

## Chapter 1 : Global Warming Impacts

*Global warming is already having significant and costly effects on our communities, our health, and our climate. Unless we take immediate action to reduce global warming emissions, these impacts will continue to intensify, grow ever more costly and damaging, and increasingly affect the entire planet – including you, your community, and your family.*

Climate change is already affecting the planet and society and will continue to do so for generations to come. The physical and chemical changes of human activities are being felt in natural ecosystems on land and at sea, on farms and ranches, and in cities and suburbs, but the changes are not happening uniformly. Differences in how regions are affected by varying degrees of warming, precipitation, and changes of animal and plant species are likely to get even more extreme as climate change continues. Some areas may actually get a bit cooler for a while! Similarly for rainfall, some parts of the planet will get drier, while others will get more precipitation in more extreme events. The poles have already seen the greatest warming, and will continue to warm more rapidly than other areas. That melting ice contributes to rising sea levels, affecting the entire planet. In addition, warm water expands, so sea levels will rise as the atmosphere warms. The ocean has risen inches centimeters globally over the last hundred years. As sea level continues to rise, flooding and storm surges will threaten freshwater sources, as well as coastal homes and buildings. As climate change causes the ocean to rise, increased atmospheric carbon dioxide is also changing ocean chemistry. When carbon dioxide dissolves in water, it makes water more acidic. Warmer ocean water also contain less oxygen. In addition to the harmful effects on natural ecosystems, this affects fish that people eat, coral reefs that tourists visit, and the whales, dolphins, sharks, and other marine life that fascinate so many people. Climate change and changing oceanic chemistry affect the tiny plankton in the ocean which produce much of the oxygen in our air, as researchers Graeme Hays, Anthony Richardson, and Carol Robinson explained PDF in a review in Trends in Ecology and Evolution. Changes to the growth of these tiny organisms have surprisingly large effects on global climate, as do climate change-induced changes to the movements of marine life, as reported by Wired magazine July Changing ocean chemistry thus has complex and unpredictable effects on global climate and even the air we breathe. In , the Royal Society issued PDF a detailed report for policymakers in the United Kingdom examining the ways climate change and ocean acidification would affect the oceans. Freshwater resources are being affected as well, with winter snowpack and mountain glaciers that provide water declining in many parts of the world. Climate change – especially droughts and desertification – is likely to increase the demands on those water supplies even as they fade away. The frequency of extreme weather events is increasing through the warming and moistening of the atmosphere. Hot days are becoming even hotter and more frequent, and both drought and heavy rain and snow will continue to occur more often. Researchers work to understand how these changes to the weather affect coastal populations, not to mention shipping, fishing, and other industries in those waters. Changes in rainfall and temperature will alter where various plants and animals can live, forcing some species to migrate, disrupting delicate ecosystems, and increasing the rate of extinctions globally. Already, hunters and anglers are seeing changes in migration patterns and animal behavior, and gardeners and farmers see plants sprouting, flowering, and losing their leaves at different times, forcing them to change what they can plant. Historic droughts are forcing farmers to plant different crops, and some farmland is becoming unusable. As climate change causes plants and animals to relocate, disease will also move, exposing human populations – and crop plants, livestock, and wildlife – to new diseases. Climate change also affects human health and mortality, with the Environmental Protection Agency and the Centers for Disease Control warning about direct effects from rising temperatures, degraded air quality, and greater risks from Lyme disease, hantavirus, and other diseases carried by insects and animals. Drought, degraded air and water quality, and greater hazards in coastal and low-lying regions will, as the World Health Organization points out , create additional health problems, especially among the populations most vulnerable to natural hazards and disease. As leaders in the U. Naval Forces , the effects of climate change will affect the security of nations as conflicts brew over competition for water, food, and land. The prospect of large groups of climate refugees migrating across borders is a concern for governments as well as for organizations devoted

to reducing risk and helping those who are living in poverty and in vulnerable regions. The insurance industry is already planning for the effects of climate change, which will often occur as natural hazards, such as floods, fires, heat waves, and droughts. Many researchers work to develop detailed predictions about the effects of climate change in local areas, and to make those predictions available to the general public. Predicting the long-term consequences is complicated in part because choices we make as individuals and as a society will change those outcomes. By reducing the amount of carbon dioxide and other heat-trapping gases in the atmosphere, the effects will be less severe than if we choose to increase the amounts of those gases. Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability , a major report from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, an international organization that periodically brings together scientists to evaluate the state of climate science, reviewing the evidence of how climate change is affecting society and the natural world. Insurance in a Climate of Change , a collection of resources and reports on how climate change is affecting the insurance industry, and what the industry can do to prevent and prepare for climate change, from researchers at the U.

Chapter 2 : What impact did 9/11 have on the world? | The panel | Opinion | The Guardian

*Not only are global warming-induced changes currently underway, but scientists also expect additional effects on human society and natural environments around the world. Some further warming is already unavoidable due to past heat-trapping emissions; unless we aggressively reduce today's emissions, scientists project extra warming and thus.*

