

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death

The Great Mortality: An Intimate History of the Black Death

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death reveals one of the most harrowing chapters in human history, a devastating plague that reshaped societies, economies, and the very fabric of medieval life. This gripping narrative dives deep into the experience of the Black Death, not just as a historical event, but as a profoundly human tragedy that affected individuals, families, and communities across Europe and beyond. Unlike dry recitations of dates and statistics, this intimate history brings to life the fears, responses, and resilience of people living through the plague years.

Understanding the Great Mortality: What Was the Black Death?

When we talk about the great mortality an intimate history of the black death explores, it's essential to first grasp the nature of the disease itself. The Black Death was a bubonic plague pandemic caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, transmitted primarily through fleas carried by rats. It first struck Europe in the mid-14th century, around 1347, and rapidly spread along trade routes, killing an estimated 30-60% of Europe's population within just a few years.

The Origins and Spread of the Plague

Historians and scientists trace the origins of the plague to Central Asia, where it circulated among rodent populations before making its deadly leap to humans. From the Crimean Peninsula, the infection traveled via merchant ships to Mediterranean ports such as Genoa and Venice. From there, the disease surged inland, devastating towns and cities with frightening speed.

The great mortality an intimate history of the black death emphasizes how interconnected medieval trade networks unwittingly facilitated the rapid transmission of this killer disease. Markets, fairs, and pilgrimages became hotspots for contagion, showing how human movement directly influenced the plague's deadly march.

Symptoms and Medical Understanding in the 14th Century

People living through the plague had little idea what caused it or how it spread. They observed alarming symptoms — painful swellings called buboes in the armpits and groin,

high fevers, chills, and often a swift death within days. Medical knowledge was rudimentary, relying heavily on humoral theory, astrology, and superstition.

The great mortality an intimate history of the black death paints vivid pictures of medieval doctors attempting futile treatments, from bloodletting to herbal concoctions. This lack of effective medical intervention only added to the widespread panic and helplessness.

The Human Experience: Stories from the Black Death

One of the most compelling aspects of the great mortality an intimate history of the black death is its focus on the personal and communal impact of the pandemic. Beyond the staggering death toll, it's the intimate stories of how people coped, mourned, and sometimes found hope that bring the history alive.

The Social and Psychological Impact

The plague's toll was not just physical but deeply psychological. Entire families vanished, communities were torn apart, and traditional social structures crumbled. Fear of contagion led to isolation and, at times, scapegoating of marginalized groups like Jews, who were falsely accused of poisoning wells.

The great mortality an intimate history of the black death reveals how this collective trauma shaped medieval society's worldview. Some turned to religious fervor, joining flagellant movements or seeking divine explanations. Others embraced a more fatalistic attitude, captured in art and literature of the time, like the famous "Danse Macabre" motif symbolizing death's universality.

Economic Consequences and Social Change

With such a drastic reduction in population, labor became scarce, which shifted economic power toward peasants and workers. Wages rose, and serfdom began to break down in many regions. The great mortality an intimate history of the black death highlights how this demographic catastrophe inadvertently set the stage for major societal transformations, including the weakening of feudalism.

Lessons from the Past: Why the Great Mortality Still Matters

Studying the great mortality an intimate history of the black death offers valuable insights for our modern world, especially as we face new pandemics and global health challenges.

The Importance of Understanding Disease Transmission

The Black Death underscores how crucial it is to understand how diseases spread. Medieval Europe's lack of knowledge contributed to the plague's catastrophic impact. Today, with advances in epidemiology and public health, we can better contain outbreaks — but the lesson remains clear: ignoring transmission pathways can have dire consequences.

Human Resilience in the Face of Catastrophe

Despite the overwhelming death and despair, human resilience shone through. Communities adapted, rebuilt, and eventually thrived again. The great mortality and intimate history of the black death reminds us that even in the darkest times, society can find ways to recover and evolve.

