

Feng
20/11/14

1918 Flu Epidemic Articles

* focus → #3 continuity and change

Task.

1. Read your assigned article (A, B, or C) making note of the following as you read.
2. Write out bottomline for your article
3. Identify
 - what has stayed the same from 1918 to now?
 - what has changed from 1918 to now?

- turning points related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu.
- examples of progress and decline related to the 1918 flu
- 4. Quote from your article that supports some of your conclusions.

#2 Bottom line: The 1918 pandemic called the Spanish flu claimed as many as 100 million lives worldwide, more than the world war itself; but few remember.

#3 Things that have stayed the same from 1918 to now are:

- Just like Stevens at the age of 12, when you're young and caught the flu, you were often kept in at home and kept out of school. Nowadays if a strong flu broke out in Toronto, the same thing would happen just like back then when schools would only be found closed and homes & schools would be collapsing.
- Recently an epidemic has occurred, the Ebola outbreak. This is the same as the flu of 1918 because it came out of no where and claimed lives.

- Names of major flu outbreaks are still named after the first place in which they occurred or were first found.
- Flu epidemics still send their victims to bed and can even kill.
- international spread of the disease.

Things that have changed from 1918 to now?

- There is better education provided nowadays. There has now been a greater, and huge portion of the population that has achieved a high education. This means that there is more help in making effective antiviral drugs and vaccines.
- ↳ improved technology as well.
- We now have more experience and we have learned to prevent this type of panic and how to prepare for situations like this.
- deadlier flu in 1918

Turning points related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu.

Different beliefs of where the flu started - origins

- Some say the virus arose in Spain (Spanish flu)
- The pandemic emerged in the spring in the US heartland, Kansas - reported in some military camps there.

- Scientists figuring out the virus. knowledge of medicine.
- * People believe that troops took the virus to the battle fields of Europe, where massive numbers of soldiers on both sides fell ill. They then spread it as they came home or were trained in military camps.

Examples of progress and decline related to the 1918 flu.

- Decline of the flu - during the second wave of the pandemic, the new influenza turned preterminally deadly.

- 2.5 percent of the people who caught the flu died from it.
- young adults - hardest hit age group.

- "communities struggled to cope with the sick and the dead"
- vaccines were made but against the wrong germ
- third wave, spring 1919 - 1920

#4 My conclusion is that the Spanish flu Influenza had a big impact in this world and was very deadly. Also I want to conclude that it is important to know about this event. The world is not always safe.

"Recounting the details now, the story seems like bad science fiction - 50 million to 100 million dead globally, 30,000 to 50,000 dead in Canada. If a similarly virulent outbreak occurred now, between 186 million and 392 million people around the world would die, and between 112,000 and 186,000 Canadians would succumb."

OR

"By the time it was through rampaging around the globe, the assailant - the Spanish flu - had killed between 50 million and 100 million people, several times more than had lost their lives in the soon-to-be-concluded War to end all wars."

Yet despite the scope of the death and illness, the fear and social disruption, amazingly - inexplicably - the history books made little mention of what is now viewed as the deadliest outbreak of infectious disease in recorded history."

simpler form "Spanish flu killed millions, but few remember"

① Killed 50 million worldwide

- One of deadliest epidemics
- Where the flu started, pinpointing France, China, American Midwest, etc
- Shipment of Chinese laborers across Canada (96,000)
- Started in Spring (1918)
- tied to a strain of H1N1 influenza ancestral to ones still violent
- May played a role in ending the war
- Last of great plagues that struck humanity
- China suffered lower mortality rate than others, suggesting immunity exposure to the virus
- 1917 November, identified year later by Chinese health officials same as the virus
- 3,000+ of 25,000 Chinese laborers transported ended up in medical quarantine
- Flu reached its height in autumn 1918, but raged till 1926
- France's trenches riddled w/ fifth disease & death, originally seen as the flu's breeding ground
- Disease targeting itself to young soldiers
- Illness spread from Europe to Boston, Philadelphia, etc, blaming returning troop ships

② Spanish flu mutated; became most deadly in Spring 1918

- Humphries recognized that final answer to Spanish flu origins is still a ways off
- Higgins states research into origins of 1918 flu could prevent scourge from happening again
- Flu may provide info to help stop future pandemic

③ In the end, however, knowing the origin of the disease might provide information that could help stop a future pandemic, making the search worthwhile

- ② The Spanish influenza of 1918 is the most deadliest illness, but the origins still remain unknown. The origins matters now, because the outbreak could be coming now, and China may be next
- Technology has evolved, easier to pinpoint where the 1918 flu started
- Flu spreaded fast, making it a deadly virus
- Medical and technology are useful to pinpoint the origin

Hugh Kelly

Bottomline Statement: There is not much to say about the Spanish Flu except that it was the deadliest flu we have ever seen and it killed over 100 million worldwide and between 30,000-50,000 in Canada. Scientists are still trying to figure out the cause today.

Quote: ~~But~~ "It's impossible. And yet it's true."

Difference since 1918: The Spanish flu was the deadliest flu that the world has ever seen. Things that would make it less likely to happen today would be because there is better healthcare, better warning system to warn people about the next big flu. Things that would make another flu breakout happen would be because there is more air, land, and boat travel to spread the virus. People didn't know how to cure it then and they still haven't found a way to cure it so if it happened again, we would just have to wait it out.

Quote #2: "You were kept in. Kept in at home, kept out of school." This quote is said by Steven, a 12 year old who got the flu and quickly recovered but he was completely bedridden because his whole family, and all his friends had the flu.

Turning Point: The turning point for the Spanish flu never really happened because no one ever found a cure and to this day no one knows the cure or where it originated.

Article B

Bottomline statement: Humanity is in a constant battle with diseases, what matters is if the disease is a mild one, or a devastating one?

Different since 1918: Risk of outbreak is higher due to larger cities and better international travel. Better combat against spread of disease due to media in 1st world countries.

Same since 1918: The randomness of outbreaks. No one was prepared for the 1918 flu and no one is prepared for another one.

Turning point:

Progress and decline: Better med. science to combat disease.
Questions regarding world preparedness.

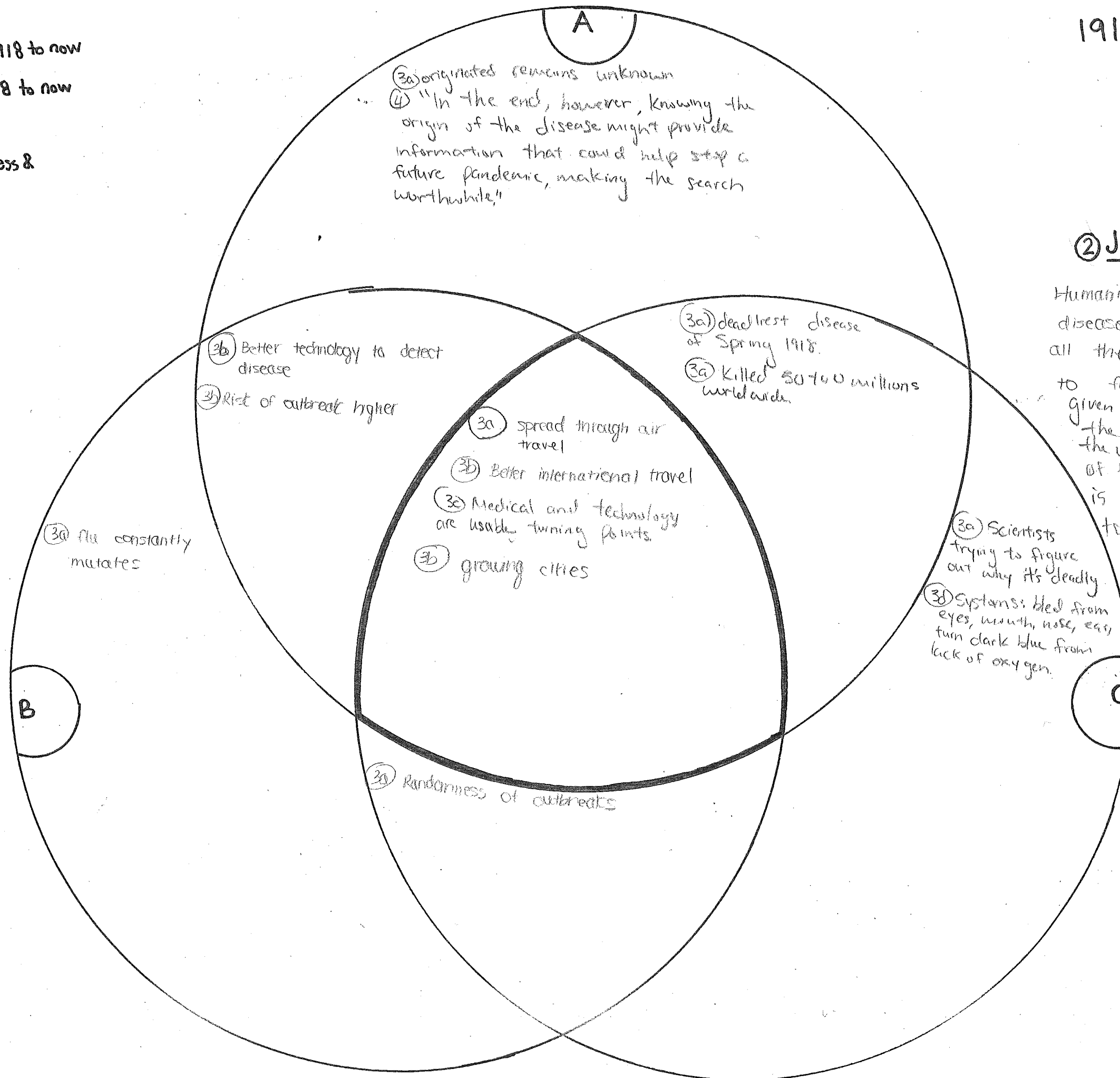
Quote: ~~"It mutates all the time"~~

"It is always on the horizon, and is a devastating scenario, it has a good possibility of manifesting in our lifetime; there have been three major pandemics, and a mild one three years ago - which doesn't reduce the possibility of a pandemic happening"

