### Week 3

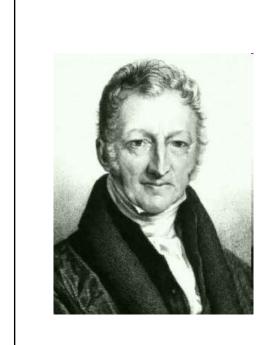
# Demographic Theory, Crisis Mortality, and the Black Death

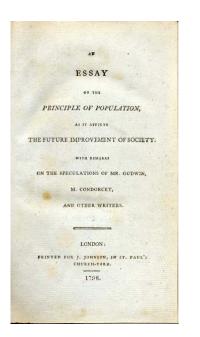
## Outline

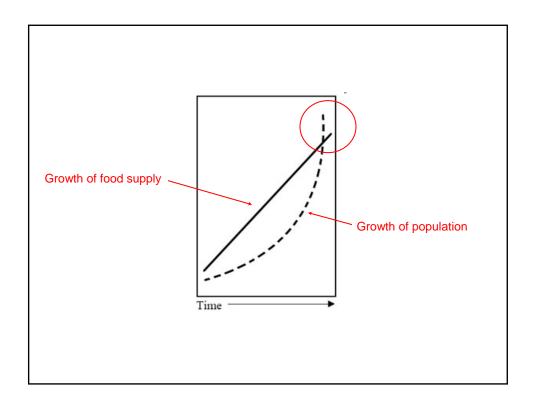
- Theory
  - Malthus
  - Boserup
- Life before the Industrial Revolution
- Mortality Crises
  - Plague of Justinian
  - Black Death



Thomas Malthus (1766-1834)







### Main Points of the 1st Edition

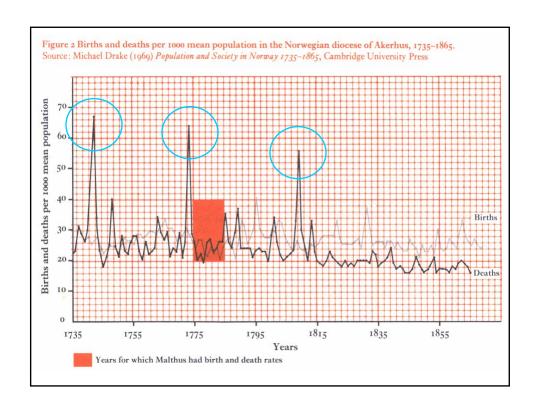
- People need food to survive.
- People have a sex drive so strong that unchecked it will lead to a "geometrical" rate of population increase, e.g., 1, 2, 4, 8, 16, 32.
- People can only increase the output of food at an "arithmetical" rate of growth, i.e. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.
- These two forces the force to procreate and the force to provide subsistence for the human output—must be kept in equilibrium.
- They are kept in equilibrium by a variety of checks mainly war, famine, and disease.

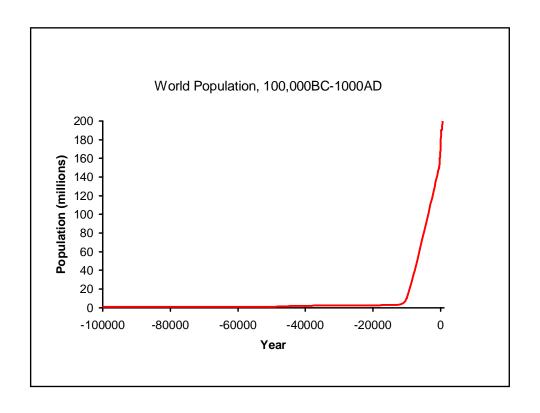
### Main Points of the 6th Edition

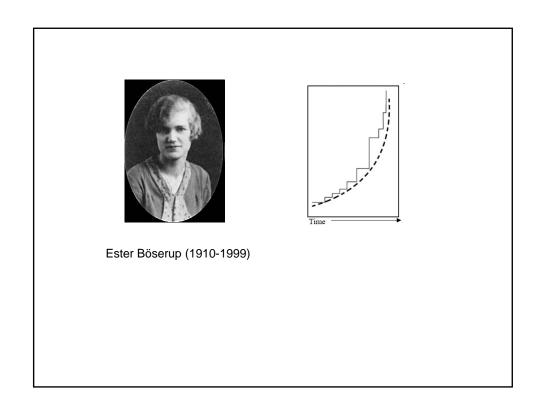
- Population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence.
- Population invariably increases where the means of subsistence increases unless prevented by some very powerful checks
- These checks fall into two general categories: *positive* checks and *preventive* checks

