

**SOME REASONS OF DISPLACES OF THE NOMADIC TRIBES IN
EURASIA AND EXAMPLE OF THE BLACK DEATH IN CAFFA,
1346***

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ABSTRACT

The nomadic tribes in Eurasian steppes, adopted a manner of life in nomadism, were scarcely abandoning their own residences, to which caused some factors like generally epidemics, famines, locust attacks, or dangerous foreign threats just as oppressions by the Xiongnu (to the Yuezhi) or the Chinese (to the Xiongnu) etc. Being one of the reasons which led the nomadic tribes as far as to the Western Asia and the Middle Europe, the epidemics appeared also in Eurasia from the very beginnings of the history and during the Middle Ages, and spread out in the Central Asia that was on the great commercial routes, through the great Silk Roads in general.

The epidemic named as “*Black Death*” appeared north of the Black Sea in Caffa in 1346 and very influenced Medieval Europe negatively, which, there existed the period of the “*Hundred Years’ War*”. However, there is not any exact information about its origin. According to the available information and the report by Gabriele de’ Mussi, it occurred first in China in 1320s, and expanded into the Near East rapidly through the invasion routes of the Mongol armies and commercial ones. When Janibek Khan, the khan of the Golden Horde began again to besiege Caffa in 1345, the Black Death occurred among the Mongol army. And the two Genoese ships, departed from Caffa and came in the Mediterranean Sea in 1347, caused its expansion to the whole European countries, except for only Poland and Czechoslovakia, in 1348-49, and then, to Russia in 1351-53. Consequently, thirty per cent of the European population perished.

As to how the epidemic influenced the nomadic world in Eurasia, there is not enough information about it. However, thanks to it, we can reach to some interesting valuable data about Mongol strategies of warfare: upon that many Mongolian soldiers of the Mongolian army died due to this epidemic, the Mongol khan held responsible the Genoese in Caffa for the death. He made their corpses

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thrown into the citadel by catapults, and then, he went away from there together with his army. This fact, according to some researchers' views, is one of the first examples that an epidemic was used among the nomads as a biological weapon.

Key words: Black Death, nomadic tribes, Caffa, 1346, Golden Horde, Genoese.

GÖÇEBE KAVİMLERİN YER DEĞİŞTİRME SEBEPLERİ VE 1346 YILINDAKİ Veba SALGINI ÖRNEĞİ

ÖZET

Yaylakçı-kışlakçı bir hayat tarzını benimsemiş olan Avrasya bozkırlarındaki göçebe kavimler, oturdukları bölgeleri çok nadir durumlarda terk ediyorlardı. Buna sebep olan âmiller ise genellikle, salgın hastalıklar, kıtlık, kuraklık, çekirge afetleri, Çin veya Hun baskısı örneklerinde olduğu gibi bir kuvvetli bir dış tehdit olabiliyordu. Xiongnu ve Yueji'lardan beri Ortaçağ boyunca da Asya'da görülen ve göçebe kavimleri Batı Asya ve Orta Avrupa içlerine kadar sürükleyen sebeplerden bir olan salgın hastalıklar, büyük ticaret yolları üzerinde bulunan Orta Asya'da genellikle İpek Yolları vasıtasıyla yayılıyordu.

