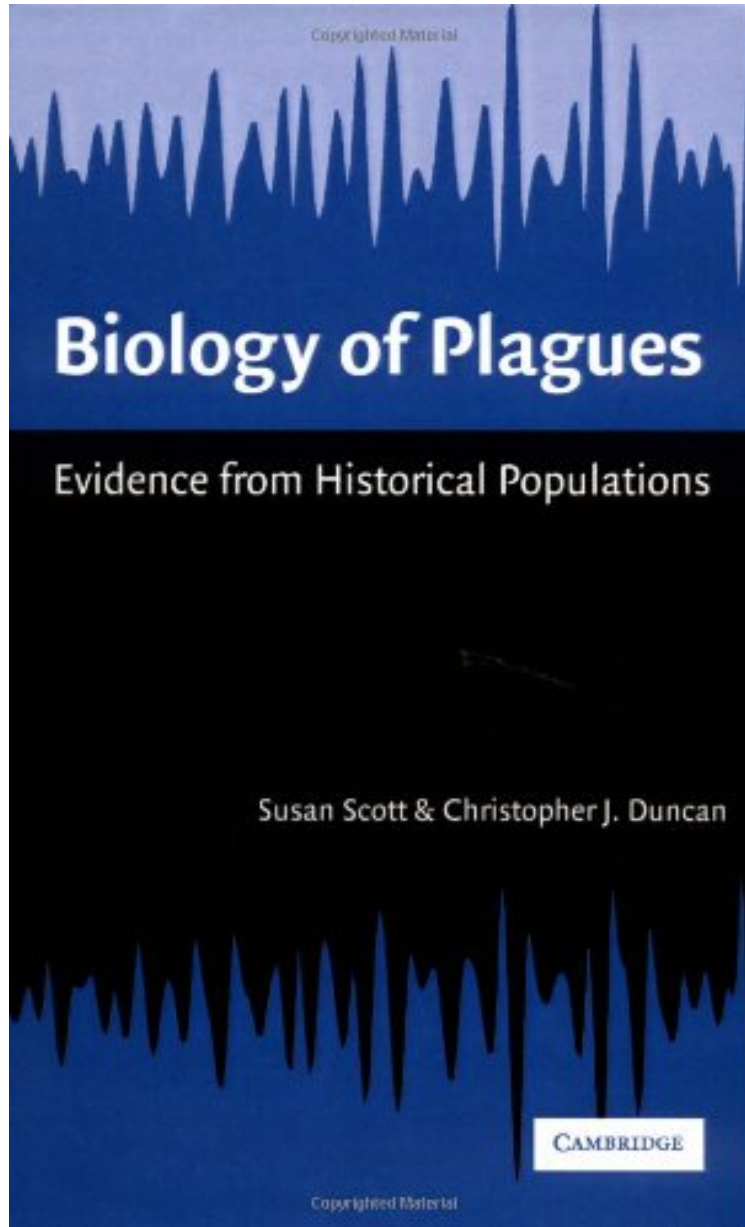


[FREE] Biology of Plagues: Evidence from Historical Populations

Biology of Plagues: Evidence from Historical Populations

Susan Scott, Christopher J. Duncan
audiobook / *ebooks / Download PDF / ePub / DOC



DOWNLOAD



READ ONLINE

#2206668 in eBooks 2001-03-29 2001-03-29 File Name: B000UHJZWW | File size: 44.Mb

Susan Scott, Christopher J. Duncan : Biology of Plagues: Evidence from Historical Populations before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised Biology of Plagues: Evidence from Historical Populations:

2 of 2 people found the following review helpful. A good review of what possibly was the actual cause of ...By J. PhelpsA good review of what possibly was the actual cause of the Black Death across Europe and England in the dark

ages and early enlightenment periods. Very well researched and written. The one perspective that seems to be missing is scientific testing of the remains of those who died from the English and northern European plague to determine what disease killed them.⁵ of 5 people found the following review helpful. <http://abcnews.go.com/Health/s...> ...By PM[...]Home HealthWas Ebola Behind the Black Death?L O N D O N, July 30By Jen SterlingControversial new research suggests that contrary to the history books,the "Black Death" that devastated medieval Europe was not the bubonicplague, but rather an Ebola-like virus.History books have long taught the Black Death, which wiped out aquarter of Europe's population in the Middle Ages, was caused by bubonicplague, spread by infected fleas that lived on black rats. But newresearch in England suggests the killer was actually an Ebola-like virustransmitted directly from person to person.The Black Death killed some 25 million Europeans in a devastatingoutbreak between 1347 and 1352, and then reappeared periodically formore than 300 years. Scholars had thought flea-infested rats living onships brought the disease from China to Italy and then the rest of thecontinent.But researchers Christopher Duncan and Susan Scott of the University ofLiverpool say that the flea-borne bubonic plague could not have tornacross Europe the way the Black Death did."If you look at the way it spreads, it was spreading at a rate of around30 miles in two to three days," says Duncan. "Bubonic plague moves at apace of around 100 yards a year."Unlike the bubonic plague, a bacterial disease which still exists inparts of Asia, India and North America, viral diseases are p0 of 1 people found the following review helpful. Great idea to kill kindle salesBy michael williamsA \$46 Kindle...are you %\$#@ kidding me...???

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.

"... compelling ..." *American Journal of Human Biology*"The book is well-illustrated with maps, graphs and other data in tabular form and ends with an extensive bibliography ... This fascinating work is strongly recommended to all microbiologists, immunologists, epidemiologists, and historians of these related disciplines." *Immunological Investigations*"Biology of Plagues is a fascinating read for those interested in the history of infectious disease and it is provocative and thought provoking." *The Lancet*"... compelling ... Scott and Duncan offer evidence that will convince readers and provoke historians to test their conclusions through additional research. This is an outstanding and complex book that not only makes a significant contribution to many different scholarly fields, but it reads like a detective story and is difficult to put down ... this work is a key reinterpretation that will influence future research and the teaching of European and world history." *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History*"Filled with scientific and historical data, *Biology of Plagues* will provide ample fodder for not only historians and sciences interested in the study of historic epidemics, but also for modern day public health experts who not only have to deal with current outbreaks, but also future outbreaks of both well-known and novel diseases." Anna Dogole, *History in* (historyinreview.org)About the AuthorSusan Scott is a research worker in historical demography in the School of Biological Sciences, at the University of Liverpool.Christopher J. Duncan is Emeritus Professor of Zoology also in the School of Biological Sciences at the University of Liverpool.