

# a plea for captain john brown

A Plea for Captain John Brown: Remembering a Revolutionary Icon

**a plea for captain john brown** is not just a call to remember a historical figure, but an invitation to revisit the ideals of courage, justice, and sacrifice that he embodied. Captain John Brown remains one of the most compelling and controversial characters in American history—an abolitionist whose radical actions challenged the status quo and ignited fierce debates about freedom and morality. But why does his story continue to resonate today? And what can a plea for Captain John Brown teach us about standing up for what is right, even in the face of overwhelming opposition?

In this article, we will explore the life and legacy of John Brown, unpack the significance of a plea for Captain John Brown in contemporary discourse, and consider the lessons his story offers for activists, historians, and anyone passionate about social justice.

## Who Was Captain John Brown?

John Brown was a 19th-century abolitionist who believed that armed resistance was necessary to overthrow the institution of slavery in the United States. Born in 1800, Brown was deeply influenced by his religious convictions and a profound sense of moral urgency. Unlike many of his contemporaries who sought gradual change through political means, Brown took direct action.

His most famous act was the raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859, an attempt to initiate a slave revolt by seizing a federal armory. Although the raid failed and Brown was captured and executed, his boldness galvanized abolitionist sentiment and intensified sectional tensions that eventually led to the Civil War.

## The Radical Nature of Brown's Activism

Captain John Brown's approach was radical for several reasons:

- He believed that peaceful protest was insufficient to end slavery.
- He organized and led armed groups to fight directly against slaveholders.
- He was willing to sacrifice his own life for the cause of emancipation.

These factors made him a polarizing figure. To some, he was a hero and martyr; to others, a dangerous insurgent. Understanding this complexity is essential to appreciating why a plea for Captain John Brown endures as an important cultural and historical discussion.

# **The Significance of a Plea for Captain John Brown Today**

In modern times, invoking a plea for Captain John Brown often symbolizes a call to recognize the urgency of fighting systemic injustice. His legacy reminds us that moral courage sometimes requires stepping outside conventional boundaries.

## **Why We Need His Example Now More Than Ever**

The world today faces deep social and political challenges: racial inequality, human rights abuses, and political polarization, among others. A plea for Captain John Brown is a reminder that:

- Change often demands bold, decisive action.
- Quiet complacency allows injustice to persist.
- Individuals can make a difference by standing firmly for their principles.

This perspective encourages modern activists and citizens to reflect on how far they are willing to go for the causes they believe in. Brown's life challenges us to consider whether we are doing enough.

## **Lessons from Captain John Brown's Life and Actions**

Beyond historical fascination, there are practical insights to be gained from studying Captain John Brown's story.

## **The Power of Conviction and Preparation**

Brown's commitment was unwavering. He meticulously planned his actions, gathered supporters, and believed deeply in the righteousness of his cause. This dedication teaches us:

- The importance of clear vision and preparation in activism.
- How unwavering conviction can inspire others.
- That sacrifice often accompanies meaningful change.

## **Understanding the Complexities of Moral Action**

Brown's use of violence complicates his legacy. While some praise his

courage, others question the ethics of his methods. This duality encourages a nuanced understanding of activism:

- Moral dilemmas rarely have simple answers.
- The context and consequences of actions matter greatly.
- Engaging critically with history helps avoid simplistic hero worship.

## **How a Plea for Captain John Brown Can Inspire Modern Movements**

Activists today can draw inspiration from Brown's story without necessarily endorsing every aspect of his approach. His life offers a framework for thinking about resistance and justice.

### **Building Coalitions and Grassroots Support**

Brown's raid, though ultimately unsuccessful militarily, was preceded by building networks of like-minded individuals committed to abolition. Modern movements benefit from:

- Creating strong, inclusive communities.
- Sharing knowledge and resources.
- Coordinating efforts strategically.

### **Balancing Passion with Strategy**

While passion fuels activism, strategy ensures sustainability. Brown's story reminds us that:

- Bold actions should be grounded in thorough planning.
- The risks and potential outcomes must be carefully weighed.
- Effective leadership combines emotion and reason.

## **Remembering Captain John Brown in Culture and Education**

A plea for Captain John Brown also involves preserving his memory through education, literature, and public discourse. His story appears in countless books, songs, and academic studies highlighting the struggle for abolition and civil rights.

# **Incorporating Brown's Legacy into Curricula**

Teaching about John Brown can:

- Illuminate the complexities of American history.
- Encourage critical thinking about morality and justice.
- Inspire students to engage with contemporary social issues.

