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The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels **Burn Out** *Fossil Energy* *Ending Fossil Fuels* **Fossil Future** NMR for Liquid Fossil Fuels *Eating Fossil Fuels* **Summary of Alex Epstein's The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels Advances in Materials Technology for Fossil Power Plants** Sustainable Fossil Fuels *The Story of Fossil Fuels* **How Harmful Are Fossil Fuels? Fossil Fuel Emissions Control Technologies** Ending the Fossil Fuel Era Fossil Fuels Fossil Fuels **Clean Energy Nation** *Life after Fossil Fuels* **Incipient Failure Detection for Fossil Power Plant Components** The Great Transition: Shifting from Fossil Fuels to Solar and Wind Energy Thank You Fossil Fuels and Good Night The Birth of Energy **Foragers, Farmers, and Fossil Fuels Long-term Price Uncertainties of Fossil Primary Fuels and Implications for the Electricity Industry** *Geochemistry of Fossil Fuels* *The Solar Economy* **The Story of Fossil Fuels 6-Pack Fossil Fuels** *Electricity Sourcebook* *Cleaner Fossil Power Generation in the 21st Century - Maintaining a Leading Role*

ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE AND GLOBAL WARMING: FOSSIL FUELS (EasyRead Super Large 24pt Edition)
The Palgrave Handbook of Managing Fossil Fuels and Energy Transitions Energy Systems **Fossil Capital Fossil Fuels Public Responses to Fossil Fuel Export**
Diversification and Cooperation in a Decarbonizing World
Fossil Fuels Fiscal Year 1992 Department of Energy Authorization: Fossil energy

Fiscal Year 1992 Department of Energy Authorization: Fossil energy
Oct 12 2019
NMR for Liquid Fossil Fuels
Aug 14 2022 High resolution nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) of liquid fuels has provided valuable information on the molecular structures present in these fuels. The chemical insight gained through NMR studies has the potential to enhance significantly the development of processes for the utilization of fossil energy. For this potential to be fully realized, users of NMR information must be able to communicate effectively with NMR experts. Conversely, NMR experts must understand the type of information that users will attempt to derive from their spectra. The goal of this book is to strengthen the lines of communication between NMR experts and users in the area of NMR of liquid fuels. The book comprises two parts. The first part presents elements of relevant NMR phenomenology, including a definition of the most important NMR parameters, an introduction to Fourier transform NMR and a discussion of newer pulse techniques. Sufficient background material is presented to enable the reader to follow such techniques as spin echo, two-dimensional and polarization transfer experiments. These techniques are illustrated by extensive examples derived from fuel chemistry. The second part of the book addresses the interpretation of NMR spectra and is based, to a very large extent, on the work of the

authors who have used NMR in a variety of applications in fossil fuels. This part describes in detail the three basic methods for interpreting NMR spectra of liquid fuels: average structural parameter calculations, average molecule construction and functional group analysis. The use of NMR in engineering calculations is also presented and should be particularly useful to those interested in processing of fossil fuels. Extensive examples are drawn from petroleum, shale oils, coal liquids and model systems. Computer programs for performing the characterizations from the spectra are provided. The book will appeal to a wide range of professionals. With its emphasis on applications, it will be of particular interest to those who use NMR to characterize liquid fossil fuels or those who provide NMR assistance to fossil fuel scientists and technologists.
Thank You Fossil Fuels and Good Night Apr 29 2021
Fossil Energy Nov 17 2022 The word sustainability shares its root with sustenance. In the context of modern society, sustenance is inextricably linked to the use of energy. Fossil Energy provides an authoritative reference on all aspects of this key resource, which currently represents nearly 85% of global energy consumption. Gathering 16 peer-reviewed entries from the Encyclopedia of Sustainability Science and Technology, the chapters provide comprehensive, yet concise coverage of fundamentals and current areas of research. Written by recognized authorities in the field, this volume represents an essential resource for scientists and engineers working on the development of energy resources, fossil or alternative, and reflects the essential role of energy supplies in supporting a sustainable future.
Geochemistry of Fossil Fuels Dec 26 2020 Understanding the origin and fate of hydrocarbons in the subsurface was the major endeavor of