Contact Author The invention of the automobile has brought more positive and negative effects than any other invention throughout transportation history. As the most widely accepted method of transportation, cars have changed the way people live all over the world. They have affected all aspects of society such as family life, the economy, and even the environment. It is hard to find a movie, book, or TV show that does not have some type of automobile in it. The advancement of automobiles over time has directly affected the advancement of society as a whole. Over the generations automobiles have influenced every aspect of society in many ways and have changed to keep up with the times. With the development of suburbia, cars made it easier for people to travel in this world, which was beginning to spread out at a rapid pace. They quickly gained fame as the new and fast way to travel. In the beginning, automobiles were considered to be a luxury, but as they became more mass produced, more people were able afford them. Changes that were made in the manufacturing process lowered the cost to the point where the average American could own a vehicle. His low production cost enabled the final cost of the car to be lowered as well. This was largely in part because of lowered production costs. The more widely used automobiles became, the more they began to affect the daily lives of Americans. During this time suburbs were also becoming popular. The automobile played a major role in the spreading out of these suburbs. It heavily influenced family life, and made for a more mobile society. The role of women in society was also affected by the automobile. It was unnecessary for women who lived in the city to own cars, because they lived within walking distance of everything that they needed. Growing suburbs meant that women needed a comfortable and fast way of transportation. Women were not just limited to the house anymore. Now, women were not limited to their domestic roles any longer. They obtained more gender equality by competing with men for the same types of jobs. Automobiles helped change the role of women in society. However, there were negative effects brought on by the introduction of automobiles. Old fashioned beliefs of family and unity were forgotten. Anyone could escape from their current surrounding and go off on personal endeavors. As people began to spend more time on the road then in their own homes, business minded individuals such as Ray Kroc took advantage of the situation by opening up fast-food restaurants. The idea of creating a drive-through restaurant was sparked by the popularity of the automobile. Other modes of transportation had to be pushed aside in order to make room for the more comfortable and convenient automobile. Bicycle usage dropped significantly with the invention of the automobile. However, the most widely used method of transportation before the onslaught of automobiles was the horse and carriage. A benefit of getting rid of the horse and carriage system was that the cities became cleaner. Horses used to clutter up the city streets with their foul manure. Now, the streets were manure-free and people thought that the automobile was making their cities cleaner. Another valued method of transportation during this time period was the railroad. Trains were used to transport people and cargo long distances across the country in a short period of time. As soon as automobiles became popular, trains saw a decline in passengers. Railroad companies started to overlook the passenger aspect of the railroad, and focused more on the cargo transportation. When airplanes were invented, the railroad became squeezed in the middle. People began to use planes for longer trips and cars for shorter trips. Today, trains are still mainly focused on cargo. The passenger trains of today are equivalent to that of a fast bus with no traffic. Car engineers now focused on making the car more efficient, because the regular A to B car was already invented. A major update added to the options of cars was the air-conditioning. People could now spend hours in their cars on hot days and not have to worry about the heat. The temperature of the car could be changed with the touch of a button, and people enjoyed being able to control this. Car innovators looked for small details of a car that would possible make the passengers feel more comfortable. The more comfortable and suitable the car was to your travel needs, the more popular it was. During this generation people began to take more pride in their vehicles than

ever before. Some people wanted the fastest car and some wanted the prettiest, but all drivers had one thing in common. They used their cars for fun and not just as a tool of transportation Hess 9. People would pile in cars with all their friends and cruise for half of the night because gas was so cheap. Car enthusiasm became more popular with each passing year. Drivers took pride in the size of their engines, which could be tuned to have more power than a modern day Ferrari. Automobile manufacturing companies were hiring workers to put together the cars. This created numerous jobs in the U. If cars were non-existent thousands of Americans would be out of work. Highways and interstates were being paved to allow large numbers of truck and car drivers to arrive at their destinations faster. The Interstate Highway System was formed. Without the automobile these roads and quick ways of transport would not even be around. The Cold War at the time was also a major factor in influencing President Eisenhower to endorse this system. He wanted a faster and more efficient way to travel in cars. Highways were his solution, and they helped in the mass transit of troops quickly around the country. Overpasses are 16 feet high because that was the size needed at the time to allow military vehicles to pass through. However, this major societal change was due largely in part because of the automobile. Source Another societal change due to the automobile in this time period was the creation of drive-in movies. People would meet at the nearest movie location, park their cars in front of the huge screen, and watch the movie in comfort. Drive-in theatres became a major hot spot for teenagers, who would take their dates to the movies. Families could pack into the car with their snacks, and watch movies late into the night. They use to put little sound boxes on each car so that everyone could hear the movie. What better form of entertainment could there be for teenagers with newly acquired licenses? Even entertainment was brought to a new level with the help of the automobile. Currently, cars still dominate when it comes to the most popular form of transportation. They have become essential to the functioning of people in everyday life. The average family has at least one car and spends more on transportation than on food Young Politics and Society 1. Especially today, with rising gas prices, people are finding it more economically beneficial to take public transportation instead of using their own personal automobile. Everyone would rather travel in the comfort of their own vehicle, but sometimes the costs of doing this are too great for the people that are struggling financially. Gas prices are a major issue in America today, and without the automobile, there would be no problem. With modern advances such as digital television and the internet, people are finding that they do not even need to leave their homes for entertainment. This takes away the necessity of the automobile in going to the rental store. Some people are even able to do all of their shopping, banking, and working all on their home computers, which eliminates the automobile from day-to-day usage. As society becomes more technologically advanced, people are finding more reasons to stay at home, instead of going out whenever they have errands or want to do something fun. However, automobiles are still widely used by most people, and will continue to be used as long as people have a need for transportation. As cars become more advanced, the means by which humans are kept protected must advance as well. For example laws were passed that forbid people from not wearing a seat-belt. Also, new inventions such as the airbag and in-car sensors protect not only the passengers, but whatever or whoever may be near the car on the outside. These inventions all came about because they are demanded by our current car buying market. As the world becomes a more populated place, parents want safe vehicles to transport their children in. Automobile manufacturers began to realize that if they wanted to sell their cars, they would have to find new innovative ways of protecting passengers from the dangers of the road. They are coming up with new safety features in order to stay ahead of the industry. SUVs allow for more people and belongings to be driven in the same vehicle comfortably. As convenient as they are, do not be fooled into thinking that there are no negatives. Larger vehicles typically burn more gas because of their size. The extra burning of gasoline is dangerous to our environment. However, most types of cars harm the environment. People are starting to realize that Global Warming is a real issue that needs to be dealt with. Pollution is causing this and it can permanently damage the face of the Earth. Pollution is a major environmental problem caused mostly by automobiles.