Exploring Further: Books and Resources on the Black Death

For those interested in delving deeper into the great mortality and intimate history of the black death, several acclaimed works and resources provide rich detail and analysis:

- **“The Black Death” by Philip Ziegler:** A classic narrative history that combines medical and social perspectives.
- **“In the Wake of the Plague” by Norman F. Cantor:** Examines the black death's impact on medieval culture and society.
- **Interactive databases and museum archives:** Many institutions offer digital collections of plague-era documents and artifacts.

These resources help contextualize the experience of the Black Death beyond numbers, bringing forward the lived realities and historical significance.

The great mortality and intimate history of the black death invites us to remember a time when a microscopic organism altered the course of history. By understanding how it unfolded and affected people on an individual level, we gain empathy for past suffering and wisdom for confronting future crises. In this way, the story of the Black Death remains as relevant today as it was centuries ago.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the central focus of 'The Great Mortality: An Intimate History of the Black Death'?

The book focuses on the Black Death pandemic of the 14th century, exploring its devastating impact on medieval society through detailed historical narratives and personal stories.

Who is the author of 'The Great Mortality: An Intimate History of the Black Death' and what is their background?

The author is John Kelly, a historian and writer known for his engaging accounts of historical events, particularly those involving medicine and disease.

How does 'The Great Mortality' differ from other historical accounts of the Black Death?

Unlike many academic texts, this book provides an intimate and accessible narrative that combines scientific explanations with human stories, bringing the era and its people vividly to life.

What are some key themes explored in 'The Great Mortality'?

The book explores themes such as the social and economic upheaval caused by the plague, the medical understanding of disease in the Middle Ages, and the human responses to widespread mortality and fear.

Why is 'The Great Mortality' considered relevant to contemporary readers?

It offers insights into how societies respond to pandemics, making it particularly relevant in light of recent global health crises, and helps readers understand the historical roots of epidemic responses.

Additional Resources

The Great Mortality: An Intimate History of the Black Death

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death stands as one of the most profound explorations into the catastrophic plague that reshaped medieval Europe. This detailed narrative delves beyond the mere statistics of death tolls, offering a nuanced examination of the social, cultural, and human dimensions of the Black Death. As one of the

deadliest pandemics in human history, the Black Death not only decimated populations but also altered the course of history, influencing economics, religion, and societal structures in ways that still resonate today.

Understanding the Context of the Black Death

To appreciate the significance of the great mortality an intimate history of the black death brings to the table, it is crucial to understand the historical backdrop against which the plague emerged. Originating in the early 14th century, the Black Death swept through Europe between 1347 and 1351, killing an estimated 75 to 200 million people worldwide. This catastrophic loss—approximately one-third of Europe's population at the time—had far-reaching consequences that extended beyond the immediate human toll.

The plague was caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, transmitted primarily through fleas carried by black rats. The disease manifested in three forms: bubonic, pneumonic, and septicemic, each with varying symptoms and mortality rates. The speed and scale of the pandemic were unprecedented, partly due to expanding trade routes like the Silk Road and increased urbanization, which facilitated the rapid spread of infection.

The Great Mortality and Its Human Stories

Unlike many historical accounts that focus on numbers and dates, the great mortality an intimate history of the black death emphasizes personal narratives and societal reactions. This approach humanizes the plague, showing how families, communities, and individuals coped with trauma, fear, and loss. Eyewitness accounts and contemporary chronicles provide vivid descriptions of the symptoms, social breakdowns, and the psychological impact of the disease.

The book explores how ordinary people confronted the unknown. It reveals the desperation and bewilderment of those who witnessed loved ones perish within days, and the varied responses—from religious fervor and flagellant movements to scapegoating and persecution of minorities. Such intimate histories challenge the often detached perspectives of traditional historical analysis, providing a more textured understanding of the Black Death's legacy.

Medical Insights and Misconceptions

The great mortality an intimate history of the black death also scrutinizes medieval medicine's role during the pandemic. At the time, medical knowledge was limited; the germ theory of disease was centuries away from development. Physicians relied on humoral theory, astrology, and superstition, which often hindered effective responses.

