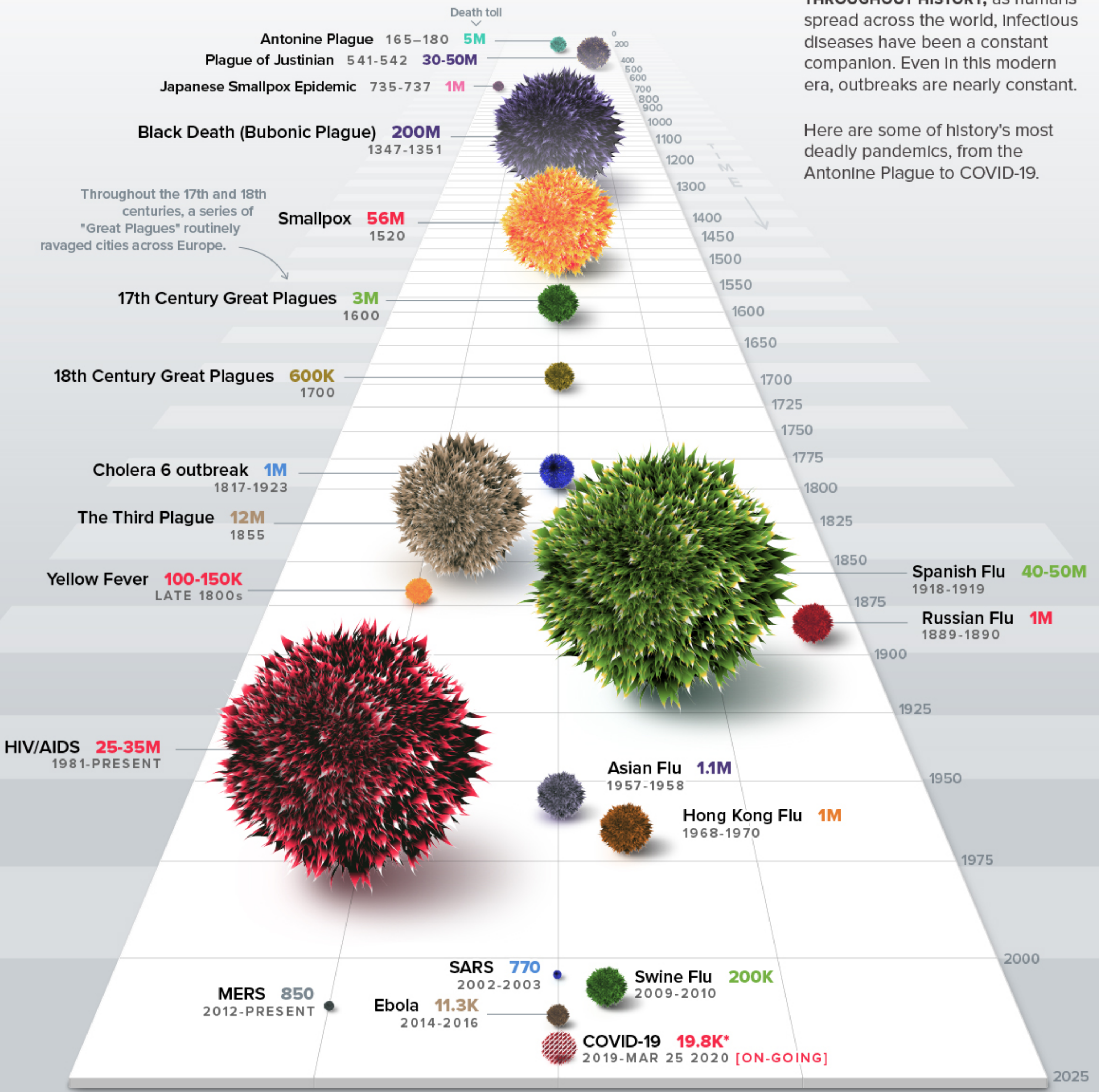


HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

PAN-DEM-IC (of a disease) prevalent over a whole country or the world.