*Globalization & the Global Society. For as long as humans have lived on Earth, it has been shaped like a globe. Yes, we may have thought it was flat for a while, but in reality it was a sphere.*

This is a great error. Just about everything that happened in the remainder of the century was in one way or another a result of World War I, including the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, World War II, the Holocaust, and the development of the atomic bomb. It was the first war to use airplanes, tanks, long range artillery, submarines, and poison gas. It left at least 7 million men permanently disabled. World War I probably had more far-reaching consequences than any other proceeding war. Politically, it resulted in the downfall of four monarchies--in Russia in 1917, in Austria-Hungary and Germany in 1918, and in Turkey in 1922. It contributed to the Bolshevik rise to power in Russia in 1917 and the triumph of fascism in Italy in 1922. It ignited colonial revolts in the Middle East and in Southeast Asia. The war also brought vast social consequences, including the mass murder of Armenians in Turkey and an influenza epidemic that killed over 25 million people worldwide. Few events better reveal the utter unpredictability of the future. At the dawn of the 20th century, most Europeans looked forward to a future of peace and prosperity. Europe had not fought a major war for years. But a belief in human progress was shattered by World War I, a war few wanted or expected. At any point during the five weeks leading up to the outbreak of fighting the conflict might have been averted. World War I was a product of miscalculation, misunderstanding, and miscommunication. No one expected a war of the magnitude or duration of World War I. At first the armies relied on outdated methods of communication, such as carrier pigeons. The great powers mobilized more than a million horses. But by the time the conflict was over, tanks, submarines, airplane-dropped bombs, machine guns, and poison gas had transformed the nature of modern warfare. In 1915, the Germans fired shells containing both tear gas and lethal chlorine. The tear gas forced the British to remove their gas masks; the chlorine then scarred their faces and killed them. Some 60,000 were killed or wounded. At the end of the battle, 10,000 British men were killed, missing, or wounded. Four years of war killed a million troops from the British Empire, 1. The war left a legacy of bitterness that contributed to World War II twenty-one years later.

*The Internet and the Web constitute the technological infrastructure of the global network society, and the understanding of their logic is a key field of research.*

Provided by BBVA The Internet is the decisive technology of the Information Age, and with the explosion of wireless communication in the early twenty-first century, we can say that humankind is now almost entirely connected, albeit with great levels of inequality in bandwidth, efficiency, and price. People, companies, and institutions feel the depth of this technological change, but the speed and scope of the transformation has triggered all manner of utopian and dystopian perceptions that, when examined closely through methodologically rigorous empirical research, turn out not to be accurate. For instance, media often report that intense use of the Internet increases the risk of isolation, alienation, and withdrawal from society, but available evidence shows that the Internet neither isolates people nor reduces their sociability; it actually increases sociability, civic engagement, and the intensity of family and friendship relationships, in all cultures. But individuation does not mean isolation, or the end of community. Instead, social relationships are being reconstructed on the basis of individual interests, values, and projects. Today, social networking sites are the preferred platforms for all kinds of activities, both business and personal, and sociability has dramatically increased – but it is a different kind of sociability. Most Facebook users visit the site daily, and they connect on multiple dimensions, but only on the dimensions they choose. The virtual life is becoming more social than the physical life, but it is less a virtual reality than a real virtuality, facilitating real-life work and urban living. At root, social-networking entrepreneurs are really selling spaces in which people can freely and autonomously construct their lives. Sites that attempt to impede free communication are soon abandoned by many users in favor of friendlier and less restricted spaces. Messages no longer flow solely from the few to the many, with little interactivity. Now, messages also flow from the many to the many, multimodally and interactively. By disintermediating government and corporate control of communication, horizontal communication networks have created a new landscape of social and political change. Networked social movements have been particularly active since , notably in the Arab revolutions against dictatorships and the protests against the management of the financial crisis. Online and particularly wireless communication has helped social movements pose more of a challenge to state power. The Internet and the Web constitute the technological infrastructure of the global network society, and the understanding of their logic is a key field of research. It is only scholarly research that will enable us to cut through the myths surrounding this digital communication technology that is already a second skin for young people, yet continues to feed the fears and the fantasies of those who are still in charge of a society that they barely understand. Read the full article here. He received the Erasmus Medal in , and the Holberg Prize. He has published 25 books, including the trilogy The Information Age: Read unlimited articles today.

