

# New Visions Enduring Issues and Enduring Questions

Starting in June 2019, the New York State Global History Regents Exam will feature one long form essay. The prompt will be the same every year. Students will need to examine five documents and relate those documents to an enduring issue in human history. To help teachers and students connect the threads of 10,000 years of history through recurring themes, we offer the following list of Enduring Issues which will be weaved throughout the curriculum.

Enduring Issue	Enduring Questions
<p><b>Conflict</b>  <b>Conflict</b> is a serious disagreement or argument. There can be conflict between individuals, groups of people, and even nations.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b>  <b>Global I:</b> Rise and Fall of Classical Civilizations, Rise of Islamic Empires, Mongols, Crusades, Protestant Reformation, Absolutism, Age of Exploration, the Encounter and Colonization  <b>Global II:</b> French Revolution, Enlightenment, Latin American Independence Movements, Global Nationalism, Imperialism, WWI, WWII, Russian Revolution, Cold War, Decolonization, Modernization, Iranian Revolution, Kemal Ataturk and Turkey, Terrorism, Human Rights Violations</p>	<p><b>What causes conflict? What effects does it have?</b></p>
<p><b>Cooperation</b>  <b>Cooperation</b> is the process of working together to achieve the same goal. You can see the effects of cooperation when someone helps you lift a table, when you play on a team, or when nations come together to solve a mutual problem.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b>  <b>Global I:</b> Neolithic Revolution, Trade Networks, Golden Ages, Renaissance, Scientific Revolution  <b>Global II:</b> Enlightenment, Scramble for Africa, WWI, WWII, Cold War, Decolonization, United Nations, International Organizations</p>	<p><b>Why do we cooperate with one another? What effects can cooperation have?</b></p>
<p><b>Power</b>  <b>Power</b> is the ability to influence or control 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.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b>  <b>Global I:</b> Rise and Fall of Classical Civilizations, Twelve Tables of Rome, Feudalism, Justinian’s Code, Rise of Islamic Empires, Mongols, Ottoman Empire, Ming China, Crusades, Machiavelli, Protestant Reformation, Absolutism, Transatlantic Slave Trade, Colonization of the Americas  <b>Global II:</b> Ottoman Empire, French Revolution, Latin American Independence Movements, Mexican Revolution, Global Nationalism, Imperialism, WWI, WWII, Rise of Dictators, Cold War, Decolonization, Iranian Revolution, Kemal Ataturk and Turkey</p>	<p><b>How is power gained, consolidated, maintained, and lost?</b></p>
<p><b>Inequality</b>  <b>Inequality</b> is the state of being unequal. When there is inequality, one group has more power than others.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b>  <b>Global I:</b> Neolithic Revolution, Caste System, Confucianism, Roman Society, Feudalism, Encomienda System  <b>Global II:</b> French Revolution, Latin American Independence Movements, Imperialism, Human Rights Violations, Globalization</p>	<p><b>Why is there inequality? What effects does it have?</b></p>

<p><b>Innovation</b> An <b>innovation</b> is a change, a new method, or new idea. Innovations have positive and negative impacts.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b> <b>Global I:</b> Neolithic Revolution, Golden Ages Classical Civilizations, Abbasid Golden Age, Tang, Song, and Ming China, The Renaissance, Scientific Revolution <b>Global II:</b> Agrarian Revolution, Industrial Revolution, WWI, WWII, Urbanization, Modern Industrialization, Modern Technological Changes, Globalization</p>	<p><b>Do the benefits of innovation outweigh the costs?</b></p>
<p><b>Interconnectedness</b> <b>Interconnectedness</b> 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 to it. Increased interconnectedness can be caused by more communication and trade. Interconnectedness can have both positive and negative effects.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b> <b>Global I:</b> Cultural Diffusion, Alexander the Great, Mediterranean Sea Complex, Trans-Saharan Trade Routes, Indian Ocean Complex, Silk Roads, Marco Polo, Ibn Battuta, Crusades, Black Death, Zheng He, Age of Exploration, Columbian Exchange <b>Global II:</b> Ottoman Empire, Mughal Empire, Tokugawa Shogunate, Effects of French Revolution, Latin American Independence, Irish Potato Famine, Industrial Revolution, Imperialism, WWI, WWII, Cold War, Decolonization, Urbanization, Globalization, Modernization, Terrorism, Spread of Infectious Diseases, International Organizations, Modern Environmental Issues</p>	<p><b>Do the benefits of interconnectedness outweigh the costs?</b></p>
<p><b>Ideas and Beliefs</b> Our <b>ideas and beliefs</b> shape the way we look at the world. Ideas and beliefs can come from one's conclusions from observation, religion, parents, books, or friends.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b> <b>Global I:</b> Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Confucianism, Daoism, Christianity, Islam, Philosophy, Democracy, Absolutism, The Renaissance, The Protestant Reformation <b>Global II:</b> The Enlightenment, French Revolution, Latin American Independence Movements, Global Nationalism, Marxism, Adam Smith, White Man's Burden, Imperialism, Russian Revolution, Communism vs. Capitalism in the Cold War, Decolonization, Modernization and Reactions to it, Terrorism, Globalization, Human Rights Violations</p>	<p><b>How do ideas and beliefs shape our lives and the world around us?</b></p>
<p><b>Environmental Impact</b> Our <b>environment</b> 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 your world).</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b> <b>Global I:</b> Neolithic Revolution, Classical Greece, India, and Rome, Mediterranean Sea Complex, Trans-Saharan Trade Routes, Indian Ocean Complex, Silk Roads, Aztec Empire, Inca Empire, The Encounter, Columbian Exchange <b>Global II:</b> Industrial Revolution, WWI, WWII, Collectivization, Urbanization, Modern Industrialization, Deforestation, Desertification, Population Growth, Climate Change</p>	<p><b>How does our environment affect us? How do we affect it?</b></p>
<p><b>Scarcity</b> <b>Scarcity</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Related Topics</b> <b>Global I:</b> Traditional Economy, Manorialism, Mercantilism, Capitalism, Communism, Command Economy, Free Market Economy, Mixed Economy, Globalization <b>Global II:</b> Industrial Revolution, Imperialism, WWI, WWII, Cold War, Globalization, Nationalism, Environmental Impacts</p>	<p><b>In a world with scarce resources, how do people get what they need and want? What are the effects of their actions?</b></p>