Symptoms and Treatments

Medieval doctors identified buboes—swollen lymph nodes—as a hallmark of the plague. However, without an understanding of bacterial infection, treatments ranged from bloodletting to herbal remedies and prayers. The book discusses how these interventions reflected the era's medical beliefs but were largely ineffective against the virulent disease.

Moreover, the analysis highlights the social status disparities in access to care. While nobles and clergy sometimes received better treatment and quarantine measures, peasants suffered disproportionately. This disparity further underscores the intersection of health and social inequality during pandemics.

Myths and Scapegoating

The great mortality an intimate history of the black death addresses the dark side of societal reactions, including the persecution of marginalized groups. Jews, for example, were frequently blamed for poisoning wells and causing the plague, leading to violent pogroms across Europe.

This scapegoating reveals how fear and ignorance can fuel social unrest during health crises. The book's exploration of these tragic episodes serves as a reminder of the importance of combating misinformation and prejudice in times of widespread panic.

The Black Death's Impact on Society and Economy

Beyond the immediate health crisis, the great mortality an intimate history of the black death investigates the pandemic's profound economic and social consequences. The massive depopulation led to labor shortages, which in turn disrupted feudal systems and altered the balance of power between peasants and landlords.

Labor Market Transformations

With so many workers lost to the plague, surviving laborers found themselves in higher demand. This shift gave rise to increased wages and better working conditions for peasants, who gained leverage previously unavailable under rigid feudal hierarchies. Some historians argue that this labor shortage helped catalyze the eventual decline of serfdom and the rise of more modern economic structures.

Changes in Land Use and Agriculture

The depopulation also resulted in abandoned farmland and a shift toward less labor-

intensive crops or livestock. These agricultural transformations had long-term effects on rural economies and land management practices, contributing to gradual societal changes.

Cultural and Religious Effects

The great mortality an intimate history of the black death also explores how the plague influenced cultural and religious life. The mass death led to an increased preoccupation with mortality, visible in art, literature, and religious practices. The Danse Macabre motif, for example, emerged as a poignant artistic representation of death's universality.

Religiously, the pandemic shook people's faith, as prayers often seemed ineffective against the plague. This crisis of faith contributed to both reformist movements and intensified piety among different groups, setting the stage for later religious upheavals.

Modern Relevance of the Great Mortality

The lessons drawn from the great mortality an intimate history of the black death remain relevant today, especially in light of recent global health crises. The book's detailed examination of societal responses, medical challenges, and economic repercussions offers valuable insights into how pandemics affect human societies on multiple levels.

Parallels with Contemporary Pandemics

The COVID-19 pandemic has revived interest in historical pandemics like the Black Death, highlighting similarities in misinformation, social disruption, and economic upheaval. Just as the Black Death exposed vulnerabilities in medieval Europe, modern pandemics reveal systemic weaknesses in health infrastructure and social equity.

Importance of Accurate Historical Understanding

By providing an intimate, data-driven account of the Black Death, the great mortality an intimate history of the black death underscores the importance of comprehensive historical analysis. Understanding how past societies navigated pandemics helps inform public health strategies, communication, and policy-making today.

In this way, the book is more than a history; it is a tool for reflection on human resilience and the continuous interplay between disease and society.

The great mortality an intimate history of the black death challenges readers to reconsider the Black Death not just as a distant calamity but as a pivotal moment that reshaped human history, with echoes still felt in contemporary health and social systems. This multifaceted narrative enriches our understanding of one of history's deadliest pandemics while providing critical perspectives relevant to ongoing global challenges.

