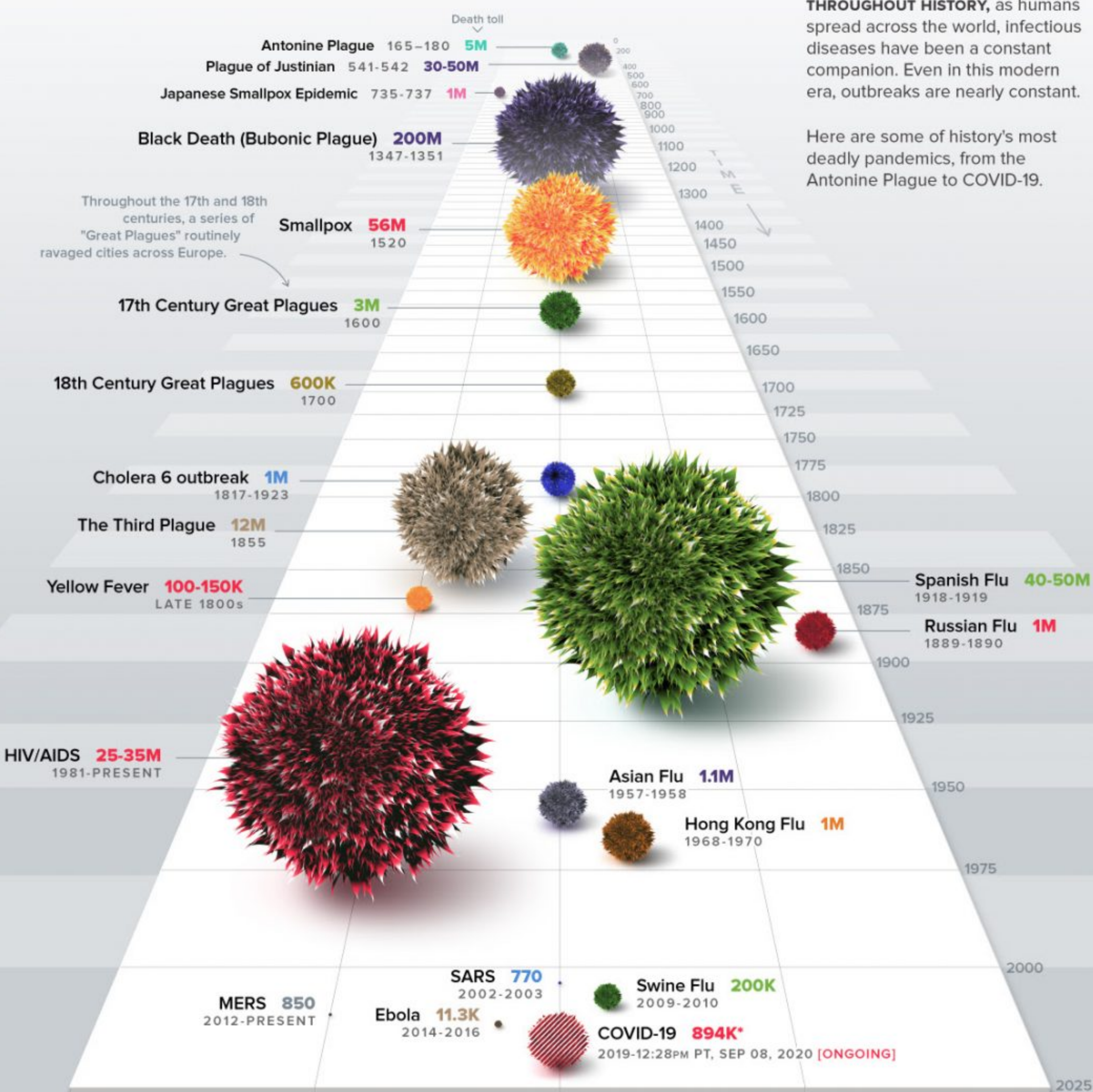


HISTORY OF PANDEMICS

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.



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

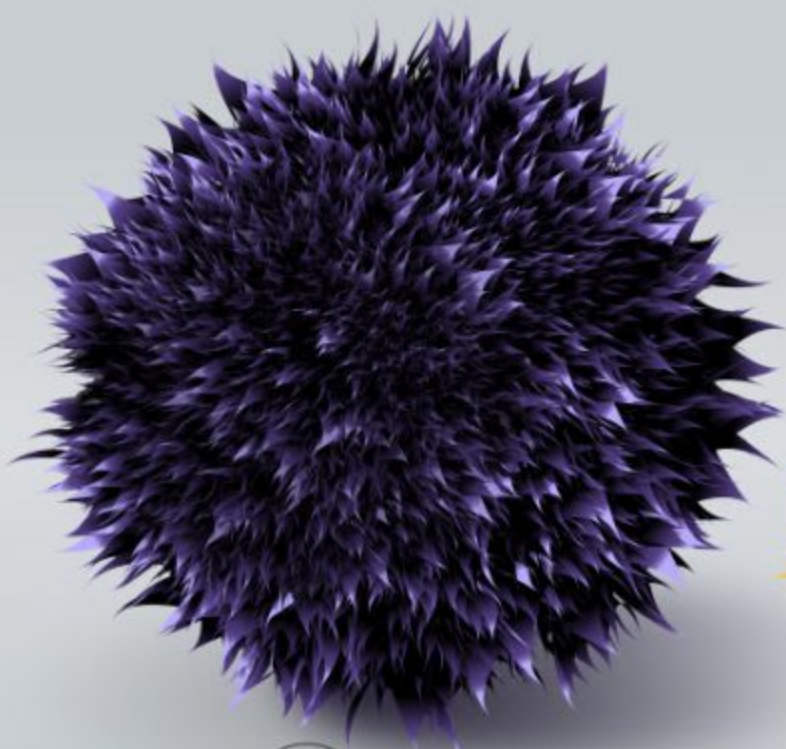
It is hard to calculate and forecast the impact of COVID-19 because the disease is new to medicine, and data is still coming in.

*Johns Hopkins University estimates

DEATH TOLL [HIGHEST TO LOWEST]

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.

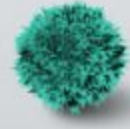
The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.



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

894K*
COVID-19
2019-12:28PM PT, SEP 08, 2020 [ONGOING]

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

*John Hopkins University estimates



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

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