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"Frame Your World.": Comparing epidemic diseases.

Comparing the spread of epidemic diseases between the early Agrarian era and in today's world. The evolution of agriculture also gave rise to the evolution of diseases. This is due to the fact that agriculture allows more people to stay together in one space and for a longer period of time, reproducing more and accumulating waste and bodily excreta. When society was hunter-gatherers, they didn't have to deal with the problems caused by poor sanitation. The emergence of dense village networks made human populations vulnerable for the first time to mass disease.

Figure 1 shows a map of the African continent from 1976 to 2022. Circles represent outbreak size and colors represent virus types. According to the CDC "*Zaire ebolavirus, Bundibugyo ebolavirus and Sudan ebolavirus are the three Ebola virus species responsible for the largest outbreaks in Africa. Zaire ebolavirus is the most lethal Ebola virus. It has been linked to the 2014-2016 outbreak in West Africa, the largest Ebola outbreak to date, with over 28,600 cases, as well as the 2018-2020 outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo.*" The Zaire Ebolavirus represented by the red color is the most aggressive, causing the death of more Africans, it was also what turned the Ebolavirus into an Ebola outbreak, drawing the attention of international governments.

Comparing the Ebola Epidemic with the Plague of Justinian, as their contamination is similar to that of most diseases that affected the primitive agrarian period, as it is related to the lack of basic sanitation. However, the dissemination network between the two periods was

different. Transmission occurs through contact with blood, tissues or body fluids of infected animals and individuals (including dead bodies), or through contact with contaminated surfaces and objects. Transmission only occurs after the appearance of symptoms. The virus is believed to have been transmitted to humans from contact with blood, organs or bodily fluids from infected animals such as chimpanzees, gorillas, giant bats, antelopes and porcupines. In Africa, outbreaks probably originate when people come into contact with raw meat from infected or dead animals. Once a person comes into contact with an animal that has Ebola, they can spread the virus in their community by transmitting it to others. The Ebola virus is not transmitted through the air. Infection occurs by direct contact with blood or other body fluids or secretions, such as feces, urine, saliva, breast milk and semen of infected persons.

The Plague of Justinian is believed to have killed perhaps half of Europe's population, caused by the bubonic plague that afflicted the Byzantine Empire and Mediterranean port cities, killing up to 25 million people in one year. It is regarded as the first recorded incident of the Bubonic Plague. The plague is estimated to have killed up to a quarter of the population of the eastern Mediterranean and devastated the city of Constantinople, where at its height it was killing an estimated 5,000 people a day. The rodent begins to carry the bacteria. Humans acquire the disease when they are bitten by an infected flea. Both fleas and rodents were problems caused by poor sanitation, crowding and garbage and were difficult to control at that time.

Currently, the bacteria that cause the disease are present on all continents, with the exception of Oceania. But as there are no recent cases it is classified as silenced bacteria.

