

pandemic of the "Limpomyces Nookiebacter" fungi bacteria

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1. Letters

1.1 Letter from the Secretary General

Most esteemed participants of TEKMUN'24,

It is with the utmost respect that I sincerely welcome every distinguished delegate to join us at the first annual Tenzile Erdoğan Girls Anatolian Religional High School

Model United Nations Conference, which will be held between 22-24 of November.

I, Tuğba SevdeNur Karataş and currently nine-year student at Tenzile Erdoğan,

consider it an honor to serve you as the Secretary-General in TEKMUN'24, a

conference that brings together delegates from across the globe to discuss some of the

most pressing issues the world is facing today.

In addition, I would like to thank in advance all the members of our academics and

organization team, and board members of the TEKMUN club for their outstanding

talent and efforts. We are a strong family, thanks to our passion for this conference. I

cannot wait to meet all of you in November. Until the time we all meet, take care of

yourselves, and get ready for this extraordinary MUN conference.

Most esteemed participants of TEKMUN'24, It is with the utmost respect that I

sincerely welcome every distinguished delegate to join us at the first annual Tenzile

Erdoğan Girls Anatolian Religional High School Model United Nations Conference,

which will be held between 22-24 of November.

I am looking forward to meet you at TEKMUN'24

Warmest Regards,

Secretary General

Tuğba Sevdenur Karataş

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1.2 Letter from the Head of Academy

Welcome to the World Health Organization (F-WHO) committee at TEKMUN'24! I am delighted to welcome you all to this critical forum, where you will have the opportunity to engage in debates that could shape the future of global health policy and responses to the most pressing health challenges of our time.

As delegates in the F-WHO committee, you will take on the role of public health experts, diplomats, and decision-makers, tasked with addressing complex health crises that impact millions of lives around the world. The World Health Organization stands at the forefront of international efforts to combat disease, improve healthcare systems, and promote global well-being. Your discussions will be pivotal in considering how best to address current health threats, ensure equitable healthcare access, and build resilience against future pandemics.

As future leaders in global health, you are expected to represent the values of the WHO, including solidarity, fairness, and the protection of public health, while balancing the interests of different countries and regions. The complexity of these issues demands both empathy and diplomacy, and I encourage each of you to approach this committee with a spirit of collaboration, critical thinking, and a commitment to finding sustainable, impactful solutions.

I am confident that the debates and resolutions you will develop in F-WHO will be both insightful and transformative. I look forward to seeing you rise to the challenge of tackling some of the most urgent global health issues of our time.

Once again, welcome to F-WHO at TEKMUN'24. Let's work together to shape a healthier and more equitable world.

Warm regards,

Nilgün Nihal Çalık

Head of Academy

TEKMUN'24

1.3 Letter From Under-Secretary-General

Welcome to the TEKMUN'24 Futuristic World Health Organization Committee

As your Under Secretary-General, it is my honor and pleasure to guide you through what

promises to be a stimulating and impactful discussion. I am Mihçen Özçelik, the Under

Secretary General of our committee and I will be guiding you through the conference.

In this committee, we are focusing on a utopian topic "The dark catastrophe of the 2530s,

global pandemic of the Limpomyces Nookiebacter" fungi bacteria. In this committee we will go

centuries into the future to the 2530s.

As you prepare for our sessions, I urge you to approach this topic with thoughtful analysis and

a spirit of collaboration. Your contributions are essential to crafting impactful resolutions that

can drive meaningful change on a global scale. I am excited to witness the dynamic discussions

and innovative ideas that will emerge from our committee. Your dedication and passion for

these critical issues will play a vital role in shaping our collective response.