Legend

- ③a stayed the same 1918 to now
- ③b changed from 1918 to now
- ③c turning points
- ③d examples of progress & decline
- ④ quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change
Articles A, B, & C



② Joint Bottom Line

Humanity is constantly battling diseases, new diseases appear all the time. But are we prepared to face the next pandemic, given the fact we still haven't found the cure for a deadliest disease that the world has ever seen. The chance of the Spanish Flu coming back is higher due to International transportation and other factors.

Names:
Rei Sun, Hugh,
Jeffrey.

1918 Flu Pandemic That Killed 50 Million Originate in China, Historians Say

② The bottomline state of Article A would be that many believed that the 1918 Flu Pandemic most likely originated in China. There is many facts and statistics that support the hypothesis. Although, there are also other theories on the origins.

③ What has stayed the same from 1918 to now:

- There are still flus that can be very dangerous. eg: Avian Flu.
- outbreaks eg: ebola.
- How we handle the situation eg: use it for research, and keeping victims in medical quarantine.

What has changed from 1918:

- Technology so finding origins would be easy. By knowing origins we can understand the disease and prepare for the future.
- Recent outbreaks were not as deadly as 1918 Flu could be because better cures, better preparation, and/or the disease was not as deadly to begin with.
- Better understand of origins. This could apply for the 1918 Flu or smaller flu pandemic in 2009. Although better understand does not know the definite origin.

Turning Point:

I would say the turning point would be the Medical Evidence. It can give readers hope for the origin and other discoveries that can come out of the find the origin out. Discovering the origins for the 1918 Flu can help for the future in case of any similar diseases/outbreak.

Progress

- Great discoveries for the future and help understand the past.
- Learn from the past and how they handled the situation and make it better for the future.

Decline

- The answer is "still a ways off" no definite answer but great hypothesis.
- Feels like they are playing the blame game when they say "I would say that the takeaway message of all of this is to keep your eye on China."

④ "We have seen a lot of emerging diseases travel around the world in recent decades," Higgins says. History has a way of repeating/hes says, and research into the origins of the 1918 flu could help prevent a scourge like that from happening again.

1918 Flu Epidemic Articles

* focus → #3 Continuity & Change

Task 1

① Read your assigned article (A, B, or C) making note of the following as you read

② Write out the BOTTOM LINE of your article

③ Identify - what has stayed the same from 1918 to now

- what has changed from 1918 to now

- turning point related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu

- Examples of progress & decline related to the 1918 flu

④ A quote from your article that supports some of your conclusions

② A dangerous flu that kills so many people and doctors are stilling to find a cure. Not many remember since it has been so long. It spreads really easy but no one knows the true story.

- How is it dangerous

③ - Scientist are still trying to find out reasons of the flu. The flu is still around but not as strong as before.

- When we have the flu now not many will die like the 1918 flu. Many people wouldn't get the flu because every fall there would be a flu shot.

- They have been finding cures for the flu but it isn't perfect yet. Can help out of finding new cures in the future.

- virus has weakened people still doing research, affects many people, 2.5% affected died
process: virus weakened, people still doing research

decline: Affected pregnant, aboriginal, young and previously healthy adults. 2.5% affected had died.

④ "The vagaries of the virus, we'll understand them eventually. And we'll understand how flu epidemics work." said Alfred Crosby. This quote is telling us that eventually everything about the flu would be discovered. Then we will know how to cure anything similar to it.

No pattern
to outbreak

- handling the situation differently

- before having the dead bodies in the school

- Since all hospital is all full

- Undertakers are really busy

- First in Canada was in Quebec

- Sending the sick home which spread faster.

Glenn Feldman

4 "Ebola is unlikely to become the next Black death. But that does not mean something else won't."

3a. Humanity will always face these diseases

3b. Our ability to treat them is better

3c. As cities grow, so does risk of transmission.

3d. It could in theory become Pandemic.

3e. It's like rolling dice. You can experience a mild infection or a devastating pandemic."

3f. Global systems to spot outbreaks aren't good enough.

3g. Ineffective management of antiviral equipment and countermeasures.

3d. While our ability to treat diseases has greatly improved, as cities grow, so does the risk of infection. Ineffective management of antiviral equipment and with global systems to detect outbreaks not being good enough, the battle is like rolling a dice. You can have a mild disease, or a deadly Spanish Flu.

4. "Ebola is unlikely to become the next black plague but that does not mean something else won't"

3c. As cities grow, so does the risk of infection and even though it's unlikely, the risk of Ebola becoming a pandemic also increases.

- Urbanization and national travel allows for increased transmission ["quarantine"] because of the improper management of antiviral equipment and pandemic detection systems, we will always be faced with deadly diseases.

Jaylen S.T

History - Day 3

Nov. 25th, 2014

- Global Flu outbreak of 1918 killed 50 million
- Deadliest epidemics in history
- Scientists are unsure where the world pandemic started
- "Spanish Flu" claimed more lives in WW1 & ended as the pandemic struck
- Records say that mobilization of 96,000 ~~WW1~~ Chinese laborers might have been the cause of pandemic.
- WW1 trenches thought to be source
- Started/arose in spring - 1918
- Respiratory disease outbreak in WW1 - 1917
- Strain of H1N1 influenza ancestral
- 48 soldiers die of Flu in 1918 - Ahead of outbreak
- Killed young & healthy
- Flu Pandemic of 1918 struck in three waves
- China suffered lower mortality rate
- Chinese laborers suggested as a source
- Respiratory illness similar to Spanish Flu in 11/17
- 3000 - 25,000 in Canada were quarantined
- Flu reached its peak in 1918 and died down
- French trenches thought to have been Flu in 1920.
- breeding ground and returning troop ships were targets due to forgetting the young
- Kansas thought to be breeding ground - influenza outbreak
- British legations wrote disease to be in Fluenza
- Formation and distribution of Chinese labor shipped to Southern England & France during the war through Vancouver to Halifax.
- Chinese labor corps left in spite of "plague".
- Anti-Chinese rife in Canada halted transportation, and 3000 workers ended up in med. quarantine.
- Workers given castor oil for sore throats.
- Suggested that Spanish influenza mutated & became most deadly in 1918.
- Origins are still ways off.
- Seeking preserved samples of the virus - Jeffrey Taubenberger - earliest sample from US soldier on May 11th, 1918.
- Broad # of samples may help narrow down its origins
- Quote: "keep eyes on China"

Bottom Line:

China is said to be the source of the 1918 Flu epidemic due to the transportation of Chinese labor corps during the war, although the source of the outbreak is unknown some evidence may conclude that China was the source as experts suggest that "We now have our eye on China".

① What has stayed the same since 1918 to now?

The evidence behind what the source of the Flu is still unknown.
To this day research is still being conducted to find the true source of the epidemic.

② What has changed From 1918 to now?

The amount of test and research that has been conducted has changed significantly From 1918 to now.

③ Turning points related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 Flu

During ~~war~~ the start of the outbreak several cases were thought to provide the origins due to the connection this outbreak had with the H1N1 influenza strain. Over the course of several years there were several turning points in which researchers & scientist believed the flu originated in the trenches, came from Chinese labor workers or the death of several dozen soldiers.