## **Artistic Expressions Inspired by Brown**

From Walt Whitman's poetry to modern films, Brown's life has inspired diverse artistic responses that keep his spirit alive and accessible to new generations.

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A plea for Captain John Brown is more than a historical reference; it is a living reminder of the enduring struggle for justice. His courage and controversy invite us all to ponder the costs and necessities of fighting for change. By revisiting his legacy thoughtfully, we gain insights that can inform our own actions and commitments in a world still grappling with inequality and injustice.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is 'A Plea for Captain John Brown' about?**

'A Plea for Captain John Brown' is a speech given by Frederick Douglass in 1859, defending John Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry and portraying Brown as a heroic figure fighting against slavery.

### **Who was Captain John Brown?**

Captain John Brown was an abolitionist who led an armed raid on the federal armory at Harpers Ferry in 1859, aiming to initiate a slave uprising and end slavery in the United States.

### **Why did Frederick Douglass give 'A Plea for Captain John Brown'?**

Frederick Douglass delivered the speech to defend John Brown's motives and actions, arguing that Brown was a martyr for the abolitionist cause and highlighting the moral imperative to fight slavery.

## **When and where was 'A Plea for Captain John Brown' delivered?**

'A Plea for Captain John Brown' was delivered by Frederick Douglass in 1859, shortly after Brown's raid on Harpers Ferry and his subsequent capture and trial.

## **How did Frederick Douglass view John Brown in his plea?**

Douglass viewed John Brown as a heroic and self-sacrificing figure who courageously stood against the institution of slavery, even though Douglass did not participate in the raid himself.

## **What impact did 'A Plea for Captain John Brown' have on the abolitionist movement?**

The speech helped galvanize abolitionist sentiment by framing Brown as a martyr and igniting debate about the morality of violent resistance to slavery.

## **Did Frederick Douglass support violent resistance to slavery in his plea?**

In 'A Plea for Captain John Brown,' Douglass expressed sympathy for Brown's actions and suggested that violent resistance could be justified in the fight against the brutal institution of slavery.

## **How does 'A Plea for Captain John Brown' reflect the tensions in America before the Civil War?**

The speech highlights the deep divisions and escalating conflict over slavery, showcasing the growing willingness of some to consider armed resistance as a means to end slavery.

## **Where can one find the full text of 'A Plea for Captain John Brown'?**

The full text of 'A Plea for Captain John Brown' is available in historical archives, collections of Frederick Douglass's speeches, and online resources such as university websites and digital libraries.

## **Additional Resources**

A Plea for Captain John Brown: Revisiting a Controversial Historical Figure

**a plea for captain john brown** echoes through the halls of history as scholars, activists, and enthusiasts reevaluate the legacy of one of America's most polarizing abolitionists. Captain John Brown, a militant figure in the fight against slavery, has long been a subject of intense debate—hailed by some as a heroic martyr and condemned by others as a radical insurgent. This article delves into the complexities surrounding Brown's life, actions, and lasting impact, providing an analytical perspective that considers both historical context and modern interpretations.

## **Understanding Captain John Brown's Historical Context**

To fully grasp the significance of a plea for Captain John Brown, one must situate him within the volatile antebellum period of the United States. Born in 1800, Brown was deeply influenced by his upbringing in a devoutly religious family that opposed slavery on moral grounds. His increasing frustration with the systemic atrocities of slavery led him to adopt direct action routes, a stark contrast to many abolitionists who favored political and legislative change.

Brown's most infamous act, the raid on Harpers Ferry in 1859, was intended to spark a slave uprising by seizing the federal armory. Though the raid failed militarily, it ignited fierce national debate on slavery and intensified sectional tensions that precipitated the Civil War. A plea for Captain John Brown often revolves around reassessing his motivations, methodologies, and the ethical implications of his militant abolitionism.

## **The Militant Abolitionist: Radical or Hero?**

Captain John Brown's approach to ending slavery was uncompromising and violent, which has led to divergent views regarding his legacy. Supporters argue that Brown's willingness to use force was a necessary catalyst that shook the complacency of a nation entrenched in slavery. His actions are seen by many as a form of early revolutionary activism that forced the issue of slavery onto the national stage.

Conversely, critics label Brown as a fanatic whose violent tactics endangered innocent lives and exacerbated sectional animosities. The moral and legal questions surrounding his raid invite complex debates about the legitimacy of armed resistance against institutionalized injustice.