The Great Mortality An Intimate History Of The Black Death

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: *The Great Mortality* John Kelly, 2006-01-31 La moria grandissima began its terrible journey across the European and Asian continents in 1347, leaving unimaginable devastation in its wake. Five years later, twenty-five million people were dead, felled by the scourge that would come to be called the Black Death. The Great Mortality is the extraordinary epic account of the worst natural disaster in European history -- a drama of courage, cowardice, misery, madness, and sacrifice that brilliantly illuminates humankind's darkest days when an old world ended and a new world was born.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: *The Great Mortality* John Kelly, 2012-08-21 "Powerful, rich with details, moving, humane, and full of important lessons for an age when weapons of mass destruction are loose among us." — Richard Rhodes, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of *The Making of the Atomic Bomb* The Great Plague is one of the most compelling events in human history—even more so now, when the notion of plague has never loomed larger as a contemporary public concern. The plague that devastated Asia and Europe in the 14th century has been of never-ending interest to both scholarly and general readers. Many books on the plague rely on statistics to tell the story: how many people died; how farm output and trade declined. But statistics can't convey what it was like to sit in Siena or Avignon and hear that a thousand people a day are dying two towns away. Or to have to choose between your own life and your duty to a mortally ill child or spouse. Or to live in a society where the bonds of blood and sentiment and law have lost all meaning, where anyone can murder or rape or plunder anyone else without fear of consequence. In *The Great Mortality*, author John Kelly lends an air of immediacy and intimacy to his telling of the journey of the plague as it traveled from the steppes of Russia, across Europe, and into England, killing 75 million people—one third of the known population—before it vanished.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: The Black Death, Updated Edition Louise Slavicek, 2021-04-01 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.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: The Black Death John Hatcher, 2008-05-27 A unique blend of history and docudrama that "looks at the lives of ordinary people during the Black Death . . . as a third of Europe's population was wiped out." —Publishers Weekly 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, Walsham de Willows, as the plague rips through its homes and streets. By focusing on the experiences of ordinary villagers as they lived—and died—during the deadly epidemic of 1345-1350, 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. "Totally absorbing . . . a triumph." —Simon Winchester, *The New York Sun* "Unusually gripping." —Booklist "An unforgettable picture of a society thrown into chaos." —The Commercial Dispatch

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: *Encyclopedia of the Black Death* Joseph P. Byrne, 2012-01-16 This encyclopedia provides 300 interdisciplinary, cross-referenced

entries that document the effect of the plague on Western society across the four centuries of the second plague pandemic, balancing medical history and technical matters with historical, cultural, social, and political factors. Encyclopedia of the Black Death is the first A-Z encyclopedia to cover the second plague pandemic, balancing medical history and technical matters with historical, cultural, social, and political factors and effects in Europe and the Islamic world from 1347-1770. It also bookends the period with entries on Biblical plagues and the Plague of Justinian, as well as modern-era material regarding related topics, such as the work of Robert Koch and Louis Pasteur, the Third Plague Pandemic of the mid-1800s, and plague in the United States. Unlike previous encyclopedic works about this subject that deal broadly with infectious disease and its social or historical contexts, including the author's own, this interdisciplinary work synthesizes much of the research on the plague and related medical history published in the last decade in accessible, compellingly written entries. Controversial subject areas such as whether plague was bubonic plague and the geographic source of plague are treated in a balanced and unbiased manner.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: The Black Death Emily Mahoney, Don Nardo, 2016-12-15 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.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: Myths and Memories of the Black Death Ben Dodds, 2021-12-11 This book explores modern representations of the Black Death, a medieval pandemic. The concept of cultural memory is used to examine the ways in which journalists, writers of fiction, scholars and others referred to, described and explained the Black Death from around 1800 onwards. The distant medieval past was often used to make sense of aspects of the present, from the cholera pandemics of the nineteenth-century to the climate crisis of the early twenty-first century. A series of overlapping myths related to the Black Death emerged based only in part on historical evidence. Cultural memory circulates in a variety of media from the scholarly article to the video game and online video clip, and the connections and differences between mediated representations of the Black Death are considered. The Black Death is one of the most well-known aspects of the medieval world, and this study of its associated memories and myths reveals the depth and complexity of interactions between the distant and recent past.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: The Black Death Marcus Blackwell, AI, 2025-02-17 The Black Death explores the devastating Bubonic Plague of the 14th century, analyzing its origins, progression, and lasting consequences on world history. The book delves into how this infectious disease decimated populations, leading to significant economic shifts and a questioning of religious authority. One intriguing fact is the role of trade routes, like the Silk Road, in accelerating the plague's spread across continents. The book offers a comprehensive narrative grounded in historical records and recent scientific studies. It meticulously chronicles the plague's journey from Central Asia to Europe, detailing its profound impact on medieval society, affecting labor, agriculture, and even artistic expression. It also emphasizes the relevance of the Black Death in understanding modern pandemics and public health. By integrating epidemiology, economics, and religious studies, the book provides a nuanced understanding of this pivotal event. The book progresses by first establishing the 14th-century context and scientific understanding of *Yersinia pestis*. It then meticulously chronicles the plague's journey and impact and finally explores the plague's legacy. This approach makes it valuable for anyone interested in history, infectious diseases, and how single events can profoundly alter civilization.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: The Proceedings of the 20th Anniversary History of Medicine Days Conference 2011 Aleksandra Loewenau, Frank W. Stahnisch, 2015-10-05 This volume is the third in a peer-reviewed series of Proceedings Volumes from the Calgary History of Medicine Days conferences, produced by Cambridge Scholars

