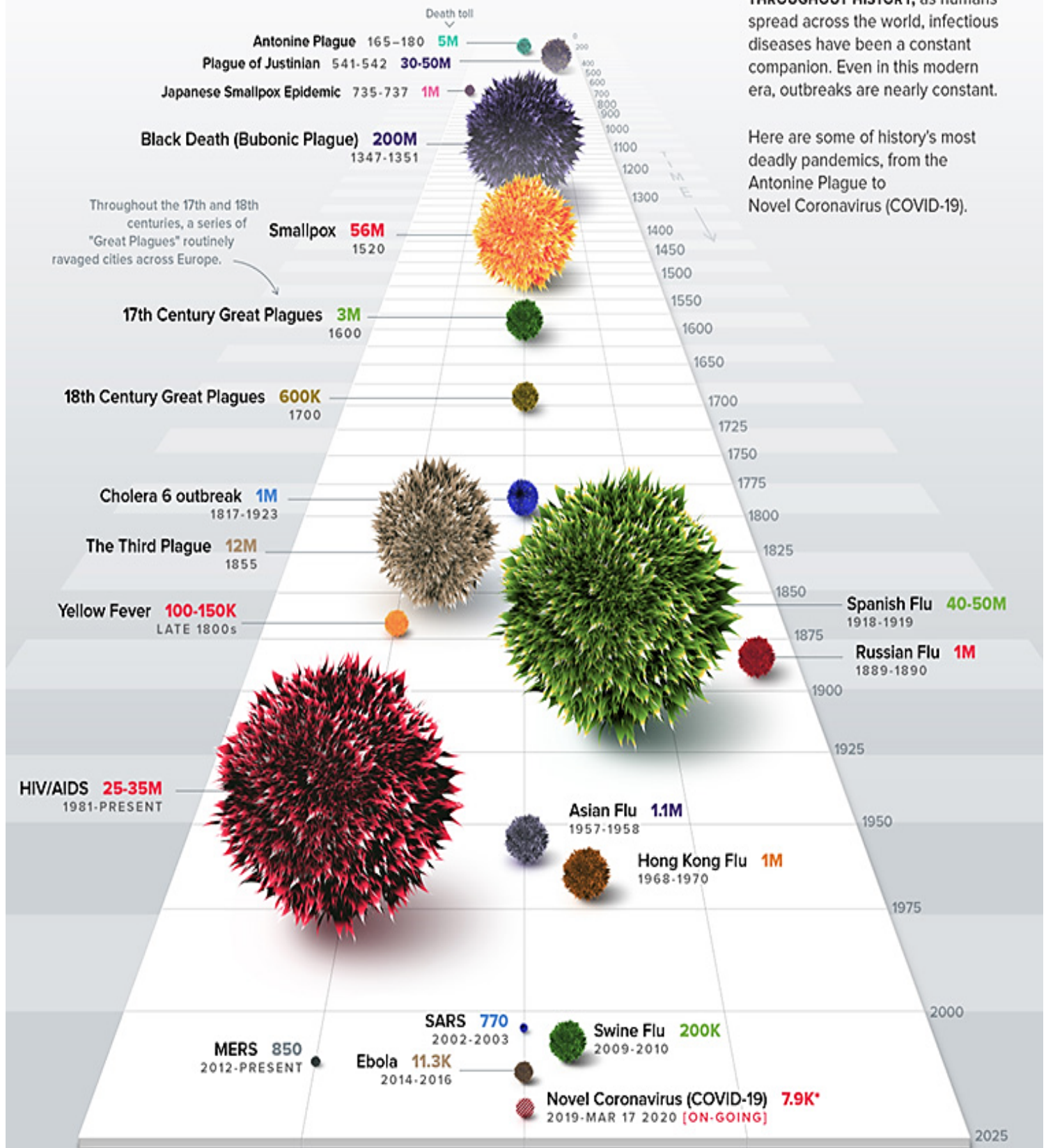


HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

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 Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19).



200M

Black Death (Bubonic Plague)

1347-1351



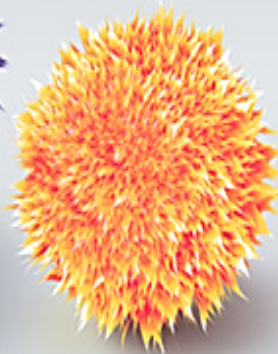
The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas.

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

56M

Smallpox

1520



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.

40-50M

Spanish Flu

1918-1919



30-50M

Plague of Justinian

541-542



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.



25-35M

HIV/AIDS

1981-PRESENT



12M

The Third Plague

1855



5M

Antonine Plague

165-180



3M

17th Century Great Plagues

1600



1.1M

Asian Flu

1957-1958



1M

Russian Flu

1889-1890



1M

Hong Kong Flu

1968-1970



1M

Cholera 6 outbreak

1817-1923

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



1M

Japanese Smallpox Epidemic

735-737



600K

18th Century Great Plagues

1700



200K

Swine Flu

2009-2010



100-150K

Yellow Fever

LATE 1800s



11.3K

Ebola

2014-2016



850

MERS

2012-PRESENT



770

SARS

2002-2003

7.9K*

Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

2019-MAR 17 2020