These contrasting perspectives highlight the nuanced nature of Brown's role in history. A plea for Captain John Brown, in this light, is not a call for uncritical hero worship but a demand for a balanced understanding that acknowledges both his flaws and his contributions.

# Analyzing the Impact of John Brown's Actions

The repercussions of Brown's raid extended well beyond his own execution in 1859. His willingness to die for the abolitionist cause transformed him into a martyr whose story galvanized abolitionist sentiment in the North and hardened pro-slavery resolve in the South.

## Political and Social Repercussions

The raid on Harpers Ferry intensified sectional divisions, compelling many moderates to reconsider their positions on slavery. It exposed the deep fissures within American society and highlighted the limitations of peaceful reform. From a political standpoint, Brown's actions arguably accelerated the timeline toward civil war, making his role pivotal in American history.

## Legacy in Abolitionist Literature and Culture

Brown's legacy has permeated American culture, inspiring numerous works of literature, music, and art. Poets like Walt Whitman and novelists such as Henry James grappled with Brown's complex image. Contemporary discussions often reference a plea for Captain John Brown when debating the efficacy and morality of radical activism versus reformist approaches.

## The Ethical Dimensions of Brown's Legacy

Examining Captain John Brown through an ethical lens reveals enduring questions about violence, justice, and resistance. Was Brown's use of force justified in the face of an immoral institution? Does the end justify the means in struggles for human rights? These questions remain relevant in modern discourse surrounding civil disobedience and militant activism.

## Pros and Cons of Militant Abolitionism

- **Pros:** Brown's militancy spotlighted the urgency of abolition, disrupting the status quo and inspiring others to take a stand against oppression.
- **Cons:** His violent methods risked alienating potential allies and potentially endangered innocent lives, raising moral dilemmas about the use of violence for political ends.

This ethical dichotomy underlines the complexity of advocating for controversial figures like Brown. A plea for Captain John Brown, therefore, serves as an invitation to explore these moral intricacies without simplistic judgments.

## **Reevaluating John Brown in Contemporary Context**

Modern scholarship and activism continue to revisit Brown's legacy amidst ongoing struggles against systemic racism and injustice. The renewed interest in historical figures who challenged oppressive systems has brought Captain John Brown back into public discourse as a symbol of uncompromising resistance.

## **Comparative Perspectives: Then and Now**

Comparing Brown's era to contemporary movements reveals parallels in the use of direct action and civil disobedience. However, it also highlights changes in societal values, legal frameworks, and public perceptions of violence and protest.

A plea for Captain John Brown today might emphasize understanding the historical roots of militant activism while critically assessing its applicability and consequences in modern social justice movements.

## **Educational Importance**

Incorporating a nuanced study of John Brown into educational curricula fosters critical thinking about abolition, resistance, and the moral complexities of social change. It encourages students and readers alike to reflect on how history shapes contemporary struggles for equality.

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Ultimately, a plea for Captain John Brown is not merely about defending a controversial historical figure but about embracing the intricacies of history itself. It challenges us to look beyond black-and-white narratives, urging a thoughtful reconsideration of how courage, conviction, and controversy intertwine in the pursuit of justice.

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**a plea for captain john brown:** *A Plea for Captain John Brown* Henry David Thoreau, 2025-04-02 A Plea for Captain John Brown is a powerful essay by Henry David Thoreau, written in response to the execution of the radical abolitionist John Brown in 1859. In this impassioned work, Thoreau defends Brown's actions against the backdrop of the moral imperative to confront slavery and injustice. Thoreau aligns himself with Brown, portraying him as a hero who fought for the rights and dignity of enslaved individuals, laden with the weight of ethical resistance in a society that condoned oppression. In this essay, Thoreau argues that Brown's violent measures were a necessary response to the horror of slavery, emphasizing that true moral action may require individuals to risk their lives in the struggle against inhumanity. Thoreau's eloquent prose passionately advocates for the recognition of Brown's bravery and the righteousness of his cause, challenging readers to examine their own complicity in societal injustices. With his characteristic clarity and conviction, Thoreau calls for a reevaluation of the notions of heroism and sacrifice in the fight for civil rights. Thoreau's writing in *A Plea for Captain John Brown* is marked by his deep philosophical insights and vibrant rhetoric. He articulates a vision of social justice rooted in conscience and moral duty, urging individuals to act in alignment with their principles rather than mere societal expectations. Thoreau's connection to the Transcendentalist movement infuses his arguments with a sense of higher purpose, advocating for the moral obligations of individuals to reject passive acceptance of unjust laws. This essay not only serves as a tribute to John Brown but also as a broader commentary on the crises of morality and justice in society. Thoreau's plea resonates deeply in contemporary discussions about civil rights and ethical responsibility, inviting readers to reflect on their own roles in challenging injustice. Ultimately, *A Plea for Captain John Brown* is a call to action, inspiring individuals to rise against oppression in whatever form it may take.

