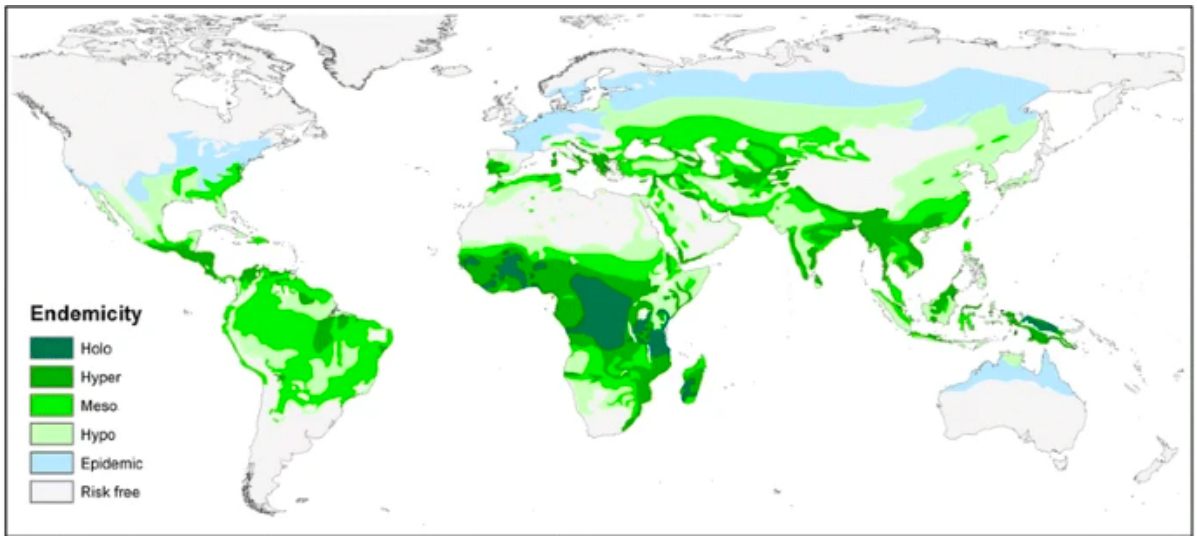
The disease I have chosen has been malaria. Malaria is considered one of the diseases that can cause an epidemic, and has already caused it for many years. Malaria is a disease that is transmitted by a mosquito or other parasites that reach the blood.

As I have mentioned, this disease has been present in humanity for a long time, from Ancient Egypt, where remains of this parasite were found in mummies, to Ancient Greece, where the disease presented with symptoms such as fever.

The following map, provided by the article "*Malaria Mapping: Understanding the Global Endemicity of falciparum and vivax malaria*", shows the global impact of this disease.