1346 tarihlerinde Karadeniz kuzeyinde Kefe'de başlayan ve "Yüzyıl Savaşları" dönemini yaşamakta olan Ortaçağ Avrupası'nda çok büyük menfi tesirleri olan "Kara Ölüm" / Veba salgınının menşei hakkında tam bir açıklık yoktur. Mevcut bilgilere göre, 1320'lerde Çin'de başladı, bir Ceneviz ticaret gemisi ve ticaret yolları vasıtasıyla ve Moğol istila orduları sayesinde hızla Önasya'ya yayıldı. Cenevizli tüccarların elinde olan Kefe limanını 1343 tarihinden beri kuşatan Altın-Orda hanı Canibek Han, 1345'de yeniden kuşatmaya başladığında Moğol ordusu saflarında fark edilen Veba hastalığı, oradan Akdeniz'e geçen iki Ceneviz gemisi ile 1348-49 tarihlerinde, Çekoslovakya ve Polonya hariç, bütün Akdeniz ülkelerine yayıldı; ardından 1351-53 tarihleri arasında Rusya'da bazı şehirler de bundan nasibini aldı. Uğradığı her şehirde genellikle dört-beş ay kalan veba, bir günde bazen 800 ila 100.000 arasında kişinin ölümüne yol açıyordu. Netice olarak, Avrupa nüfusunun % 30'unun mahvına sebep oldu. Veba'nın Avrupa'daki tesirleri ilk olarak Gabriele de' Mussi tarafından rapor edilmiştir.

Bu salgının göçebe dünyasını nasıl etkilediği konusunda ise maalesef fazla bir bilgi yoktur. Ancak, Moğolların savaş stratejileri

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konusunda oldukça enteresan bilgilere ulaşabiliyoruz: Moğol hanı, nereden geldiği belli olmayan vebadan kendi askerlerinin binlercesinin etkilenecek ölmeğe başlaması üzerine, ölümlerden Cenevizlileri sorumlu tutarak, bunların cesetlerini mancınıklarla kaledekilerin üzerine attırdı ve salgının kalede yoğunlaşmasını sağladı; ondan sonra ordusunu alarak uzaklaştı. Bu, bazı araştırmacıların fikrine göre, vebanın “*biyolojik silah*” olarak göçebelerde ilk uygulanış şekillerinden biri idi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Veba, göçebe kavimler, Kefe, 1346, Altın-Orda, Cenevizliler.

Introduction

The nomadic tribes in Eurasian steppes, adopted a manner of life in nomadism, were scarcely abandoning their own residences, to which caused some factors like generally epidemics, famines, locust attacks, or dangerous foreign threats. As L. N. Gumilev already points out,

“In spite of the extended opinion the nomads where are less inclined down the migrations than farmers. In fact, farmer with a good harvest obtains the reserve of provisions as far as several years, also, before the very portable form. Everything proceeds much more complexly for the nomads. They have provisions before the living form. Sheep and cows move slowly and they must have constant and customary nourishment. Even the simple change of pasturage fodder can cause case. But nomad immediately begins to starve without the cattle. Due to the robbery of the conquered country it is possible to feed the soldiers of victorious army, but not their family.” (Gumilev 2006: 138-139).

The dependence of humanity, and specifically the nomads beyond its surrounding nature, i.e., from the geographical medium, is not questioned. The peoples of the Earth live before the specific landscapes, but as soon as landscapes are diverse, then are so diverse people. About effects of the landscapes on the activities of the nomads, Gumilev writes:

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“However, landscapes, similar to ethnoses, have their dynamics of development, their history. And when landscape changes down the unrecognizability (moreover it is unimportant - from the action whether of man, from a change whether in the climate, from the neotectonic processes or from the appearance of disastrous microbes, which carry the epidemics, which lead down a change in the number of various forms of animals and plants), people must either be adapted to the new conditions or die out, or find the new native land.” (Gumilev 2006: 131).

About migrations of the nomads, *“change in the landscapes is not sole reason for migrations. They appear also with the population explosions, but then they will be so outstanding before the nature, which to entangle them is very difficult. However, in any event migrants search for the conditions, similar to those, down which they became accustomed in themselves on the native land.” (Gumilev 2006: 132).* For example, the Central Asian nomads who had to move into the West settled down the territories in Western Turkestan and even Anatolia where they show the same physical and climatic characteristics. To determine more certainly the nomads’ activities and landscape conditions which effect on them, we have to research even archaeological data² along with historical one. *“The combination of historical and archaeological materials makes it possible to judge the nature of this containing landscape before one or other epoch or another and, therefore, about the nature of its changes.” (Gumilev 2006: 133).*

