

We encounter enduring issues everyday and people have been dealing with them throughout history. They are enduring because they are difficult to solve and come up frequently. Examine the two examples below.

Enduring Issue: Zak and Sara do not like to share





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Zak and Sara are brother and sister. When they were kids, they hated sharing with one another. As a result, their parents bought them separate toys. If Zak got a toy truck and Sara wanted to use it, he would run away and hide it and Sara would complain to their parents until they bought her one of her own.

Now, as adults, they still won't share. If Zak needs to borrow Sara's truck to help with some yard work, she refuses. If Sara needs a ride to the airport Zak won't take her.

Dates Event 600-265 BCE **Greek-Punic Wars** 475-221 BCE Warring States Period in China 59-45 BCE Caesar's Civil War in Rome 1223-1241 Mongol invasion of Europe 1792-1802 **French Revolution** 1798 Peasant's War 1914-1918 World War I 1939-1945 World War II 2015-present War in Afghanistan

Enduring Issues: War is used to Gain Power

Enduring Issues are HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT. What is historical significance?

We encounter enduring issues in our own lives and see evidence of enduring issues in the world around us. All of the enduring issues we observe are significant, or important, in one way or another. In Global History, we study those issues that have endured and are *historically significant*. To prove that something is historically significant one needs to show that it affected a lot of people and had long-lasting effects.

Something is **SIGNIFICANT** if it is **IMPORTANT.**

Something is HISTORICALLY • affected a lot of people. SIGNIFICANT if it... • had long-lasting effects.

What Enduring Issues are there in Global History?

There are MANY enduring issues in Global History that you will discover over during this course, but only nine that you will return to repeatedly throughout.

Use the list below to complete the activity that follows.



Conflict

Conflict is a serious disagreement or argument. There can be conflict between individuals, groups of people, and even nations.



Desire for Power

Power is the influence or control over the behavior of people and it is a part of every human interaction. You can see the effects of power in your relationships with your family and friends, and in schools, sports, business, and government.



Inequity

Inequity is a lack of fairness or justice. When there is inequity, one person or group of people do not have as much power or opportunity as others.



Need for and Impact of Innovation

An **innovation** is a new method of addressing a problem. Innovations have positive and negative impacts. A new method used to address a problem.



Impact of Interconnectedness

Interconnectedness is the state of having connections or relationships with other people. For example, the more people you know from a neighborhood, the more interconnected you are with it.



Impact of Ideas and Beliefs

Our **ideas and beliefs** shape the way we look at the world. Ideas and beliefs can come from one's conclusions from observation, religion, parents, books, or friends.



Environmental Impact

Our **environment** is the area around us in which we live. We are affected by our environment and we have an effect on it. This is true of your local environment (your home, your classroom, and your neighborhood) and the larger environment (your state, your country, and the world).



Scarcity

Scarcity is the state of not having enough of something. Everything we use in our daily life comes from the Earth and there is a limited supply of resources on this planet. Some places have access to more water than others, some have access to oil. Since resources are scarce, we trade for them.



Population Growth

Population growth occurs when more people are born than die and for most of global history, the number of people on Earth has increased.