organic geochemists during the second half of the twentieth century. They succeeded to the point where the deciphered interplaying of elements and processes paved the way for the revolutionary concept of the petroleum system, a unifying paradigm that plays an important role in decision making associated with oil and gas exploration. The chemistry and physics involved have been addressed in a quantitative way and integrated into the other aspects of petroleum geology, giving rise to the development of numerical basin modeling. This book has been designed to offer an overview of different aspects of the geochemistry of fossil fuels, in particular the functioning of a petroleum system. In this respect, it can be viewed as a foundation for approaching basin modeling. This book will be of interest to a large audience including specialists in the field, nonspecialist professionals, and undergraduate and graduate students.

Incipient Failure Detection for Fossil Power Plant Components Jul 01 2021

Fossil Fuel Emissions Control Technologies Jan 07 2022 An expert guide to emission control technologies and applications, Fossil Fuels Emissions Control Technologies provides engineers with a guide to link emission control strategies to available technologies, allowing them to choose the technology that best suits their individual need. This includes reduction technologies for Nitrogen Oxides, Sulfur Oxides, Mercury and Acid Gases. In this reference, the author explains the most critical control technologies and their application to real-world regulatory compliance issues. Numerous diagrams and examples emphasizing pollution formation mechanisms, key points in pollutant control, and design techniques are also included. Provides numerous diagrams and examples to emphasize pollution formation mechanisms Coverage of critical control technologies and their application to real-

world solutions Explains Sulfur Oxides, Acid Gases, Nitrogen Oxides Formation and Organic HAPs, Control and Reduction Technologies Covers Particulate Matter and Mercury Emissions Formation and Reduction Technologies

Ending the Fossil Fuel Era Dec 06 2021 A provocative call for delegitimizing fossil fuels rather than accommodating them, accompanied by case studies from Ecuador to Appalachia and from Germany to Norway. Not so long ago, people North and South had little reason to believe that wealth from oil, gas, and coal brought anything but great prosperity. But the presumption of net benefits from fossil fuels is eroding as widening circles of people rich and poor experience the downside. A positive transition to a post-fossil fuel era cannot wait for global agreement, a swap-in of renewables, a miracle technology, a carbon market, or lifestyle change. This book shows that it is now possible to take the first step toward the post-fossil fuel era, by resisting the slow violence of extreme extraction and combustion, exiting the industry, and imagining a good life after fossil fuels. It shows how an environmental politics of transition might occur, arguing for going to the source rather than managing byproducts, for delegitimizing fossil fuels rather than accommodating them, for engaging a politics of deliberately choosing a post-fossil fuel world. Six case studies reveal how individuals, groups, communities, and an entire country have taken first steps out of the fossil fuel era, with experiments that range from leaving oil under the Amazon to ending mountaintop removal in Appalachia.

Fossil Fuels Sep 22 2020 Accounting for more than 90 percent of the world□s energy supply, fossil fuels□coal, petroleum, and natural gas□are not an infinite resource. Formed by the lengthy decomposition of organic matter, fossil fuels are actually limited in availability. Still, nations across the globe are

dependent upon the processing and utilization of these dwindling resources. Complete with maps and detailed diagrams, this volume examines the production and distribution of fossil fuels and their viability as a future energy source.

The Story of Fossil Fuels Mar 09 2022 This high-interest nonfiction reader will help students gain science content knowledge while building their literacy skills and reading comprehension. This appropriately leveled text features hands-on, simple science experiments and full-color images and graphics. Fourth grade students will learn all about fossil fuels through this engaging text that supports STEM education and is aligned to the Next Generation Science Standards.

