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The Black Death: Robert Steven Gottfried 1983 Robert S. Gottfried is Professor of History and Director of Medieval Studies at Rutgers University. Among his other books is "Epidemic Disease in Fifteenth Century England."

Natural Disasters in the Ottoman Empire-Yaron Ayalon 2014-11-24 Yaron Ayalon explores the Ottoman Empire's history of natural disasters and its responses on a state, communal, and individual level.

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.

Plague and Empire in the Early Modern Mediterranean World-Nükhet Varlık 2015-07-22 This is the first systematic scholarly study of the Ottoman experience of plague during the Black Death pandemic and the centuries that followed. Using a wealth of archival and narrative sources, including medical treatises, hagiographies, and travelers' accounts, as well as recent scientific research, Nükhet Varlık demonstrates how plague interacted with the environmental, social, and political structures of the Ottoman Empire from the late medieval through the early modern era. The book argues that the empire's growth transformed the epidemiological patterns of plague by bringing diverse ecological zones into interaction and by intensifying the mobilities of exchange among both human and non-human agents. Varlık maintains that persistent plagues elicited new forms of cultural imagination and expression, as well as a new body of knowledge about the disease. In turn, this new consciousness sharpened the Ottoman administrative response to the plague, while contributing to the makings of an early modern state.

Black Death: AIDS in Africa-Susan Hunter 2015-06-02 To the surprise of many, George W. Bush pledged $10 billion to combat AIDS in developing nations. Noted specialist Susan Hunter tells the untold story of AIDS in Africa, home to 80 percent of the 40 million people in the world currently infected with HIV. She weaves together the history of colonialism in Africa, an insider's take on the reluctance of drug companies to provide cheap medication and vaccines in poor countries, and personal anecdotes from the 20 years she spent in Africa working on the AIDS crisis. Taken together, these strands make it unmistakably clear that a history of the exploitation of developing nations by the West is directly responsible for the spread of disease in developing nations and the AIDS pandemic in Africa. Hunter looks at what Africans are already doing on the ground level to combat AIDS, and what the world can and must do to help. Accessibly written and hard-hitting, Black Death brings the staggering statistics to life and paints for the first time a stunning picture of the most important political issue today.

The Black Death: Joseph Patrick Byrne 2004 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 Power of Plagues-Irwin W. Sherman 2020-07-02 The Power of Plagues presents a rogues' gallery of epidemic- causing microorganisms placed in the context of world history. Author Irwin W. Sherman introduces the microbes that caused these epidemics and the people who sought (and still seek) to understand how diseases and epidemics are managed. What makes this book especially fascinating are the many threads that Sherman weaves together as he explains how plagues past and present have shaped the outcome of wars and altered the course of medicine, religion, education, feudalism, and science. Cholera gave birth to the field of epidemiology. The bubonic plague epidemic that began in 1346 led to the formation of universities in cities far from the major centers of learning (and hot spots of the Black Death) at that time. And the Anopheles mosquito and malaria aided General George Washington during the American Revolution. Sadly, when microbes have inflicted death and suffering, people have sometimes responded by invoking discrimination, scapegoating, and quarantine, often unfairly, against races or classes of people presumed to be the cause of the epidemic. Pathogens are not the only stars of this book. Many scientists and physicians who toiled to understand, treat, and prevent these plagues are also featured. Sherman tells engaging tales of the development of vaccines, anesthesia, antiseptics, and antibiotics. This arsenal has dramatically reduced the suffering and death caused by infectious diseases, but these plague protectors are imperfect, due to their side effects or attenuation and because microbes almost invariably develop resistance to antimicrobial drugs. The Power of Plagues provides a sobering reminder that plagues are not a thing of the past. Along with the persistence of tuberculosis, malaria, river blindness, and AIDS; emerging and reemerging epidemics continue to confound global and national public health efforts. West Nile virus, Lyme disease, and Ebola and Zika viruses are just some of the newest rogues to plague humans. The argument that civilization has been shaped to a significant degree by the power of plagues is compelling, and The Power of Plagues makes the case in an engaging and informative way that will be satisfying to scientists and non-scientists alike.