Publishing. The History of Medicine Days is a two day, national conference held annually at the University of Calgary, Canada, where undergraduate and early graduate students from across Canada, the US, UK, and Europe give paper and poster presentations on a variety of topics from the history of medicine and health care. The selected 2011 conference papers assembled in this volume particularly comprise insights into the histories of Wome.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: The Decline of Serfdom in Late Medieval England Mark Bailey, 2014 Scholars from various disciplines have long debated why western Europe in general, and England in particular, led the transition from feudalism to capitalism. The decline of serfdom between c.1300 and c.1500 in England is central to this Transition Debate, because it transformed the lives of ordinary people and opened up the markets in land and labour. Yet, despite its historical importance, there has been no major survey or reassessment of decline of serfdom for decades. Consequently, the debate over its causes, and its legacy to early modern England, remains unresolved. This dazzling study provides an accessible and up-to-date survey of the decline of serfdom in England, applying a new methodology for establishing both its chronology and causes to thousands of court rolls from 38 manors located across the south Midlands and East Anglia. It presents a ground-breaking reassessment, challenging many of the traditional interpretations of the economy and society of late-medieval England, and, indeed, of the very nature of serfdom itself. Mark Bailey is High Master of St Paul's School, and Professor of Later Medieval History at the University of East Anglia. He has published extensively on the economic and social history of England between c.1200 and c.1500, including *Medieval Suffolk* (2007).