Long-term Price Uncertainties of Fossil Primary Fuels and Implications for the Electricity Industry Jan 27 2021 Energy has become an essential resource for today's industrial societies. In particular, the availability of electricity is essential for the functioning of almost every sector of modern civilization, be it in industrial production, transportation, communication, housing, healthcare or any other sector conceivable. The effects of insufficiencies in the electricity supply system were shown dramatically through the blackouts in Europe and the U.S.A. in 2003. Therefore, a timely and accurate planning of construction and deployment of power plant capacities is essential. Among all the decisions connected to the investment in a new power plant, the choice of fuel stands out. This decision will impact the profitability of a power plant until its very last day of operation, and, particularly for nuclear plants, even beyond. Unfortunately, future paths of fuel prices and CO2 emissions costs are far from certain and thus investment decisions are taken under considerable uncertainty. Fossil fuel prices are determined by multiple key drivers, e.g. not only of geological, economic,

technological and environmental but also of geopolitical and financial nature. Each key driver bears an element of uncertainty concerning its future development, usually with the degree of uncertainty increasing over time. Any deterministic forecast of future developments of fossil fuel prices, especially for such long periods as required for power plant investments, is highly prone to error on multiple dimensions This study describes a stochastic modeling approach aimed at analyzing the impact of selected uncertainties in the formation of fossil fuel prices and at depicting the probability range of prices on a 5-year basis until 2050. Worldwide production and transportation of fossil fuels is analyzed based on the final energy demand in four demand sectors and seven geographic regions. Developments in energy conversion efficiency rates, fuel production capacities, transportation routes and costs as well as CO2 emission costs are taken into account. The ability to calculate a probability-weighted range of prices is gained by implementing the most relevant key drivers and their related uncertainties as stochastic input parameters in a linear optimization framework. Therefore, the model follows a successive two-step approach. In a first step, the expected development is calculated in an intertemporal deterministic optimization. In the second step, stochastic shocks are applied and restricted optimizations are carried out, taking into account notably the locked demand and other constraints from previous periods. As result, the model delivers scenarios on global fuel production volumes and import prices for all geographic regions from 2005 to 2050 in 5-year-steps. It also can provide information on the development of fuel production capacities in each region. Finally, the results for fossil fuel price corridors are applied to an existing model for investments in the German

power generation market. It turns out that for 2010, a high share of coal-fired plants (nearly 60 percent) and a share of gas-fired combined cycle plants in the magnitude of 30 percent is to be expected. The rest is covered by lignite-fired plants. After 2010, the largest share of capacity investments is made in gas-fired combined cycle plants. Comparing these stochastic results to those of a deterministic optimization run, it becomes obvious that the existence of uncertainties has an impact on optimal investment decisions. Uncertainty benefits technologies with low investment costs (in this case gas-fired power plants) even though this type of plants is exposed to higher fuel price risks.

Energy Systems Apr 17 2020 Modern societies require energy systems to provide energy for cooking, heating, transport, and materials processing, as well as for electricity generation. Energy systems include the primary fuel, its conversion, and transport to the point of use. In many cases this primary fuel is still a fossil fuel, a one-use resource derived from a finite supply within our planet, causing considerable damage to the environment. After 300 years of increasing reliance on fossil fuels, particularly coal, it is becoming ever clearer that the present energy systems need to change. In this Very Short Introduction Nick Jenkins explores our historic investment in the exploitation of fossil energy resources and their current importance, and discusses the implications of our increasing rate of energy use. He considers the widespread acceptance by scientists and policy makers that our energy systems must reduce emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases, and looks forward to the radical changes in fuel technology that will be necessary to continue to provide energy supplies in a sustainable manner, and extend access across the developing world. Considering the impact of changing to an environmentally benign and

low-carbon energy system, Jenkins also looks at future low-carbon energy systems which would use electricity from a variety of renewable energy sources, as well as the role of nuclear power in our energy use. ABOUT THE SERIES: The Very Short Introductions series from Oxford University Press contains hundreds of titles in almost every subject area. These pocket-sized books are the perfect way to get ahead in a new subject quickly. Our expert authors combine facts, analysis, perspective, new ideas, and enthusiasm to make interesting and challenging topics highly readable.