Biology of Plagues-Susan Scott 2001-03-29 The threat of unstoppable plagues, such as AIDS and Ebola, is always with us. In Europe, the most devastating plagues were those from the Black Death pandemic in the 1300s to the Great Plague of London in 1665. For the last 100 years, it has been accepted that Yersinia pestis, the infective agent of bubonic plague, was responsible for these epidemics. This book combines modern concepts of epidemiology and molecular biology with computer-modelling. Applying these to the analysis of historical epidemics, the authors show that they were not, in fact, outbreaks of bubonic plague. Biology of Plagues offers a completely new interdisciplinary interpretation of the plagues of Europe and establishes them within a geographical, historical and demographic framework. This fascinating detective work will be of interest to readers in the social and biological sciences, and lessons learnt will underline the implications of historical plagues for modern-day epidemiology.

Doctoring the Black Death-John Aberth 2021-09-15 This engrossing book provides a comprehensive history of
the medical response to the Black Death. John Aberth has translated plague treatises that illustrate the human dimensions of the horrific scourge, including doctors’ personal anecdotes as they desperately struggled to understand a deadly new disease.

Epidemics and Society-Frank M. Snowden 2019-10-22 A wide-ranging study that illuminates the connection between epidemic diseases and societal change, from the Black Death to Ebola This sweeping exploration of the impact of epidemic diseases looks at how mass infectious outbreaks have shaped society, from the Black Death to today. In a clear and accessible style, Frank M. Snowden reveals the ways that diseases have not only influenced medical science and public health, but also transformed the arts, religion, intellectual history, and warfare. A multidisciplinary and comparative investigation of the medical and social history of the major epidemics, this volume touches on themes such as the evolution of medical therapy, plague literature, poverty, the environment, and mass hysteria. In addition to providing historical perspective on diseases such as smallpox, cholera, and tuberculosis, Snowden examines the fallout from recent epidemics such as HIV/AIDS, SARS, and Ebola and the question of the world’s preparedness for the next generation of diseases.

The Black Death-Charles River Charles River Editors 2017-02-22 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 Pauleader, 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 the plague would entirely erase 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 treat it properly. As a result, many religious people assumed it was divine retribution, while superstition and suspicions 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.

The Burdens of Disease-J. N. Hays 2009-10-15 A review of the original edition of The Burdens of Disease that appeared in ISIS stated, “Hays has written a remarkable book. He too has a message: That epidemics are 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 the plague would entirely erase 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 treat it properly. As a result, many religious people assumed it was divine retribution, while superstition and suspicions 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.

The Black Death and the Transformation of the West-David Herlihy 1997-09-28 Looking beyond the view of the plague as unmitigated catastrophe, Herlihy finds evidence for its role in the advent of new population controls, the establishment of universities, the spread of Christianity, the dissemination of vernacular cultures, and even the rise of nationalism. This book, which displays a distinguished scholar’s mastery of diverse materials, reveals that the Black Death can be considered the cornerstone of the transformation of Europe.

Medicine from the Black Death to the French Disease-Roger French 2019-07-16 Published in 1998, covering the period from the triumphal 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.

Psychiatry of Pandemics-Damir Huremović 2019-05-15 This book focuses on how to formulate a mental health response with respect to the unique elements of pandemic outbreaks. Unlike other disaster psychiatry books that isolate aspects of an emergency, this book unifies the clinical aspects of disaster and psychosomatic psychiatry with infectious disease responses at the various levels, making it an excellent resource for tackling each stage of a crisis quickly and thoroughly. The book begins by contextualizing the issues with a historical and infectious disease overview of pandemics ranging from the Spanish flu of 1918, the HIV epidemic, Ebola, Zika, and many other outbreaks. The text acknowledges the new infectious disease challenges presented by climate change and considers how to implement systems to prepare for these issues from an infection and social psyche perspective. The text then delves into the mental health aspects of these crises, including community and cultural responses, emotional epidemiology, and mental health concerns in the aftermath of a disaster. Finally, the text considers medical responses to situation-specific trauma, including quarantine and isolation-associated trauma, the mental health aspects of immunization and vaccination, survivor mental health, and support for healthcare personnel, thereby providing guidance for some of the most alarming trends facing the medical community. Written by experts in the field, Psychiatry of Pandemics is an excellent resource for infectious disease specialists, psychiatrists, psychologists, immunologists, hospitalists, public health officials, nurses, and medical professionals who may work patients in an infectious disease outbreak.