Also, as your USG, I would like to ask each of you to submit a position paper summarizing the

topic and mentioning your own country's situation and character. Please send it to my email

address (ummumihceno@gmail.com) by October 20 at 23.59. Any representative who does not

send a position paper will have a bad first impression from my side. Good luck to all of you

Thinking it is my second time being an USG in a conference, I genuinely hope the study guide is

comprehensive enough to guide you through the conference. I will be looking forward to

meeting you. Please don't hesitate to contact with me, you're free to ask whatever you want

regarding to agenda item via my g-mail address (<u>ummumihceno@gmail.com</u>)

Greatest Regards

Mihçen Özçelik

Under-Secretary-General

1

1. Introduction to the Committee

The World Health organization (WHO) is a specialized agency of the United Nations responsible for international public Health. Since its establishment in the year 1948, WHO has been working on bettering the health Establishment all around the world and helping people get the medical help they need. WHO also provides help such as medicine, doctors, medical equipment etc. In the pandemic of COVID-19, WHO was one of the most



important players when it came to controlling the pandemic with releasing data on their research about the disease and establishing measures for countries to follow in order to limit the spread of the virus.

That is what makes our "F-WHO" (Futuristic - World Health Organization) so different then the standard WHO. In reality the less opinions there are the easier it is to figure out a solution, so the people of today came to an agreement to uniting nations in an effort to combat global problems with more balanced and easier solutions. In the year 2530 due to cloning technology being the main focus of genetic research, instead of nations joining the WHO to discuss on finding a solution, countries have cloned they're greatest scientists in an attempt to have the most perfect solution for a global health crisis.

2. Introduction to the Agenda Item



Typically a global pandemic is surely under control by any government or ruler, yet the newly emerged Limpomyces Nookiebacter pandemic seems to be different then anything we have seen before. Realistically in modern day standards the possibility of such a fungal virus is near impossible due to the climate, yet what could possibly happen 500 years in the future? Originally the "Limpomyces Nookiebacter" has its roots from the "Cordyceps" fungus which reproduces with a method of having control over the host completely. For example its biggest prey is the everyday ant we all know, it enters by having its spores spread through a dead infected ant infecting the new host. Once the new host has been infected with the Cordyceps fungus it will slowly take full control over the ants body like a zombie. The ant will be completely incurable and be practically dead. Once the Cordyceps successfully takes control it will slowly take the ant towards a big stem or any other high ground and have the ant hold onto it. For the final step the Cordyceps will bloom like a flower from the ants brain and spread its spores repeating the cycle.

Now the reason why today we humans can not be infected with the Cordyceps fungus is because of our body temperature being too high for the Cordyceps to enter. But as we all know all living things have the capability to adapt and so do the Cordyceps. Due to pollution and climate change the Cordyceps has adapted into a new form known as Limpomyces Nookiebacter, a new variant that has adapted to the heat and can successfully infect humans. Now just because the fungus has evolved to withstand the heat doesn't mean it didn't evolve in other aspects. As the representatives of this committee it is a major situation that could possibly end humanity as a whole. Figuring out all the details and putting an end to this global pandemic is a must, yet it might be difficult due to the amount of different ideas towards this concept. Not everyone will agree on a solution, making the representatives around you possibly a bigger risk than Limpomyces Nookiebacter itself. Learning to defeat a pandemic will need you to learn how to fix your problems with other nations. Due to this problem being very major a world where every nation is major is needed as well. With a very balanced economic and political standards within the nations, it's only a matter of time before you have to possibly get rid of your riches and privileges before the Limpomyces Nookiebacter gets rid of you.

3. External Factors in the Formation of a Virus

Contrary to what was thought in the 1500s, diseases and viruses are not caused by just one agent. Many factors can play a role in the formation and development of viruses.

4. Host Interactions

Migration, population congestion and similar environmental factors can play a major role in the emergence of a virus. These interactions among the hosts play a pivotal role in shaping and manifesting itself into a virus through exogenous influences by environmental conditions and ecological dynamics. If more hosts are susceptible, whatever they may be (humans, animals, plants)— this provides routes from which the viruses will not get out of. But in areas where populations are packed tight, the destruction of habitat may make wildlife that live near these people and their animals capable of permitting zoonotic spillovers, as viruses cross over from animal to human. Land use change and urbanization can enhance transmission of pathogens through increased contact rates in such interactions as these.

Additionally, dynamics are largely mdriven by other external factors such as climate changes and change in hosts behavior. Variability in temperature and precipitation can be important determinants of trends in host distribution, populations, and densities to either limit or facilitate the transmission potentials of vector-borne viruses (e.g. mosquitoes transmitting West Nile Virus). Deciphering the crosstalk between host interactions and those other is critical for predicting viral emergence and public health strategies. We highlight the need for broad-based surveillance and efforts to mitigate potential outbreak risks from these intricate interconnections.