As one author said, “climate is often used by historians to explain phenomena for which they cannot otherwise account.” (Kuniholm 1990: 645). Let us give some examples from the Central Asia. As far as we know and according to the Chinese sources, the main reason of migration of the Great Yuezhi from Gansu region to the Sogdiana and Bactria in the middle of the 2nd century BC, was the oppressions by the Xiongnu, under the commander of firstly shanyu Maodun and then the Right Xianwang and the shanyu Laoshang. The Yuezhi had to abandon own territories and settle down in Bactria,

² For archaeological data and their importance for climatic changes in general see Kuniholm 1990.

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cutting a long distance. They founded here a new but famous state, Kushan Empire.

The Xiongnu, from the end of the 2nd century BC they weakened and had to settle towards the Zhungharia, Yedisu and Western Turkestan after their vast and fertile lands in Gansu and Northern China were obtained by the Chinese. From the middle of the 2nd century AD, upon the attacks of the Xianpei in 155 AD the northern Xiongnu moved to the West, towards Tarbagatai and Yedisu. But the Chinese or Xianbei oppressions were not solely reason, and some climatic changes in Mongolia must be had affected it. Whereas, in the 3rd century, Xiongnu did not leave own lands and settled down into the Northern China, moving there because the central administration in China was broken down. But some climatic changes occurred in the whole Eurasia: According to information by Gumilev, “*numerous and not connected together data of the most diverse sources give grounds to conclude that the 3rd century A.D. was very arid for the entire steppe zone of Eurasia*”, but in Gobi desert and Ordos region there was a harmonious transition. The Xiongnu and some other nomads founded new statelets there. “*On the contrary, during moistening of steppe zone nomads returned down the country of fathers; their four-footed wealth increased; as a result abundance policy became more martial, moreover its purpose changed: main tendency it was now no longer survive, but predominate.*” (Gumilev 2006: 144).

But already before the middle of the 4th century is observed reverse process and the Turks came to the north of the Gobi in the 5th century and founded the first Great Turkic Qaghanate and then the second one in the 6th and 7th centuries respectively. So, what this does indicate? According to Gumilev’s opinion, “*only that the great steppe became suitable for nomad cattle breeding. In other words, there on the spot deserts were restored grassy steppes. But if so, then and in North China had to be restored the moist climate, convenient for the Chinese and disastrous for the nomads. It means, preponderance before the war had to prove to be on the side of southerners*” (Gumilev 2006: 142). The great nomadic movements and then *Völkerwanderung* in the second half of the 4th century and the very beginning of the 5th century were a conquering and settling down there activity, but the second nomadic ones in the 10th and 11th centuries were not achievement, but gradual penetration in small groups (Gumilev 2006: 143).

And in the 13th century and the age of the Mongol empire, “*when Mongolian horses reported their riders to the shore of the*

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Adriatic, no migrations there were connected for the sake of these marches and victories.”... “There are no foundations for connecting the marches of children and grandsons of Chingis Khan for the sake of the climatic fluctuations. More often it is possible to think that before the steppe there were at this time the optimum conditions for nomad cattle breeding. Horses for the army were sufficient.” (Gumilev 2006: 143). Only after the 17th century the Mongols had to leave the lands: Mongolian kinds and tribes were scattered in search of above the water and good pastures. “Here is an actual migration, but as is unnoticeable for the world-wide historical scales past the moving out of Mongolian nomads from the drying up native land to the severe uplands of Tibet, down the water-abundant Volga coasts and beside Turkestan oases.” (Gumilev 2006: 143-144).

Thus, as Gumilev said,

“interaction of the history of nature and history of people - interference of two forms of the development of material, which is achieved before the systems of ethnoses and their historical fates. The phenomena of nature have an effect on the economic life of peoples; abundance or impoverishment determine the power of one or other country or another, and sometimes stimulate migrations in the region with the beneficial climate: as a result migrations they occur ethnic cross-breeding and as its result, ethnogeny.” (Gumilev 2006: 151).