**Chapter 5 : How Will Climate Change Affect the World and Society? | NCSE**

*Journal description. Global Society covers the new agenda in international relations and encourages innovative approaches to the study of international issues from a range of disciplines.*

Two millennia of mean surface temperatures according to different reconstructions from climate proxies, each smoothed on a decadal scale, with the instrumental temperature record overlaid in black. Multiple independently produced datasets confirm that from 1850 to the present, the global average land and ocean surface temperature increased by 0.8°C. The rest has melted ice and warmed the continents and the atmosphere. Regional effects of global warming and Cold blob North Atlantic Difference between average temperature in 1950 compared to the period, showing strong arctic amplification. Global warming refers to global averages. It is not uniform around the world: Although more greenhouse gases are emitted in the Northern than in the Southern Hemisphere, this does not contribute to the difference in warming because the major greenhouse gases persist long enough to diffuse within and between the two hemispheres. One climate commitment study concluded that if greenhouse gases were stabilized at year levels, surface temperatures would still increase by about 0.5°C. Some of this surface warming would be driven by past natural forcings which have not yet reached equilibrium in the climate system. Some climatologists have criticized the attention that the popular press gives to "warmest year" statistics. Attribution of recent climate change By itself, the climate system may generate random changes in global temperatures for years to decades at a time, but long-term changes emanate only from so-called external forcings. It was proposed by Joseph Fourier in 1824, discovered in 1859 by John Tyndall, [63] was first investigated quantitatively by Svante Arrhenius in 1896, [64] and the hypothesis was reported in the popular press as early as 1825. The rest of this increase is caused mostly by changes in land-use, particularly deforestation. According to professor Brian Hoskins, this is likely the first time CO<sub>2</sub> levels have been this high for about 4. Attributions of emissions due to land-use change are subject to considerable uncertainty. Atmospheric particles from these and other sources could have a large effect on climate through the aerosol indirect effect. They exert a cooling effect by increasing the reflection of incoming sunlight. Removal by clouds and precipitation gives tropospheric aerosols an atmospheric lifetime of only about a week, while stratospheric aerosols can remain for a few years. Carbon dioxide has a lifetime of a century or more, and as such, changes in aerosols will only delay climate changes due to carbon dioxide. Sulfate aerosols act as cloud condensation nuclei and thus lead to clouds that have more and smaller cloud droplets. These clouds reflect solar radiation more efficiently than clouds with fewer and larger droplets, a phenomenon known as the Twomey effect. Indirect effects of aerosols represent the largest uncertainty in radiative forcing. Atmospheric soot directly absorbs solar radiation, which heats the atmosphere and cools the surface. Contribution of natural factors and human activities to radiative forcing of climate change. Climate change feedback, Climate sensitivity, and Arctic amplification The dark ocean surface reflects only 6 percent of incoming solar radiation, whereas sea ice reflects 50 to 70 percent. Positive feedbacks increase the response of the climate system to an initial forcing, while negative feedbacks reduce it. Other factors being equal, a higher climate sensitivity means that more warming will occur for a given increase in greenhouse gas forcing. More research is needed to understand the role of clouds [ ] and carbon cycle feedbacks in climate projections. Another study conducted by Harvard researchers suggests that increased water vapor injected into the stratosphere, due to rising temperatures, increases ozone depletion, subsequently raising the odds of skin cancer and damaging crops. Projected change in annual mean surface air temperature from the late 20th century to the middle 21st century, based on a medium emissions scenario SRES A1B. Global climate model A climate model is a representation of the physical, chemical and biological processes that affect the climate system. Instead the models predict how greenhouse gases will interact with radiative transfer and other physical processes. Warming or cooling is thus a result, not an assumption, of the models. Although these models do not unambiguously attribute the warming that occurred from approximately 1850 to the present to either natural variation or human effects, they do indicate that the warming since 1850 is dominated by anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions. Observed Arctic shrinkage has been faster than that predicted. Effects of global warming Projections of global mean sea level rise by Parris and others. Map of the Earth

with a six-meter sea level rise represented in red. Sparse records indicate that glaciers have been retreating since the early s. Biosphere Overall, it is expected that climate change will result in the extinction of many species and reduced diversity of ecosystems. Geological Survey projects that two-thirds of polar bears will disappear by Physical impacts of climate change and Climate change and ecosystems The environmental effects of global warming are broad and far reaching. They include the following diverse effects: Arctic sea ice decline , sea level rise , retreat of glaciers: Global warming has led to decades of shrinking and thinning in a warm climate that has put the Arctic sea ice in a precarious position, it is now vulnerable to atmospheric anomalies. Additionally, sea level rise has accelerated from to Data analysis of extreme events from until suggests that droughts and heat waves appear simultaneously with increased frequency. In terrestrial ecosystems , the earlier timing of spring events, as well as poleward and upward shifts in plant and animal ranges, have been linked with high confidence to recent warming. On the timescale of centuries to millennia, the magnitude of global warming will be determined primarily by anthropogenic CO2 emissions. This could lead to landslides and increased seismic and volcanic activities. Tsunamis could be generated by submarine landslides caused by warmer ocean water thawing ocean-floor permafrost or releasing gas hydrates. Climate change could result in global, large-scale changes in natural and social systems. Examples of abrupt climate change are the rapid release of methane and carbon dioxide from permafrost , which would lead to amplified global warming. Another example is the possibility for the Atlantic Meridional Overturning Circulation to slow- or shutdown see also shutdown of thermohaline circulation. Effects of global warming on humans , Effects of global warming on human health , Climate change and national security , Climate refugee , Climate change adaptation , and Economics of global warming The effects of climate change on human systems , mostly due to warming or shifts in precipitation patterns, or both, have been detected worldwide. The future social impacts of climate change will be uneven across the world.