**a plea for captain john brown:** A Plea for Captain John Brown Henry David Thoreau, 1984

**a plea for captain john brown: A Plea for Captain John Brown (Annotated)** Henry David Thoreau, 2015-11-16 I trust that you will pardon me for being here. I do not wish to force my thoughts upon you, but I feel forced myself. Little as I know of Captain Brown, I would fain do my part to correct the tone and the statements of the newspapers, and of my countrymen generally, respecting his character and actions. It costs us nothing to be just. We can at least express our sympathy with, and admiration of, him and his companions, and that is what I now propose to do.

**a plea for captain john brown: A Plea for Captain John Brown - Read to the citizens of Concord, Massachusetts on Sunday evening, October thirtieth, eighteen fifty-nine** Henry David Thoreau, 2016-12-05 Henry David Thoreau (1817 - 1862) was an American poet, philosopher, essayist, abolitionist, naturalist, development critic, and historian. He was also a leading figure in Transcendentalism, and is best known for his book *Walden*, a treatise on simple living in a natural environment. Other notable works by this author include: *The Landlord* (1843), *Reform and the*

Reformers (1846-48), and Slavery in Massachusetts (1854). Many vintage books such as this are becoming increasingly scarce and expensive. We are republishing this volume now in an affordable, modern, high-quality edition complete with a specially commissioned new biography of the author.

**a plea for captain john brown: A Plea for Captain John Brown** Henry David Thoreau, 2015-05-10 A Plea for Captain John Brown By Henry David Thoreau A Plea for Captain John Brown is an essay by Henry David Thoreau. It is based on a speech Thoreau first delivered to an audience at Concord, Massachusetts on October 30, 1859, two weeks after John Brown's raid on Harper's Ferry, and repeated several times before Brown's execution on December 2, 1859. It was later published as a part of *Echoes of Harper's Ferry* in 1860. John Brown, a radical abolitionist, and twenty-one other men seized the federal armory at Harper's Ferry, the holding place for approximately 100,000 rifles and muskets, hoping to arm slaves and create a violent rebellion against the south. However, after thirty-six hours the revolt was suppressed by federal forces led by Robert E. Lee and Brown was jailed. The raid resulted in thirteen deaths, twelve rebels and one U.S. Marine. After being found guilty of murder, treason, and inciting a slave insurrection, Brown was hanged on December 2, 1859. Although largely called a failure at the time, the raid and Brown's subsequent execution impelled the American Civil War. Thoreau's essay espoused John Brown and his fight for abolition. In opposition with popular opinion of the time- Thoreau vehemently refuted the claims of newspapers and his fellow countrymen who characterized Brown as foolish and insane- he painted a portrait of a peerless man whose embrace of a cause was unparalleled. Brown's commitment to justice and adherence to the United States Constitution forced him to fight state-sponsored injustice, one he was only affected by in spirit. A unique man, Thoreau proclaimed in admiration, Brown was highly moral and humane. Independent, under the auspices of John Brown and nobody else, and direct of speech, Brown instilled fear, which he attributed to a lack of cause, into large groups of men who supported slavery. Incomparable to man, Thoreau likens Brown's execution- he states that he regards Brown as dead before his actual death- to Christ's crucifixion at the hands of Pontius Pilate with whom he compares the American government. Thoreau vents at the scores of Americans who have voiced their displeasure and scorn for John Brown. The same people, Thoreau says, can't relate to Brown because of their concrete stances and dead existences; they are truly not living, only a handful of men have lived. Thoreau also criticizes contemporary Christians, who say their prayers and then go to sleep aware of injustice but doing nothing to change it. Similarly, Thoreau states those who believe Brown threw his life away and died as a fool, are fools. Brown gave his life for justice, not for material gains, and was completely sane, perhaps more so than any other human being. Rebutting the arguments based on the small number of rebels, Thoreau responds when were the good and the brave ever in a majority? Thoreau also points out the irony of *The Liberator*, an abolitionist newspaper, labeling Brown's actions as misguided.

