The Black Death Transformed Disease And Culture In Early Renaissance Europe

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The Black Death in Europe, from its arrival in 1347–52 through successive waves into the early modern period, has been seriously misunderstood by historians. The nature and causes of this devastating contagion, which killed one-third of the European population, remained a scientific mystery for centuries. The discovery of the modern plague bacillus, Yersinia pestis, in 1894, the issue seemed resolved: the Black Death was the disease now known as bubonic plague.

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Samuel Cohen is a professor of Medieval History. His latest written (for academic audiences) (or the serious armchair historian). In his book written (for academic audiences) (or the serious armchair historian). In his book, he reconsidered whether the yellow mortality of 1894–1895 was indeed Yersinia pestis — the bubonic plague.

Amazon.com customer review: The Black Death Transformed...

One of the most interesting topics of Spence’s column was his presentation of the current theory that the Black Death was not a single disease caused by bubonic plague alone but a pandemic resulting from plague and a virulent form of anthrax.

Black Death - Wikipedia

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BBC - History - British History in depth: Black Death

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The Black Death in Europe, from its arrival in 1347–52 through successive waves into the early modern period, has been seriously misunderstood. It is clear from the competing evidence presented in this historical account that the Black Death was almost any disease other than the rat-borne bubonic plague whose bacillus was discovered in 1894.

History: Reviews of New Books: Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 76-76.

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The opening sentence of his new book announces the author’s discovery: the so-called Black Death, the fearsome pandemic that killed Europeans in the fourteenth century, was “any disease other than the rat-borne bubonic plague” (p. 1). Coming from anyone else, such an assertion might be dismissed out of hand.

About The Black Death Transformed Disease And Culture In Early Renaissance Europe

The Black Death, also known as The Plague, was a pandemic affecting most of Europe and large swaths of Asia from 1346 to 1353. It was caused by the bacterium Yersinia pestis, which is often carried by fleas found on rodents,...

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The black death transformed: disease and culture in early Renaissance Europe. [Samuel Kline Cohn, Jr.] -- "The Black Death in Europe, from its arrival in 1347–52 through successive waves into the early modern period, has been seriously misunderstood. It is clear from the competing evidence presented in this historical account that the Black Death was almost any disease other than the rat-borne bubonic plague whose bacillus was discovered in 1894.

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The Black Death was ‘a squalid disease that killed within a week’ and a national trauma that utterly transformed Britain. Dr Mike Ibeji follows its deadly path.

In the Wake of the Plague: The Black Death and the World...

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About The Black Death Transformed Disease And Culture In Early Renaissance Europe

The Black Death in Europe, from its arrival in 1347-52 through successive waves into the early modern period, has been seriously misunderstood by historians. This revolutionary account provides compelling evidence that the Black Death could have been almost any disease other than the rat-borne bubonic plague whose bacillus was discovered in 1894.