The Solar Economy Nov 24 2020 The global economy and our way of life are based on the exploitation of fossil fuels, which not only threaten massive environmental and social disruption through global warming but, at present rates of consumption, will run out within decades, causing huge industrial dislocation and economic collapse. Even before then, the conflicts it causes in the Middle East and elsewhere will be frighteningly exacerbated. The alternative exists: renewable energy from renewable sources - above all, solar. Substituting renewable for fossil resources will take a new industrial revolution to avert the worst of the damage and establish a new international order. It can be done, and it can be done in time. The Solar Economy, by one of the world's most effective analysts and advocates, lays out the blueprints, showing how the political, economic and technological challenges can be met using indigenous, renewable and universally available resources, and the enormous opportunities and benefits that will flow from doing so.

Life after Fossil Fuels Aug 02 2021 This book is a reality check of where energy will come from in the future. Today, our economy is utterly dependent on fossil fuels. They are essential to transportation, manufacturing, farming, electricity, and to make

fertilizers, cement, steel, roads, cars, and half a million other products. One day, sooner or later, fossil fuels will no longer be abundant and affordable. Inevitably, one day, global oil production will decline. That time may be nearer than we realize. Some experts predict oil shortages as soon as 2022 to 2030. What then are our options for replacing the fossil fuels that turn the great wheel of civilization? Surveying the arsenal of alternatives – wind, solar, hydrogen, geothermal, nuclear, batteries, catenary systems, fusion, methane hydrates, power2gas, wave, tidal power and biomass – this book examines whether they can replace or supplement fossil fuels. The book also looks at substitute energy sources from the standpoint of the energy users. Manufacturing, which uses half of fossil fuels, often requires very high heat, which in many cases electricity can't provide. Industry uses fossil fuels as a feedstock for countless products, and must find substitutes. And, as detailed in the author's previous book, "When Trucks Stop Running: Energy and the Future of Transportation," ships, locomotives, and heavy-duty trucks are fueled by diesel. What can replace diesel? Taking off the rose-colored glasses, author Alice Friedemann analyzes our options. What alternatives should we deploy right now? Which technologies merit further research and development? Which are mere wishful thinking that, upon careful scrutiny, dematerialize before our eyes? Fossil fuels have allowed billions of us to live like kings. Fueled by oil, coal, and natural gas, we changed the equation constraining the carrying capacity of our planet. As fossil fuels peak and then decline, will we fall back to Earth? Are there viable alternatives?

The Birth of Energy Mar 29 2021 In The Birth of Energy Cara New Daggett traces the genealogy of contemporary notions of energy back to the nineteenth-century science of thermodynamics to challenge the underlying logic that

informs today's uses of energy. These early resource-based concepts of power first emerged during the Industrial Revolution and were tightly bound to Western capitalist domination and the politics of industrialized work. As Daggett shows, thermodynamics was deployed as an imperial science to govern fossil fuel use, labor, and colonial expansion, in part through a hierarchical ordering of humans and nonhumans. By systematically excavating the historical connection between energy and work, Daggett argues that only by transforming the politics of work—most notably, the veneration of waged work—will we be able to confront the Anthropocene's energy problem. Substituting one source of energy for another will not ensure a habitable planet; rather, the concepts of energy and work themselves must be decoupled.

Summary of Alex Epstein's The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels Jun 12 2022 Get the summary from Alex Epstein's The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels #1 The conventional wisdom is that our use of fossil fuels is an addiction, a short-term, destructive habit that must be stopped. #2 The debate over our addiction to fossil fuels is usually over how dangerous the addiction is and how quickly we can get rid of it. #3 The author used to be against fossil fuels, but now realizes that they have made our lives better in every way, and that we need to keep using them.

ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE AND GLOBAL WARMING: FOSSIL FUELS (EasyRead Super Large 24pt Edition) Jun 19 2020

The Palgrave Handbook of Managing Fossil Fuels and Energy Transitions May 19 2020 This Handbook is the first volume to comprehensively analyse and problem-solve how to manage the decline of fossil fuels as the world tackles climate change and shifts towards a low-carbon energy transition. The overall findings are straight-forward and unsurprising: although fossil fuels have powered the

industrialisation of many nations and improved the lives of hundreds of millions of people, another century dominated by fossil fuels would be disastrous. Fossil fuels and associated greenhouse gas emissions must be reduced to a level that avoids rising temperatures and rising risks in support of a just and sustainable energy transition. Divided into four sections and 25 contributions from global leading experts, the chapters span a wide range of energy technologies and sources including fossil fuels, carbon mitigation options, renewables, low carbon energy, energy storage, electric vehicles and energy sectors (electricity, heat and transport). They cover varied legal jurisdictions and multiple governance approaches encompassing multi- and inter-disciplinary technological, environmental, social, economic, political, legal and policy perspectives with timely case studies from Africa, Asia, Australia, Europe, North America, South America and the Pacific. Providing an insightful contribution to the literature and a much-needed synthesis of the field as a whole, this book will have great appeal to decision makers, practitioners, students and scholars in the field of energy transition studies seeking a comprehensive understanding of the opportunities and challenges in managing the decline of fossil fuels.

Sustainable Fossil Fuels Apr 10 2022 More and more people believe we must quickly wean ourselves from fossil fuels - oil, natural gas and coal - to save the planet from environmental catastrophe, wars and economic collapse. In this 2006 book, Professor Jaccard argues that this view is misguided. We have the technological capability to use fossil fuels without emitting climate-threatening greenhouse gases or other pollutants. The transition from conventional oil and gas to their unconventional sources including coal for producing electricity, hydrogen and cleaner-burning fuels will decrease energy dependence on politically unstable regions.

In addition, our vast fossil fuel resources will be the cheapest source of clean energy for the next century and perhaps longer, which is critical for the economic and social development of the world's poorer countries. By buying time for increasing energy efficiency, developing renewable energy technologies and making nuclear power more attractive, fossil fuels will play a key role in humanity's quest for a sustainable energy system.

Burn Out Dec 18 2022 Introduction -- The end of the commodity super-cycle -- Binding carbon constraints -- An electric future -- The US: the lucky country -- The Middle East: more trouble to come -- Russia: blighted by the resource curse -- China: the end of the transition -- Europe: not as bad as it seems -- The gradual end of big oil -- Energy utilities: a broken model -- The new energy markets and the economics of the Internet -- Conclusion

Fossil Future Sep 15 2022 The New York Times bestselling author of The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels draws on the latest data and new insights to challenge everything you thought you knew about the future of energy For over a decade, philosopher and energy expert Alex Epstein has predicted that any negative impacts of fossil fuel use on our climate will be outweighed by the unique benefits of fossil fuels to human flourishing--including their unrivaled ability to provide low-cost, reliable energy to billions of people around the world, especially the world’s poorest people. And contrary to what we hear from media “experts” about today’s “renewable revolution” and “climate emergency,” reality has proven Epstein right: Fact: Fossil fuels are still the dominant source of energy around the world, and growing fast—while much-hyped renewables are causing skyrocketing electricity prices and increased blackouts. Fact: Fossil-fueled development has brought global poverty to an all-time low. Fact: While fossil

fuels have contributed to the 1 degree of warming in the last 170 years, climate-related deaths are at all-time lows thanks to fossil-fueled development. What does the future hold? In Fossil Future, Epstein, applying his distinctive “human flourishing framework” to the latest evidence, comes to the shocking conclusion that the benefits of fossil fuels will continue to far outweigh their side effects—including climate impacts—for generations to come. The path to global human flourishing, Epstein argues, is a combination of using more fossil fuels, getting better at “climate mastery,” and establishing “energy freedom” policies that allow nuclear and other truly promising alternatives to reach their full long-term potential. Today’s pervasive claims of imminent climate catastrophe and imminent renewable energy dominance, Epstein shows, are based on what he calls the “anti-impact framework”—a set of faulty methods, false assumptions, and anti-human values that have caused the media’s designated experts to make wildly wrong predictions about fossil fuels, climate, and renewables for the last fifty years. Deeply researched and wide-ranging, this book will cause you to rethink everything you thought you knew about the future of our energy use, our environment, and our climate.

