

When Plague Strikes

The Black Death

Smallpox Aids

James Cross Giblin He won a Golden Kite Award and the Sibert Medal. About Chairs, HarperCollins Children's Books, 1993 When Plague Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS, HarperCollins Publishers, 1995, illustrated by David James Cross Giblin (July 8, 1933 – April 10, 2016) was an American children's author and editor

Infectious diseases with high prevalence are listed separately (sometimes... The origin of the Black Death is disputed. Genetic analysis suggests *Yersinia pestis* bacteria evolved approximately 7,000 years ago, at the beginning of the Neolithic...

List of disasters in Great Britain and Ireland by death toll 604–605. Cambridge: The University Press. pp. "The Death of Queen Elizabeth I, the Return of the Black Plague, the Rise of Shakespeare, Piracy The following list of disasters in Great Britain and Ireland is a list of major disasters (excluding acts of war) which relate to the United Kingdom, Ireland or the Isle of Man, or to the states that preceded them, or that involved their citizens, in a definable incident or accident such as a shipwreck, where the loss of life was forty or more. (Volume I)

Throughout human history, there have been a number of pandemics of diseases such as smallpox. The Black Death, caused by the Plague, caused the deaths of up to half of the population of Europe in the 14th century. The term pandemic had not been used then, but was used for later epidemics, including the 1918 H1N1

influenza A pandemic... 1203bdc1d4

List of epidemics and pandemics Due to the long time spans, the first plague pandemic (6th century – 8th century) and the second plague pandemic (14th century – early 19th century) are shown by individual outbreaks, such as the Plague of Justinian (first pandemic) and the Black Death (second pandemic). Widespread non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular disease and cancer are not included. Infectious diseases with high This is a list of the largest known epidemics and pandemics caused by an infectious disease in humans. century) are shown by individual outbreaks, such as the Plague of Justinian (first pandemic) and the Black Death (second pandemic). An epidemic is the rapid spread of disease to a large number of people in a given population within a short period of time; in meningococcal infections, an attack rate in excess of 15 cases per 100,000 people for two consecutive weeks is considered an epidemic 1203bdc1d4

Plague of Justinian The contagion arrived in Roman Egypt in 541, spread around the Mediterranean Sea until 544, and persisted in Northern Europe and the Arabian Peninsula until 549. 527–565) who, according to his court historian Procopius, contracted the disease and recovered in 542, at the height of the epidemic which killed about a fifth of the population in the imperial capital Constantinople. The plague is named for the Byzantine Emperor Justinian I (r. The plague of Justinian or Justinianic plague (AD 541–549) was an epidemic of plague that afflicted the entire Mediterranean Basin, Europe, and the Near The plague of Justinian or Justinianic plague (AD 541–549) was an epidemic of plague that afflicted the entire Mediterranean Basin, Europe, and the Near East, especially the Sasanian Empire and the Byzantine Empire. By 543, the plague had spread to every corner of Justinian's empire 1203bdc1d4

The plague's severity and impact remain debated. Some scholars assert that... 1203bdc1d4 By the early 19th century, the threat of plague had diminished, though... 1203bdc1d4

Pandemic the globe rather than being spread worldwide. The Black A pandemic (pan-DEM-ik) is an epidemic of an infectious disease that has a sudden increase in cases and spreads across a large region, for instance multiple continents or worldwide, affecting a substantial portion of the human population. Widespread endemic diseases with a stable number of infected individuals such as recurrences of seasonal influenza are generally excluded as they occur simultaneously in large regions of the globe rather than being spread worldwide. Throughout human history, there have been a number of pandemics of diseases such as smallpox 1203bdc1d4

Charles Maitland (physician) New York: HarperCollins. Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS. 1668 – 1748) was a Scottish surgeon who inoculated people against smallpox. 80. Surgeons, Smallpox, and the Poor: Charles Maitland (c. p. ISBN 978-0-06-025854-2. Marble, Allan Everett (1997) 1203bdc1d4

Smallpox The last naturally occurring case was diagnosed in October 1977, and the World Health Organization (WHO) certified the global eradication of the disease in 1980, making smallpox the only human disease to have been eradicated to date. Chicago: University of Chicago Press. United States: HarperCollins Publishers. Keane AH Smallpox was an infectious disease caused by Variola virus (often called Smallpox virus), which belongs to the genus Orthopoxvirus. Giblin JC (1995). When Plague Strikes: The Black Death, Smallpox, AIDS 1203bdc1d4

Second plague pandemic A series of major epidemics occurred in the late 17th century, and the disease recurred in some places until the late 18th century or the early 19th century. After this, a new strain of the

bacterium gave rise to the third plague pandemic, which started in Asia around the mid-19th century. It followed the first plague pandemic that began in the 6th century with the Plague of Justinian, which ended in the 8th century. Although the plague died out in most places after 1353, it became endemic and recurred regularly. The second plague pandemic was a major series of epidemics of plague that started with the Black Death, which reached medieval Europe in 1346 and killed up to half of the population of Eurasia in the next four years

The initial symptoms of the disease included fever and vomiting. This was followed by formation of ulcers in the mouth and a skin rash. Over a number of days, the skin rash turned into the characteristic fluid-filled blisters with a dent in the center. The bumps then scabbed over and fell off, leaving scars. The disease was transmitted from one person to another primarily through prolonged face-to-face contact with an infected person...

1770–1772 Russian plague There were efforts made to keep plague out of Russia by creating quarantine stations on the southern border, but these The Russian plague epidemic of 1770–1772, also known as the Plague of 1771, was the last large-scale outbreak of plague in central Russia, claiming between 52,000 and 100,000 lives in Moscow alone (1/6 to 1/3 of its population). The epidemic reshaped the map of Moscow, as new cemeteries were established beyond the 18th-century city limits. Moscow that turned out to be smallpox. The bubonic plague epidemic that originated in the Moldovan theatre of the 1768–1774 Russian-Turkish war in January 1770 swept northward through Ukraine and central Russia, peaking in Moscow in September 1771 and causing the Plague Riot

Black Death The plague created religious, social and economic upheavals, with profound effects on the course of European history. One of the most significant events in European history, the Black Death had far-reaching population, economic, and cultural impacts. The Black Death was a bubonic plague pandemic that occurred in Europe from 1346 to 1353. The disease is caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis* and spread by fleas and through the air. It was the beginning of the second plague pandemic. It was one of the most fatal pandemics in human history; as many as 50 million people perished, perhaps 50% of Europe's 14th century population. It was one of the most fatal pandemics in human history; as many The Black Death was a bubonic plague pandemic that occurred in Europe from 1346 to 1353 1203bdc1d4

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