The Teacher for Learning
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The Diseases that changed humanity forever

Why did diseases evolve in human populations?

• Hunter gather communities ↓ rates of pandemics	• we are plagued by consistent disease • More deadly than anything else • our technology has greatly impacted
• soil and water main carriers	• soil and water likely to cause disease amongst humans. Know this from archaeology record
• Agriculture changed disease	• researchers found in hunter gatherer eras, most common disease was Turbriculosus and Treponemal infections → no evidence of large scale epidemics
• advent of Malaria and gastro-intestinal	• agriculture changed this. Farmers knew little about water and waste practices, and so we see rise of dihorea diseases like dysentary • irrigation created stagnant water which caused rise in Malaria

The progression and evolution of disease is correlated with changes to human community structure.

- Urbanization not big change
- class emerges as major health indicator
- how did industrialization change disease?

- urbanization also caused significant challenges and caused rise of new challenges including measles and small pox
  - ↳ dense and ↑ birth rate creates more hosts
- could not evolve fast enough (science) to combat these illnesses
- worst pandemic in history was black death or bubonic plague reduced global population significantly
- only crossed atlantic during colonization
- not equally distributed across the population → class now playing a role
- Class very apparent in Tuberculosis care. During industrialization compact of living made huge difference

· Class most significant in terms of access	· Vaccines, improvement in nutrition and hygeine made significant difference to public health · people then lived longer · can now address disease in record time. Still major class challenges around access
· Vaccines most significant to combat disease	· Malaria, Tubriculous and others still a problem · we now need to make science accessible
Science should be more accessible	