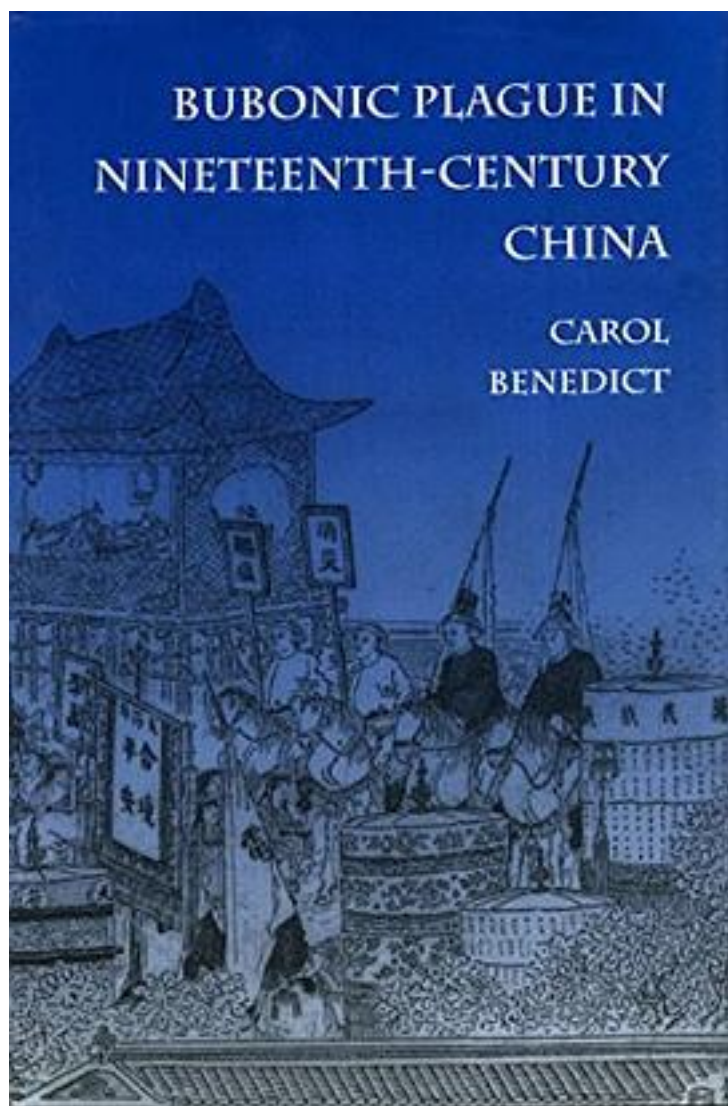


# Bubonic Plague in Nineteenth-Century China



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This book, the first work in English on the history of disease in China, traces an epidemic of bubonic plague that began in Yunnan province in the late eighteenth century, spread throughout much of southern China in the nineteenth century, and eventually exploded on the world scene as a global pandemic at the end of the century.

The author finds the origins of the pandemic in Qing economic expansion, which brought new populations into contact with plague-bearing animals along China's southwestern frontier. She shows how the geographic diffusion of the disease closely followed the growth of interregional trading networks, particularly the domestic trade in opium, during the nineteenth century. A discussion of foreign interventions during plague outbreaks along China's southern coast links the history of plague to the political impact of imperialism on China, and to the ways in which European cultural representations of the Chinese influenced the theory and practice of colonial medicine.

作者介绍:

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标签

医疗史

Plague,

Medicine

近代史

历史

医疗

中国

评论

作者以Skinner的区域理论分析十九世纪鼠疫在中国南方的传播，并讨论应对，突出中西对鼠疫的不同认识及由此而生的隔阂冲突，以及卫生现代化在近代中国国家建设中的作用。但是材料略显单薄（没有参考日文，法文文献），论断简略。

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书评

1. “传染病的传播是一种可以从区域体系的视角进行分析的社会过程”  
随着疾病谱和社会形态的转变，慢性非传染病也可以使用区域核心-边缘的理论进行分析。比如不单单把高血压当作一种疾病来看待，而是一种社会过程 2.  
大乱必有大疫这话不假。战乱需要靠军队镇压，这种不寻常的人...

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