Being one of the reasons which led the nomadic tribes as far as to the Western Asia and the Middle Europe, the epidemics appeared also in Eurasia from the very beginnings of the history and during the Middle Ages, and spread out in the Central Asia that was on the great commercial routes, through the great Silk Roads in general. And the main subject of our paper is this one.

1. Some Problems in Europe during the 14th Century

1.1. Great Famine (1315-1317)

During the 14th century the European countries suffered to some important problems: one of which was so-called “*Great Famine*” in 1315-1317. However, in many regions the Great Famine lasted almost full seven years from 1315 to 1322, and some persons such as pilgrims and traders brought into European countries very sobering news and so reports grew the case worse, according to one contemporary chronicler “*hunger was abroad throughout the seven*

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inhabited regions (climata) of the world." (Jordan 1996: 7). And really from just 1315 the hunger and higher prices began in Europe.

1.2. The Hundred Years' Wars (1337-1453)

Following the "*Great Famine*" in Europe, the *Hundred Years' Wars* (1337-1453) began and lasted almost one hundred, with some intervals. This was not a normal war but just as Joseph M. Miller said "*actually a series of wars separated by uneasy truce periods*". It can be organized into two phases: the first lasting from 1337 to 1396, and the second lasting from 1413 to 1453 (<http://www.freebuck.com/articles/elliott/030222bankruptcies1.htm>). On the occasion of the Black Death, we will concern with only the first phase. This period was also one cause of the decline of the 14th century European economy. In the years of 1338 and 1340 of this war breaking mainly between France and its vassal England, "*the war caused greater financial strain in France*". "*The silver coinage was devalued in February 1337 and December 1338 and three times in 1340, representing a total reduction of 60 per cent of its nominal value.*" (Sumption 1990: 366). During the period of Crecy (1343-1347) that is, the Black Death one, the war renewed in Brittany: France invaded the England King Edward III's French territory in 1346. In consequence of this war, France lost the war and was ruined: "*French deaths of 10-20,000 included 1,542 knights and lords, the flower of French chivalry... Following the Battle of Crecy, Edward besieged the port of Calais and captured it on August 4, 1347.*" (Sumption 1990: 540). Unable to fight on, France signed the Truce of Calais with England on September 28. This truce lasted eight years because the ravages of the *Black Death* compounded the wartime financial losses, leaving neither side capable of renewing the conflict. England benefited from the capture of Calais. And in those years began an expansion of the Black Death into European countries.

2. The Black Death

Indeed, only two months after the fall of Calais to the English, the plague / Black Death was brought in two Genoese ships to Italy in the fall 1347. Continuing to move the west the Black Death followed trade routes and ravaged caravans along the Silk Road. Meanwhile, it reached at India where millions died. Again, following the European trade routes, the Black Death hit Paris, England, Germany and the Low Countries in 1348, and as Tuchman said, "*the plague then reached Scandinavia by way of a ghost ship, filled with dead sailors, which ran aground in Norway.*" (Tuchman 1978: 94). About the Black

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Death and its impacts on the whole Europe from the Middle Ages to the 18th century, firstly Jean-Noel Biraben wrote a well-known work.³

What is the plague, that is, the Black Death, and where did come to Europe from? In this case, we should take in hand this problem and its origin.