5. Climate Change

Climate change has an effect on factors that play a role in the development and appearance of viruses by changing ecosystems and how hosts interact with them. With the rise in temperatures and shifting weather patterns the habitats of wildlife species change too leading to more contact between humans and zoonotic reservoirs. For example higher temperatures could expand the range where certain animal populations live bringing them closer to communities. This interaction opens up chances for viruses to transfer from animals to humans when biodiversity is disturbed and species move to find habitats that suit them better. Moreover alterations, in conditions can impact the life cycle. Spread of carriers like mosquitoes and ticks that play a role in spreading various viral diseases.

Furthermore the impacts of climate change also affect how diseases spread in nature. Changes in rain and temperature can impact how bugs reproduce and move around, possibly causing vector borne diseases. Longer spells of humid weather can help viruses survive in the environment longer, making them spread easily. These changes driven by weather highlight the importance of adjusting public health plans to consider how climate, nature and new viruses are all connected. Researchers and policymakers can enhance their readiness. Manage the risks linked to outbreaks in a shifting climate by grasping these connections better.

6. Socioeconomic Factors

These external conditions are much influenced by the socioeconomic factors that typically shape where viruses form and how they emerge. Some of the factors associated with societal vulnerability to viral infections include the public health capacity, healthcare accessibility, and socioeconomic status. Outbreaks can spread more quickly in such communities where there is limited access to medical care, poor sanitation and insufficient public health resources for prevention through vaccination or health education. In addition, social inequity may be a major determinant of differential exposure to risks if poor populations are regularly concentrated in overcrowded areas which expedite transmission events. These conditions allow for these potential triggers to spread making it essential to address these disparities in public health strategy.

Moreover, this global interconnectedness, due to trade and travel, increases the effect of sociodemographic factors on viral emergence. Greater population, more intercontinental trade could show viruses in new locations for the first time; As a result of human population growth and increased mobility, infected individuals can rapidly cross borders with their goods or livestock, spreading the virus over larger geographic distances. We can create harms — economic activities such as the wildlife trade and large-scale industrial agriculture can break intact ecosystems, making them more likely to experience a zoonotic spillover. Therefore, it is important to understand the social and economic determinants of health so they can be included in effective surveillance systems and intervention strategies. Public health campaigns can reduce the risk of deadly viral outbreaks by dealing with these external factors and increasing the resilience of at-risk communities.

7. Globalization

The consequences of globalization are ripping through the process of not just transmission but emergence of viral infections and altering public health perspectives all on a global scale. Globalization has meant that economies, populations and cultures are now more closely connected than ever before allowing viruses to cross borders with the same ease of movement of people or goods. In such a scenario, international travel has facilitated the transfer of pathogens across geographical boundaries,

whereby localized outbreaks become global health security threats in a span of days. The pandemic of COVID-19 acts as an illustrative example of how quickly a virus can spread on the global scale with Global Networks, and thereby how fragile our interconnected world really is.

Furthermore, the environmental and social conditions which drive emergent viruses are also affected by globalization. These modes of change, particularly those associated with economic growth and trade (deforestation, industrial agriculture, urbanization), can interrupt natural habitats and lead to greater contact between humans and wildlife. This interaction increases the likelihood of zoonotic spill over events in which viruses leap from animals to humans. Furthermore, differences in resources and health care infrastructure among nations can amplify the effect of viral epidemics. In poorer areas there will be less infrastructure, natural health systems to track and respond to new threats, allowing the spread of unchecked viruses. Meeting the challenges of globalization will need international measures, so cooperation in monitoring viral infections as well as in research and in public health action will be essential to reduce the risks faced by our increasingly intermingled world.

8. Geography of the world in 2530

In the intervening 500 years, the world has experienced major geographical changes. Hundreds of presidents, kings and queens have changed, and many countries have broken up and become part of their neighboring countries. The world was divided into exactly 16 countries. Contrary to what we know today, these countries came under different regimes and ideologies. We can say that the dominance of imperialism and the changing forms of governance over 500 years, along



with economic and political changes, were the biggest factors in the division of the world into 16 parts, as well as the countries that disintegrated over time and became the territory of different regions.