THROUGHOUT HISTORY, as humans spread across the world, infectious diseases have been a constant companion. Even in this modern era, outbreaks are nearly constant.

Here are some of history's most deadly pandemics, from the Antonine Plague to COVID-19.



DEATH TOLL [HIGHEST TO LOWEST]

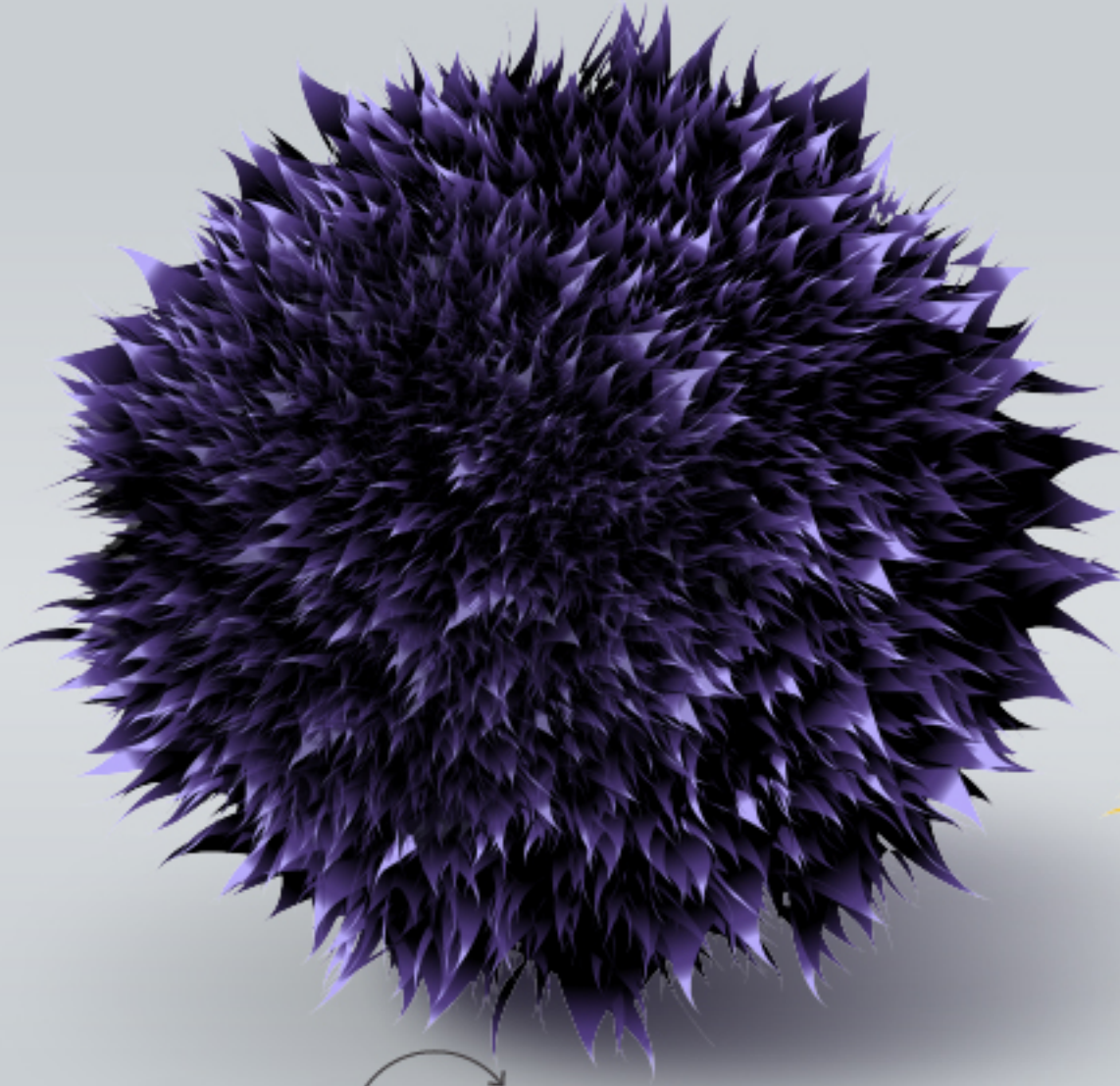
WHO officially declared COVID-19 a pandemic on Mar 11, 2020.