2.1. Origin of the Black Death

The epidemic named as “*Black Death*” or “*Plague*” in Western Literature is “*a zoonotic disease that is spread from mammal to mammal by fleas. This mode of transmission demands that the causative agent of this disease, Yersinia pestis, be able to circumvent the host defense systems of both mammals and insects.*” (Gendlina 2006: i). If one disease occurs in definitive region and space of time but in more times, it is named “*epidemic*”, and if it effects on one continent or continents (just as did in the 6th and 14th centuries) named “*pandemic*”. In Turkish it calls “*kıran*”, “*taun*” or especially “*veba*” (Arik 1990-1991: 27-28). In many case this disease spreads out in epidemic and is a killing, having a temperature and infectious one (Arik 1990-1991: 27-28). It is mainly a disease of rodent animals and passes by contagion to humans through fleas of mice and there are a lot of kinds (Arik 1990-1991: 28). In history, three important cases of this disease were recorded: its first was also known as *Justinian’s plague* and occurred in 541-767, which is the first pandemic in the world history we know. The second and major one is our plague that is the pandemic in Europe commonly known as “*Black Death*” (Gendlina 2006: 1). This wave is the second and major bubonic plague in the world history, so that it impacted on Asia, Europe and even Africa and played role “as a major factor in the rise of the Ottoman Empire” according to U. Schamiloglu (Schamiloglu 2004: 255).

As its origin, in his book O. J. Benedictow argues another view. In his view, “*the epidemic is described using a military metaphor with the disease as a ruthless general, and travelers, rats, and fleas as his troops. The rat flea, Xenopsylla cheopis, has the predominant role, since it lives on fur, travels on clothing, and can live on grain for sustained periods.*”⁴ However, as Sh. K. Wray said, “*Benedictow dismisses any significant contribution by the human flea, Pulex irritans, since it is a nest flea living in bedding and avoiding light and travel. The primary killer was bubonic plague, not the more virulent pneumonic or septicemic forms, which would have killed*

³ J. N. Biraben, *Les Hommes et la Peste*, Paris et La Haye, 2 vols, 1975, 1976. See about this work: Flinn 1987: 26-30.

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their victims before they had a chance to spread the disease." (Wray 2005: 515).

It appeared north of the Black Sea in Caffa in 1346 and more influenced Medieval Europe negatively, which, there existed the period of the "*Hundred Years' Wars*". However, there is not any exact information about its origin. Some suggestions show that its ultimate origin might be China, Mongolia, Central Asia or even South Russia, and from the southern east of Asia, along the main commercial routes (Flinn 1987: 28). According to the available information and the report by Gabriele de' Mussi of Genoese, *Historia de Morbo* (Wheelis 2002: 971), it occurred first in China in 1320s or 1330s, and moving from there in 1332, expanded into the Near East rapidly through the invasion routes of the Mongol armies and commercial ones. According to McNeill's arguments, "*the Mongol troops could have come in contact with this infected region (Eurasian steppe zones) as early as 1252-53.*" (Schamiloglu 1993: 448). Even, "*the tombstones and bones of the Nestorian gravesites near Isyq Köl reveal that an outbreak of bubonic plague took place there in 1338-39.*" (Schamiloglu 1993: 448). China alone lost 35 million people, more than the total of Western Europe deaths combined, before the end of the plague's outbreak. According to the source *Historia de Morbo*, countless numbers of Tartars / Mongols, and even of Saracens / Muslims were effected from this illness and became suddenly deaths (Schamiloglu 2004: 263). Again, according to another source, Ibn Al-Wardi's *Risalat an-naba 'an al-waba*, besides of the effects of plague on a lot countries in Asia and Africa, in October-November 1346, in the "*land of Uzbek*" villages and towns were emptied of their inhabitants because of the plague, so that "*there were approximately 1.000 deaths per day in Crimea.*" (Schamiloglu 1993: 449; Schamiloglu 2004: 263).

Really the epidemic had already showed some signs of expansion and also influenced upon Syria and Egypt and those regions had the important import and export centers of the trade routes between East and West. By 1348, 1.000 people died a day in Alexandria, and 7.000 people a day in Cairo. 1 / 3 of the population of Egypt decreased (www.sosyalbil.selcuk.edu.tr/sos_mak/makaleler%5Cİlyas%20GÖKHAN%5CGÖKHAN,%20İlyas.pdf). The powerful countries of Europe did not more interest in news about the deceased from the epidemic Black Death. And finally, when the years 1340s began the time was already very late because the Black Death had influenced upon Crimea and Caffa, the very important commercial ports between Mediterranean and Black Sea.

