary Professor of History, University of York The later Middle Ages was a period of unparalleled chaos and misery -in the form of war, famine, plague, and death. At times it must have seemed like the end of the world was truly at hand. And yet, as John Aberth reveals in this lively work, late medieval Europeans' cultural assumptions uniquely equipped them to face up positively to the huge problems that they faced. Relying on

rich literary, historical and material sources, the book brings this period and its beliefs and attitudes vividly to life. Taking his themes from the Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse, John Aberth describes how the lives of ordinary people were transformed by a series of crises, including the Great Famine, the Black Death and the Hundred Years War. Yet he also shows how prayers, chronicles, poetry, and especially commemorative art reveal an optimistic people, whose belief in the apocalypse somehow gave them the ability to transcend the woes they faced on this earth. This second edition is brought fully up to date with recent scholarship, and the scope of the book is broadened to include many more examples from mainland Europe. The new edition features fully revised sections on famine, war, and plague, as well as a new epitaph. The book draws some bold new conclusions and raises important questions, which will be fascinating reading for all students and general readers with an interest in medieval history.

The Black Death sounds like the name of a creepy movie, but it was an actual historical event. It was the term for the pandemic of plague throughout Europe and Asia in the 14th century. Before it was over, tens of millions of people had died. Readers will be enthralled to learn of the disturbing details of this gruesome disease and how it spread. They'll learn how people coped, how the world changed, and that plague still exists. Historical images and maps help support the engrossing information in this comprehensible look at an important time in history.

Maria Kelly goes in search of the 'Great Pestilence' whose consequences are often obscured by the intricate and tumultuous history of the time and traces how the Irish reacted to this seemingly invisible killer.

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 story of the Black death, or bubonic plague, that decimated the populations of Europe between the 14th and 17th centuries is illustrated by documents reflecting the many misconceptions and superstitions at the time of that deadly epidemic.

"This ground-breaking book brings together scholars from the humanities and social and physical sciences to address the question of how recent work in the genetics, zoology, and epidemiology of plague's causative organism (*Yersinia pestis*) can allow a rethinking of the Black Death pandemic and its larger historical significance."--Bloomsbury Publishing.

Describes an epidemic of bubonic plague that erupted in turn-of-the-century San Francisco and the efforts of scientists to contain the disease, discover its source, and eradicate it from the city.

A Rural Society after the Black Death is a study of rural social structure in the English county of Essex between 1350 and 1500. It seeks to understand how, in the population collapse after the Black Death (1348-1349), a particular economic environment affected ordinary people's lives in the areas of migration, marriage and employment, and also contributed to patterns of religious nonconformity, agrarian riots and unrest, and even rural housing. The period under scrutiny is often seen as a transitional era between 'medieval' and 'early-modern' England, but in the light of recent advances in English historical demography, this study suggests that there was more continuity than change in some critically important aspects of social structure in the region in question. Among the most important contributions of the book are its use of an unprecedentedly wide range of original manuscript records (estate and manorial records, taxation and criminal-court records, royal tenurial records, and the records of church courts, wills etc.) and its application of current quantitative and comparative demographic methods.

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

Pest, helle vuur en de Engels-Nederlandse oorlogen Londen is in de jaren 1660 een bruisende stad vol theaters, speelhuizen en bedrijvigheid, maar in 1666 slaat het noodlot toe: de ontploffing van het schip *The London*, de uitbraak van de ergste pestepidemie sinds 1603 (die waarschijnlijk via Amsterdamse of Antwerpse boten de stad is binnengekomen), de vernederende nederlaag in de Tweede Engels-Nederlandse Oorlog en de allesverwoestende uitbraak van de Grote Brand van Londen. 350 jaar na dato verbindt Rebecca Rideal de gebeurtenissen op meesterlijke wijze en beschrijft de spannende geschiedenis van een stad die tegenslag na tegenslag te verduren krijgt, maar niet ten onder gaat. Verre van dat. Rideal laat zien hoe alle rampspoed de voedingsbodem werd voor creatieve, wetenschappelijke en politieke ontwikkelingen die Groot-Brittannië tot een wereldmacht zouden maken. Aan de hand van minder bekende primaire bronnen vertelt Rebecca Rideal het verhaal van alle Londenaren, van koning tot bedelaar en van geestelijke tot wetenschapper, en hun oorlogen met de Nederlanden. Zo komt het verhaal tot leven en schiept ze een levensecht beeld van Londen in 1666. Rebecca Rideal is televisiemaker en historica, gespecialiseerd in de 17e eeuw en Londen. Zij won drie Emmy awards met het programma *David Attenborough's First Life*. Ook is zij de oprichter van het

populaire online geschiedenismagazine The History Vault.