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: I Survived the Black Death, 1348 (I Survived #24) Lauren Tarshis, 2024-10-15 The Black Death was a pandemic of unimaginable proportions, taking the lives of 75 - 200 million people worldwide. Lauren Tarshis's story of one girl surviving the plague pulses with terror, action, and hope. The deadliest disease in the history of the world... Elsie dreams of becoming a brave warrior like her father, who is an archer fighting in England's war against France. But life isn't fair in 1348 Europe. Peasant girls like Elsie can't be archers or knights or anything exciting. Then one day in the forest, Elsie and her best friend, Humphrey, discover a chest filled with stolen treasures — and a dangerous secret. At last Elsie has a chance to prove that she's as brave as any knight. Little does she know that a deadly illness — the Black Death — has begun its attack on England. It's already killed millions around the world. And now it's come for Elsie. New York Times bestselling author Lauren Tarshis tells the story of how one girl finds incredible hope amid illness and grief. Includes a section of nonfiction back matter with more facts and photos about the real-life event.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: Daily Life during the Black Death Joseph P. Byrne, 2006-08-30 Daily life during the Black Death was anything but normal. When plague hit a community, every aspect of life was turned upside down, from relations within families to its social, political, and economic structure. Theaters emptied, graveyards filled, and the streets were ruled by the terrible corpse-bearers whose wagons of death rumbled day and night. Daily life during the Black Death was anything but normal. During the three and a half centuries that constituted the Second Pandemic of Bubonic Plague, from 1348 to 1722, Europeans were regularly assaulted by epidemics that mowed them down like a reaper's scythe. When plague hit a community, every aspect of life was turned upside down, from relations within families to its social, political and economic structure. Theaters emptied, graveyards filled, and the streets were ruled by terrible corpse-bearers whose wagons of death rumbled night and day. Plague time elicited the most heroic and inhuman behavior imaginable. And yet Western Civilization survived to undergo the Renaissance, Reformation, Scientific Revolution, and early Enlightenment. In *Daily Life during the Black Death* Joseph Byrne opens with an outline of the course of the Second Pandemic, the causes and nature of bubonic plague, and the recent revisionist view of what the Black Death really was. He presents the phenomenon of plague thematically by focusing on the places people lived and worked and confronted their horrors: the home, the church and cemetery, the village, the pest houses, the streets and roads. He leads readers to the medical school classroom where the false theories of

plague were taught, through the careers of doctors who futilely treated victims, to the council chambers of city hall where civic leaders agonized over ways to prevent and then treat the pestilence. He discusses the medicines, prayers, literature, special clothing, art, burial practices, and crime that plague spawned. Byrne draws vivid examples from across both Europe and the period, and presents the words of witnesses and victims themselves wherever possible. He ends with a close discussion of the plague at Marseille (1720-22), the last major plague in northern Europe, and the research breakthroughs at the end of the nineteenth century that finally defeated bubonic plague.

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: Very, Very, Very Dreadful

Albert Marrin, 2018-01-09 From National Book Award finalist Albert Marrin comes a fascinating look at the history and science of the deadly 1918 flu pandemic--and its chilling and timely resemblance to the worldwide coronavirus outbreak. In spring of 1918, World War I was underway, and troops at Fort Riley, Kansas, found themselves felled by influenza. By the summer of 1918, the second wave struck as a highly contagious and lethal epidemic and within weeks exploded into a pandemic, an illness that travels rapidly from one continent to another. It would impact the course of the war, and kill many millions more soldiers than warfare itself. Of all diseases, the 1918 flu was by far the worst that has ever afflicted humankind; not even the Black Death of the Middle Ages comes close in terms of the number of lives it took. No war, no natural disaster, no famine has claimed so many. In the space of eighteen months in 1918-1919, about 500 million people--one-third of the global population at the time--came down with influenza. The exact total of lives lost will never be known, but the best estimate is between 50 and 100 million. In this powerful book, filled with black and white photographs, nonfiction master Albert Marrin examines the history, science, and impact of this great scourge--and the possibility for another worldwide pandemic today. A Chicago Public Library Best Book of the Year!

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: Future of Denial Tad DeLay,

2024-04-09 The age of denial is over, we are told. Yet emissions continue to rise while gimmicks, graft, and green- washing distract the public from the climate violence suffered by the vulnerable. This timely, interdisciplinary contribution to the environmental humanities draws on the latest climatology, the first shoots of an energy transition, critical theory, Earth's paleoclimate history, and trends in border violence to answer the most pressing question of our age: Why do we continue to squander the short time we have left? The symptoms suggest society's inability to adjust is profound. Near Portland, militias incapable of accepting that the world is warming respond to a wildfire by hunting for imaginary left-wing arsonists. Europe erects nets in the Aegean Sea to capture migrants fleeing drought and war. An airline claims to be carbon neutral thanks to bogus cheap offsets. Drone strikes hit people living along the aridity line. Yes, Exxon knew as early as the 1970s, but the fundamental physics of carbon dioxide warming the Earth was already understood before the American Civil War. Will capitalists ever voluntarily walk away from hundreds of trillions of dollars in fossil fuels unless they are forced to do so? And, if not, who will apply the necessary pressure?