9. Character Guide

In this committee there will be representatives instead of delegates, every representative of F-WHO committee is going to represent a scientist, who have distinguished themselves in the field of biology and medicine in the past, including the founders of modern biology, who have made numerous achievements and discoveries.

Since our committee is based on 506 years from now, the possibilities and opportunities in the 2530s will be much more advanced than today. There will be a great revolution from genetic engineering, the use of AI in disease diagnosis, 3D production of organs and developments in bioprinting to nanotechnology.

In addition to advanced medical technologies, a very useful technology will have been developed at that time and for our virus Lympomyces Nookiebacter. Cloning, which is being experimented on animals today, will be developed by the scientists of the 2497s and will also be used on humans. By cloning scientists who have made their name in history, who have mastered their countries in the field of biology and medicine, in the event of a possible virus or other danger, the situation will be intervened from the eyes of scientists who are masters of their work.

So the representatives of this committee will represent famous scientists who have left their mark on history and brought many innovations. The scientists will be selected from the professors who have achieved great successes in the past in each of the countries in the current geographical map of the year 2530, which we have mapped above.

9. 1 American Empire- William Osler

William Osler, a great man, renowned as the "Father of Modern Medicine," dramatically changed the methods of medical education at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th centuries via the clinical clerkship system he developed, one that emphasized not memorization per se but patient care through dialogue. This was the first time that medical education had moved a required program in the direction of a more practical hands-on experience, thus, medical students expanded their scope of learning by connecting with the patient-experience, the human approach to medicine. Due to his continuous encouragement to lifelong learning and excellent communication skills, Osler became a skilled professor and inspirational speaker who incorporated storytelling in order to make intricate concepts understandable, thus he was universally appreciated among the students and the colleagues.

As you can see in the map above, America is much smaller than it is today. To summarize briefly, due to internal conflicts within 500 years, America has experienced small fragmentation. That's why some parts are now under the rule of Mexico and Canada. About the current situation of America in 2530, we cannot say that it has achieved economic superiority as it did in 2024. America's economic decline can be attributed to the production problem caused by the depletion of natural resources, the progress of developing countries, especially in the field of innovation and production, and the unemployment caused by technological advances and robots performing factory and daily life professions instead of humans. Due to the economic collapse, America will see this virus as an economic opportunity and will try to generate economic income by producing vaccines and medicine.

9.2 Nordic Engilo Germanic Union- Josef Mengele

Dr Josef Mengele, known as the Angel of Death was a German SS officer and physician infamous for his role in the Holocaust during World War II, primarily at the Auschwitz concentration camp where he conducted horrific medical experiments on prisoners including children and those with disabilities. The experiments of the "Angel of Death" typically included such barbaric treatments as experimental surgeries performed without anesthesia on inmates intended to support Nazi ideology and racial pseudoscience. His chilling legacy is of great human suffering, as well as the moral failings of medicine that left a lingering stain on medical ethics and human rights.

During the year 2530 the northern regions of Europe have slowly developed a hate for the foreigners. First it was far right activists with intentions to look like just humble citizens wishing to slow down the intake of refugees slowly start poisoning Europe with hate speech that gets slowly worse as time goes by. First it was Somalian immigrants then Syrian refugees slowly it became other European nations that accepted foreigners into their country, such as France, also became one of the targets of the far right group. Eventually they took a big step by separating the English, Germanic and Nordic regions into a union. This political move is also one of the reasons for countries merging, because these big nations combining could be a very big threat. The reason for the English, Germans and Nordics becoming a union is because of one of Adolf Hitler's beliefs of the pure Aryan race. Scientifically speaking the Aryan race is a group of tribes who migrated from the region of "Iran" towards Europe.

