

Global Climate Change

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Perspectives in Liberal Arts

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There are four perspective lenses in the liberal arts, history humanities, social science, and natural science. Different key elements make up each of them, for history, dates, and facts as well as artifacts, secondary/primary sources. Humanities requires the account of various cultural experiences, traditions, and the reflection of fact onto society. Sociology, collaborative conscious, curiosity, and the relationships people have with one another is the lens of social science. Natural science is the study of tangible life aspects. Predictions, calculations, description, and examination. Similarly, enough, is the connection between humanities and social sciences. Seeing as social science is the research of humanities.

The way people interact and respond to one another, the world and science. Its results are culture and perspective; however, culture may transcend the physical and scientific aspect of the social sciences. This has affected our history and continues to affect the way we behave in accordance with that, present time. Now our behaviors indicate how we have interpreted previous cultures and historical events. The distribution of dates, artifacts and studies still is in the process of changing our future. What we know about who we were changes our identity as people, more so that this information changes and expands almost daily. For my topic, I have selected climate change. This topic is reactive to people's responses, historical actions, scientific findings, and personal beliefs. On the one hand you have scientific research and historic data that

proves the validity of global warming caused by pollution, exploitation of resources and unsustainable practices. On the other, you have politicians and their followers claiming that the opposing party is weaponizing climate change as a political statement instead of out of concern for the planet. I know that due to the uneven distribution of resources, when the effects of climate change reach an all-time high, those who are less fortunate will suffer the most. Climate change affects the habitability of numerous regions and our food supply availability and it's pricing.

I know that climate change is the result of unsustainable practices, pollution, and overconsumption. A lot of unsustainable practices include fast fashion, plastic straw use, landfills, and plastic packaging. Pollution is caused by poor waste management, the use of too many non-biodegradable items and littering. Overconsumption is due in part by marketing and advertisement, convincing consumers that they need to replace and buy goods more frequently than necessary. Fast fashion and seasonal fashion marketing lead consumers into a purchase and donation cycle which is a wasteful system of mishandling textile resources. I want to know how climate change affects consumerism, how does the global weather phenomenon affect food insecurity, and how is supply and demand marketing linked to global consumerism. These questions would provide an answer to the development of global climate change from a cultural and historical lens. The keywords I will use to research my topic are global emissions, overconsumption, monopoly, marketing, and agricultural waste.

What I learned from researching, is that we aren't waiting for any technological advancements, we're waiting on the development of eco-friendly marketing. Modifying how corporate conglomerates engage with consumers is fundamental in data collection and distribution (Molotoks, A., Smith, P., & Dawson, T. P. (2021)). The global weather crisis is set

to exacerbate the already rising food prices. It's already stated that resource scarcity was indicated when the World Food Index hit peaks twice in January. Depending on the level of global temperature increase, corn prices adjusted for inflation will rise by 42 to 131 percent by 2050. The issue is the rapid fluctuations in weather make predictability nearly impossible (Xie, F., & Cheng, H. (2021)). After newer studies, it was ultimately found that there has been an established link between human greenhouse gas emissions and extreme precipitation in the Northern Hemisphere.

The two lenses I have selected for my analysis are the historic and social science lenses. The historic lens is the analysis of dates, facts and historical data that serves as an indicator of how historic events and previous decisions shaped our modern world. The social science lens is the research of human behavioral patterns and interactions, the connection between people and science. The similarities between the historic and social science lenses are the fact they both involve studying the effects of climate change stemming from human activities. Historically, our lack of knowledge and poor methodology led to the direct destruction of our ecosystem because of the way people interacted with themselves and their environment. The effects of ecological damage in turn affected all our social behaviors, the way we performed hygienically, clothing, social status, and agriculture. The differences are that the historic lens focuses on the past and how our previous understanding and treatment of the environment shapes the future of the global climate, by examining historic media we can see the 'how' of these weather changes. The social science lens shows the direct and indirect affects the scientific change the global weather crisis has on people's lives from a sociological perspective. I have gained a complex understanding of indirect marketing influence and its deliberate placement in our social climate. The intentional product placement allows corporations to capitalize on how

we interact with each other to pedal a product. This leads to an unawareness when it comes to responsible consumption, pollution, and ecological damage.

In conclusion, climate change could be viewed through the historic and social sciences lenses because they both study the relations of human behavior relative to the global climate crisis. The constant effects of global warming continue to threaten food security and consumer to market relations, as well as resource availability. An unawareness of overconsumption and influential marketing, paired with the social culture of wasteful resourcing amplifies the growing concerns of climate change.

References

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