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According to some news, the Black Death beginning somewhere in China or Central Asia was brought into Caffa by one Genoese ship, sailing from the Mediterranean to the Black Sea. In that period, Janibek Khan was the khan of Golden Horde, whose period is already a problematic one in the Golden Horde. He besieged Caffa since 1343. When Janibek Khan decided to besiege again Caffa in 1345, the Tartars attacked the fortified walls of Caffa and laid siege to the city. The Black Death occurred among the Mongol army and many more of the Tartar army died of plague during this siege. The commander-in-chief of the Mongol army, who became very angry to this case, hurled the infected cadavers by plague into the besieged city of Caffa and then went away from the city, having to lift the siege because of strong resistance of the Genoese, and “perhaps due to the weakened state of the blockading army” of Mongols (Schamiloglu 1993: 448). Plague quickly did what the Tartars were unable to do with their weapons. The city was laid to waste by disease in a very short time. And so, the plague transmitted the disease to the inhabitants there (Wheelis 2002: 971; Gumilev 2003: 229; Davies 2006: 436; http://www.the-orb.net/textbooks/nelson/black_death.html).⁵

Unfortunately, there is not more information in the histories of Mongolian period about the consequence of this besiege of Caffa (Karpov 1996: 36). After the Mongols, seeing that threat went away from Caffa, some Genoese traders fled from there with ships and came to Constantinople (Byzantium) and then European countries through the sea routes. However, we know something about its consequences around the Black Sea and in Anatolia. For example, upon that the Black Death also influenced the city of Trabzon, only 1/5 of the population remained alive from disease of “*taun*” occurred in the city in September 1347 and 1348. According to Maqrizi, a Mamluk historian of Egypt, it impacted on some cities such as Divrigi, Antioch, Qaraman and Caesarea (Schamiloglu 2004: 265-266). However, it is a surprisingly fact that the plague of the 14th century and the news about it are “*almost completely absent from the historiography of the Ottoman Empire,*” just as wrote U. Schamiloglu (Schamiloglu 2004: 266), who tries to draw some results even about the Ottoman Anatolia as well as about the Qipchaq areas from the available sources.⁶

⁵ About the report by G. De’ Mussi see Wheelis 2002: 972-973.

⁶ See Schamiloglu 1993: 449-454; Schamiloglu 2004: 266-273; Schamiloglu 2007.

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2.2. Black Death in Europe

And we just said above, many Genoese with the two Genoese ships which survived and fled from the city as soon as the Mongol army left there departed from Caffa and fled firstly to Byzantium (Constantinople) in 1347 and here sacked, taking also the infection together with them. We have two important sources about impacts of the plague in the Byzantium Empire, one Gregoras Nicephorus (*Roman History*, 15.1.5) and other, John Cantacuzenus (*History*, Book IV, 17). The either authors speaks about that the epidemic spread firstly among the Scythians of the Maiotis (Azov See).⁷ Then it was on the Mediterranean Sea in 1347. They were at strait of Messina, Sicily in October 1347 and at the port of Genoa by wintertime in January 1348. The citizens of Genoa who were well knew that they were those ships fled from Caffa which was under the threat of the epidemic, and for this reason fearfully they did not give permission to enter the city of Genoa. And those ships went to other cities like Marseilles and Valencia in January 1348 (Davies 2006: 437), and where thousands and thousands died. Now, this case caused its expansion to the whole European countries such as Spain, France, Hungary, England, Scotland, Iceland, Denmark, Norway and Switzerland, except for only Poland and Czechoslovakia, in 1348-49. By 1350, the Black Death ran its initial course in Western Europe, killing 1/3 of the population of Europe, some 20 million people. According to the account by Barbara Tuchman, at that time, the population of Europe was about 60 million and, according to O. J. Benedictow's estimate about 80 million in 1350s (Arrizabalaga 2006: 162). France was the most populated nation with 16 million, and followed it Italy with 10 million and England with only about 4 million. The largest European cities at that time were Paris, Genoa, Venice and Florence, with about 100.000 inhabitants each. Genoa and Venice controlled much of the trade in Mediterranean and the Black Sea trades and brought a great wealth into Italy. And in England, the largest city, London contained about 40.000 people (Tuchman 1978: 96).