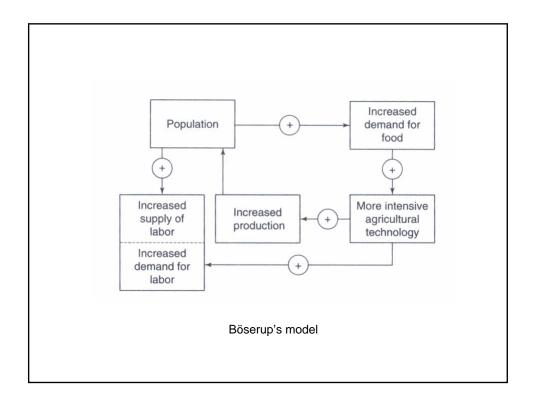
### Positive and Preventive Checks

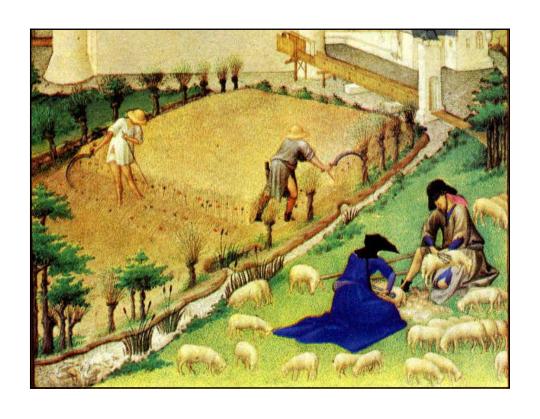
- Positive checks:
  - war, famine, or disease
- Preventive checks:
  - Moral restraint: delayed marriage, celibacy
  - Vice: contraception, abortion, infanticide



