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**Too Many Crises or Just Another Leap Forward – An Essay**

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Historically, the world's major crises were turning points in human history, and human evolution went through many such moments. At times, these momentous events were a vital menace for humans, endangering vast populations and regions. Even if it was about exiting the last Ice Age, a massive plague, or huge migrations, the humans were tested for their best resilience capacity and endurance skills. Learning from past experiences as a race, not only at the individual level, was the leading quality that separated humans from other species. Our civilization overcame those critical moments, advancing society to the subsequent level of development.

Nevertheless, a few times in their history, the human civilization as we know it was under the pressure of such many simultaneous crises. Optimistically, scholars believe the human race, in a form of organization or another, will likely exist for another billion years on Earth until the Sun dries off its energy (Pappas, 2023). Such as the Sun's life span limitation, an asteroid, or other naturally-related events are among the most widely discussed when doomsday scenarios are brought into debate. However, human self-inflicted catastrophic events are also likely to put under scrutiny our existence, such as a nuclear war, climate change, or a super virus (Manning, 2023).

Starting with the last one, the COVID-19 pandemic was the worst health crisis since the Black Death, even if other diseases exceeded the number of deaths. However, the way it spread globally was unprecedented. Additionally, the complex information dissemination possibilities in our modern world affect the mind. A vast amount of fake news flooded our digital society, creating distrust, collective paranoia, psychological distress, and rocking the institutional establishment. All that was possible due to our globalized network of relationships and digital advancements. No one living a modern life was safe. In the past, a vaccine or a cure for the diseases was available after many decades. This time, feeding the conspiracy theories, the vaccine was quickly available, as if somebody already had it before the pandemic.

As we are speaking, there is at least one hot zone on each continent, threatening to create the premises for a more significant military conflict. The military industry is one of the primary beneficiaries of technological advancements, if not the driver of it, and it has always been like this. Economic power, technological advancement, and military prowess were the main regional or world dominance features. In such circumstances, experts say the risk of a devastating nuclear war is higher than ever since the

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Cold War (UN, 2023). However, the complex system of economic and trade interdependencies is a solid deterrent for starting a large-scale nuclear conflict. Additionally, the world institutional framework is at its height, influencing various aspects of human society (Shahbaz et al., 2023); never again in known history have so many global organizations, institutions, and treaties functioned simultaneously.

Some threats exist due to global relationships, while others spread due to it. However, some are global by nature, and climate change is one of them (Ayad et al., 2023). Climate change is just a generic name given to humans' effects on the natural environment. The pollution-sphere (Nuta, 2023) created by humans' unsustainable development is both a cause and an effect. In the end, it might create the premises for the final and most radical outcome for our species. Environmental destruction is as immoral as any military aggression, as we already have the knowledge that it is wrong. However, motivated by continuous expansion and the need to subdue nature, humans continue to deplete natural resources and biodiversity, not only for vital needs but also for fun and luxury, placing themselves not as apex creatures but as foreigners on Earth, no matter how many incentives against (Nuta et al., 2015).

Many times, in known history, catastrophic events have proven momentous for advancing society and developing various features that improve the quality of life. The vital risk accelerated the innovation's beneficial characteristics (Nureen et al., 2023; Jiang et al., 2023) and created development springboards. Under these complex circumstances surrounded by multiple crises, humans need to put at work all the knowledge accumulated across hundreds of thousands of years of existence, and also the morality of doing not only what is pleasurable but also correct for the present and future generations, without forgetting the ecological partners which are the planet and the other creatures living on it.

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