④ Progress:

- ↳ Thought to have been 9,000 Chinese workers who carried the Flu.
- ↳ Chinese had immunity & low mortality rate
- ↳ Chinese might have not been the only possible source for outbreak
- ↳ Thought to have originated in the trenches, possible respiratory outbreak or death of soldiers shortly after outbreak

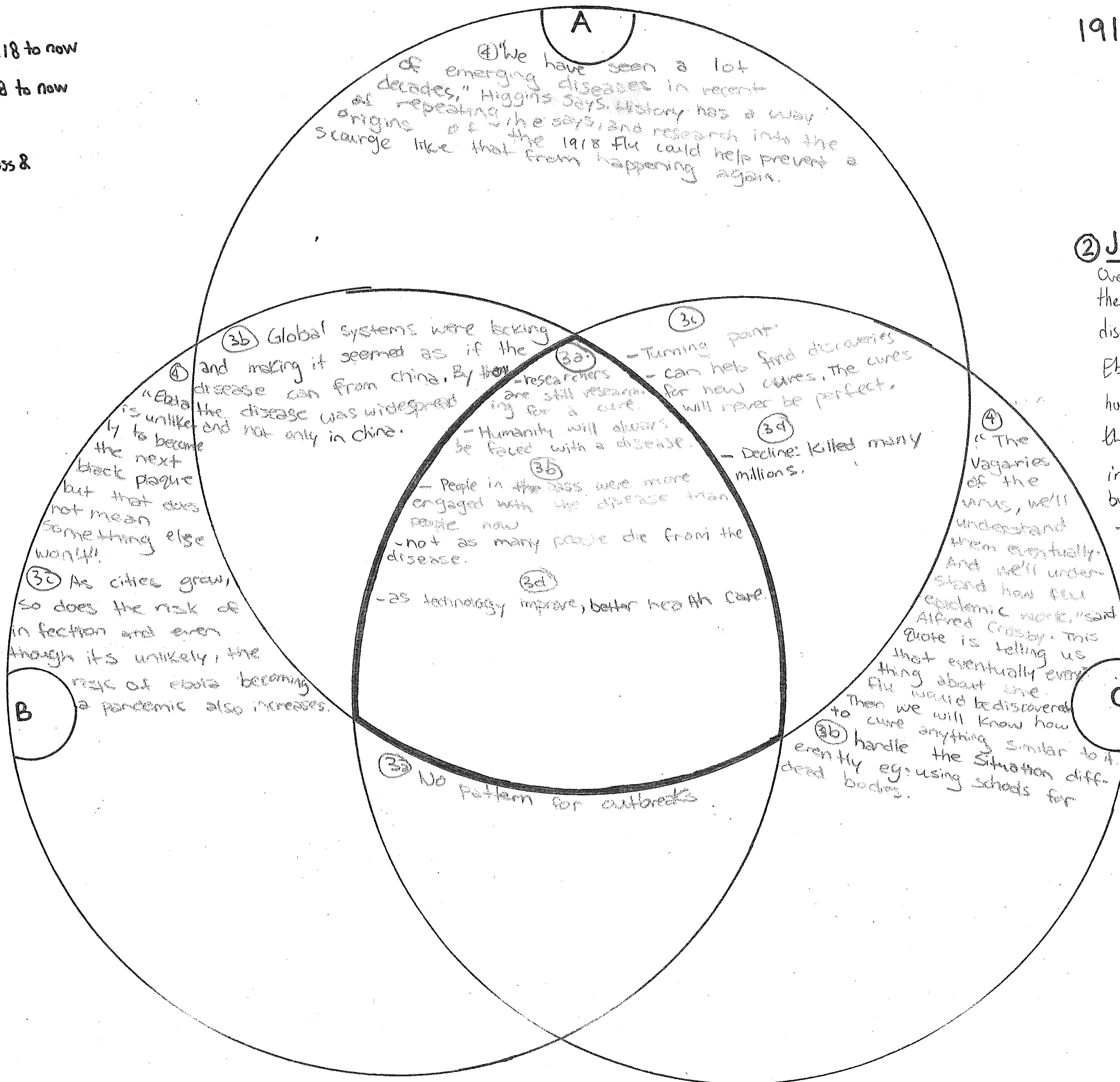
Decline:

- ↳ distribution of labor workers halted & treated
- ↳ Decide to mostly blame Chinese due to the evidence provided

Legend

- ③a stayed the same 1918 to now
- ③b changed from 1918 to now
- ③c turning points
- ③d examples of progress & decline
- ④ quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change Articles A, B, & C



② Joint Bottom Line

Over the course of several decades the world has experienced multiple infectious diseases, one of which for today is the Ebola outbreak that has affected several hundreds of people... Unfortunately, the source is unknown for many of the infections/diseases that we've experienced but we'll eventually come to understand them.

Names: Fiona, Cathy,
Brandy, Jaylen

1918 Flu Pandemic That Killed 50 Million

Article A

Niki T.
Nov. 20/14

Originated in China, Historians Say

(Chinese laborers transported across CAN thought to be source)

①

- The global flu outbreak of 1918 killed 50 million people worldwide, ranking as one of the deadliest epidemics in history.
- No clear location to where it started
- Scientists have lacked a complete picture of the conditions that bred the disease and factors that might lead to similar outbreaks in the future
- Deadly "Spanish Flu" killed more people in WWI, which ended the same year the pandemic struck.
- Canada's Memorial University of Newfoundland newly unearthed records which confirm the mobilization of 96,000 Chinese laborers to work ~~the~~ behind the British and French lines on WWI Western Front → may have been the source of the pandemic
- possible origins:
 - 1918 flu pandemic struck in 3 waves across the globe
 - ↳ France ↳ China ↳ US
 - Outbreak even killed young and healthy
- The 1918 flu was the last of the great plagues that struck humanity
- Chinese laborers have previously been suggested as a source of the disease
- China suffered a lower mortality rate from the Spanish flu than other nations
- Respiratory illness which struck northern China in 1917 was identified as the Spanish flu.
- The 25,000 Chinese labor workers more than 3,000 of them ended up in the medical quarantine with flu-like symptoms
- Spanish flu reached its height in 1918
- Gained ~~is~~ its nickname from wartime censorship rules that allowed for reporting on the disease -
- Flu breeding ground: France's wartime trenches, → tendency to hit young adults
- Theory: started in Europe and got to cities such as Boston & Philly by returning troop ships
- Sealed Rail cars
- British & French officials were forming Chinese ~~gov~~ Labor Corps → which shipped 24,000 laborers from China to England & France during WWI
- Roughly 3,000 of the workers ended up in medical quarantine → illness was blamed by their "lazy" natures by Canadian doctors
- Doctors treated sore throats with ~~casto~~ castor oil & sent the Chinese back to their camps.
- ~~Chase~~ Chinese laborers arrived in England, where they were sent to Chinese hospital → hundreds of deaths recorded from respiratory illness.
- Spanish flu became more deadly Spring 1918

Medical Evidence

- In 2011 Taubenberger led a team that ~~looked~~ took virus samples from a autopsy of 32 victims of the 1918 outbreak.
- From knowing the origin ~~th~~ of the ~~dis~~ disease that could help stop a future pandemic
- The message we should take away is to keep our eye on China.

② Write the bottom line of your article

↳ The bottom line of this article is a message to all of us to keep our eye on China as a source of emerging diseases.

③ What has stayed the same from 1918 to now?

↳ ^{still} No cure because nobody is making vaccines anymore. (The profitability is low and the liability is high)

• What has changed from 1918 to now?

↳ We have now become more immune to this flu and we're in a much better position now to deal with it than before

• Turning Points related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu

↳ One of the turning points of the 1918 flu that it was the last of the great plagues that struck humanity.

• Examples of progress & decline related to the 1918 flu

↳ Further research is going into where the pandemic originated

④ A quote from your article that supports some of your conclusions

↳ "The 1918 flu was the last of the great plagues that struck humanity..."

2) Bottomline statement: "Although Ebola is ~~so~~ ^{dangerous untreated} ~~dangerous~~, it may never be as dangerous as pandemics in the past, but it is still hard to predict."

3a) What has stayed the same since 1918? Something that has stayed the same is that new viruses keep coming but they always end up being treatable after a bit of time.

3b) What has changed since 1918? A major change within the past 100 years would have to be the technology. The technology has evolved so much since then and is a huge factor.

3c) The advancement of medicine and knowledge is a viable turning point.

3d) A sign of progress is that there hasn't been a pandemic that has had a number of casualties anywhere near the 1918 Flu.

"Ebola is very unlikely to be the next Black Death. Pandemics are extremely difficult to predict."