**a plea for captain john brown: A Plea for Captain John Brown** Henry D. Thoreau, 2021-02-06 A Plea for Captain John Brown is an essay by Henry David Thoreau, based off a speech that he originally gave in Concord, Massachusetts in 1859. John Brown was a slavery abolitionist who, along with 21 other men, stole 100,000 rifles and muskets from the Federal armory.

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**a plea for captain john brown: Über die Pflicht zum Ungehorsam gegen den Staat** Henry David Thoreau, 2014-01-29 Eines jener Bücher, die die Welt verändern: Thoreaus Essay ›Über die Pflicht zum Ungehorsam gegen den Staat‹, den er 1849 aus Protest gegen die amerikanische Eroberungs- und Sklavenpolitik veröffentlichte und der nun erstmals in einer zweisprachigen Leinenausgabe erscheint. Nicht so sehr ein Pamphlet als schlicht große Poesie.

**a plea for captain john brown: History of American Political Thought** Bryan-Paul Frost, Jeffrey

Sikkenga, 2003-01-01 Revised and updated, this long-awaited second edition provides a comprehensive introduction to what the most thoughtful Americans have said about the American experience from the colonial period to the present. The book examines the political thought of the most important American statesmen, activists, and writers across era and ideologies, helping another generation of students, scholars, and citizens to understand more fully the meaning of America. This new second edition of the book includes new essays on Walt Whitman, Lyndon Baines Johnson, Ronald Reagan, and Barack Obama. Significant revisions and additions have also been made to many of the original essays, increasing the breadth and depth of the collection.

**a plea for captain john brown: Bildschirmfiktionen** Julika Griem, 1998

**a plea for captain john brown: Die Welt und ich** Henry David Thoreau, 2022-02-07 Die vorliegenden Texte sind eine zusammengestellte Sammlung von Schriften, Auszügen aus seinen Tagebüchern sowie von seinen Briefen. Fritz Krökel hat [1951] einst diese Texte gebündelt, sodass wir hier sowohl über Thoreau als auch von ihm selbst Texte lesen und so einen fundierten Einblick in sein Leben und Wirken erhalten. Ob es Auszüge von Walden sind oder von den Wäldern von Main lesen, über Freundschaft oder Spaziergehen, hier wird uns das Wirken eines Schriftstellers gegenwärtig, dessen Lebensabsicht es war, so aufrichtig und wahrhaftig wie nur irgend möglich sein Leben zu leben. Thoreau war ein Mensch, der Gott in der Natur gesucht hat. Wir finden hier eine weltbejahende Philosophie, die fast schon einem buddhistischen Gleichmut gleichkommt. Thoreau machte sein eigenes Leben zu einem Kunstwerk. Er war ein Liebender, der dem Tier und der Pflanze mehr liebte als den Menschen. Die täglichen Exkursionen waren sein Glück und seine lebenslange Lebensschule. Gerade diese unbeugsame Treue, sich selbst gegenüber den eigenen lohnenden Kostbarkeiten in sich zu entdecken, den »Genius«, wie er es immer nannte, zum Leben zu erwecken, darum ging es ihm. Weil es etwas zutiefst mit unserem Menschsein zu hat. Er ist einer der berühmtesten Aussteiger des 19. Jahrhunderts, der sich dafür einsetzte, sich der Normierung zu widersetzen, um das eigene zu leben.

**a plea for captain john brown: Die Welt und wir** Jedediah Purdy, 2020-10-12 »Ein kurzes Buch von enormer Kraft, geschrieben von einem außergewöhnlichen Autor und Denker.« Robert Macfarlane »Die Welt und wir ist bewegend, erschütternd und inspirierend.« Elizabeth Kolbert Die USA sind ein gespaltenes Land: Auf der einen Seite werden Forderungen nach einem Green New Deal, nach einer allgemeinen Krankenversicherung und besserer öffentlicher Bildung immer lauter. Auf der anderen Seite sorgt Präsident Trump mit seinem Versprechen, den »Krieg gegen die Kohle« zu beenden, mit Steuererleichterungen für Reiche und Unternehmen sowie seinem rüpelhaften Benehmen bei seinen Anhängern für Begeisterung. Jedediah Purdy zeigt, wie es zu dieser desaströsen Polarisierung kommen konnte und welche dramatischen Folgen für Natur und Mensch sie hat. Ausgehend von klassischen Autoren wie Henry David Thoreau denkt er darüber nach, wie eine andere, eine nachhaltige und gemeinwohlorientierte Politik aussehen könnte. Wir leben in einer Welt, so Purdy, in der das Schicksal jedes einzelnen Menschen nicht nur mit dem aller anderen verknüpft ist, sondern vor allem mit dem der Erde, die wir zu besitzen meinen, die wir aber doch nur bewohnen.