**Chapter 6 : Young people, identity and living in a global society | Development Education Review**

*Global warming is a long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system, an aspect of climate change shown by temperature measurements and by multiple effects of the warming.*

Click to download Douglas Bourn In this article, Douglas Bourn aims to outline current debates, recent research and policy initiatives in the United Kingdom UK on young people and their identity, particularly in relation to the impact of globalisation. It acknowledges the recent shifts in UK government policy statements relating to the importance for young people to understand and engage with issues concerning the wider world. It also points out that for young people to make sense of their identity and develop a sense of belonging, establishing the relationship between global processes and local experiences is critical. The rationale for this is that whilst globalisation is now recognised as a key factor influencing the lives of young people, there has been little debate in development education on the relationships between identity and living in a global society. In the UK, like many western countries, globalisation is having a strong impact at social, economic and cultural levels; economic migration for example is spurring rapid social changes. These changes are also often linked to the ambiguity about identity and sense of place in the world. Debates about identity in response to political devolution, increase in economic migration, global terrorism and the impact of the consumer culture have led to UK politicians, for example, promoting the need for a major debate on Britishness which has become linked to citizenship. Young people are most directly affected by globalisation and therefore central to current debates on identity. The Ajegbo report on Diversity and Citizenship: The report was prompted by growing debates in UK society about the relationships between race, religion, culture and identities. As Buonfino in a think piece for the Commission has commented: Alongside the report are a series of more in-depth pieces of academic research that have been produced to explore notions of a sense of belonging and concepts of supra-diversity. Belonging is a basic frame of reference that relates to human need. It is complex and linked to a desire to be part of a community, a family, a group or a gang. For example, the workplace is no longer a place of permanence with bonds of identity and loyalty and sense of purpose. This uncertainty varies according to cultural and social contexts, leading to the question of whether many young people have the cultural and financial resources to offset the risks associated with these shifts towards a lack of stability in the workplace Harvey, Ray points out that globalisation creates increased hybridism and differentiation, and overall a more complex and fluid world. Living in a globalised world, he suggests, does not create homogeneity and polarisation but rather a creative and eclectic mix of identities. The integration of global cultural influences into local identities can be seen within the UK, particularly through consumer culture. Consumption is a major force that socialises children and young people, with, for example, 75 per cent of year olds having access to the internet and 80 per cent having use of a mobile phone DCSF, Globalisation has also contributed to the expansion of the choices available to young people. But on what criteria and with what knowledge, skills and values base do young people make these choices? There is a tendency, often re-enforced through opinion surveys involving young people, that considers the effects of globalisation to be unstoppable, and that it is a process young people react to rather than actively negotiate Harvey, ; MORI, Linked to this is an assumption that young people are merely the passive recipients or vulnerable victims of global change. Although young people are not powerless in respect to global change, their economic position is such that they are more vulnerable than many other social groups to the uncertainties and risks associated with economic and cultural globalisation. Conversely, as already mentioned, young people are often at the forefront of technological and cultural changes that might be associated with globalisation. Not surprisingly they are using the wide span of global media to express themselves. Many young people have adopted a worldview in which the whole globe represents the key arena for social action Mayo, They are frequently seen as being at the heart of campaigns such as Make Poverty History and that on climate change Darnton, ; Micklem, However, as Ang argues, being active is not necessarily the same as being powerful, and this is particularly true in the context of globalisation. Young people are in one sense citizens of a global culture but at the same time struggle for a sense of acceptance in the local societies in

which they live. For youth, this is the ultimate paradox of globalisation. In recognition of these debates, the aim now is to look specifically at research and policy initiatives in the UK that forge connections between globalisation, identity, belonging and citizenship. Young people and identity Globalisation impacts upon young people in complex ways and forces them to constantly re-think and revise their sense of identity and place within society. In this context within the UK, the Ajebo report is of considerable importance. Key therefore to taking forward the debates, Ajebo suggests, is the need for children and young people to: They above all need to feel engaged and part of a wider multiethnic society. What the Ajebo report notes, is that identities are not only linked to cultural heritage, but also to where people work, to their leisure activities and consumption patterns. This is particularly important for young people whose consumer behaviour is strongly linked to their self-perception. But as mentioned already, young people are not just passive recipients of this consumer culture and globalisation. They adapt and recreate in their own image, with their peers and other cultural and geographical influences, and develop identities that reflect this complexity. The internet and use of new technologies have been a major factor in enabling young people to recreate their own identities France, In his work with young people in North East England, Nayak poses interesting questions regarding the impact of globalisation. Three models of unique sub-cultures are identified from his research with young people: Key to this research is the importance they feel of a sense of belonging; and that they must negotiate and adapt global influences and processes in order to create their own identities that have complex relationships with their own locality. This issue of place and identity has been a source of debate and dialogue in many communities in the UK in recent years. For example, the emergence of a postcode mentality as a way of defining who you are alongside other identities: Linked to this creation of specific spatial identities is the need to have roots and a location because, as Ajebo has stated, reinforcing much of the recent literature, many indigenous white pupils have negative perceptions of their own identity. Maylor and Read have noted how these multiple and complex identities, notions of hybridism, can represent as much a sense of positive reclamation as well as a sense of exclusion. These complex notions of identity and place contrast with notions of fragmentation of communities that resulted in racial and cultural tensions in the s and s. It is not suggested here that these tensions have disappeared, more that communities and cultures are now much more multi-layered than they were in the past. Young people in the UK cannot be reduced to a series of types of identity that are locally, culturally, economically or socially defined. Young people reproduce their own identities, influenced by an array of factors, in part as a defence mechanism to the rapidly changing world in which they are living but also as a way of making statements about who they are and how they perceive themselves within their peer groups and communities. This reveals that the UK is more than a multicultural society but rather needs to be recognised as a society that is diverse, complex and open to a wide range of global influences and processes that will impact upon young people in many ways and forms. Young people and global citizenship Taking into account this multi-layered and complex sense of identities how do young people relate to and engage within the wider world? This question has been reflected in academic debates regarding how young people see themselves in the context of globalisation - as cosmopolitan or as global citizens. A key starting point is the work of Osler and Starkey who summarise the issues and debates regarding identity and citizenship in the context of a rapidly changing world. They see citizenship as being about status, feelings and practice. From empirical research conducted with young people in Leicester, Osler and Starkey found that school students saw their identity as being local, as part of a community but not necessarily of a city. Weller suggests that these have opened up new spaces and forms of identity that take no account of the nation state: Kenway and Bullen also refer to the influence of cyberspace and the importance of young people being not only observers, but also critical engagers in understanding the wider world. It currently operates a range of local, national and international projects engaging young people from a wide range of social and cultural backgrounds http: Key to the project is moving beyond multiculturalism to an understanding and engagement with another culture from a wider community cohesion and global perspective. Being different, is NOT a curse: I love being different! Key to this example is the recognition of the need to make connections not only between the local and global, but also between identities and cultures. Challenges for working with young people The debates raised in this paper have specific significance to current