It is hard to calculate and forecast the impact of COVID-19 because the disease is new to medicine, and data is still coming in.

*As of 9am PT, according to Johns Hopkins University estimates

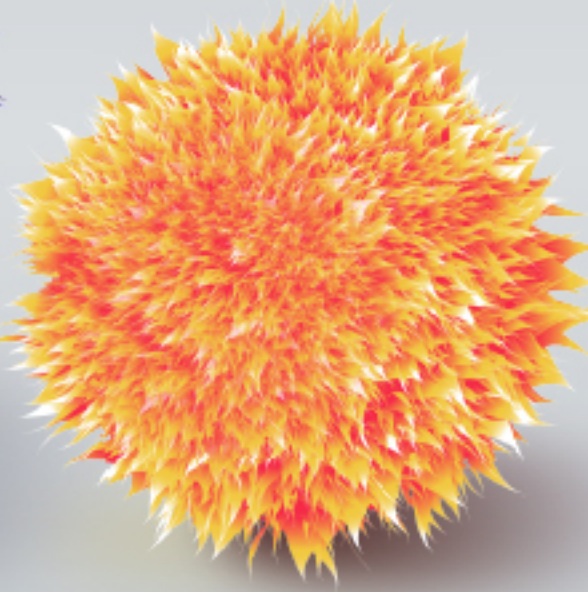
200M

Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
1347-1351



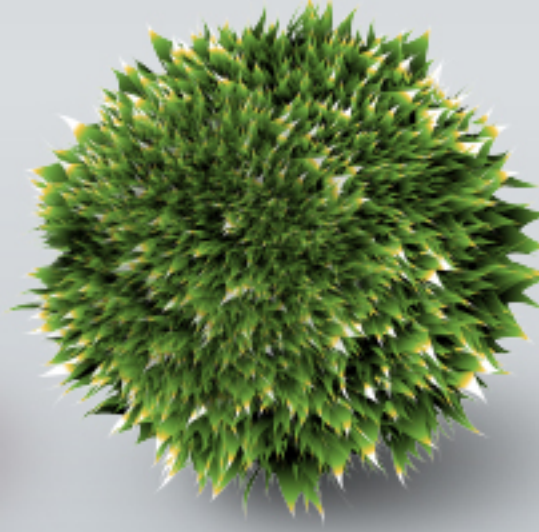
56M

Smallpox
1520



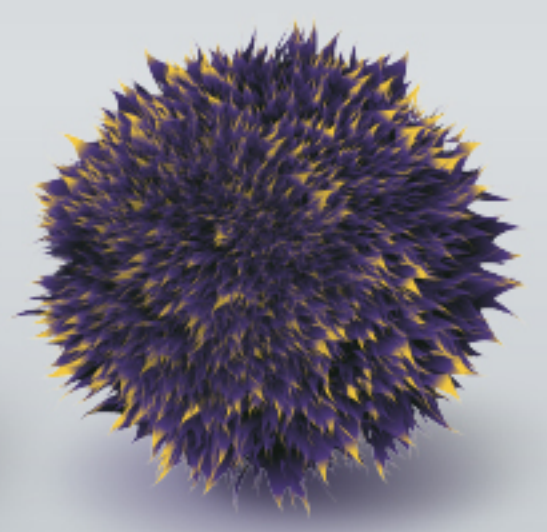
40-50M

Spanish Flu
1918-1919



30-50M

Plague of Justinian
541-542



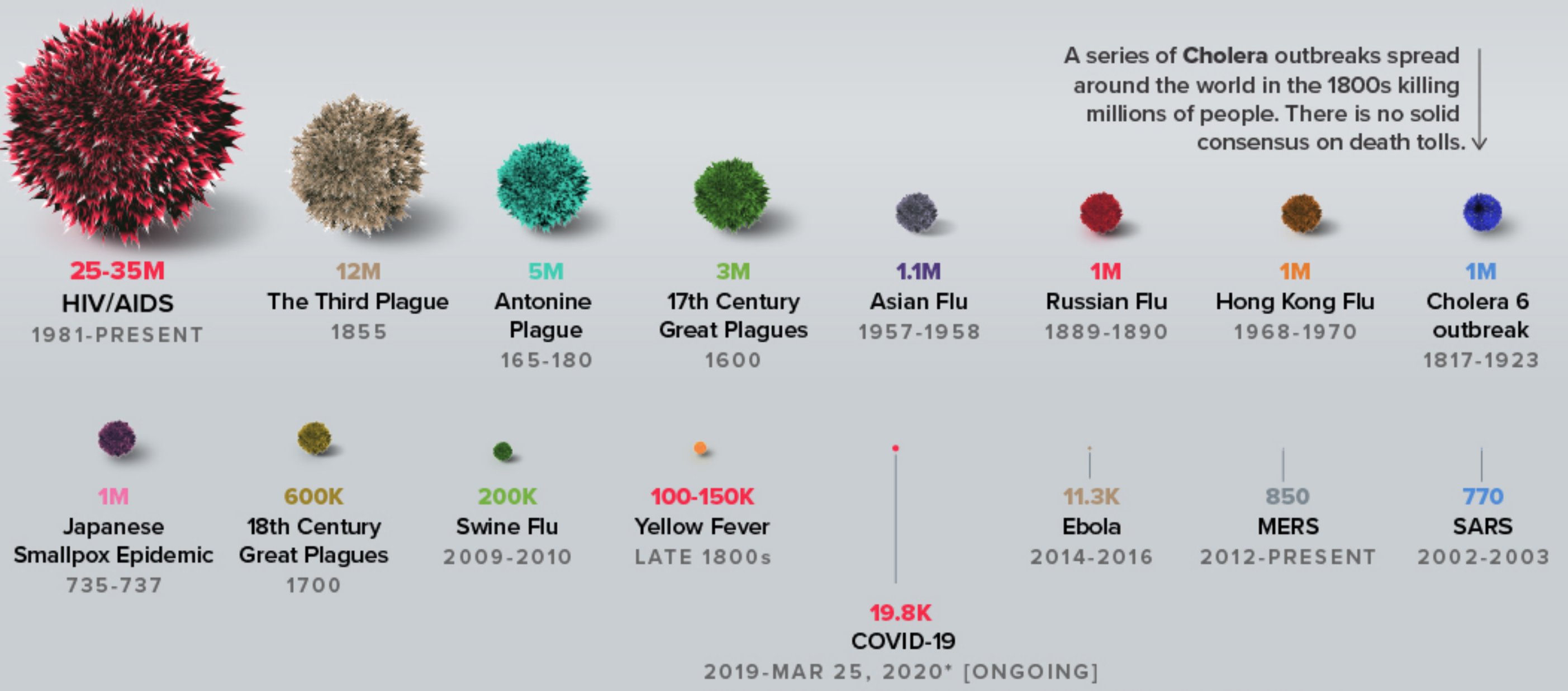
The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas.

The outbreak wiped out 30-50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years for the continent's population to recover.

Smallpox killed an estimated 90% of Native Americans. In Europe during the 1800s, an estimated 400,000 people were being killed by smallpox annually. The first ever vaccine was created to ward off smallpox.

The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.

A series of **Cholera** outbreaks spread around the world in the 1800s killing millions of people. There is no solid consensus on death tolls.



2019-MAR 25, 2020* [ONGOING]

*As of 9am PT, according to Johns Hopkins University estimates

Sources:
CDC, WHO, BBC,
Wikipedia,
Historical records,
Encyclopedia Britannica
John Hopkins University