**a plea for captain john brown: Süddeutsche Monatshefte** Paul Nikolaus Cossmann, 1907

**a plea for captain john brown: Radikaler Universalismus** Omri Boehm, 2022-09-01 Ist der Universalismus heute noch zu retten? Ja, aber wir müssen zurück zu seinem Ursprung: Erst wenn wir den humanistischen Appell der biblischen Propheten und Immanuel Kants wirklich verstehen, können wir Ungerechtigkeit kompromisslos bekämpfen – im Namen des radikalen Universalismus, nicht in dem der Identität. Mit Radikaler Universalismus liefert Omri Boehm mehr als eine Neuinterpretation, er revolutioniert unser grundlegendes Verständnis von dem, was Universalismus eigentlich ist. Dabei beruft er sich auf Kant und seine oft missverstandene Wiederbelebung des ethischen Monotheismus der jüdischen Propheten. Ein kühner Entwurf, der in seiner Furchtlosigkeit einen Ausweg aus der festgefahrenen Identitätsdebatte eröffnet.

**a plea for captain john brown: *A Yankee in Canada*** Henry David Thoreau, 1866

**a plea for captain john brown: *Massacre at St. Louis*** Kenneth E. Burchett, 2024-08-08 In

1861, Union Brigadier General Nathaniel Lyon marched through the divided slave state Missouri en route to St. Louis. Lyon was to arrest a state militia unit at Camp Jackson that planned to raid a federal arsenal in the city. Upon capturing the men, Lyon's troops encountered crowds of hostile citizens and, after a gun shot, they fired on the mob, killing at least 28 civilians in what is now known as the Camp Jackson affair, or the St. Louis massacre. In this book, the author describes partisan activities leading to hostilities, promotes awareness about the history of slavery in America, and explores political divisions still evident in American culture. Previously unpublished materials about Governor Claiborne Jackson are included, as well as the role of Montgomery Blair in the fight for Missouri, an analysis of the number of arms in the St. Louis Arsenal and the unknown total number of casualties of the St. Louis massacre.

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**Entwässerungstabletten gegen Blasenentzündung? - med1** Hallo! hätte mal eine Frage. Ich kämpfe noch mit den Folgen einer (mit Antibiotika behandelten)Blasenentzündung und der Apotheker verkaufte mir dagegen Biofax,

**Antibiotika zu spät eingenommen? - Blasenentzündung - med1** Hey :) Wusste jetzt nicht genau, in welchen Themenbereich ich das ansiedeln sollte, aber ich denke das passt hier rein. Ich habe seit Montag eine Harnwegsinfektion, habe aber erst am

**Endlich Hilfe bei Blasenentzündung - med1** Ihr lieben Leidensgenossinnen, ich habe mich nun entschlossen mich anzumelden, um euch meine Erfahrungen in Sachen BE mitzuteilen. Zum einen: Antibiotika helfen m.E. kein

**Schon wieder Blasenentzündung - trotz tgl. Angocin u. DMannose** Ich bin so frustriert. Von April 2014 bis März 2015 hatte ich ungefähr+ # jeden Monat eine Blasenentzündung, mal stärker mal schwächer. Diese habe ich auch fast jedes mal mit

**Silbernitrat Spülungen in der Blase- wer bietet das an? - med1** Hallo, ich habe im letzten halben Jahr 14 mal Antibiotika wegen Blasenentzündungen eingenommen und habe mittlerweile das Gefühl, dass die Bakterien sich in der

**Lösung gegen Blasenentzündung - Cantharis! - med1** Hallöchen, habe seit Jahren Beschwerden mit Blasenentzündungen gehabt und von Cystinol akut, Antibiotika usw. alles mögliche ausprobiert und NICHTS hat geholfen. Dann habe ich mal

**Kein Brennen/ Jucken, aber Kitzeln/ Kribbeln: Blasenentzündung** Diese meinte gleich, dass es eine Blasenentzündung wäre und verschrieb mir Antibiotika und einen Tee für die Blase. Soweit so gut. Als ich die Antibiotika fertiggenommen hatte war das

**Ich sterbe fast vor Angst, Blasenentzündung!! - med1** Hallo, ich hoffe ihr könnt mir helfen!! Es ist soweit. Der Tag den ich seit fast einem Jahr fürchte. Vor einem Jahr hatte ich zum ersten mal

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