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Date: 1/26/23

HIS 113 World Civilization

When it comes to the Agrarian civilization and how disease affected them and how they handled it is, in pages 49 to 51 it talks about that the diseases are crowd diseases. It came from the environment that they lived in, from the stagnant water and viruses from animals that they ate. Diseases also came from different people groups and often people would get sick and die because their bodies couldn't fight it off. It can also come from the climate and from bugs. The Agrarian people didn't have medicine or knowledge on how to handle disease, their bodies either fought off the virus or it killed the whole village. Since there was such big populations the viruses continued to spread. They didn't have advanced technology, lacked sanitation in their cities, and also just how they lived.

In our civilization today disease is still around but we have more resources and advanced technology to help us combat those diseases. Our cities can still be unsanitary in ways but there isn't dung in the street etc. We have sewage pipes where waste can go underground. We have clean water, crops are harvested efficiently, and farm animals get shots. Things are kept a little bit cleaner. We have vaccines for ourselves to prevent us from getting diseases. We have pipes that give us clean water that we use for washing ourselves and so many other things that we have running water for other than drinking and the Agrarians didn't have any of these things that we have today.

A disease that is going around today is Malaria it is preventable and treatable in today's society, but it can still be a threat and still capable of killing off so many people. Malaria is a protozoan parasite that can get transported by a bite of an infected mosquito or flies. Malaria is a climate disease that has been affecting people for 50,000 years. It was hard for different cultures to enter into the tropical territories because of the climate diseases that they would encounter that they didn't know how to treat yet. The British were finally able to penetrate through the merciless climate territory of Africa with medicine that they used from tree bark that was used from the Peruvian Cinchona tree. They mixed the quinine in platonic water along with gin making it a bitter tasting drink. Now in today's society people take medicine before, during, after their trips through the tropical climate territories that they visit, and there are other treatments that people go through. Back then there wasn't a treatment for malaria until the British made their own drinkable medicine to treat the disease. On page 52 there is a map from the year of 2013 that shows in beige the places that are at risk of getting malaria, which is South America, Asia, India, Mexico, Brazil, and Iran. The countries and continents that are green are not at risk of getting malaria. Now to compare, the map of 2023 shows that a lot of countries have been able to lower the risk because of medicine today but it is still around. The yellow shade that is over the countries shows that Malaria still spreads around in some areas. The red shows that Malaria is still dangerously active and that is transferring throughout which in South America. The blue shows the countries that aren't at risk, and they are the same countries that are in the 2013 map. I

think Malaria can still be a threat, but it is also treatable if people have the right medical attention that they need to overcome the disease.

Citations

<https://www.cdc.gov/> - 2023 map

Frame Works World of History Pages 50-52