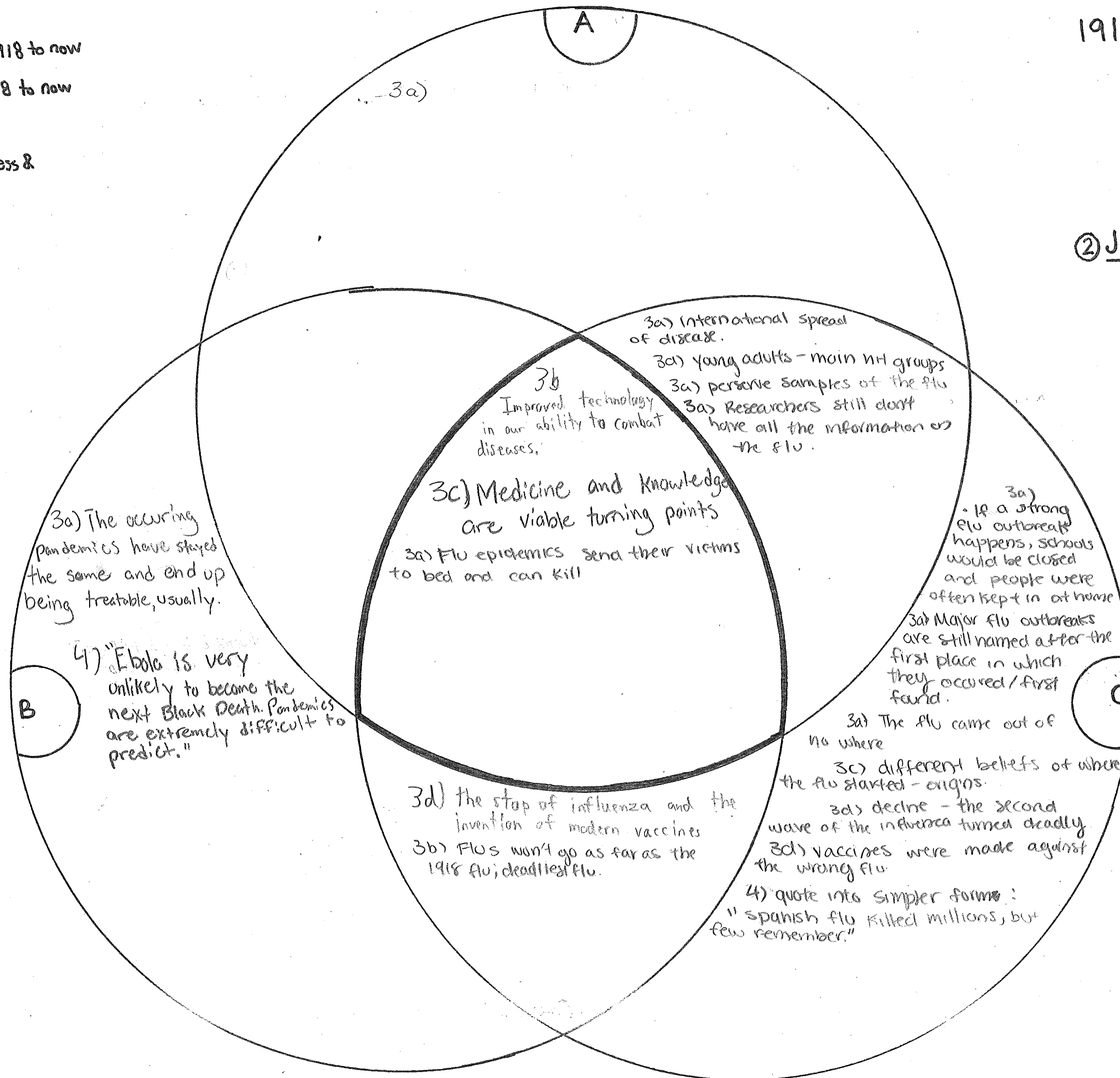
2) RE: Bottomline statement: "Because of low transmissions, Ebola will not be the next pandemic."

Legend

- ③a) stayed the same 1918 to now
- ③b) changed from 1918 to now
- ③c) turning points
- ③d) examples of progress & decline
- ④ quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change
Articles A, B, & C

② Joint Bottom Line



Names: NIKI Feng
Alex
Borg

Task 1: ① Read your assigned article (A, B, or C) making note of the following as you read.

② Write out the Bottom Line of your article.

③ Identify - what has stayed the same from 1918 to now

- What has changed from 1918 to now.

- Turning points related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 Flu.

- examples of progress and decline related to the 1918 Flu.

④ A quote from your article that supports some of your conclusions.

② Ebola will not be the next Spanish Flu because it is not easily transmitted through people, even though it is very deadly.

③ a. New diseases are emerging / people are still fighting against diseases / thousands of people are dying from diseases / treatments are being made / there is a risk for contracting diseases.

b. Treatments for diseases have become more advanced and more effective against outbreaks / with cities getting bigger and international travel becoming easier, the risk involved in an outbreak is growing even higher / more precautions have been made and preparations have been put in place / as pharmaceutical companies are contracted to create a constantly updated bank of seed stock for vaccines every time a new strain of a virus is discovered / when disease spreads to multiple states in the USA, the federal government takes over using the Incident Command Structure.

d. Progress

- New vaccines and strategies developed to deal with the influenza.

- People became devoted to studying and researching the flu.

- The flu was used as an example to fight against other diseases in the future.

decline

- Not enough preventative measures put in place to prevent its widespread and deadly effects

- development of treatments weren't done fast enough to save many lives

- No one was prepared for a flu pandemic.

④ "Even with modern medicine, we haven't rid ourselves of pandemics; indeed, they have sprung up far more recently than 1918."

3c. • Vaccines developed to combat the disease / people realized how deadly the outbreak was / Strategies developed from the outbreak to be used when another one occurred.
racism against people from countries that have the disease

1918 Flu Epidemic Article: Spanish flu killed millions, but few remember

② Bottom line: "The Spanish flu killed as many as 100 million worldwide and it ranges from 30,000-50,000 in Canada."
Many people forgot about how deadly the

③ Descendants of the virus still circulate now a days. People have forgotten the history of the Spanish flu.

The decline is that people forgotten the dangers in the past and the people who suffered from the flu and we're more prepared for it now since medical is even stronger than before.

But we're never going to understand:
How the hell did we have something that killed millions and millions of people and then we said "Oh, well and went on to the World Series or something"
• This shows that no one knew how deadly the flu was.

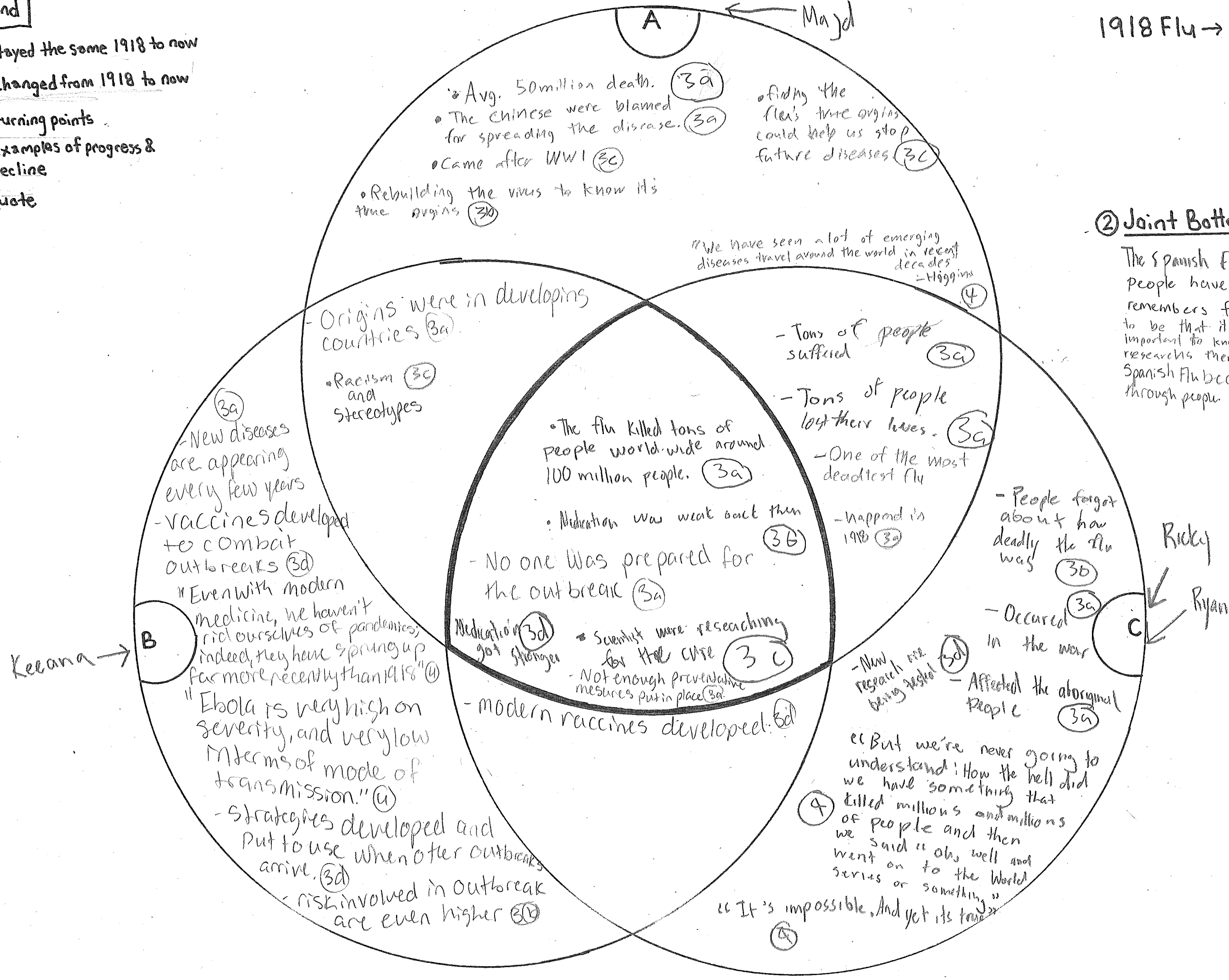
"It's impossible. And yet it's true"

• This supports it showing that it was really deadly and impossible to be safe from it.

