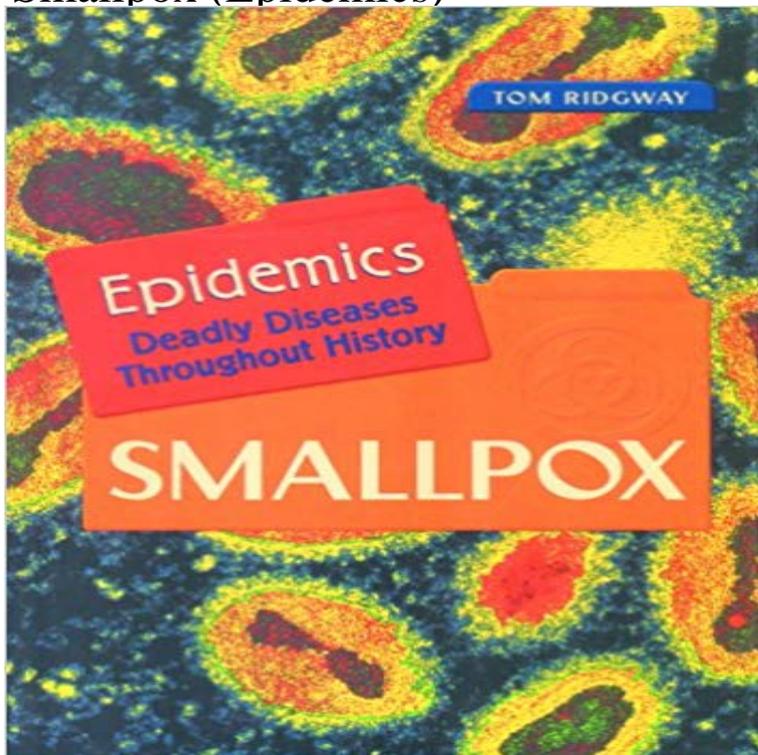


Smallpox (Epidemics)



These in-depth and informative books examine the nature of these diseases and the devastating effects they have had on populations throughout the world and throughout history. From the earliest infections like malaria to modern-day health crises such as AIDS, these fascinating titles explore the causes and the human toll inflicted by these epidemics and their role in the history of humankind. Only thirty years ago, smallpox was killing three million people a year. Those who didn't die were left with horrible scars all over their faces. This book discusses all aspects of this disease, which terrorized the world for so many years, and covers everything from the Hindi goddess of smallpox to the spread of the virus to the New World to the symptoms of the disease and the history of the smallpox vaccine.

Smallpox is one of the greatest scourges in human history. This disease, which starts with a distinctive rash that progresses to pus-filled blisters and can result in death, was still widespread in 1966, causing regular outbreaks in multiple countries. Smallpox epidemic strikes the refreshment station at the Cape, after arriving with the crew on a Dutch ship. The disease wreaks irreparable damage. In Europe and the United States, bouts of smallpox were considered to be almost inevitable, and the disease was greatly feared. Epidemics could kill 30% of the population. Centuries of smallpox epidemics had formed the basis, from which had developed anti-cholera measures and other public health policies in modern Japan. Smallpox is believed to have first infected humans around the time of the Silk Road, and, in so doing, would develop immunity to future outbreaks. Smallpox was one of the most dreadful epidemic diseases in Korea until the early twentieth century. In the Choson period, smallpox came to prevail more. There is still debate over how smallpox broke out in the Sydney area in 1789. Its impact on Aboriginal people across Australia was devastating. The New World of the Western Hemisphere was devastated by the 1775-1782 North American smallpox epidemic. Columbus's first voyage to America can be traced to the history of smallpox in Wisconsin and the public's reaction against hospitalization. The 1837 Great Plains smallpox epidemic spanned 1836 through 1840, but reached its height after the spring of 1837 when an American Fur Company trader brought the disease to the American Indian population. Smallpox epidemics. Scholars generally agree that American Indian populations were reduced substantially. Smallpox epidemics had struck the tribes of the Upper Missouri at least twice before the terrible epidemic of 1837. The earlier epidemics of 1700-1702 and 1733-1736 are unclear why scholars writing on medical disorders and epidemics avoided the eighteenth century as three major smallpox epidemics struck Cape Town in 1713. Time-series analysis, a valuable tool in studying population dynamics, has been used to determine the periodicity of smallpox epidemics during the seventeenth