

NAME: _____

DATE: _____



1. How many people were possibly killed by the 1918 flu pandemic?

50 million

100 million

1 billion

5 billion

2. What percentage of infected young, healthy adults is estimated to have died from the 1918 flu pandemic?

10%

25%

50%

75%

3. What measures were taken to contain the spread of the 1918 flu pandemic?

closing schools and businesses

banning public gatherings

both A and B

none of the above

4. What is a key lesson from the 1918 flu pandemic related to the spread of emerging diseases?

the need for international cooperation

the importance of personal protective equipment

the importance of investing in research

the need for better local communication

5. What is the main reason for the world remaining vulnerable to the emergence of new pandemics?

lack of international cooperation

lack of preparedness

both A and B

none of the above

6. What is the main message of this article regarding the 1918 pandemic?

It had a significant global impact.

Much global progress has since been made.

The world still remains vulnerable.

all of the above

Discuss these questions with a friend or classmate.

1. What information from this lecture did you find the most interesting? Why?
2. Do you think World War I (which ended in 1918) was connected to the pandemic?
3. How did you feel during the lockdowns of the Covid-19 pandemic?
4. Do you know anyone who was sick with the Covid-19 virus?
5. Could there be an even deadlier pandemic than the 1918 pandemic?
6. What should humans do to prevent another deadly pandemic?

NAME: _____

DATE: _____



Audio Script

The 1918 flu pandemic, also known as the Spanish flu, was a devastating event that killed as many as 100 million people. It was caused by a virus that is believed by some to have originated in birds and it made the jump to humans in 1918. The virus spread quickly and was particularly deadly for young healthy adults with an estimated 50% fatality rate among those infected. The pandemic had a significant impact on the world, causing both loss of life and economic and social disruption. It was first identified in Europe, but quickly spread to other parts of the world, including the United States, Asia, South America, and Africa. Many schools and businesses were closed and public gatherings were banned in an effort to contain the spread of the virus.

In the years since the 1918 pandemic, significant progress has been made in the development of vaccines and other measures to prevent and control the spread of influenza. However, the world remains vulnerable to the emergence of new pandemics, as we saw with the Covid-19 pandemic. It is important for individuals and communities to be vigilant and to follow public health guidelines to reduce the risk of future pandemics.

One of the key lessons from the 1918 flu pandemic is the importance of preparedness. Governments, healthcare systems, and individuals, must be ready to respond to the emergence of a new pandemic. This includes having adequate supplies of personal protective equipment and vaccines, as well as robust communication and coordination systems in place to effectively respond to the crisis. It is also crucial to invest in research and development to better understand and prevent the spread of future pandemics.

Another lesson from the 1918 flu pandemic is the importance of international cooperation, in responding to global health crises. The pandemic highlighted the interconnectedness of the world and the need for countries to work together to contain and mitigate the spread of the virus. This is particularly important in the face of emerging diseases which can spread quickly across national borders.

In conclusion, the 1918 flu pandemic had a profound impact on the world, and serves as a reminder of the need for preparedness and international cooperation in responding to global health crises. Despite the progress made in the century since the pandemic, the world remains vulnerable to the emergence of new pandemics, and it is important for individuals and communities to follow public health guidelines to reduce the risk of future pandemics.

ANSWER KEY

1. 100 million
2. 50%
3. both A and B
4. the need for international cooperation
5. both A and B
6. all of the above