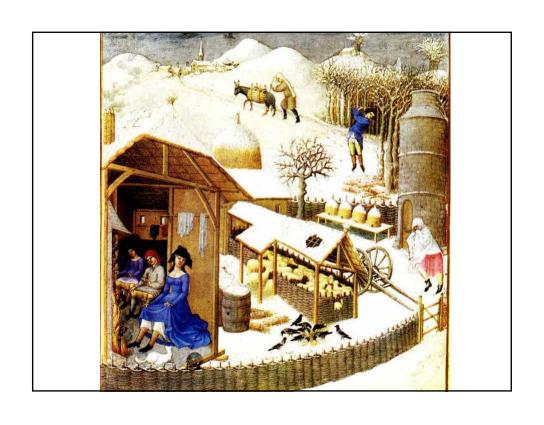












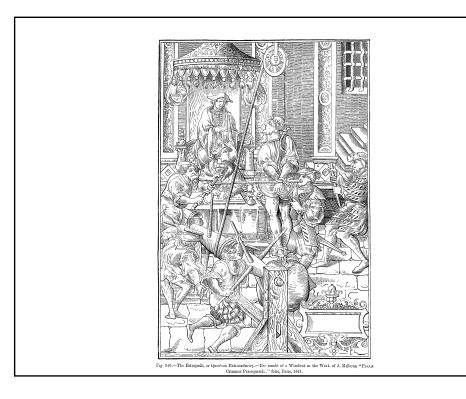


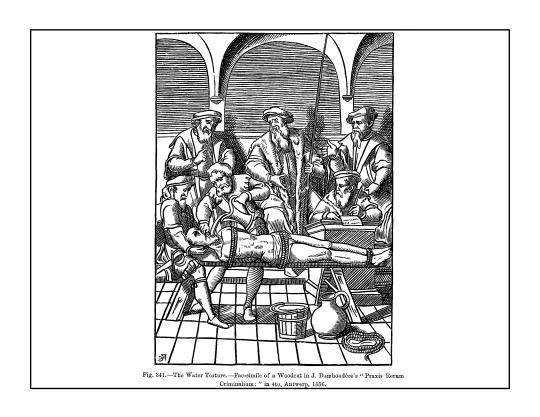


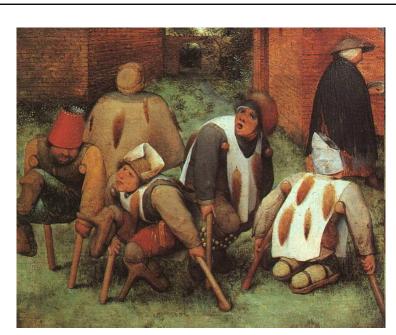
Practica Chirurgiae by Roger Frugard of Salerno (c.1140-1195) illustrating surgery for hemorrhoids, nasal polyps and corneal opacity.



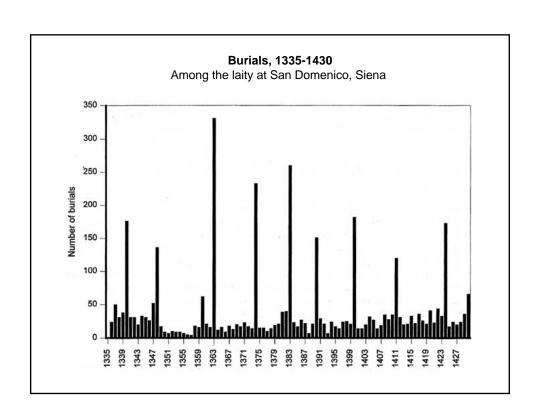
St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre of Heretics France, 1572



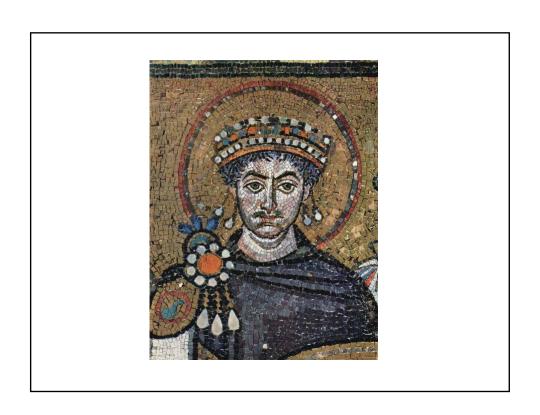


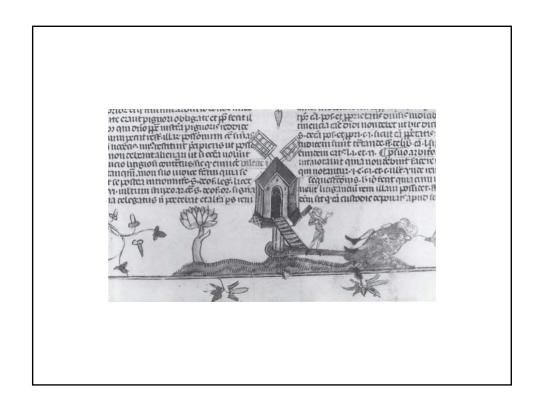


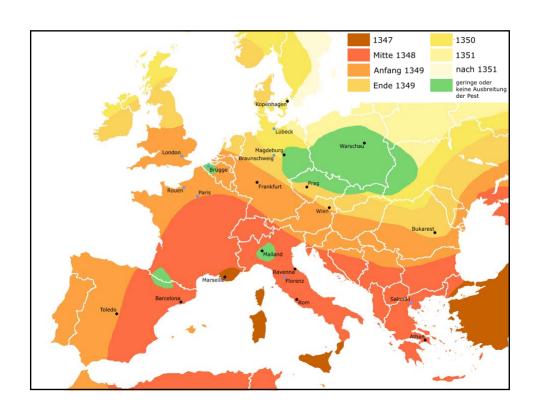
The Beggars 1568

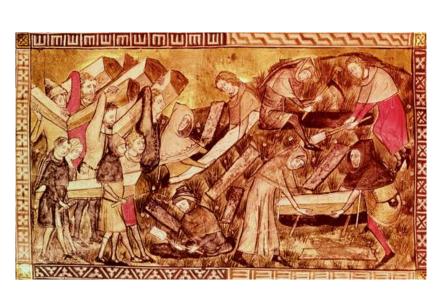












Citizens of Tournai bury plague victims, 1348





Black Death illustrated in the Toggenburg Bible (1411)