The Black Death in Egypt and England-Stuart J. Borsch 2009-09-15 Throughout the fourteenth century AD/eighteenth century H. waves of plague swept out of Central Asia and decimated populations from China to Iceland. So devastating was the Black Death across the Old World that some historians have compared its effects to those of a nuclear holocaust. As countries began to recover from the plague during the following century, sharp contrasts arose between the East, where societies slumped into long-term economic and social decline, and the West, where technological and social innovation set the stage for Europe’s dominance into the twentieth century. Why were there such opposite outcomes from the same catastrophic event? In contrast to previous studies that have looked to differences between Islam and Christianity for the solution to the puzzle, this pioneering work proposes that a country’s system of landholding primarily determined how successfully it recovered from the calamity of the Black Death. Stuart Borsch compares the specific cases of Egypt and England, countries whose economies were based in agriculture and whose pre-plague levels of total and agrarian gross domestic product were roughly equal. Using a thorough analysis of medieval economic data, he cogently explains why Egypt’s centralized and urban landholding system was unable to adapt to massive depopulation, while England’s localized and rural landholding system had fully recovered by the year 1500.

The Black Death, 1346-1353-Ole Jørgen Benedictow 2006 The first paperback edition of this unique and shocking guide to the Black Death in Europe.

Environment, Society and the Black Death-Per Lagerlås 2016-01-30 In the mid-fourteenth century the Black
Death ravaged Europe, leading to dramatic population drop and social upheavals. Recurring plague outbreaks together with social factors pushed Europe into a deep crisis that lasted for more than a century. The plague and the crisis, in particular their short-term and long-term consequences for society, have been the matter of continuous debate. Most of the research so far has been based on the study of written sources, and the dominating perspective has been the one of economic history. A different approach is presented here by using evidence and techniques from archaeology and the natural sciences. Special focus is on environmental and social changes in the wake of the Black Death. Pollen and tree-ring data are used to gain new insights into farm abandonment and agricultural change, and to point to the important environmental and ecological consequences of the crisis. The archaeological record shows that the crisis was not only characterized by abandonment and decline, but also how families and households survived by swiftly developing new strategies during these uncertain times. Finally, stature and isotope studies are applied to human skeletons from medieval churchyards to reveal changes in health and living conditions during the crisis. The conclusions are put in wider perspective that highlights the close relationship between society and the environment and the historical importance of past epidemics.

Black Death—Robert S. Gottfried 2010-05-11 A fascinating work of detective history, The Black Death traces the causes and far-reaching consequences of this infamous outbreak of plague that spread across the continent of Europe from 1347 to 1351. Drawing on sources as diverse as monastic manuscripts and dendrochronological studies (which measure growth rings in trees), historian Robert S. Gottfried demonstrates how a bacillus transmitted by rat fleas brought on an ecological reign of terror — killing one European in three, wiping out entire villages and towns, and rocking the foundation of medieval society and civilization.