In de romans van Nobelprijswinnaar Albert Camus wordt het absurde van de twintigste-eeuwse samenleving afgezet tegen een persoonlijke moraal van vriendschap en menselijkheid. Een of meer personages worden steevast door de loop van gebeurtenissen, nooit uit eigen vrije wil, schuldig aan een misdaad. De kuststad Oran is in de greep van de pest. De slachtoffers sterven een snelle en vreselijke dood, en als gevolg van de quarantaine worden de andere inwoners geplaagd door gevoelens van angst en claustrofobie. Elke persoon reageert verschillend op de dodelijke ziekte: sommigen leggen zich neer bij hun lot, anderen zoeken schuld en wraak. En een paar, onder wie de antiheld dokter Rieux, proberen kost wat kost de terreur te weerstaan. De pest is een meeslepende vertelling over moed en vastberadenheid en de broosheid van het menselijk bestaan.

The bubonic plague wreaked havoc in the fourteenth century. Learn about the germ that causes the illness, how fleas spread it, and how putting sailors in quarantine slowed the spread. Dive deep into the Deadly Diseases series—part of the UpDog Books™ collection. Discover what causes these illnesses, the symptoms behind them, and what is being done to stop the spread. At the end of the book, read two patients' symptoms and decide which one has the sickness.

Traces the history of the plague from ancient times to today, focusing on the Black Death and its aftermath in the Middle Ages. Also discusses causes and cures of the disease.

Midden op een marktplein valt een man neer. De mensen om hem heen schrikken terug als ze zijn verminkingen zien. Wat ze onmogelijk achtten, is gebeurd: de pest is naar Engeland gekomen. De stedelingen raken in paniek en vluchten weg. Tijdens de vlucht worden negen mensen tot elkaar veroordeeld. De verhalen die zij vertellen zijn onbetrouwbaar, de enige die de waarheid lijkt te spreken is het kind Narigorm, maar haar gruwelijke voorspellingen houden iedereen op afstand. Ondertussen ruikt de pest van alle kanten op. De angst en het wantrouwen zijn groot en de onderlinge verhoudingen worden nog grimmiger wanneer een van hen dood wordt aangetroffen. Bevindt het kwaad zich ook in hun midden?

Bologna is well known for its powerful university and notariate of the thirteenth century, but the fourteenth-century city is less studied. This work redresses the imbalance in scholarship by examining social and economic life at mid-fourteenth century, particularly during the epidemic of plague, the Black Death of 1348. Arguing against medieval chroniclers' accounts of massive social, political, and religious breakdown, this examination of the immediate experience of the epidemic, based on notarial records--including over a thousand testaments--demonstrates resilience during the crisis. The notarial record reveals the activities and decisions of large numbers of individuals and families in the city and provides a reconstruction of the behavior of clergy, medical practitioners, government and neighborhood officials, and notaries during the epidemic.