Legend

- 3a stayed the same 1918 to now
- 3b changed from 1918 to now
- 3c turning points
- 3d examples of progress & decline
- 4 quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change Articles A, B, & C



② Joint Bottom Line

The Spanish Flu occurred in 1918, many people have lost their lives but no one remembers flu that occurred. It's said to be that its origins came from China. It's important to know that so we can focus our research there. Ebola will not be the next Spanish Flu because it is not easily transmitted through people.

Names: Keeana
Ricky
Mayja
Ryan

Bottom Line:

Isis Yercx

The Spanish Flu was underacknowledged during WWI and in the recording of history, although it had serious consequences.

What Has Stayed the Same?

I think that the level of fear, or the reaction to the outbreaks would be the same if it happened today. I think that parents would still want to keep their children away from school and at home. I also think that if this outbreak happened it would have the same effect on aboriginal communities. Many reservations are far from hospitals and immediate necessities. I think our understanding of the virus pretty much stayed the same. Also, I think that if a similar outbreak were to happen, it would spread at the same rate or even faster than the Spanish flu did.

What has changed?

In the article it states that the amount of people affected would be much greater if this were to happen now. It also states that now something like this would be all over the news, world wide. It is also mentioned that the press was heavily censored because of the war. I think that since there is currently no war, this would be

different. The vaccines would have also been different. It says in the article that science hadn't yet discovered viruses. I'm almost certain that with the scientific understanding we have today, we would be able to create a much more effective vaccine.

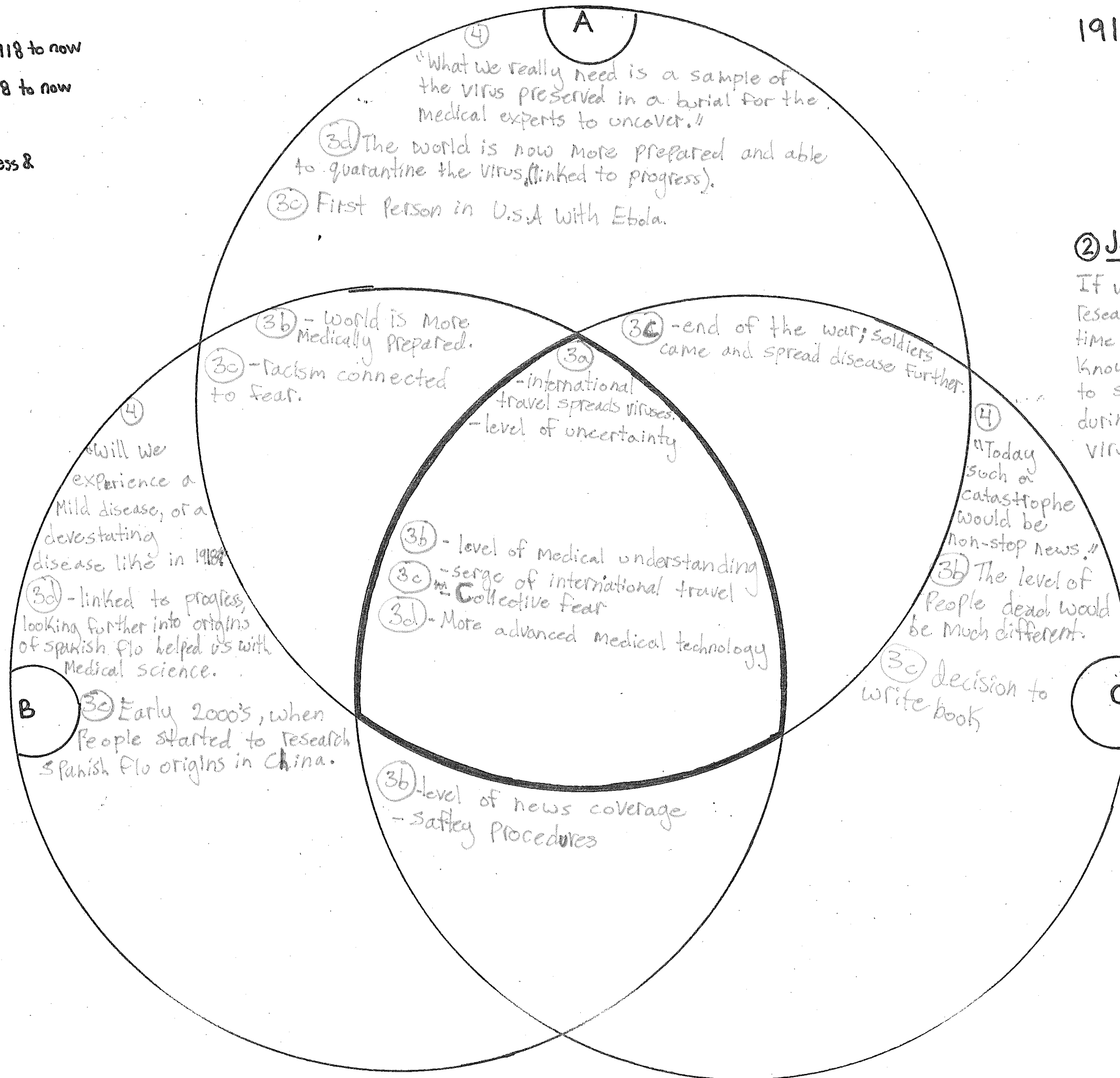
Progress or Decline?

Progress

Legend

- ③a stayed the same 1918 to now
- ③b changed from 1918 to now
- ③c turning points
- ③d examples of progress & decline
- ④ quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change Articles A, B, & C



② Joint Bottom Line

If we had had more coverage & research done for the Spanish flu at the time of our break, we would have known more about its origins & how to stop it. This would have helped us during the outbreak & with current viruses such as Ebola.

Names:

Michael, Ahmad, Isis

② Bottom line statement: The article mainly focuses on theories of how the Spanish Flu originated in China.

③ Identify: What has stayed the same? - We still don't have a definite answer to where the flu originated.

What has changed? - We are developing theories and narrowing down our answer to where the flu originated.

Turning points - Historians are now investigating the shipment of Chinese laborers across Canada in sealed train cars.

Examples of Progress/Decline -

- We have vaccines to prevent the flu
- we're closer to finding the origin of the flu than before.

④ Quotes: "China suffered a lower mortality rate from the Spanish flu than other nations did"

- this quotation supports the idea of the flu originating in China.

"I'm not sure if this question can ever be answered"

- proves that we don't have an answer to where the flu originated as of today.

* focus → #3 Continuity & Change

Task

- ① Read your assigned article (A, B, or C) making note of the following as you read.
- ② Write out the BOTTOM LINE of your article.
- ③ Identify
 - what has stayed the same from 1918 to now?
 - what has changed from 1918 to now?
 - turning points related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu
 - examples of progress & decline related to the 1918 flu
- ④ A quote from your article that supports some of your conclusions

Bottomline: Spanish flu had huge impacts & killed millions but few people remember & cures are still being looked for. ^{↑ still don't understand it}

same
1918-
now

- people still don't understand how flu was able to kill large #'s so easily
- influenza symptoms haven't change
- (targets people with weaker immune systems?) → adults, young (elderly)
- still doing research on influenza → scientists still puzzled
- its severity
- (remains as deadly outbreak)
- viruses circulate all the time

changes
1918-
now

- becomes more deadly
- more knowledge about influenza
- as time passed, virus weakened & flu seasons resumed their normal pattern
- people died in the past b/c no cures → today it's b/c no proper health care
- death rate decreased (50-100M to 800)
- its reputation wasn't really a big deal (pg. 12 in newspapers)

- weren't able to find a cure & deal with it better although influenza died down a bit (less deaths in present)
- turning points
- fear of death & illness → deadliest outbreak in that time
 - a lot of people didn't die in the war from being killed by weapons but from diseases (influenza) ← beliefs influenza came from American military camps & taken to Europe
 - pandemics don't happen very often ^{these days}

- progress
- no frequent pandemics
 - some medical help
 - people are still aware of it & doing research
 - virus weakened

- decline
- affects mainly young & elderly + pregnant women
 - Aboriginals get affected by tuberculosis easily so they get affected by influenza badly & have a higher death rate than regular Canadians
 - difficult to deal with sick & dead
 - 2.5% of infected people die
 - made vaccines against wrong germ → waste of money
 - death mainly bc people aren't getting proper health care
 - death could happen within 24hrs + severe symptoms

- quotes
- "... now viewed as the deadliest outbreak of infectious diseases..." → severe, difficult to cure
 - "we're never going to understand... how do we have something that kills millions..." → not a good understanding, still doing research
 - "... except it's against disease, not against the Germans" → disease had a bigger impact in WWI than people being killed by different types of warfare
 - "death rates (in aboriginal communities)... 7x the rates for non-aboriginal + "high rates of tuberculosis may have made aboriginal people more vulnerable to the viral assault" → affects people with weaker immune systems greatly
- still trying to figure out why virus was deadly
don't have a proper cure + more research

Task:

② Bottom Line: Humanity is locked to the battle to the death. We are in an arms race with diseases. As our ability to contain and treat diseases improves, diseases are becoming more lethal.

