

The Ebola pandemic of 2014 started in February 2014 in Guinea, West Africa; other countries affected include Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Nigeria. By August 2014, 2240 cases and 1229 deaths. Major cities such as Conakry (Guinea), Monrovia (Liberia), Freetown (Sierra Leone), and Lagos (Nigeria) became fast-spreading zones for the virus.

A source of spreading involves the burial of a local native healer in Guinea. The burial attendance includes people from Sierra Leone. Epidemiologist research concludes that the trace of the virus to people who attended the burial service and the virus traveling internationally.

In today's world, diseases travel faster due to air traffic, motor vehicles, and water vessels. The spread of Ebola occurs due to how fast someone can travel to another countries in this case. Also in many other cases, inter-continental travel, the disease can travel within its host body to far reaching continent such as North America.

During the farming era, known as the agricultural era, disease spread close to the virus carrier. For instance, a community was experiencing influenza. Members of that community with an infection rate are usually in a large amount of that population. Local native doctors in that community would treat that disease for those surrounding communities. Responding to that outbreak would be if someone had visited that community for the infection to spread to another community. Like the Ebola virus spread in 2014. The difference in today's society compared to agrarian society is that in today's society, with the use of technology, a disease can spread from one continent to another within hours. Using planes and engine-assisted boats, humans travel faster and more frequently compared to the agricultural era—they also travel to other destinations but at a slower rate, allowing disease to travel to primarily nearby communities.

In the agricultural era, Cholera killed many people because antibiotics and other supportive aid were not available to treat the bacteria during the farming era. Compared to today's industrial society, they contained the spreading of Ebola, and the use of technology helped with contact tracing, treatment, and knowledge about the disease for prevention and other purposes. The spread of Cholera during the farming era affected communities because of a lack of knowledge about the disease's causation and prevention. The use of pharmaceutical drugs in today's world helps save life compared to during the agricultural era, whereby immunity would be the survivor of a virus or bacteria during farming.

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