discussions on the role of the youth service and how the informal education sector supports the needs of young people. To do this, policy-makers must first understand how global social, economic and cultural influences impact at a local, community level. This requires policy-makers and practitioners to give greater consideration to the relationship of globalisation to identity and a sense of belonging, and the implications this relationship has for national policies and programmes. Moreover, to enable young people to make sense of the complex nature of the world around them, they need the opportunities to learn, engage and make sense of how the global impacts upon them. As previously indicated, there is evidence to suggest that young people are not mere passive recipients of global consumerism, but astutely re-create in their image their own version of a global theme or trend, often through locally constructed identities. Thirdly, the whole area of identities is complex and fraught with many social, cultural and political difficulties. But if this is linked to how young people belong and engage, then youth work can be seen as playing a key role in exploring these links. Fourthly, debates about identities and belonging cannot be divorced from discussions about the relationship between local, national and global levels. What this study has identified is that young people construct their own sense of who they are in response to all three levels, and in the UK context, perhaps the most challenging is the national identity. It has been suggested that the debates on young people and identity can only be fully understood if there is recognition of the impact of globalisation and the multi-layered nature of the economic, social and cultural influences on their lives. Development education and initiatives such as global youth work perhaps need to give greater consideration as to the role identities and a sense of belonging play in enabling young people to make sense of the world in which they are living. Bacon, N North East London: Case Study in Globalisation, London: Bauman, Z Globalization: The Human Consequences, Cambridge: Baumann, Z Liquid Life, Cambridge: Beck, U Risk Society: Towards a New Modernity, London: Beck, U What is Globalization? Commission on Integration and Cohesion. Burbules, N and Torres, C eds. Critical Perspectives, New York: Burke, T Strengthening and Sustaining: Communities and Local Government Publications, available: Giddens, A Modernity and Self-Identity: Heater, D World Citizenship: Cosmopolitan Thinking and Its Opponents, London: Held, D and McGrew, A eds. An Introduction to the Globalization Debate, Cambridge: Youth Moves - Identities and education in global perspectives, New York: Mayo, M Global Citizens: Social Movements and the Challenge of Globalisation, London: Globalization and Its Discontents, Basingstoke:

**Chapter 7 : Global Warming Impacts | Union of Concerned Scientists**

*Global warming is expected to have far-reaching, long-lasting and, in many cases, devastating consequences for planet Earth. Global warming, the gradual heating of Earth's surface, oceans and.*

The effects of poverty are often interrelated so that one problem rarely occurs alone. Bad sanitation makes one susceptible to diseases, and hunger and lack of clean water makes one even more vulnerable to diseases. Impoverished countries and communities often suffer from discrimination and end up caught in a cycle of poverty. Effects of Poverty on Society The vicious cycle of poverty means that lifelong barriers and troubles are passed on from one generation to the next. Unemployment and low incomes create an environment where children are unable to attend school. Children must often work to provide an income for their family. As for children who are able to go to school, many fail to see how hard work can improve their lives as they see their parents struggle at every day tasks. Other plagues accompanying poverty include: Crippling accidents as a result of unsafe work environments—consider the recent building collapse in Bangladesh. Poor housing—a long-lasting cause of diseases. Ultimately, poverty is a major cause of social tensions and threatens to divide a nation because of income inequality. This occurs when the wealth of a country is poorly distributed among its citizens—when a tiny minority has a majority of the money. Wealthy or developed countries maintain stability because of the presence of a middle class. However, even Western countries are gradually losing their middle class. As a result there has been an increased number of riots and clashes. For society, poverty is a very dangerous factor that can destabilize an entire country. The Arab Spring is a great example of how revolts can start because of few job opportunities and high poverty levels. Child Poverty The number of children affected by poverty has been increasing since the s. Children are those with the least amount choice and ability to change their circumstances. There is very little they can do to help their families, nor should they have to. Usually by the age of six they can be enrolled in child labor. Nearly all the potential effects of poverty impact the lives of children—poor infrastructure, unemployment, malnutrition, domestic violence, child labor, and disease. Simply analyzing the effects of child poverty on education in developed countries alone reveal some disturbing statistics: Children from poor backgrounds lag behind at all stages of education. By the age of three, poorer children are estimated to be nine months behind children from wealthier backgrounds. By the end of primary school, students receiving free school meals are estimated to be about three terms behind their peers. By 14, this gap increases to over five terms. By 16, children receiving free school meals are about 1. Effects of Poverty and Violence The effect of poverty on terrorism is not as straightforward as the media often perceives it to be. But more research shows, it is more complicated. Of course, some terrorists come from poor countries with high unemployment, and terrorist organizations often provide higher salaries than other jobs. But terrorism may not be a direct effect of poverty. So what is the source of frustration and anger? Studies show that countries with weak governments, fragile institutions, and limited civil rights are a great environment to nurture the production of terrorist activity. Countries undergoing difficult transitions—i. These periods of profound change come with a transformation of social order, values, and methods of governing that many people may find distressing and unsettling. Therefore, stabilizing and empowering political institutions is a crucial part of fighting against the dangerous consequences of poverty.