Doomsday Book—Connie Willis 2011-01-05 Five years in the writing by one of science fiction’s most honored authors, Doomsday Book is a storytelling triumph. Connie Willis draws upon her understanding of the universals of human nature to explore the ageless issues of evil, suffering and the indomitable will of the human spirit. For Kivrin, preparing an on-site study of one of the deadlier eras in humanity’s history was as simple as receiving inoculations against the diseases of the fourteenth century and inventing an alias for a woman traveling alone. For her instructors in the twenty-first century, it meant painstaking calculations and careful monitoring of the rendezvous location where Kivrin would be received. But a crisis strangely linking past and future strands Kivrin in a bygone age as her fellows try desperately to rescue her. In a time of superstition and fear, Kivrin—barely of age herself—finds she has become an unlikely angel of hope during one of history’s darkest hours. Praise for Doomsday Book “A stunning novel that encompasses both suffering and hope. . . . The best work yet from one of science fiction’s best writers.”—The Denver Post “Splendid work—brutal, gripping and genuinely harrowing, the product of diligent research, fine writing and well-honed instincts, that should appeal far beyond the normal science-fiction constituency.”—Kirkus Reviews (starred review) “The world of 1348 burns in the mind’s eye, and every character alive that year is a fully recognized being. . . . It becomes possible to feel. . . . that Connie Willis did, in fact, over the five years Doomsday Book took her to write, open a window to another world, and that she saw something there.”—The Washington Post Book World

The Plague—Albert Camus 1948 A haunting tale of human resilience in the face of unrelied horror, Camus’ novel about a bubonic plague ravaging the people of a North African coastal town is a classic of twentieth-century literature.

Plague—William G. Naphy 2004 The definitive history of the greatest catastrophe in human history which wiped out fifty per cent of Europe’s population. The Black Death first hit Europe in 1347. This horrific disease ripped through towns, villages and families.

Love Faith Death—Tara Shah 2014-09-29 Cancer sucks, death sucks even more. But we humans don’t have the power to stop either of them from messing with our lives. They enter our lives whenever and wherever they choose to. Cancer is so common that each one of us have known someone who has dealt with the disease; some of us have lost a loved one to cancer; Common does not always mean simple, and it also does not mean we know everything about it. The diagnosis of cancer, regardless of the disease’s curability, is almost always nerve-wracking, even for healthcare providers like the main character of this book who is a veteran nurse. This book is written in first person; the subject is a middle aged woman who had been separated from her boyfriend some thirty years ago and then after three decades when she searches for an oncologist for treatment of an aggressive cancer that she was recently diagnosed, she finds her ex-boyfriend’s name and decides to see him. That brings back the memory of their past together, and she starts going though her old diary she had written some thirty years in the past. Part of the story is set in Nepal (from the diary) and the other part is set in the USA (this takes place after her cancer diagnosis). The main character of the story was born with ‘Manglik’ cosmic influence meaning that the planet Mars “mangal Graha” was in such position in the solar system at the time of her birth that it would have strong negative effect on her husband if she married a man who was non-Manlik (a person born at the time when the planet Mars was not in such position.) What happens next changes the lives of the main characters.

The Impact of Globalization on Infectious Disease Emergence and Control—Institute of Medicine 2006-03-01 Globalization is by no means a new phenomenon; transcontinental trade and the movement of people date back at least 2,000 years, to the era of the ancient Silk Road trade route. The global spread of infectious disease has followed a parallel course. Indeed, the emergence and spread of infectious disease are, in a sense, the epitome of globalization. Although some experts mark the fall of the Berlin Wall as the beginning of this new era of globalization, others argue that it is not so new. The future of globalization is still in the making. Despite the successful attempts of the developed world during the course of the last century to control many infectious diseases and even to eradicate some deadly afflictions, 13 million people worldwide still die from such diseases every year. On April 16 and 17, 2002, the Forum on Emerging Infections held a working group discussion on the influence of globalization on the emergence and control of infectious diseases. The contents of the unattributed sections are based on the presentations and discussions that took place during the workshop. The Impact of Globalization on Infectious Disease Emergence and Control report summarizes the presentations and discussions related to the increasing cross-border and cross-continental movements of people and how this could exacerbate the emergence and global spread of infectious diseases. This report also summarizes the means by which sovereign states and nations must adopt a global public health mind-set and develop a new organizational framework to maximize the opportunities and overcome the challenges created by globalization and build the necessary capacity to respond effectively to emerging infectious disease threats.

