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The Black Death-1348-1350
The Black Death is the name given to a deadly plague (often called bubonic plague, but is more likely to be pneumonic plague) which was rampant during the Fourteenth Century. It was believed to have arrived from Asia in late 1348 and caused more than one epidemic in that century – though its impact on English society from 1348 to 1350 was terrible.

Black Death
The Black Death of 1348 to 1350 – History –

The Black Death was a bubonic plague pandemic, which reached England in June 1348. It was the first and most severe manifestation of the Second Pandemic, caused by Yersinia pestis bacteria.The term Black Death was not used until the late 17th century.. Originating in Asia, [citation needed] it spread west along the trade routes across Europe and arrived on the British Isles from the English ...

Black Death in England—Wikipedia

October, 1348
Following the infection and death of King Edward III's daughter Princess Joan, the plague reaches London, according to King Death: The Black Death and its Aftermath in Late-Medieval...

The Black Death: A Timeline of the Grievous Pandemic—HISTORY

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 fourteenth century.

The Black Death: The Great Mortality of 1348-1350: A Brief –

The Black Death in England 1348-1350 BY DAVID ROSS, EDITOR
In 1347 a Genoese ship from Caffa, on the Black Sea, came ashore at Messina, Sicily. The crew of the ship, what few were left alive, carried with them a deadly cargo, a disease so virulent that it could kill in a matter of hours.

The Black Death in England 1348-1350—Britain Express

Black Death, pandemic that ravaged Europe between 1347 and 1351, taking a proportionately greater toll of life than any other known epidemic or war up to that time. The Black Death is widely thought to have been the result of plague, caused by infection with the bacterium Yersinia pestis.

Black Death | Definition, Cause, Symptoms, Effects, Death –

The Black Death (also known as the Pestilence, the Great Mortality, or the Plague) 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, 1348. Coming out of the East, the Black Death reached the shores of Italy in the spring of 1348 unleashing a rampage of death across Europe unprecedented in recorded history. By the time the epidemic played itself out three years later, anywhere between 25% and 50% of Europe's population had fallen victim to the pestilence.

The Black Death, 1348—Eyewitness to History

Black Death grave © On average, between 30-45% of the general populace died in the Black Death of 1348-50. But in some villages, 80% or 90% of the population died (and in Kilkenny at least, it...

BBC—History—British History in depth: Black Death

The Black Death caused a loss of one third of lives in England. The direct result of it was an immediate labor shortage. Throughout the end of the century English laborers took advantage of the situation and demanded higher wages. This damaged the wealth of the landed classes who then made an appeal to the government.

KS3 History—The Black Death (1348–1350) & The Peasants –

Having started in China in the mid-1300s the Black Death or Bubonic Plague first infected Europeans in 1347 when Mongols sieged the port of Caffa. Fleas on rats carried the bubonic Plague.

Black Death 1348 | Days/Events That Shook The World Wiki –

The Black Death, The Great Mortality of 1348-1350: A Brief History with Documents (Bedford Cultural Editions)
John Aberth. 4.4 out of 5 stars 40. Paperback. \$21.99.
The Black Death: A Personal History
John Hatcher. 4.4 out of 5 stars 184. Paperback. \$8.57.
The Black Death (P.S.)
Philip Ziegler.

The Black Death 1348-1350: The Complete History –

The Black Death arrived on European shores in 1348. By 1350, the year it retreated, it had felled a quarter to half of the region's population. In 1362, 1368, and 1381, it struck again—as it would periodically well into the 18th century. The contemporary Sieneese chronicler, Agnolo di Tura del Grasso, described its terror.

The Black Death (article) | Khan Academy

In 1348, the Black Death arrived in England. It had spread to Wales by 1349. Carmarthen, an important port, had the first cases but the disease soon spread across the whole country. Caldicot...

The Black Death and Great Plague—Causes of illness and –

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...

The Black Death: The Great Mortality of 1348-1350: A Brief –

From 1348 to 1350 Europe was devastated by an epidemic of plague, called at the time the Great Mortality and later the Black Death. The epidemic reached southern Europe from the Middle East and spread northward, reaching England in June 1348.

The Black Death in England

The Black Death. : 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 Black Death: The Great Mortality of 1348-1350: A Brief –

The Black Death
The Great Mortality of 1348–1350: A Brief History with Documents

The Black Death | SpringerLink

The Great Pestilence (A.D. 1348-9), now commonly known as the Black Death by: Gasquet, Francis Aidan, 1846-1929.

The Black Death | SpringerLink

The Black Death | SpringerLink

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.

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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.

The Black Death | SpringerLink

The Black Death | SpringerLink

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

Presents a translation of the poet's third version of the text

This series provides texts central to medieval studies courses and focuses upon the diverse cultural, social and political conditions that affected the functioning of all levels of medieval society. Translations are accompanied by introductory and explanatory material and each volume includes a comprehensive guide to the sources' interpretation, including discussion of critical linguistic problems and an assessment of recent research on the topics covered. From 1348 to 1350 Europe was devastated by an epidemic that left between a third and one half of the population dead. This source book traces, through contemporary writings, the calamitous impact of the Black Death in Europe, with a particular emphasis on its spread across England from 1348 to 1349. Rosemary Horrox surveys contemporary attempts to explain the plague, which was universally regarded as an expression of divine vengeance for the sins of humankind. Moralists all had their particular targets for criticism. However, this emphasis on divine chastisement did not preclude attempts to explain the plague in medical or scientific terms. Also, there was a widespread belief that human agencies had been involved, and such scapegoats as foreigners, the poor and Jews were all accused of poisoning wells. The final section of the book charts the social and psychological impact of the plague, and its effect on the late-medieval economy.

An ideal introduction and guide to the greatest natural disaster to ever curse humanity, replete with illustrations, biographical sketches, and primary documents. Presents medieval and modern perspectives of this disturbing yet fascinating tragic historical episode.

The Black Death | SpringerLink

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