

Student's Name

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Class

Date

Why it is Hard to Quit Fossil Fuels?

Dating back to the ancient period before the industrial revolution, many human needs that needed to be met were all sufficed by the energy from the sun. Through the biological process such as photosynthesis, plant utilized the sun for biomass. Using the biomass energy, the human were able to generate light and heat. According to Gross (par. 4), human and animals used food which were sourced from plants to generate energy required for working. In addition to the photosynthetic activity in plants, humans have often historically used wind and water power to generate electricity. The changes in air temperature resulted from the sunlight pushing the wind to generate energy as well as the rainfall cycle. Since the sun was at the core of all this scheme, people could only use the energy supplied by the sun in real-time, particularly from plants.

As time passes, the number of people and animals increased drastically and so did the rate of consumption of the bio-based energy systems. There were problems that began to emerge as a result. In the United Kingdom as a result, people ceased to rely much on firewood as a source of energy because there were other forms of energy that were sufficient. In regions such as London, the population spiked and the cost of wood and lumber increased. This idea was something of a waste for individuals across the area, as it appears. Instead of helping them around, the transit infrastructure just makes people sick. It explains why the pre-fossil period was never good for both people who wanted energy and the businesses that relied heavily on energy to manufacture things.

Unimaginable opportunities were discovered in fossil fuels. Human began to disintegrate themselves from biological processes such as photosynthesis in plants and biomass as the main sources of energy. Since the fossil fuels were sufficient as compared to the typical and traditional sources of energy, the demand and consumption increased as well. The discovery of natural gas, oil, and coal which were all forms of fossil fuels, increased the exponential development of manufacturing activities, farming methods, and transport. They made it easier to remember the modern world rather than the early 19th century world (Gross, para 6). The growth in the global population, especially from 1 billion in 1800 to almost 8 billion currently, has greatly improved and more importantly improved various facets, including human health and welfare. The energy change was not only a change traditional sources to fossil fuels, but a continuous shift to (more energy-dense) fuels that generate more energy and those that are reliable when consuming it. A lower number of fuels that can be used to perform a task is implied by providing a higher energy density. Liquid fuels derived from oil, for example, generated energy that boosted the growth of new technology, particularly in the transportation sector.

In the recent past, fossil fuels have posed detrimental effects to the environment, especially since there are high amounts of carbon dioxide that are released to the environment. Many organizations and activists from various realms have stepped up to challenge the overuse of fossil fuels. Even so, there are no clear alternatives to fossil fuels that could be used as a substitute to carbon the excessive use of fossil fuels. If an alternative was to be artificially made, not only will it require billion of funds to suffice, but also meet the needs of all people without posing any form of danger to the environmental. Such decision is usually difficult to make particularly for the lawmakers whose intentions are often focused on initiatives that have immediate benefits that

communities can easily recognize. The need for fossil fuels remain high because there are no sufficient alternatives that could replace them to save the environment.

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