In the Wake of the Plague—Norman F. Cantor 2002-04-16 The Black Death was the fourteenth century’s equivalent of a nuclear war. It wiped out one-third of Europe’s population, taking million lives. And yet, most of what we know about it is wrong. The details of the Plague etched in the minds of terrified schoolchildren -- the hideous black wilts, the high fever, and the awful end by respiratory failure -- are more or less accurate. But what the Plague really was and how it made history remain shrouded in a haze of myths. Now, Norman Cantor, the premier historian of the Middle Ages, draws together the most recent scientific discoveries and groundbreaking historical research to pierce the mist and tell the story of the Black Death as a gripping, intimate narrative.

The Black Death—John Hatcher 2010-07-13 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 portrayed how contemporaries must have experienced and thought about the momentous events - and how they tried to make sense of it all.

The Better Angels of Our Nature—Steven Pinker 2012-09 Presents a controversial history of violence which argues that today’s world is the most peaceful time in human existence, drawing on psychological insights into intrinsic values that are causing people to condemn violence as an acceptable measure.
The Black Book of Communism—G. Peter Albert 1999 Collects and analyzes seventy years of communist crimes that offer details on Kim Sung’s Korea, Vietnam under “Uncle Ho,” and Cuba under Castro.

The BLACK DEATH—Elizabeth A. Lehfeldt 2005 New to the “Problems in European Civilization” series, this is the only text to contain secondary sources on the Black Death. Organized by cultural, municipal, and medical reaction to the disease, the essays are preceded by helpful introductions to provide students with a context for each source. The latest in scholarship and a flexible format that allows instructors to assign those essays and sections that best suit course needs.

Empires of the Silk Road—Christopher L. Beckwith 2009-03-16 The first complete history of Central Eurasia from ancient times to the present day. Empires of the Silk Road represents a fundamental rethinking of the origins, history, and significance of this major world region. Christopher Beckwith describes the rise and fall of the great Central Eurasian empires, including those of the Scythians, Attila the Hun, the Turks and Tibetans, and Genghis Khan and the Mongols. In addition, he explains why Central Asia and Central Eurasia led the world economically, scientifically, and artistically for many centuries despite invasions by Persians, Greeks, Arabs, Chinese, and others. In retelling the story of the Old World from the perspective of Central Eurasia, Beckwith provides a new understanding of the internal and external dynamics of the Central Asian states and shows how their people repeatedly revolutionized Eurasian civilization. Beckwith recounts the Indo-Europeans’ migration out of Central Eurasia, their mixture with local peoples, and the resulting development of the Graeco-Roman, Persian, Indian, and Chinese civilizations; he details the basis for the thriving economy of premodern Central Eurasia, the economy’s disintegration following the region’s partition by the Chinese and Russians in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and the damaging of Central Eurasian culture by Modernism; and he discusses the significance for world history of the partial reemergence of Central Eurasian nations after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Empires of the Silk Road places Central Eurasia within a world historical framework and demonstrates why the region is central to understanding the history of civilization.

The End of October—Lawrence Wright 2021-04-27 At an internment camp in Indonesia, forty-seven people are pronounced dead with acute hemorrhagic fever. When epidemiologist Henry Parsons travels there on behalf of the World Health Organization to investigate, what he finds will have staggering repercussions. Halfway across the globe, the deputy director of U.S. Homeland Security scrambles to mount a response to the rapidly spreading pandemic leapingfrogging around the world, which she believes may be the result of an act of bio warfare. And a rogue experimenter in man-made diseases is preparing his own terrifying solution. As already-fraying global relations begin to snap, the virus slashes across the United States, dismantling institutions and decimating the population. With his own wife and children facing diminishing odds of survival, Henry travels from Indonesia to Saudi Arabia to his home base at the CDC in Atlanta, searching for a cure and for the origins of this seemingly unknowable disease.