The Europe which the *Hundred Years' Wars* struck now will be shaken deeply. The Black Death stayed in each place about 4 or 6 months or one year and left there. The epidemic so rapidly effected the population that for example, in Paris 800 people died within one day. B. Tuchman gives some examples about the urban population loss: Venice, Hamburg and Bremen lost 2 / 3; Florence 3 / 5 to 4 / 5; Paris and Avignon lost 1 / 2 (Tuchman 1978: 95). "*Avignon was hit hard: 400 people died every day over a period of three months: 36.000*

⁷ For details see Schamiloglu 2004: 263-264.

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out of a population of 50.000 were dead." According to conjectural numbers today, the dead were 1.5 to 2 million in England, 8 million in France and totally 30 million in the whole Europe (Davies 2006: 436-439). And then, the Black Death left the Western Europe and came to Russia in 1351-53; it effected firstly in Pskov and later, "the whole Russian land" in 1352, and the Great Knyajestva of Moscow in 1353 (Schamiloglu 1993: 449; Gumilev 2003: 229). Consequently, thirty per cent of the European population perished. By the end of the century, the Black Death returned in diminished form several times, and total population lost was: 40 % by 1380 and 50 % by 1400 (<http://www.freebuck.com/articles/elliott/030222bankruptcies1.htm>). In England and France, the main causing of the *Hundred Years' Wars*, the vast territories either became empty or were abandoned (Ferguson 1962: 132-133). Previously rates of mortality argued at 40 to 45 per cent, but now, it revised upward to 55 to 60 per cent. Thus, Benedictow argues the mortality rate from the Black Death and its collateral effects that was higher in countryside about 60 per cent of the whole European population, that is, the total number of the dead was some 50 million people (Wray 2005: 515-516; Arrizabalaga 2006: 162).⁸

And the economic impact of the Black Death in Europe became enormous, so that some cities economically collapsed totally. Thousands of settlements were abandoned. According to Tuchman's mention, in Walsingham's words, "*the world could never again regain its former prosperity.*" And tax revenues were dramatically reduced (Tuchman 1978: 99). Unfortunately, the European countries would not become wiser after so dramatic experiences and lost, and in 1350 the *Hundred Years' War* began again with the *Poitiers Period* (1355-1360) because there was a moral decline in Europe in the 14th century (<http://www.freebuck.com/articles/elliott/030222bankruptcies1.htm>). Impacts of the second wave continued in Europe for five or six generations, almost to the time 1500s.

As to how the epidemic influenced the nomadic world in Eurasia and which necessary measures were taken by the rulers, there is not enough information about it, whereas we have more information about the results in Europe.⁹ Furthermore, at that times so diseases were appeared as a wrath of the God and the humans were accused of

⁸ About the Black Death and its effects in Europe, a lot books were written. For their a list see: Christensen 2006: 412-413.

⁹ About the consequences of the Black Death in Europe and Qipchaq khanate (Golden Horde) see Schamiloglu 1993: 450-454.

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the epidemics. Its main agent was not known and for this reason, its expansion was not capable of being prevented.

However, thanks to it, we can reach to some interesting valuable data about Mongol strategies of warfare: upon that many Mongolian soldiers of the Mongolian army died due to this epidemic, the Mongol khan held responsible the Genoese in Caffa for the death. He made their corpses thrown into the citadel by catapults, and then, he went away thence together with his army (Schamiloglu 2004: 263). This fact, according to some researchers' views, is one of the first examples that an epidemic was used among the nomads as a biological weapon.

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