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: Pandemics Christian W.

McMillen, 2016-11-01 A concise and comprehensive account of pandemics throughout human history, including plague, tuberculosis, smallpox, malaria, cholera, and HIV.

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Shors, 2017 *Understanding Viruses* continues to set the standard for the fundamentals of virology. This classic textbook combines molecular, clinical, and historical aspects of human viral diseases in a new stunning interior design featuring high quality art that will engage readers. Preparing students for their careers, the Third Edition greatly expands on molecular virology and virus families. This practical text also includes the latest information on influenza, global epidemiology statistics, and the recent outbreaks of Zika and Ebola viruses to keep students on the forefront of cutting-edge virology information. Numerous case studies and feature boxes illuminate fascinating research and historical cases stimulate student interest, making the best-selling *Understanding Viruses* the clear choice in virology. Each new print copy includes Navigate 2 Advantage Access that unlocks a

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the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: Christian Spirituality Author, Richard J. Woods, 2015-03-04

the great mortality an intimate history of the black death: A Monastic Landscape Dr Breda Lynch, 2010-11-05 This publication is primarily a study of the various aspects of the use and situation of the land held by the Cistercian order in medieval Leinster. A number of key topics form the central elements of this study. These include an examination of the physical landscape into which the Cistercian order settled and the changes that occurred within that landscape during the later medieval era. The book examines whether the location of the monasteries indicated any underlying nuances or if the monks were happy to settle wherever they were given land. The involvement of the Cistercian order in the agricultural and economic life of Leinster is also examined. A breakdown of the acreage and land type that the monasteries possessed is presented and, in the final section the state of the monasteries immediately prior to the dissolution of the religious houses in the period 1536-41 is determined. With regard to this final section the areas of interest are in relation to the physical remains of the monasteries, the productivity or otherwise of the associated lands, the organisation and location of that land and the general attitude of the Cistercian monks at that particular time in history. There are many different areas of study that were examined. These include the identification of the lands, the land type and trends or differences in this type when compared with other parts of the country. The organisation of the land and the uses of it in relation to the monastery are an essential aspect of the work and is possible to identify economic and social change by discussing the uses of that land. The identification of granges and grange buildings was not originally intended as part of this work, however, research has allowed some evidence to emerge in relation to these buildings and is included. In relation to the approach, a short chapter outlining the origins of monasticism and the emergence of the Cistercian Order is included. A brief outline of the governing rules of the Cistercians is included in chapter one as is a short discussion on the spread of the order up to its arrival in Ireland. The second chapter is merely intended to give an idea of the pattern of the distribution of the Cistercian monasteries in Ireland. Most of the information is in table form giving the monastery, its location, date of foundation and founder. From this a number of observations are made. The principal area of study is Leinster, therefore chapter three deals with this territory, discussing its boundaries, both internal and external and the kingdoms that made up medieval Leinster. The fact that the monasteries of Leinster were situated in very well defined territories means that, although the study is of Leinster as a

whole, these smaller, somewhat independent units were still an important element in both the landscape and the social framework of the period. As such, it was necessary to ensure that each of these units was represented in any category of study. The location of the monasteries is the focus of the second portion of chapter three. Both the natural and man-made features of the landscape are examined here. The proximity of road and route ways to the monasteries has been mapped and discussed and any trends or patterns commented upon. Chapter four deals with the monastic complex and the associated features. It discusses the way in which the monastery and its lands were organised and the reasons for this. This chapter deals more with the day-to-day requirements of the monks and indicates how both the land and the buildings within the complex were equally important and key elements in the functioning of the monasteries. Following from chapter four, and keeping earlier comments in mind, the next portion of the work deals with other land that particular monasteries may have held at any time from foundation up to the time when the extents of the monastic possessions were drawn up. Instead of looking

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