MAP 1: Malaria 1990's

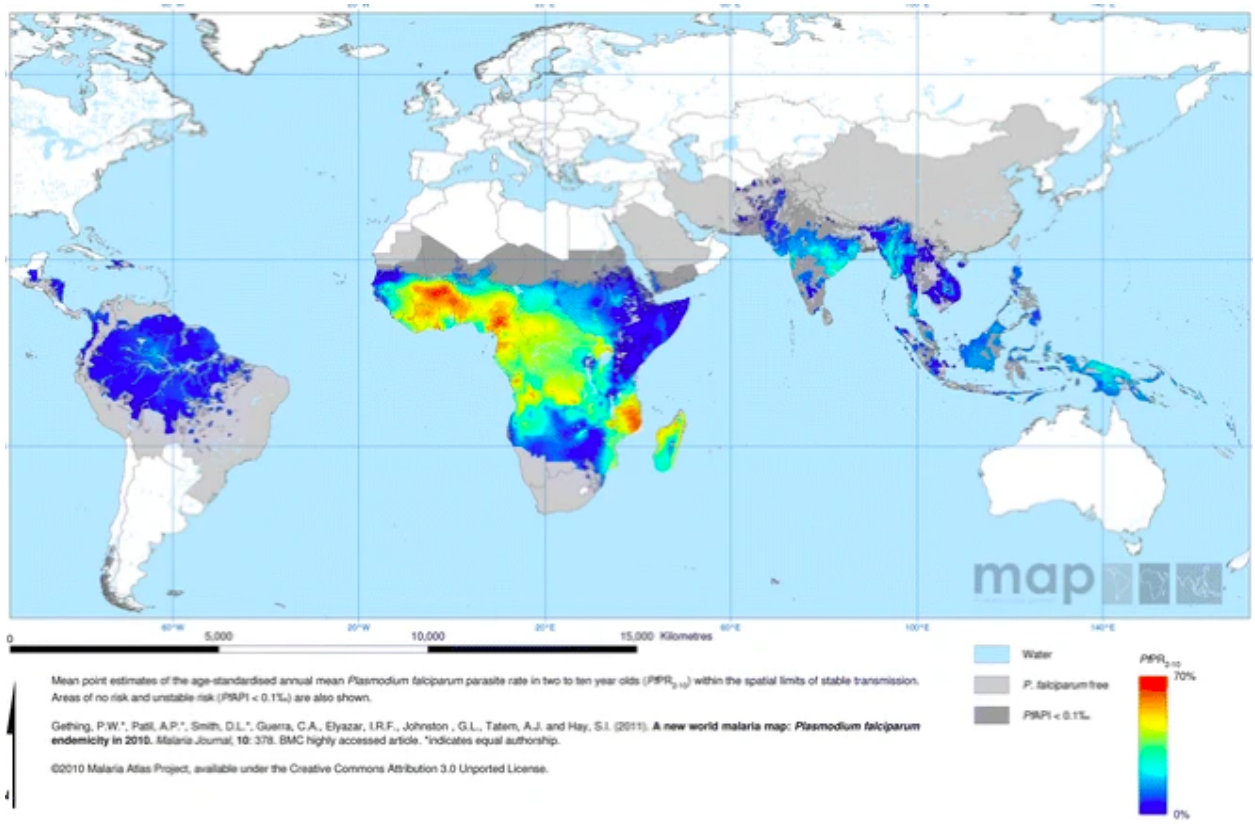


This first map is oriented at the time of 1990. At that time it can be seen how the disease affected a large number of countries. The main affected, and hence the dark green color of the image, are the African countries. It also affected European and South American countries.

According to the article written by the "Britannica" platform, it used to be thought that rivers and lakes caused this disease. That is, the role of the mosquito was totally unknown.

On the other hand, there is the second map, which shows the development and evolution of malaria in 2010, that is, an evolution of 20 years.

MAP 2: Malaria in 2010



In this second map you can see mainly two things. The first is that Malaria is much stronger and more evident on the African continent. It is highlighted with the strongest color with varieties of tones in the area. On the other hand, the second thing to note is that the malaria that existed in 1990 in the European zone has decreased radically. This has not only changed in Europe, but in

Asia as well. In this case, instead of practically disappearing, malaria in Asia has decreased the number of cases, because it has changed the tones from stronger colors to lighter ones.

Having mentioned this, it will be explained below how diseases spread in agrarian times in similarity and difference with the way in which they spread now.

In agrarian times, one of the most common ways of infection and disease transmission was through crops and animals. For example, one of the most popular epidemics of the ancient agrarian era was the one known as "the plague." plants and their natural gasses could trigger the onset of a new disease, or spread it to unexplained levels.

One similarity with today's times is that many animals continue to transmit many diseases. The most recent case, the coronavirus originated according to many sources from an animal, in this case the bat. In this case, the source of contagion occurred in an exaggerated and very fast way. Like the plague, the coronavirus is contagious, and it is humans who can also spread it to other humans.

On the other hand, a big difference between the diseases of the past and the ones we find now is the treatment. Technology has advanced so much that today different investigations can be carried out about the disease and proposed cures. However, in the past this did not happen, since there was no such technological advance and the percentage of deaths due to epidemics in people and from not so strong diseases in general, was much higher than today.

Citation:

"Malaria through History." *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., https://www.britannica.com/science/malaria/Malaria-through-history.