The Black Death in England—W. M. Ormrod 1996

Apollo’s Arrow—Nicholas A. Christakis 2020-10-27 A piercing and scientifically grounded look at the emergence of the coronavirus pandemic and how it will change the way we live—“excellent and timely.” (The New Yorker) Apollo’s Arrow tells the text. As we now appreciate the impact of the coronavirus pandemic as it swept through American society in 2020, and of how the recovery will unfold in the coming years. Drawing on momentous (yet dimly remembered) historical epidemics, contemporary analyses, and cutting-edge research from a range of scientific disciplines, bestselling author, physician, sociologist, and public health expert Nicholas A. Christakis explores what it means to live in a time of plague—an experience that is paradoxically uncommon to the vast majority of humans who are alive, yet deeply fundamental to our species. Unleashing new divisions in our society as well as opportunities for cooperation, this 21st-century pandemic has upended our lives in ways that will test, but not vanquish, our already frayed collective culture. Featuring new, provocative arguments and vivid examples ranging across medicine, history, sociology, epidemiology, data science, and genetics, Apollo’s Arrow envisions what happens when the great force of a deadly germ meets the enduring reality of our evolved social nature.

The Threat of Pandemic Influenza—Institute of Medicine 2005-04-09 Public health officials and organizations around the world remain on high alert because of increasing concerns about the prospect of an influenza pandemic, which many experts believe to be inevitable. Moreover, recent problems with the availability and strain-specificity of vaccine for annual flu epidemics in some countries and the rise of pandemic strains of avian flu in disparate geographic regions have alarmed experts about the world’s ability to prevent or contain a human pandemic. The workshop summary, The Threat of Pandemic Influenza: Are We Ready? addresses some of the most urgent concerns. The report describes what steps the United States and other countries have taken thus far to prepare for the next outbreak of “killer flu.” It also looks at gaps in readiness, including hospitals’ inability to absorb a surge of patients and many nations’ incapacity to monitor and detect flu outbreaks. The report points to the need for international agreements to share flu vaccine and antiviral stockpiles to ensure that the 88 percent of nations that cannot manufacture or stockpile these products have access to them. It chronicles the toll of the H5N1 strain of avian flu currently circulating among poultry in many parts of Asia, which now accounts for the culling of millions of birds and the death of at least 50 persons. And it compares the costs of preparations with the costs of illness and death that could arise during an outbreak.

The Scourging Angel—Benedict Gummer 2014-07-10 Nothing experienced in human history, before or since, eclipses the terror, tragedy and scale of the Black Death, the disease which killed millions of people in Medieval Europe. The Scourging Angel tells the story of Britain immediately before, during and after this catastrophe. Against a backdrop of empty homes, half-built cathedrals and pestilence-saturated cities, we see communities gripped by unimaginable fear, shock and paranoia. By the time it completed its pestilent journey through the British Isles in 1350, the Black Death had left half the population dead. Despite the startling toll of life, physical devastation and sheer human chaos it inflicted, Britain showed an impressive resilience. Amid disaster many found opportunity, and the story of the Black Death is ultimately one of survival.

The Black Death Transformed—Samuel Kline Cohn 2002 The Black Death in Europe, from its arrival in 1347-52 into the early modern period, has been seriously misunderstood. From a wide range of sources, this study argues that it was not the rat-based bubonic plague usually blamed, and considers its effect on European culture.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica—Hugh Chisholm 1911

New Light on the Black Death—M. G. L. Baillie 2006 Over the years doubts have been expressed about the accepted view that the Black Death was caused by bubonic plague. By looking at the evidence of tree-rings and ice cores, Mike Baillie, professor of dendrochronology, has identified a series of natural catastrophes at the beginning of the 14th century caused by meteor strikes. On the basis of the current scientific evidence and of contemporary accounts of the nature and spread of the disease, he is convinced that the disease was airborne, not carried by rats. This fascinating book reveals the detective that led to this revolutionary conclusion.