**Chapter 8 : The impact GMOs have on the society. | GMO Answers**

*Climate change is already affecting the planet and society and will continue to do so for generations to come. The physical and chemical changes of human activities are being felt in natural ecosystems on land and at sea, on farms and ranches, and in cities and suburbs, but the changes are not happening uniformly.*

Climate change report issues dire new warning An increase in disease-carrying mosquitoes and ticks Hot and humid climates provide a perfect breeding ground for critters, and experts say that a warming world might put us at greater risk for vector-borne diseases, which are those transmitted by ticks, mosquitoes or other organisms. Tick- and mosquito-borne diseases more than triple, since , in the US In a report , the Medical Society Consortium on Climate and Health warned that "mosquitoes that carry diseases like West Nile virus and dengue fever thrive in conditions that are becoming more common, and there is concern that malaria could reemerge in the United States. All of that might have contributed to recent Zika virus outbreaks, according to the CDC. More than 2, pregnant women in the United States have tested positive for Zika since , and the United States has seen a rise in Lyme disease , Rocky Mountain spotted fever and other vector-borne diseases. Only 27, such cases were reported in , but that number jumped to 96, in , according to a CDC report. Contaminated water sources and dangerous bacterial infections Extreme weather and rainfall have contributed to the spread of bacterial infections through contaminated water, especially in summer. Warmer temperatures will only make those storms worse. Where climate change is threatening the health of Americans Dr. Climate change study ties warming temperatures to rising suicide risk Using a different approach, the study also found that an increase in average monthly temperatures to over 30 degrees Celsius 86 Fahrenheit , up from an average of 25 to 30, was correlated with a 0. A study published this year in the journal Nature Climate Change found that a rise of 1 degree Celsius in monthly temperatures correlated with a 0. Using that data, researchers estimate that climate change could be linked to over 14, suicides by There also might be "a plausible biological linkage between temperature, thermal regulation and how the brain regulates its own emotion. Worldwide, glucose intolerance rose by 0. Lead study author Lisanne Blauw, a researcher at Leiden University Medical Center in the Netherlands, said that "a 1-degree Celsius rise in environmental temperature could account for more than , new diabetes cases per year in the USA alone. Fossil fuel pollutants can also generate a mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets in the atmosphere that can enter your lungs and even your bloodstream. That same study estimated that over 8 million people die early due to air pollution every year. A warming planet also means more wildfires, which routinely release smoke that further worsens air quality. Increases in carbon dioxide can trigger plants to produce more pollen , which might explain why the pollen season seems to get worse each year. A study presented at the American College of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology conference estimated that pollen counts were expected to reach 21, grains per cubic meter in In , that number was just 8, More car crashes and fewer food inspections Even small changes in climate can impact human behavior, leading to an increase in fatal car accidents and a decrease in food safety inspections, according to a study published this year in PNAS. Researchers analyzed data from more than 70 million police stops, more than , motor vehicle accidents and nearly 13 million food safety violations. Unexpected effects of climate change: A degree Celsius increase in maximum temperatures decreased traffic stops by 1. The researchers also found that health officials were less likely to conduct food safety inspections when temperatures exceeded 26 Celsius 79 Fahrenheit. Across the , restaurants and food production facilities they studied, they found that a degree increase in temperatures translated to 8, fewer inspections per day. When those facilities were inspected, though, hotter temperatures led to more violations, probably because pathogens like E. Obradovich, the MIT Media Lab research scientist who co-authored the study, noted that "hot temperatures are basically bad for human functioning.

**Chapter 9 : Impact of Poverty on the Society | The Borgen Project**

*What causes climate change (also known as global warming)? And what are the effects of climate change? Learn the human impact and consequences of climate change for the environment, and our lives.*