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the plague written by survivors across Europe *Includes a bibliography for further reading "The trend of recent research is pointing to a figure more like 45-50% of the European population dying during a four-year period. There is a fair amount of geographic variation. In Mediterranean Europe, areas such as Italy, the south of France and Spain, where plague ran for about four years consecutively, it was probably closer to 75-80% of the population. In Germany and England ... it was probably closer to 20%.." - Philip Daileader, medieval historian If it is true that nothing succeeds like success, then it is equally true that nothing challenges like change. People have historically been creatures of habit and curiosity at the same time, two parts of the human condition that constantly conflict with each other. This has always been true, but at certain moments in history it has been abundantly true, especially during the mid-14th century, when a boon in exploration and travel came up against a fear of the unknown. Together, they both introduced the Black Death to Europe and led to mostly incorrect attempts to explain it. The Late Middle Ages had seen a rise in Western Europe's population in previous centuries, but these gains were almost entirely erased as the plague spread rapidly across all of Europe from 1346-1353. With a medieval understanding of medicine, diagnosis, and illness, nobody understood what caused Black Death or how to truly treat it. As a result, many religious people assumed it was divine retribution, while superstitious and suspicious citizens saw a nefarious human plot involved and persecuted certain minority groups among them. Though it is now widely believed that rats and fleas spread the disease by carrying the bubonic plague westward along well-established trade routes, and there are now vaccines to prevent the spread of the plague, the Black Death gruesomely killed upwards of 100 million people, with helpless chroniclers graphically describing the various stages of the disease. It took Europe decades for its population to bounce back, and similar plagues would affect various parts of the world for the next several centuries, but advances in medical technology have since allowed researchers to read various medieval accounts of the Black Death in order to understand the various strains of the disease. Furthermore, the social upheaval caused by the plague radically changed European societies, and some have noted that by the time the plague had passed, the Late Middle Ages would end with many of today's European nations firmly established. The Black Death: The History and Legacy of the Middle Ages' Deadliest Plague chronicles the origins and spread of a plague that decimated Europe and may have wiped out over a third of the continent's population. Along with pictures and a bibliography, you will learn about the Black Death like never before, in no time at all.

Compassionate and arresting, this exploration of three major diseases that have changed the course of history—the bubonic plague, smallpox, and AIDS—chronicles their fearsome death toll, their lasting social, economic, and political implications, and how medical knowledge and treatments have advanced as a result of the crises they have occasioned. "A book that would serve well for reports, but it is also a fascinating read."—SLJ. Best Books of 1995 (SLJ) Notable Children's Trade Books in Social Studies 1996 (NCSS/CBC) 1995 Young Adult Editors' Choices (BL) 1995 Top of the List Non Fiction (BL) 1996 Best Books for Young Adults (ALA) Notable Children's Books of 1996 (ALA) ? 55% OFF Bookstores! NOW at 17.95 instead of 28.95! LAST DAYS! Your Customers Never Stop to Read this Awesome Cookbook! This book concerns the religious impact of the Black Death, the plague that devastated Europe during the middle of the fourteenth century. It explores the effect of the Black Death on the Catholic Church and the religious movements that emerged in response to it. The conclusions

drawn here are based on the research of both primary and secondary sources. The Church played a significant role during the Middle Ages because religion was an important aspect of daily life for European Christians. When the Black Death struck Europe in 1347, the Church struggled to cope with the plague's damaging consequences, and its reputation suffered as a result. This book concludes that the Black Death contributed to the decline in the confidence and faith of the Christian laity towards the institution of the Church and its leadership. The scope of this book focuses on the plague's impact on the clergy, the rise of the flagellant movement, and the widespread Jewish persecutions that ensued in the wake of the plague. The Black Death was a significant event in the history of Western society with profound cultural and demographic consequences, and its impact on the Church and religion in medieval society justifies the study of this topic. Buy it NOW and let your customers get addicted to this amazing book!

Outbreak of plague in China and Europe - Types of plague - Plague in London - Impact of plague - Outbreaks in more recent times - Cure for plague.

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.

De 26-jarige Jean Louise Finch – ‘Scout’ – vertrekt vanuit New York om haar vader Atticus in Maycomb, Alabama te bezoeken. Tegen de achtergrond van de spanningen rond de burgerrechten en de politieke strijd in het zuiden van Amerika, ervaart Jean Louise een bitterzoete thuiskomst wanneer ze de waarheid leert over haar familie, haar geboortestad en de mensen die ze liefheeft. Herinneringen uit haar jeugd komen bovendrijven en haar waarden en overtuigingen worden op de proef gesteld. Vele, inmiddels iconische, personages uit Spaar de spotvogel keren terug in Ga heen, zet een wachter, dat een perfect portret schetst van een jonge vrouw en haar wereld die beide een pijnlijke, maar noodzakelijke verandering doormaken. Ga heen, zet een wachter werd halverwege de jaren vijftig geschreven en is een onvergetelijke roman, vol wijsheid, menselijkheid, passie en humor. Een ontroerend boek dat niet alleen een prachtig tijdsbeeld oproept, maar ook relevant is voor onze huidige tijd. Het bevestigt de voortdurende kracht van Spaar de spotvogel en geeft tegelijkertijd extra diepte en een nieuwe betekenis aan deze Amerikaanse klassieker.

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