9.3 Russia- Elie Metchnikoff

Elie Metchnikoff was a Russian microbiologist who was awarded the Nobel Prize for his work on phagocytosis. Phagocytosis is defined as "the process by which the cell ingests foreign microorganisms". Phagocytosis is the mechanism by which cells (especially immune cells such as macrophages and neutrophils) engulf and digest foreign particles, microorganisms or dead cells as part of the immune system. His work is a milestone that laid the foundation for the modern fields of immunology and microbiology.

If we talk about the geographical situation of Russia in 2530, we cannot say that it is very different from what it was in 2024, we can only say that as a result of the conflicts with Ukraine, it was victorious and added the territory of Ukraine to its territory. But it is difficult to say the same about the economic situation, after its victory in the Ukrainian war in 2027, it received great reactions from many countries, especially Europe, and weakened its trade relations, and these commercial crises put Russia into an inextricable economic crisis. In addition to all these crises, the need for heating and fuel has decreased due to the effect of global warming, thus reducing the amount of money spent on heating in the freezing cold of Russia. We can say that this development has been beneficial for the people. In this case, we can say that Russia will show a similar attitude to the United States against Limpomyces Nookiebacter and take steps for its economic interests without ignoring the safety of the people.

9.4 Greater Argentina- Carlos Chagas

Carlos Chagas renowned Brazilian scientist and physician who discovered the Chagas disease that is a complex disease caused by Trypanosoma cruzi inflammation parasite. In 1909 he became the first person to not only discover the disease, but he also found its vector (the triatomine bug) and worked out the life cycle of this ~ which was vital in understanding how it's passed on. He took a holistic approach, considering the disease from clinical, epidemiological and social points of view and advocated for public health actions in order to effectively control the illness in endemic areas. This discovery brought him recognition and respect from the medical fraternity around the world, apart from his important contributions in cardiology and parasitology. Despite enduring challenges in his later career, from a lack of funding and institutional support, the legacy of Chagas lives on defining him as one of the essential figures to have contributed and advanced nearly all aspects of tropical medicine and public health.

The main cause of the Greater Argentina forming was not only to compete with other countries merging but also to put an end to illegal drug trade between southern south america. But due to the merging of states still not being enough many nations suspect the distribution of drugs to other nations by the Greater Argentinian government, the government denies all claims and blames it on poor control over illegal drug production and trade. Especially these allegations have been set by the Mexican Kingdom after the war of Brazil.

9.5 Canada- Frederick Banting

Included among these genres is something we might term the inquiry-as-biography, and that seems a fair characterization of Diabetes: The biography by Robert Tattersall. — Frederick Banting (November 14, 1891 – February 21, 1941) was a Canadian medical scientist, physician, painter (last portrait painted with oils), and Nobel laureate noted as one of the co-discoverers of insulin. Insulin was discovered by Banting, who was born on Nov. 14, 1891 in Alliston, Ontario with Dr. Charles Best in a Toronto lab of the University of Toronto in 1921 as the foundation for treating diabetes Prior to the discovery of insulin, diabetes was a common cause of premature death. For his ground-breaking achievements, Banting was honored with the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1923 alongside Professor John Macleod who contributed lab space for their research work.cgColor address signers.

Banting's discovery was a game changer in the field of medicine and has since saved countless lives globally.

Due to global warming many nations neglected northern nations. Since the land mass of the north reduces significantly between the seasons many nations have abandoned their land except for the Russian Federation and Canada. Canada taking control over North American regions alongside Grönland, and Russia taking Yakult region, a region that is already under the control of the Russian Federation. Although the Russian Federation takes control for it being a strategic position, Canada was forced and pressured by the UN to agree upon taking control. Although it does have some benefits they do regret their decision.

9.6 India-Sushruta

Sushruta is an ancient Indian physician and surgeon notable for being regarded as the 'Father of Surgery; on the basis of the contributions he made to the field of medicine. He achieved much of his fame from the 'Sushruta Samhita; a detailed account of surgical methods, instruments and medical practices making them some of the first surgical manuals in history. His contribution also enabled the development of several surgical techniques such as plastic surgery and cataracts surgery which changed the entire course of surgical practice not only in İndian medicine but all over the world. The echoes of Sushruta's life and work can still be found in the present day medicine, and this sheds light on how useful ancient teachings can be in current medical practices.