Eating Fossil Fuels Jul 13 2022 A shocking outline of the interlinked crises in energy and agriculture--and appropriate responses.

Clean Energy Nation Sep 03 2021 Americans are already feeling the pressures of the current energy situation, and many of us are ready to make a change. Clean Energy Nation is a timely and hopeful look at an issue we can't afford to ignore. --Book Jacket.

Ending Fossil Fuels Oct 16 2022 Ending the fossil fuel industry is the only credible path for climate policy Around the world, countries and companies are setting net-zero carbon emissions targets. But

what will it mean if those targets are achieved? One possibility is that fossil fuel companies will continue to produce billions of tons of atmospheric CO2 while relying on a symbiotic industry to scrub the air clean. Focusing on emissions draws our attention away from the real problem: the point of production. The fossil fuel industry must come to an end but will not depart willingly; governments must intervene. By embracing a politics of rural-urban coalitions and platform governance, climate advocates can build the political power needed to nationalize the fossil fuel industry and use its resources to draw carbon out of the atmosphere.

Fossil Fuels Nov 12 2019 "Click here for a presentation on the Energy Choices seriesEnergy makes things work. As we think about the future, we need to make choices about the energy that we use. Fossil Energy introduces young students to fossil energy and explains:how fossil energy is collected, stored and usedthe differences between renewable, non-renewable and sustainable fossil energy how we can use less fossil energy to reduce damage to the environment.Contents:What is energy?Renewable energySustai

Cleaner Fossil Power Generation in the 21st Century - Maintaining a Leading Role Jul 21 2020

Diversification and Cooperation in a Decarbonizing World Dec 14 2019 This book is the first stocktaking of what the decarbonization of the world economy means for fossil fuel†“dependent countries. These countries are the most exposed to the impacts of global climate policies and, at the same time, are often unprepared to manage them. They depend on the export of oil, gas, or coal; the use of carbon-intensive infrastructure (for example, refineries, petrochemicals, and coal power plants); or both. Fossil fuel†“dependent countries face financial, fiscal, and macro-

structural risks from the transition of the global economy away from carbon-intensive fuels and the value chains based on them. This book focuses on managing these transition risks and harnessing related opportunities. Diversification and Cooperation in a Decarbonizing World identifies multiple strategies that fossil fuel†"dependent countries can pursue to navigate the turbulent waters of a low-carbon transition. The policy and investment choices to be made in the next decade will determine these countries' degree of exposure and overall resilience. Abandoning their comfort zones and developing completely new skills and capabilities in a time frame consistent with the Paris Agreement on climate change is a daunting challenge and requires long-term revenue visibility and consistent policy leadership. This book proposes a constructive framework for climate strategies for fossil fuel†"dependent countries based on new approaches to diversification and international climate cooperation. Climate policy leaders share responsibility for creating room for all countries to contribute to the goals of the Paris Agreement, taking into account the specific vulnerabilities and opportunities each country faces.

Electricity Sourcebook Aug 22 2020

How Harmful Are Fossil Fuels? Feb 08 2022 Is burning coal still harmful today? What is fracking? What do we do when fossil fuels run out? This book looks at the potentially harmful implications on the state of our planet from the use of fossil fuels, discussing in depth the various techniques of fossil fuel extraction such as longwall mining for coal, the major effects of oil leaks and spills on the ocean and the reason for the heated debate about fracking. The book also looks at alternative energy sources such as biofuels, hydroelectric power and even a new type of rocket fuel.