③ What stayed the same from 1918 to now?

→ We still have lethal diseases around, although ebola doesn't spread as easily, it is still highly lethal, just like the 1918 flu.

What has changed from 1918 to now?

→ Our ability to treat diseases is better than ever before.

→ Bigger cities and populations means more international travel, which causes the risks of an outbreak to rise.

Turning points to understanding the 1918 flu.

→ The turning point of the 1918 flu was simply that doctors & treatments improved due to the advancement of technology.

→ This lets us realize that if diseases advances at a faster rate, there may be a deadly disease with lack of treatment in the future.

Examples of progress & decline related to the 1918 flu.

→ There has been a progress in technology and medicine.

→ Better training, doctors have become more skilled.

→ Diseases are progressively getting stronger and more deadly.

→ But because of the advancement, there has been a decline in deaths from disease as the 1918 still has most fatalities.

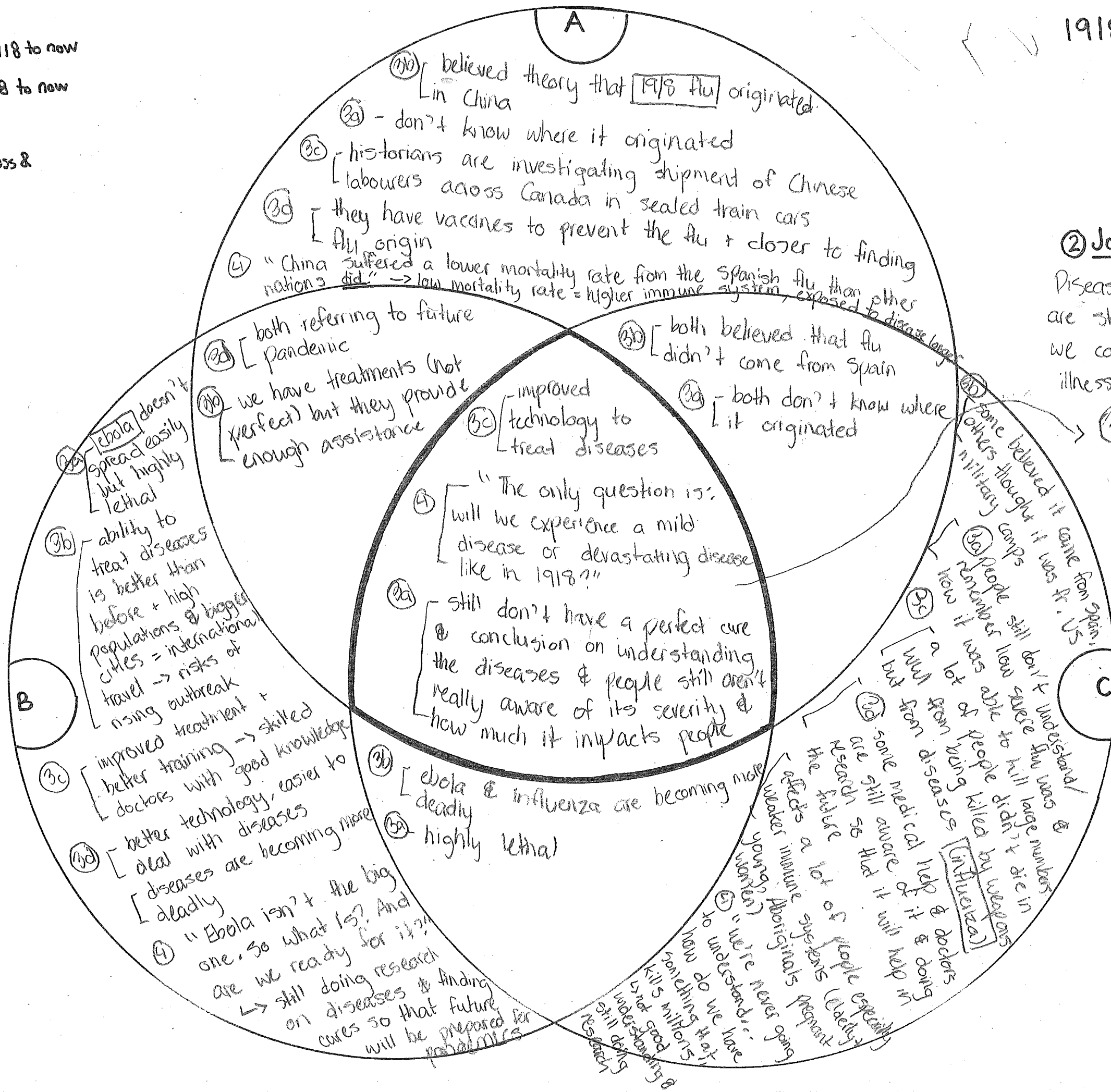
④ "Once every few years we see a new disease in humans. The only question is: will we experience a mild disease or a devastating disease like in 1918?"

"Ebola isn't the big one. So what is? And are we ready for it?"

Legend

- 3a) stayed the same 1918 to now
- 3b) changed from 1918 to now
- 3c) turning points
- 3d) examples of progress & decline
- 4) quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change
Articles A, B, & C



② Joint Bottom Line

Diseases are still harmful & doctors are still researching past viruses so we can protect ourselves from future illnesses.

→ 3c) found right info to create better tech & deal with diseases
↳ helps protect us from future diseases

Names:

Serge, Alexa, Ricky Y

Quinn (quote): "with Ebola outbreak, it is reminding us that with more open travel, chances of diseases spreading is much higher."

Ebola is similar to many different deadly diseases.
Black Death. Spanish flu.

Talk about the spread of disease through Travel.

Other diseases did serious damage to population

Ebola has not taken the lives of many people as it is in a small area.

Ebola high on severity and low in terms of transmission.

Ebola unlikely to be next black death.

If other person infected with something else and get Ebola, they could mutate genetically and create a hybrid disease (a compound of different diseases) ex. HIV.

Bottom line: Ebola is ~~not~~ a dangerous disease that will most likely not damage world population if handled right.

Identify:

No origin.

a) Diseases are still travelling through travel and movement

b) the from 1918 to now, the process for treating the diseases

c) has change.

Not sure
what it is
saying.

d) Diseases have been able to genetically mutate and the
Progress: disease could be more harmful.

Decline: The ability for it to spread because of the fact that it is easy to
track and stop movement.

quote: "Ebola is very unlikely to become next black death."

① ARTICLE A

NAIHAN

② THE ORIGIN OF INFLUENZA WILL MOST LIKELY NOT BE SOLVED, YET IT IS SUCH AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN HISTORY.

③ The flu has treatment today

(no cure)

(change)

No origin known still.

(same)

More diseases travel recently
(difference)

Disease still travels today

(same)

The disease spread out through the world

No cure for the flu

(same)

"These kinds of historical analysis

definitively reveal the origins
and patterns of emerging pathogens,
especially early stages of the
outbreaks"

Article C

- ② Millions of people dying in 1918 because of the Spanish flu
- ③ • There is still a flu called H1N1 but it isn't as tragic as the Spanish flu also very rare.
- What has changed is that there aren't millions of people dying because of the flu anymore.

- ④ "Your school and your home were your two places of security. And both were collapsing."

Same: Scientists are still researching on influenza

Changes: More knowledge about influenza.