India is a very rich nation with big differences throughout different periods of time making it very diverse and unpredictable. And so during the era of change, India had a very unpredictable dictator which would get angry very easily in control. So once this dictator comes across multiple news headlines of topics such as "India having the world's most public dedications" or "India having an uncontrollable reproduction rate causing massive problems" all throughout his reign of power. Eventually he had enough and decided to do what was right and reestablish the entire social structure of India whether it be by spending budgets on education to even mass amounts of murder. Eventually India had completely changed and become the world's cleanest country shocking everyone.

9.7 UAE- Dr. Ali K. Al-Johani

In the field of HIV/AIDS, Dr. Ali K. Al-Johani is an eminent researcher noted for his outstanding contribution to the hunt for a vaccine against the virus in Saudi Arabia. He is an accomplished virologist who has spent his entire life devoted to the elevation of medical research and public health in the region. This is especially important in light of HIV as a global issue and within Saudi Arabia, he has been properly instrumental in raising the profile of the disease and the knowledge about it. Dr. Al-Johani is determined to devote his efforts to combating the HIV/AIDS pandemic where he looks at new ways of making vaccines and such resistance him as one of the crusaders fighting for the control of the disease. His activities not only address one of the salient health concerns, they also highlight the necessity of research in medicine for the advancement of healthcare in today's world.

Democracy replaced the monarchical system of government in the country. The UAE, which provides part of its economy with oil reserves, experienced an economic decline with the depletion of oil reserves. In addition, desertification has increased due to climate change and problems such as water scarcity have emerged. In summary, the UAE has experienced changes in its governance system, economic and natural resources.

9.8 French Empire-Louis Pasteur

Louis Pasteur was a French chemist and microbiologist and is regarded as one of the most important founders of medical microbiology. Few individuals have made such a large impact on science, technology, and medicine as Pasteur. He pioneered the study of molecular asymmetry; discovered that microorganisms cause fermentation and disease; invented pasteurization; saved the beer, wine, and silk industries of France; and developed anthrax and rabies vaccines. One of the most important founders of medical microbiology. Pasteur's contributions to science, technology, and medicine are nearly without precedent. He pioneered the study of molecular asymmetry; discovered that microorganisms cause fermentation and disease; originated the process of pasteurization; saved the beer, wine, and silk industries in France; and developed vaccines against anthrax and rabies. Besides all his achievements, he received the Copley Medal for pasteurization in 1874.

Due to Europe splitting into two groups of far right and far left, the French Empire has become a safe ground for minorities and multiple ethnic groups. All existing far right extremists have been deported to the Germanic Union whilst the leftist population in the Germanic Union have been sent to the French Empire. To compete against racism and a possible world war the Oceania continent has decided to support the French Empire, in order to balance the two European superpowers.

9.9 The Islamic Republic of Türkiye Hulusi Behçet

Hulusi Behçet was a Turkish dermatologist and internal medicine specialist. The most important service that introduced Hulusi Behçet to the scientific world was his discovery known as "Behçet's Disease", "Behçet's Syndrome", "Tri Symptom Behçet" or "Morbus Behçet". He was awarded the Budapest International Dermatology Congress prize for his work on fungal diseases. He was awarded the TUBITAK Service Award in 1975 for his various researches on syphilis. Medicine Award" given in 1975 Tübitak Service Award Period was given to Hulusi Behçet 32 years after his death (in 1980).

Although in the past the Turkish region was controlled by a secular government, with inclusion to all, a sudden change within the public's opinion had sparked. The grandson of famous Turkish government official Necmettin Erbakan, Necmettin Erbakan II had found a way into the hearts of the younger generation, allowing him to change the rules of the government. He stated that the "secular" rules were not enough, especially when it came to punishments. It had caused the Turkish government to become the most influential nation in the Middle East. And due to its major power gained from nations merging, the Islamic Republic of Türkiye had successfully taken over the Levantine region including the holy lands of Palestine. Although the Islamic Republic had successfully also taken the Arabian peninsula, the United Arab Emirates were not happy with the Turkish ideology and during the conquest of Saudi Arabia the Turkish government had actually publicly beheaded the Saudi royal family for not intervening with the Israeli government. Although many western nations do condemn the Islamic Republic of Türkiye, some are proud of their ability to show great power when unified. The Germanic Union shockingly supports the Islamic Republic of Türkiye, even though the Islamic Republic does not. Showing the Islamic Republic as the greatest example of what a unity of the people can accomplish. The main reasons of the Islamic Republic rising in such rapid pace is because both the Americas and Europeans having inner conflict meant no one to supervise the Middle East