It was a brief moment of American moral supremacy. Yet by launching armed aggression, first against Afghanistan and then against Iraq, America wholly squandered this gain. The aggression led to a tide of anti-Americanism and surge of support for fanatical Islamism across the Muslim world. The wars cost tens of thousands of lives and caused mass destruction. The billions of dollars expended on them was financed largely from borrowing, which in turn has destabilised the world economy. He saw widespread hostility towards the west and its aggressive behaviour in the Muslim world. Civil liberties were curbed and governments reverted to cold war paranoia. America was again the great Satan. The peace dividend so eagerly awaited at the end of the 20th century evaporated as the security industry exploited counter-terrorism and seized every chance of profit and risk aversion. Bin Laden became a role model for fanatics everywhere. For Americans it genuinely was a new Pearl Harbour, an attack on the homeland that made them feel vulnerable for the first time in 60 years. It turned an administration with quasi-isolationist tendencies into one committed to robust intervention overseas. The outcome was a new focus on combating global terrorism, particularly al-Qaida. Huge new resources were thrown into the battle. The group has since been unable to mount so spectacular an attack again. The Arab spring has now rendered it almost irrelevant. In retrospect, perhaps the west put too much effort into the physical battle against international terrorism and not enough into addressing the grievances the extremists were able to exploit, particularly the failure to advance peace in the Middle East. The destruction of the twin towers graphically illustrated the dark side of globalisation. Terrorists used the tools of a modern global society, the internet, open borders and hi-tech aeroplanes, to attack the west at home. Fortunately, they failed to provoke our societies into closing their borders and hunkering down at home and instead we reacted with a greater willingness to engage internationally. The attack gave birth to an unprecedented universal coalition of revulsion. That consensus fragmented over Iraq. Divisions over Afghanistan, Libya and Syria show that it has not yet been rebuilt. I hope one day it can be recaptured without a repeat of the appalling tragedy that first brought it into being. When George W Bush embraced General Pervez Musharraf he was doing exactly what his predecessors had done when they propped up another military dictator, General Zia-ul-Haq , to fight the Soviets in Afghanistan. We all know how that turned out. But those bombs fell on Pakistan. Pakistanis are too poor to go and seek treatment for post traumatic stress disorder. They also realise that the trauma is far from over. There is no dearth of western academic sneering at bewildered Pakistanis and telling them that they brought it upon themselves. Al-Qaida has been a non-factor in the Arab spring. The inspiring protest movements in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Syria and elsewhere are uninterested in taking their region or their religion back in time, as Bin Laden advocated. As they push autocratic leaders to the side, they seek a political state close to democracy, certainly not a Caliphate. They see the gap in political, economic and social development that exists with the rest of the world and want better. They want opportunity, within a religious framework that is not yet fully defined, but open to debate, not closed by dogma. Over the past decade, international co-operation and co-ordinated action have reduced, if not eliminated the threat. Networks that engage in or support violent extremism are under pressure, but they remain dangerous. From Yemen and Somalia to Pakistan and the Maghreb, these groups could take advantage of chaos or disillusionment if the ongoing Arab transition fails to deliver real results. Building up a global immune system to fight this disease will take more than a decade. It will take a generation. In , a small battery-run radio was the only means of communication in most of the country. Many Afghans felt that the US attack may mark the beginning of the end of the horror we were experiencing. Many felt good may come from what the United States had experienced, not because they are sadistic, or take pleasure in the death of others, but simply because they thought that the world powers will only understand our suffering if they experience it themselves. Hundreds and thousands of Afghan once again had to flee their homes, as they feared being hit by US bombs. As terrorists and all who collaborated with them were targeted, the fear of B52 war planes persuaded many

warlord commanders to shave or shorten their beards and dress like democrats in black suits – but as we have subsequently seen, many of them remained the same on the inside. First bombs and then political settlements followed the events. In Bonn, Germany, most of the active Afghan actors gathered to agree on power sharing and the only two groups who felt unrepresented there later became the ones who cause most of the troubles. Ten years on, it would be unrealistic to ignore the tremendous level of progress that Afghanistan has made thanks partly to the international community and partly to the determination of Afghans themselves, who chose to work rebuilding and recreating Afghanistan again. From paved roads to girls going to school, to historical record-breaking media development, there have been positive developments. However, the war – never the choice of the Afghan people – has done great harm to our people for all sorts of different local, national, regional and international reasons. Overwhelming dependency on foreign aid is still a challenge for Afghan people who would like to make their country stand on its own feet and live life peacefully. Guardian

Within an hour of the second plane striking the twin towers in New York I was filing a piece for the Guardian. I drew attention to our double standards and the injustice we had perpetrated and facilitated throughout the Muslim world. I identified – in the article, and in a speech a few days later when the House was recalled – our role in the Palestinian catastrophe and the propping up of the dictators who ruled almost all of the Muslim world as being the twin reasons that some enraged Muslims were being drawn to Bin Laden. I underestimated the extent to which our own people would rise up against the failure of western policy towards the east, and also the damage that this and the subsequent militarised mendacity would do to the whole credibility of governance in countries such as our own and the United States. Now scarcely anyone believes the state whatever it says, on terrorism, war, freedom of information, climate change, even when the governments are telling the truth. Hours before he began his killing spree this summer Anders Behring Breivik posted a 1,page manifesto. He claimed to be waging war on "Islamic imperialism" and his supposed "martyrdom operation" was against an Islamic civilisation rolling across western soil. Breivik and other neo-Nazis used to assert racial superiority; now they claim an existential threat from Islamic culture. For proof they point to Osama or to home-grown terrorists. This is the argument pushed by the English Defence League, who so impressed the Norwegian gunman. As academic Matt Goodwin points out, the EDL bases its arguments not around the BNP staple of white supremacy but "the more socially acceptable issue of culture". Osama bin Laden must have been thrilled by the wars launched against Afghanistan and Iraq, and the opportunities this presented to them. What the turmoil of the past 10 years have served to emphasise is the need to be vigilant about the power exercised by our governments, and to work to ensure that the human rights of all people – Muslim or otherwise – are properly safeguarded. It is that between states and statelessness or, to put it another way, between states and borderless or globalised phenomena. It has succeeded in starting a global movement, with almost no structure, few funds and virtually no hierarchy. Groups and individuals have affiliated to it in almost all regions, and including the US and UK. There are no membership requirements, save shared belief and a willingness to kill. Apart from this last quality, al-Qaida represents a new form of political organisation in the 21st century: Al-Qaida is a particularly nasty variant, but this kind of organisation, or rather movement, will eventually become the norm. In response, states have tried to pretend that we still live in a world where states matter most of all, and organise the world. Neither invasion has quelled terrorism. They may have exacerbated it, if the head of MI5 is to be believed. They launched vastly expensive wars, in money and lives. And they have failed. We now confront a war without end, with our privacy and sense of safety permanently compromised. Governments think this is just fine: A vast new security industry has been born, with mercenary armies and secret, sometimes lawless and typically unaccountable bureaucracies. This industry has an intrinsic interest in the perpetuation of the danger. The lesson of the last 10 years is that stateless phenomena need to be fought by stateless means. We need new movements to take on terrorism, with ideas, with argument, with engagement by a force far more powerful than any army. That force is our own compassion, wisdom and collaboration.