Relying on an impressive array of archival sources that covers a geographical range from Africa to India, Italy to Vietnam, Samuel Cohn Jr argues that the disease commonly known as the Black Death was something other than the rat-based bubonic plague whose bacillus was discovered in 1894. Cohn charges scientists and historians alike...
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,...

BBC - History - British History in depth: Black Death
"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 compelling evidence presented in this revolutionary account that the Black Death was almost any disease other than the rat-based bubonic plague whose bacillus was discovered in 1894.

The Black Death Transformed: Disease and Culture in Early ...
The Black Death was not a disease of the black rat transmitted to humans by fleas. Not only textbooks but serious monographs on the Black Death and its successive waves of plague into the early 19th century in Europe go on about rats (usually the black ones) and fleas without qualification.

Project MUSE - The Black Death Transformed: Disease and ...
Samuel Cohen is a professor of Medieval History, his book written for academic audiences (or the serious armchair historian). In _The Black Death Transformed_, Cohen reconsidered whether the 'Great Mortality' of 1348 - 1351 was indeed Yersina pestis - the bubonic plague.

The Black Death Transformed: Disease and Culture in Early ...
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-based bubonic plague whose bacillus was discovered in 1894.

Project MUSE - The Black Death Transformed: Disease and ...
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.

**Black Death - Wikipedia**
The nature and causes of this devastating contagion, which killed one-third of the European population, remained a scientific mystery for centuries. With 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.

**The black death transformed : disease and culture in early ...**

**The Black Death Transformed Disease**
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 compelling evidence presented in this revolutionary account that the Black Death was almost any disease other than the rat-based bubonic plague whose bacillus was discovered in 1894.

**The Black Death Transformed: Disease and Culture in Early ...**
About The Black Death Transformed. 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 compelling evidence presented in this revolutionary account that the Black Death was almost any disease other than the rat-based bubonic plague whose...

**The Black Death Transformed: Disease and Culture in Early ...**
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.

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

The nature and causes of this devastating contagion, which killed one-third of the European population, remained a scientific mystery for centuries. With 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.

One of the most interesting topics of Cantor’s narrative 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.
In the Wake of the Plague: The Black Death and the World ... 
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.

Copyright code : 6cc60fb0edfce3e326db55e8fc8c9306.