9.10 Korea-Lee Jong Wook

Lee Jong Wook was a prominent physician and expert in public health from South Korea, mostly recognized for serving as the director-general of the World Health Organization from 2006 until his sudden death in 2009. His stewardship has been particularly priceless during some of the most critical health utilities around the world, such as the H1N1 influenza pandemic, in which he supported effective responses and coordinated international efforts in managing the outbreak. A staunch health equity advocate, Lee was tireless in his efforts to advance health systems around the world by paying great attention to infectious diseases and the role of research and development. His dedication to global health policy and his passion to create better health outcomes have left an indelible mark on the formulation of strategies for public health while simultaneously inspiring new leadership. Lee Jong Wook showed an abiding commitment to developing health as a fundamental human right via his work, so that the world was a much healthier place because of it.

Although Korea had a past of being split into two nations with very different intentions, just like Europe with the Germanic Union and French Empire, Korea has found inner peace allowing them to be a symbol of unity. This also allowed Korea to be a nation to take underdeveloped nations under its wing. Although the name is "Korea" it supports all different ethnic members within the region, giving all nations equal rights and equal speech.

9.11 People's Republic of China Hua Tuo

Hua Tuo (c. 132 CE – 208 CE) was a Chinese physician and surgeon, who was prominent in the late second century and early third century. His infamous methods involved performing surgical procedures and the use of mafeisan, an herbal preparation based on marijuana. Hua Tuo is stigmatized for something above but high heals the body as such in barbarous quarters of surgical operations. He was an innovator of surgical skills and procedures, where he managed to perform operations with ease by applying for anesthesia through an herbal formula known as Mafeisan. Baduanjin ("8 pieces of the brocade") physical exercises which were created and designed by Hua Tuo for bettering one's health are still in practice today.

Although China has regions with major populations under the control of Korea, it isn't as big of a problem as it might have been 500 years ago. Due to Korea taking some regions with big populations, China has had lots of relief and improvement into developing the western regions that once had barely any population. Although this deal with Korea has set great relations between the two nations, some government officials criticize these decisions causing some harm to the public's opinion on China, alongside these claims they also state that "China will have its major populated regions back". But the people's opinion have definitely been better since it's harsh regime 500 years ago. Now China still has a communist regime but with a more modern perspective and flexible rules.

9.12 The United States of Nigeria - Oluwafemi Ajayi

Dr. Oyewale Tomori is a world-famous Nigerian virologist who made enormous contributions to the field of infectious diseases such as Ebola virus, Lassa fever virus, among other viruses. He has held numerous leadership positions, including serving as the former Vice Chancellor of the Nigerian University of Technology and Management and as president of the Nigerian Academy of Science. Tomori has been instrumental in public health initiatives and has worked with organizations such as the World Health Organization.

Nigeria, a country rich in oil reserves, has closed its infrastructure deficiencies and strengthened economically thanks to its oil resources. In addition, the unemployment rate has decreased with education and vocational training programs and technological developments. The corruption rate prevailing in the country and the problems of injustice in the electoral system started to be solved thanks to Olubunmi Ufouma, who became President in 2341, and thus the corruption rate in the country decreased. In summary, we can say that in 2530 Nigeria achieved economic freedom and peace between ethnic and religious communities.

9.13 Japanese Empire Shibasaburo Kitasato

Kitasato Shibasaburo, who is credited with groundbreaking research due to which the domain of microbiology and medicine saw drastic advancement was a celebrated Japanese bacteriologist. He is most famously known for his identification of the causative agent for tetanus and also isolated the bacterium responsible for causing bubonic plague, these findings helped to shed light on deadly diseases. Kitasato was an important healthcare scientist who developed the science of culturing and studying bacteria, which evolved into his fieldwork for promoting vaccine development and infection control.