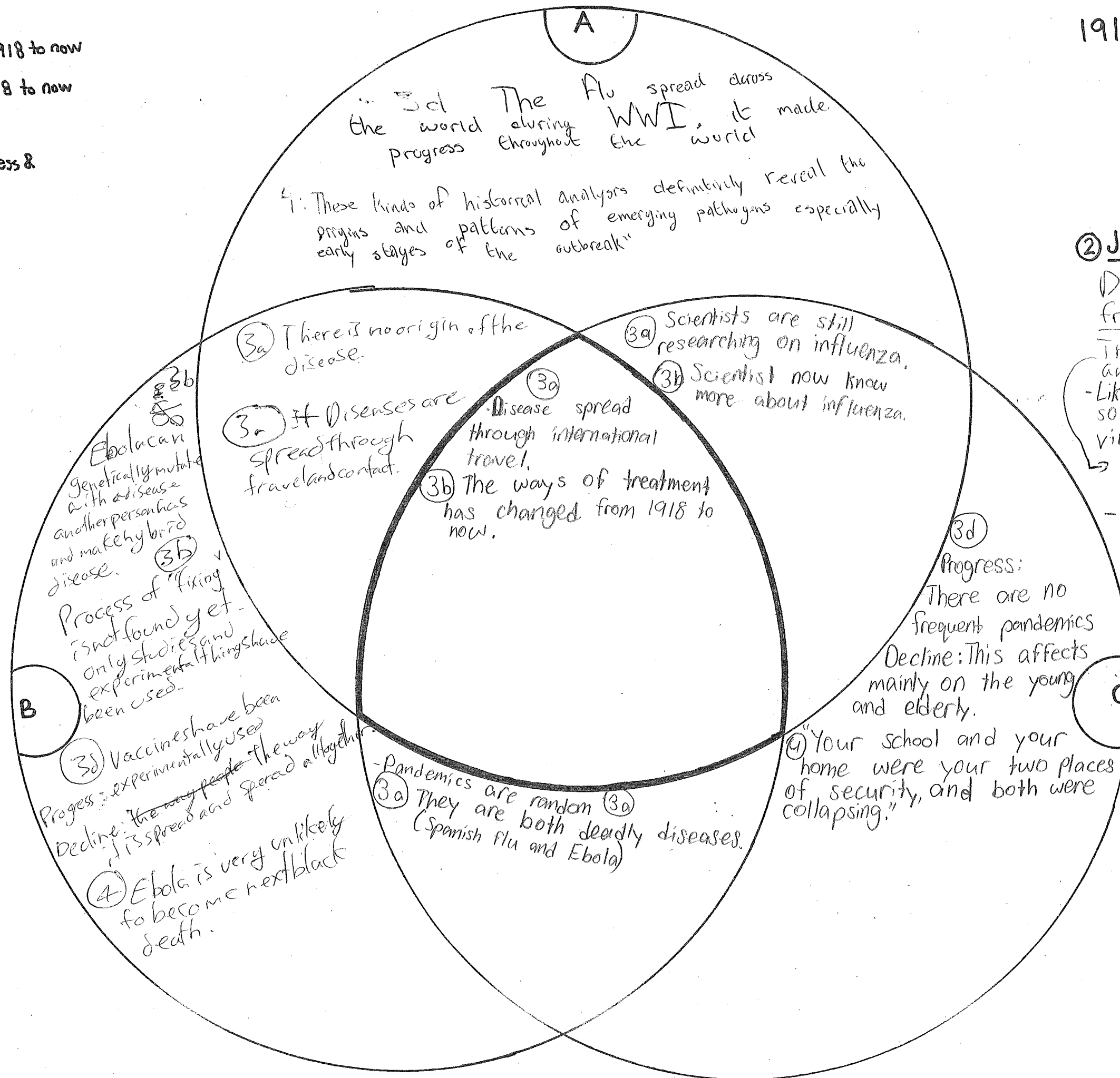
Progress: There are no frequent pandemics

Decline: This affects mainly on the young and elderly

Legend

- 3a) stayed the same 1918 to now
- 3b) changed from 1918 to now
- 3c) turning points
- 3d) examples of progress & decline
- 4) quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change Articles A, B, & C



2 Joint Bottom Line

Diseases can be easily spread from human to human.

Travel through airplanes, cars and any form of transportation that is international.

- Like the Spanish flu, few remember this so that could contribute to the ebola virus

→ Anywhere that humans will meet another human

Names: Gavan,
Nathon, Pauline

① Read

② Bottomline is
Lookout for China for emerging diseases. Clear origin needed to have a full image to get factors that created the disease and things that may lead to other outbreaks.

③ Identify a) Many people such as Mark Humphries are looking for facts and clues to end the debate. Another staying the same are other epidemics occurring. Some other epidemics have also occurred after WW2 such as AIDS.

b) There are no samples of the virus. This is one reason why a prediction of the origin isn't always accurate. Experts such as Jeffery Taubenberger of the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases have been looking for buried samples for years. There have been epidemics but not nearly as devastating such as the H1N1 outbreak. The sanitary has changed from filthy from really clean nowadays.

c) Physicians, scientists and historians have been researching to this day. The earliest sample found was from a US soldier who died in May of 1918. Research shows in 1917 there were already symptoms of influenza in China which explains a lot of immunity in the nation. Mark Humphries have research to believe Chinese laborers brought it to Vancouver which then brought it to the soldier in Europe. Research have gotten really close but an accurate sample is still needed to pinpoint the origin. Humphries and Taubenberger have gotten close.

d) Examples of progress are the continuing research throughout the years. Scientists are putting in. Scientists are getting close. For example they've tried to recreate the virus and Taubenberger got a sample. Examples of decline the amount of samples (fresh) available to research. A progress in terms of people is that type of epidemic hasn't happened in a while. The progress in sanitation has also increased. Decline could also be, are people that aren't aware of this type of stuff.

e) I have 2 quotes that support my conclusion.

Firstly triumphick said, "What we really need is a sample of the virus preserved in burial for medical experts to uncover." That connects the ongoing research to find answers.

Lastly Taudenburger said, "I'm not sure if the ^{question} can ever fully be answered." This connects to the origin and how people are close but never 100% accurate.

2. Bottomline Statement: Spanish flu killed millions, but
few remember.

3. Descendants of the virus still circulate now. People now have forgotten the history of the Spanish flu. Less and less people remember. The progress is that now we are more prepared for flu's like this and the decline is that we are forgetting the past and not remembering the people who suffered from this flu. Scientists are still researching about the influenza more complex virus.

In conclusion many people have no knowledge or have forgotten now-a-days about the history of the Spanish flu. Although it was one of the largest influenza but hardly anyone remembers. A quote to support this is

"But we're never going to understand: How the hell did we have something that killed millions and millions of people and then we said 'Oh, Well' and went on to the World Series or something".

3a) Our abilities of being prepared for viruses have the same as 1918. In 1918, the world was not ready for the Spanish flu and still today we are not ready for other viruses. The Article states "There are issues with American preparedness." "DHS has not effectively managed Pandemic Personal Protective Equipment and antiviral medical countermeasures."

b) Our types of viruses have changed from 1918. In 1918, there were flu virus and in 2014 we have hybrids of various flus. Another thing that has changed is our ability to treat disease as we are in our prime. The article states, "While our ability to treat disease is better than ever before." Additionally what has changed is our ability to spread the virus/disease. We are now more prone to receiving as international travelling is more accessible. "... as our cities get bigger and international trade becomes easier, the risks involved in an outbreak grow even higher," says the article.

c) The turning point to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu is when Christophe Fraser states the four factors that are crucial in determining how severe an epidemic will be. This is the turning point because with this knowledge we can understand and learn why was the 1918 flu so bad with this knowledge.

d) Progress

- Have Primary Responders
- Knowledge in viruses/diseases
- More resources

Decline.

- Preparation
- complex viruses
- able to spread quicker and more

4. "Humanity is locked in a millennia-old battle to the death with diseases like these. We have fought them back with herculean effort."

• Turning point related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu

• examples of progress and decline relate to 1918 flu

• Quote from your article that supports your conclusions.

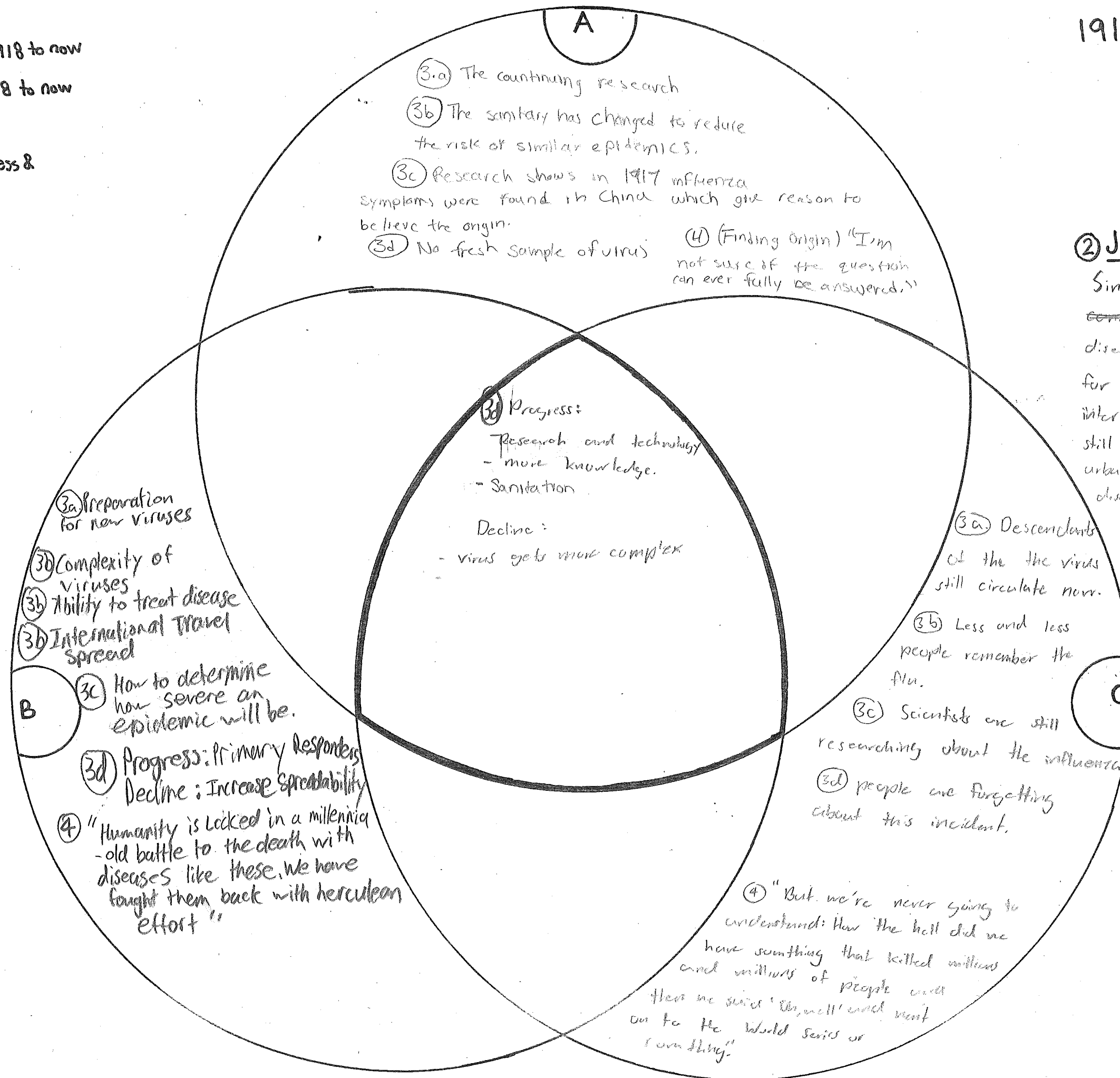
International Travel
growing cities
mutation of viruses

However Ebola won't be an extreme - hard to transmit.