Physician treating a plague patient; from a 14th-century Flemish illumination. The Granger Collection, New York



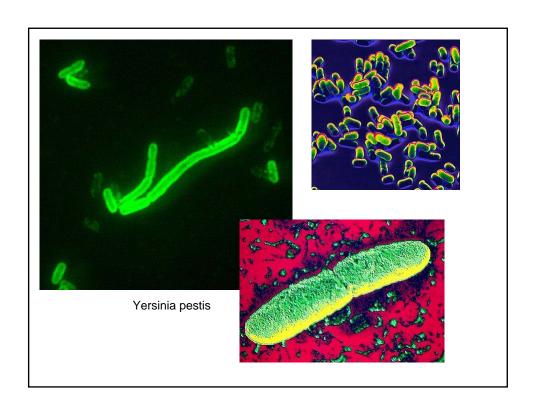
Monks infected with plague given a priest's blessing

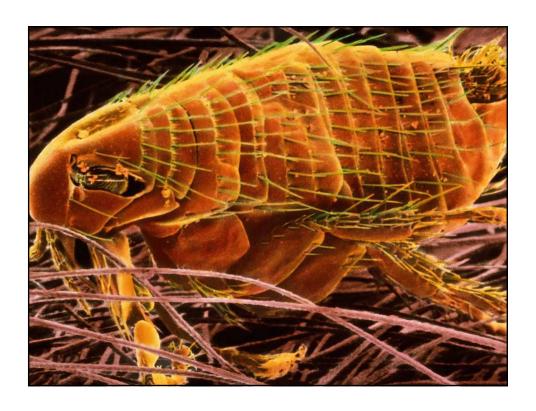


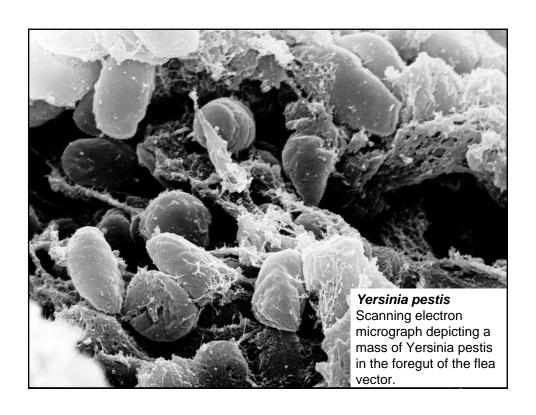
Alexandre Emile Jean Yersin (1863-1943)



Shibasaburo Kitasato (1853-1931)











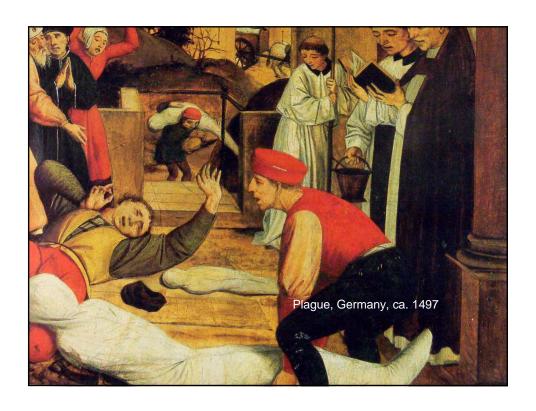


Royal Mint Site, London, 1348 1 in 6 bone samples have Yersinia pestis



Italian Miniature, ca. 1400

Pope Gregory leading procession during plague





Doctor Schnabel of Rome, 1656