Like Korea, the Japanese Empire tries to set equality between all nations under its control. But unlike Korea, the Japanese Empire does tend to start conflicts if threatened. Making it very sensitive towards neighboring nations. The Japanese Empire is not afraid of conflict or any nation, no matter it's size and power. But this does not mean the Japanese Empire supports war in any way possible, only having a very strict defense policy.

9.14 Mexican Kingdom Ignacio Chavez

The neuroanatomist Santiago Ramón y Cajal is one of the great founders and perhaps the greatest for having re-shaped in its all primitive versions our understanding of how the nervous system works. He is most famous for first stating the neuron doctrine that states neurons are the basic structural and functional units of nervous tissue. In a great example of technological leapfrogging, Cajal used novel staining techniques to get the first glimpse on neuronal architecture and made drawings that captured many aspects of neuron morphology by black ink across hand-drawn sketches. This work revealed for the first time how neurons communicate, and laid the groundwork for modern neuroscience. In addition to this, he provides artistic representations of neural structures which further demonstrate the overlap between science and art by creating visually stunning displays of nervous system beauty alongside his own scientific understanding. For his remarkable achievements, Cajal was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1906, a testament to his lasting impact on the discipline. His legacy continues to resonate, influencing countless researchers and advancing our understanding of the brain's complex functions.

The Mexican people decided that they're dependency on the American Empire was enough and set an Empire to unite the Carribeans as well as northern South america. During their attempt to set their kingdom they had trouble with Greater Argentina. The land of Brazil was fought and many were killed in the aftermath. Eventually the UN had to intervene and split Brazil into two. Although there were Brazilians begging for independence both the Mexican Kingdom and Greater Argentina did not care. Eventually the Brazilian land was split and most of the gangs in Brazil have taken action to attempt a separate state by not allowing any authorities into their "Favelas" (Brazilian gang controlled neighborhoods). So the government involved with the Brazilian land had to set up operations to take control of said Favelas but at the same time fund gang members to cause problems within the opposing countries' land of Brazil. In conclusion the Mexican Empire tries its best to have a great image for other nations and only has problems with Greater Argentina.

9.15 Spain Santiago Ramon y Cajal

Ramon Cajal was a Spanish histologist who received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1906 for his discovery of the neuron or nerve cells, the basic unit of nerve structure. This finding was instrumental in the understanding of the fundamental role of the neuron in nerve function and in the modern understanding of nerve stimulation. In 19003 he developed Golgi's silver nitrate and developed a gold stain (1913) for the general study of the fine structure of the nervous tissue of the brain, sensory centers and spinal cord of embryos and young animals.

Although Europe was split into two a different perspective was being set by the Germanic Union and French Empire, Spain was a different case. Due to the mass amounts of North African immigrants in Spain, the Spanish government could not take control and slowly the Spanish became minorities and the North Africans majorities. Although the government power is strictly under Spanish control, many of the laws that are passed have to be accepted by the North African majorities in order for the nation to function. Although many of the Spanish people revolted and moved to the Germanic Union, a surprising amount of the Spanish people decided to stay because they were either not bothered by the North African majorities or had gained a relationship with the slowly rising North African population, almost like a brotherhood.

9.16 People's Republic of South Africa

He is the director, Centre for the AIDS Programme of Research in South Africa (CAPRISA). Salim S. Abdool Karim is a clinical infectious diseases epidemiologist who is widely recognised for his research contributions in HIV prevention and treatment. His contributions to microbicides for HIV prevention spanned two decades and culminated in the successful CAPRISA 004 study, which provided proof of concept that antiretroviral drugs can prevent sexually transmitted HIV infection and herpes simplex virus type 2 in women.

South Africa has had similar problems like Nigeria. The South African people's trust in the government was very low after years of corruption and security problems, but thanks to reform efforts and stable governance, public trust has been restored. Population density, which is one of the causes of poverty, decreased thanks to a local virus that started in the country in 2289 and lasted until 2295. To summarize, we can say that South Africa has developed economically, got rid of overpopulation and is a developing middle-income country in 2530.

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