Legend

- ③a stayed the same 1918 to now
- ③b changed from 1918 to now
- ③c turning points
- ③d examples of progress & decline
- ④ quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change Articles A, B, & C



② Joint Bottom Line

Since not many people remember, ~~we~~ ~~cannot~~ finding a clear origin of the disease would help us be prepared for future outbreaks to prevent international spread. As many factors still exist such as international travel, urbanization and lack of preparedness diseases can still be easily spreaded.

Names:

Shafi, Chikli, Simon

2. The bottom line is that the world would have been a much different place if the 1918 flu epidemic had not occurred.

3. a) What has stayed the same From 1918 to now

① One thing that has stayed the same is that we still have lethal diseases around that have a great possibility of spreading

b) What has changed From 1918 to Now?

- That we smarter scientists that are faster at finding a cure

c) Turning Points.

Technology - advanced

better vaccines

d) examples of advancements and declines

Advancements	declines
- better vaccines	- not properly prepared
- better doctor training.	- left to die

4. Quote

"Once every Few years we see a New disease in humans," said Bolker. "over and over again, we see examples of new diseases; Sars, Aids, mad cow disease. You see, in a pretty constant manner. New pathogens emerging, and we can expect this trend to continue."

1918 Flu Epidemic Articles: 1918 Flu Pandemic That Killed 50 Million Originated in China, Historians Say.

Task

- ① Bottom Line: Global Flu outbreaks origins don't come from Spain as claimed but we know it killed 50 million people world-wide and was known as one of the deadliest epidemics in history. Evidence from historians say that it may be from the Chinese workers in the war. History has a new way of repeating, and they could prevent a scourge from happening again.
- ② Identifications:
→ 1918 Flu outbreak's origins called "Spanish flu" from wartime censorship rules that allowed for reporting on the disease in neutral Spain. It is still called the "Spanish flu" today.

→ Origin of disease like SARS started out by killing a lot people. The origin of the disease said by experts came from China. China since 1918 have come to be known as a disease.

→ Changes - People consider the flu to not have such severity as other serious ones like Ebola, but health care services have become better.

- ③ "The 1918 flu was the last of the great plagues that struck humanity, and it followed in the tracks of a global conflict."

DoTUN

Article 3 → Spanish flu killed millions, but few remember.

- ① Read your assigned article (A, B, or C) making note of the following as you read.
- ② Write out the BOTTOM LINE of your article.
- ③ Identify:
 - a) what has stayed the same from 1918 to now?
 - b) what has changed from 1918 to now?
 - c) turning points related to understanding or applying our understanding of the 1918 flu.
 - d) examples of progress and decline related to the 1918 flu
- ④ A quote from your article that supports some of your conclusions.

① ✓

② The seriousness of the 1918 Spanish Flu was concealed and suppressed by the ongoing Great War but only some recall to the event.

- ③ a/b
- | <u>SAME (1918 to 2014)</u> | <u>DIFFERENT (1918 to 2014)</u> |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the seriousness of the flu; deadly • flu will spare no one | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • any flu/disease is greatly dealt with and is usually one of the top stories on the news. • now, we have the technology to find a cure and/or treatment. • there are much less deaths |

c) Some turning points include where the flu began or started and how. Also, in order to try and understand the 1918 flu, we must try and research how the flu may have been transported from animal to human. Another turning point would be why the 1918 flu targetted young healthy adults rather than weak elderly / youngers.

d) Examples of progress would be that currently, we are much more aware of the flu and each year, we are given the option to get a flu shot to help prevent the disease. Examples of decline include that we have had multiple waves of the flu.

④ "The press was heavily self-censored because the war was still on. And when you look at the news stories, the rhetoric of the stories is that this is just another battle that we have to fight. Except it's against disease, not against the Germans."

→ Heather MacDougall

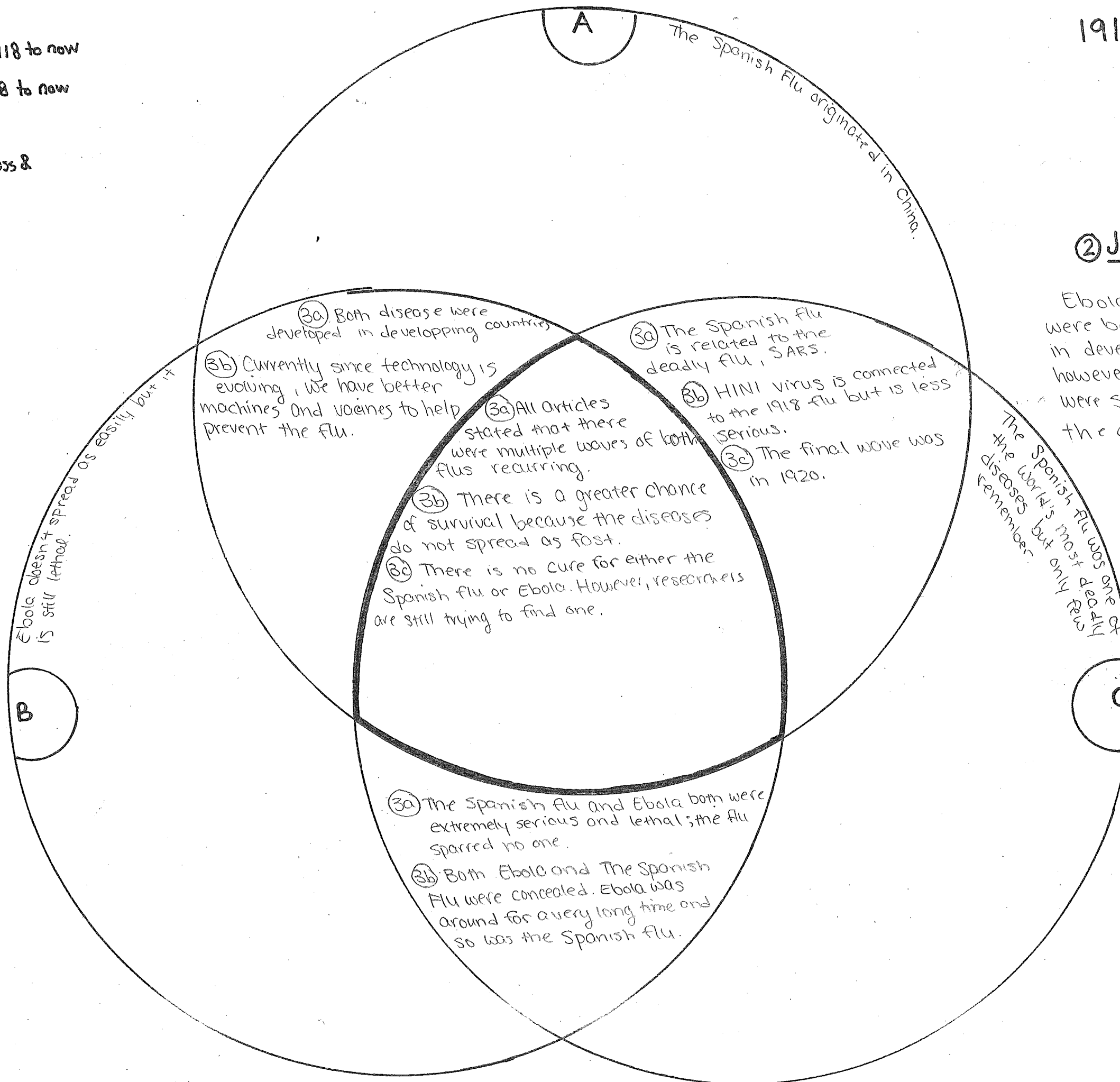
Legend

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- ③d examples of progress & decline
- ④ quote

1918 Flu → Continuity & Change Articles A, B, & C

② Joint Bottom Line

Ebola and the Spanish War were both fatal viruses, started in developing third world countries, however, the severity of the issues were suppressed by a war (Great War / the conflict in the middle East).



Names:

Evan, Dotun, Chelsea