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## Global Climate Change

The evidence on Global Climate Change is overwhelming. Some perceive the possibility of it happening. On the contrary, others view the chance of it not happening. We are all living in a world characterized by conflicting and misinterpretation of ideologies. As a consequence, the interpretation and misinterpretation of the possibility of Global Climate Change going to happen or not going to happen have helped in creating the situation of misunderstandings, rather than improving the understanding (Bongaarts & O'Neill 650). To understand the issue of Global Climate Change, this essay seeks to provide support for the fact that the possibility of the existence of global warming deserves action whether certainty lies in it or not. This will be achieved by examining the various premises concerning the possibility of global climate change.

**P1:** Global climate change is real or not.

**P2:** The world can act against global climate change or not do anything about it.

**P3:** If the assertions of global climate change are possibly false and actions are taken against global climate change from now, then the result of this would be unnecessary costs in the form of climate change campaigns, more taxation and sanctions which result in an economic depression worldwide.

**P4:** If the assertions of global climate change turn to be false, while no action was taken to reverse the situation. This scenario would mean that there would be no burden in terms of costs and economic-wise to countries globally, and this presents the best case scenario under this argument

**P5:** In the circumstance that actions were taken to address global climate change while the change was actually happening. The result here would be costs spent for a worthy cause, which is nothing to regret.

**P6:** Under the assumption that global warming turns out to be true, yet no actions were taken to prevent it. This unfortunate circumstance would be met with severe detrimental effects on the human population, animal and plant life. The consequences of no action due to uncertainty would be catastrophic and far stretch; from economic, environmental, social and health costs among others, presenting the worst possible situation amongst all the premises.

**Conclusion:** It is better to act in ways that counter global climate change, whether there is the possibility of it happening or not. The possible effects upon action, for instance, costs incurred and global economic depression, are after all tolerable and compensable compared to those effects that would arise in the situation of no action. Hence, action needs to be taken against global climate change from now, despite the uncertainties surrounding its occurrence.

The argument presented here stands against the logical fallacy of appeal to ignorance, by disregarding the premises that use ignorance on the possibility of global climate change to prompt o action against it in the current time. The causal fallacy and the fallacy of sunk costs are visible in the presenter's effort at identifying the possible results of non-action to economies and the global environment. At the end of the video, the author uses the fallacy of appeal to pity to

garner action in spreading the message across populations, which in turn would be expected to yield a positive response, in terms of action against global climate change.

The whole argument is deductive in nature since it is mostly based on cause-effect relationships. It is also inductive in the sense that it purposes to initiate and propagate action against global climate change. I find the argument valid and sound since it makes sense and does not leave gaps that warrant questioning. It employs logic to simplify an otherwise tricky subject. It is reliable and at the same time, strong enough to convince both dummies and scholars.

It would be worthwhile using current examples to justify the possibility of global climate change occurring in future, for instance, the variation in the glacial amount on the peaks of the world's highest mountains and rise in sea levels (Hughes et al. 373). Such statistics would provide facts that would improve the validity as well as the reliability of the argument, eventually having an exceedingly positive effect in fronting action from the audience and any other concerned parties.

Works Cited

Bongaarts, John, and Brian C. O'Neill. "Global warming policy: Is population left out in the cold?." *Science* 361.6403 (2018): 650-652.

Hughes, Terry P., et al. "Global warming and recurrent mass bleaching of corals." *Nature* 543.7645 (2017): 373.

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