Public Responses to Fossil

Fuel Export Jan 15 2020 Public Responses to Fossil Fuel Export provides wide-ranging theoretical and methodological international contributions on the human dimensions of fossil fuel export, with a distinctive focus on exporting countries, some of which are new entrants into the marketplace. What do members of the public think about exporting fossil fuels in places where it is happening? What do they see as its main risks and benefits? What connections are being made to climate change and the impending energy transition? How have affected communities responded to proposals related to fossil fuel export, broadly defined to include transport by rail, pipeline, and ship? Contributions to the work are presented in three parts. The first part synopsizes the background of the project, outlines major social science theories and relevant previous research, and identifies global trends in energy production. Regional and national case studies related to public opinion on fossil fuel export are included in part two of the manuscript. Part three highlights community-based case studies. Implications for research and practice feature in the concluding chapter. Serves as a definitive reference on the social dimensions of fossil fuel export, bringing together case examples and public opinion research from around the world on this important but understudied issue Explores the broader implications for growing field of energy social science, particularly those focused on public perceptions of energy development, siting controversies and community impacts from energy development Provides practical and policy implications, including the need for better community inclusion in export and transport facility siting decisions, the changing status of certain fuels, impacts on public awareness, and the relevance of the movement of energy resources

Fossil Fuels Oct 04 2021 A series of books which contain

previously published information sourced from newspapers, magazines, journals, government reports, surveys, websites and lobby group literature. The series offers up to date diverse information about the social issues shaping our changing world.

Fossil Fuels Feb 14 2020 In Fossil Fuels, readers will come to undertand the advantages and disadvantages of oil and natural gas. Readers will also learn how coal is mined and burned and the possible future of fossil fuels. Abdo & Daughters is an imprint of Abdo Publishing, a division of ABDO.

Foragers, Farmers, and Fossil Fuels Feb 25 2021 The best-selling author of Why the West Rules—for Now examines the evolution and future of human values Most people in the world today think democracy and gender equality are good, and that violence and wealth inequality are bad. But most people who lived during the 10,000 years before the nineteenth century thought just the opposite. Drawing on archaeology, anthropology, biology, and history, Ian Morris explains why. Fundamental long-term changes in values, Morris argues, are driven by the most basic force of all: energy. Humans have found three main ways to get the energy they need—from foraging, farming, and fossil fuels. Each energy source sets strict limits on what kinds of societies can succeed, and each kind of society rewards specific values. But if our fossil-fuel world favors democratic, open societies, the ongoing revolution in energy capture means that our most cherished values are very likely to turn out not to be useful any more. Foragers, Farmers, and Fossil Fuels offers a compelling new argument about the evolution of human values, one that has far-reaching implications for how we understand the past—and for what might happen next. Originating as the Tanner Lectures delivered at Princeton University, the book includes challenging responses by classicist Richard Seaford,

historian of China Jonathan Spence, philosopher Christine Korsgaard, and novelist Margaret Atwood.

The Story of Fossil Fuels 6-Pack Oct 24 2020 Learn about petroleum, coal, and natural gas nonrenewable resources; how fossil fuels are made and used; where we find fossil fuels today; extraction and refining; and more with this high-interest informational text! This 6-Pack provides five days of standards-based activities that will engage fourth grade students, support STEM education, and build content-area literacy in life science. It includes vibrant images, fun facts, helpful diagrams, and text features such as a glossary and index. The hands-on Think Like a Scientist lab activity aligns with Next Generation Science Standards (NGSS). The accompanying 5E lesson plan incorporates writing to increase overall comprehension and concept development and features: Step-by-step instructions with before-, during-, and after-reading strategies; Introductory activities to develop academic vocabulary; Learning objectives, materials lists, and answer key; Science safety contract for students and parents

Fossil Capital Mar 17 2020 How capitalism first promoted fossil fuels with the rise of steam power The more we know about the catastrophic implications of climate change, the more fossil fuels we burn. How did we end up in this mess? In this masterful new history, Andreas Malm claims it all began in Britain with the rise of steam power. But why did manufacturers turn from traditional sources of power, notably water mills, to an engine fired by coal? Contrary to established views, steam offered neither cheaper nor more abundant energy—but rather superior control of subordinate labour. Animated by fossil fuels, capital could concentrate production at the most profitable sites and during the most convenient hours, as it continues to do today. Sweeping from nineteenth-century Manchester

to the emissions explosion in China, from the original triumph of coal to the stalled shift to renewables, this study hones in on the burning heart of capital and demonstrates, in unprecedented depth, that turning down the heat will mean a radical overthrow of the current economic order.