The Holly—Julian Rubinstein 2021-05-11 An award-winning journalist’s dramatic account of a shooting that shook a community to its core, with important implications for the future On the last evening of summer in 2013, five shots rang out in a part of northeast Denver known as the Holly. Long a destination for African American families fleeing the Jim Crow South, the area had become an “invisible city” within a historically white metropolis. While shootings there weren’t uncommon, the identity of the shooter that night came as a shock. Terrance Roberts was a revered anti-gang activist. His efforts to bring peace to his community had won the accolades of both his neighbors and the state’s most important power brokers. Why had he just fired a gun? In The Holly, the award-winning Denver-based journalist Julian Rubinstein reconstructs the events that left a local gang member paralyzed and Roberts facing the possibility of life in prison. Much more than a crime story, The Holly is a multigenerational saga of race and politics that runs from the civil rights movement to Black Lives Matter. With a cast that includes billionaires, elected officials, cops, developers, and street kids, the book explores the porous boundaries between a city’s elites and its most disadvantaged citizens. It also probes the fraught relationships
between police, confidential informants, activists, gang members, and ex-gang members as they struggle to put their pasts behind them. In The Holly, we see how well-intentioned efforts to curb violence and improve neighborhoods can go badly awry, and we track the interactions of law enforcement with gang members who conceive of themselves as defenders of a neighborhood. When Roberts goes on trial, the city’s fault lines are fully exposed. In a time of national reckoning over race, policing, and the uses and abuses of power, Rubinstein offers a dramatic and humane illumination of what’s at stake.

SHAN HAI JING—A BOOK COVERED WITH BLOOD

Kate Bazilevsky 2014-08-22 In essence, this story is about how a certain person was searching his bookshelf for something to read and in the end found a book, which turned out to be the source, from which it is possible to obtain absolutely any kind of information about absolutely any person. Meaning, information to the smallest particulars and details about what his or her qualities of personality are, how he or she lives, what he or she really wants to achieve, what he or she hides, and much more. And, it does not matter; if the subject is some person, who lived in the distant past or lives in the present or someone, who will live in the future. Since, as it turned out later on, this literary monument is nothing other than the Catalog of human population. In other words, the encyclopedia of Homo sapiens; in essence, the same as encyclopedias, reference books for specialists, which contain complete information about representatives of a particular subspecies of animals, plants, etc. Although at some point, the course of this story turned banal: “bad guys” from security services, intelligence services, politics decided to not only use this source of knowledge for their dirty deeds, but also to appropriate it solely for their personal use. And, the way they tried to do this is also banal: by physically destroying the author of discovery of the Catalog of human population and all of his colleagues. However, the ending of this story makes it stand out from the category of ordinary spy stories. At least because the main characters of this story managed to survive not due to favorable concatenation of circumstances or someone’s help, but thanks to that knowledge, which they discovered in the ancient text, which turned out to be the Catalog of human population. Of course, such an outcome upset and continues to upset not only the Russian special services, but also all those people in whose way developers of the Catalog of human population got. And, in this civilization, there are countless numbers of such people: from psychologists (who become no longer needed by anyone) to organizers of this civilization themselves. Since from the standpoint of the Catalog of human population—technogenic civilization without a human, which they lovingly built for many centuries, is simply trash, to put it mildly, and beneath all criticism. And, they themselves are also trash. However, regular people, who (thanks to the scientific discovery made by Andrey Davydov) got the source with answers to all of their questions and individual recipes, now no longer need to pay “experts on the human soul” for being shamelessly fooled. Therefore, whoever tries to kill developers of the Catalog of human population in the future must know that it is no longer possible, as they already became part of history of humanity. After all, at the current stage of development, a Homo sapiens has only one possibility to continue to live after death, to live through the ages: in the product that he/she created. And, those, who tried and continue to try to kill them, were nobodies and will remain nobodies, who one day will cease to exist without leaving a trace. As for organizers of this “civilization”—maybe instead of trying to find new recipes to destroy “excess billions” and trying to examine human potential using Neanderthal methods, it would be more reasonable not only to find out the recipe of how to make Homo sapiens a 100% controllable producer and consumer from the source (which, by the way, seems to have been left to humanity by creators of nature and a human on this planet), but also how to build a civilization without quotes? After all, it only seems to them that they are the main deceivers, while in reality they were fooled, and fooled majorly.