Fossil Fuels Nov 05 2021 Readers may have heard the term □fossil fuels,□ but they may not know exactly what they are. Oil, natural gas, and coal are fossil fuels, but they are not clean or renewable sources of energy. This book takes a look at the history of fossil fuels and how we burn them to make heat and electricity as well as what can be done to decrease our use of these fuels and why this change is important. Color photos, a glossary, a timeline, and easy-to-read text help readers learn more about the sources of power that fuel their high-energy lives.

Advances in Materials Technology for Fossil Power Plants May 11 2022

The Great Transition: Shifting from Fossil Fuels to Solar and Wind Energy May 31 2021 The great energy transition from fossil fuels to renewable sources of energy is under way. As oil insecurity deepens, the extraction risks of fossil fuels rise, and concerns about climate instability cast a shadow over the future of coal, a new world energy economy is emerging. The old economy, fueled by oil, natural gas, and coal is being replaced with one powered by wind, solar, and geothermal energy. The Great Transition details the accelerating pace of this global energy revolution. As many countries become less enamored with coal and nuclear power, they are embracing an array of clean, renewable energies. Whereas solar energy projects were once small-scale, largely designed for residential use, energy investors are now building utility-scale solar projects. Strides are being made: some of the huge wind farm complexes under construction in China will each produce as much electricity as

several nuclear power plants, and an electrified transport system supplemented by the use of bicycles could reshape the way we think about mobility.

The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels Jan 19 2023 Could everything we know about fossil fuels be wrong? For decades, environmentalists have told us that using fossil fuels is a self-destructive addiction that will destroy our planet. Yet at the same time, by every measure of human well-being, from life expectancy to clean water to climate safety, life has been getting better and better. How can this be? The explanation, energy expert Alex Epstein argues in The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels, is that we usually hear only one side of the story. We're taught to think only of the negatives of fossil fuels, their risks and side effects, but not their positives—their unique ability to provide cheap, reliable energy for a world of seven billion people. And the moral significance of cheap, reliable energy, Epstein argues, is woefully underrated. Energy is our ability to improve every single aspect of life, whether economic or environmental. If we look at the big picture of fossil fuels compared with the alternatives, the overall impact of using fossil fuels is to make the world a far better place. We are morally obligated to use more fossil fuels for the sake of our economy and our environment. Drawing on original insights and cutting-edge research, Epstein argues that most of what we hear about fossil fuels is a myth. For instance . . . Myth: Fossil fuels are dirty. Truth: The environmental benefits of using fossil fuels far outweigh the risks. Fossil fuels don't take a naturally clean environment and make it dirty; they take a naturally dirty environment and make it clean. They don't take a naturally safe climate and make it dangerous; they take a naturally dangerous climate and make it ever safer. Myth: Fossil fuels are unsustainable, so we should strive to use "renewable" solar and wind. Truth: The sun and

wind are intermittent, unreliable fuels that always need backup from a reliable source of energy—usually fossil fuels. There are huge amounts of fossil fuels left, and we have plenty of time to find something cheaper. Myth: Fossil fuels are hurting the developing world. Truth: Fossil fuels are the key to improving the quality of life for billions of people in the developing world. If we withhold them, access to clean water plummets, critical medical machines like incubators become impossible to operate, and life expectancy drops significantly. Calls to "get off fossil fuels" are calls to degrade the lives of innocent people who merely want the same opportunities we enjoy in the West. Taking everything into account, including the facts about climate change, Epstein argues that "fossil fuels are easy to misunderstand and demonize, but they are absolutely good to use. And they absolutely need to be championed. . . . Mankind's use of fossil fuels is supremely virtuous—because human life is the standard of value and because using fossil fuels transforms our environment to make it wonderful for human life."

The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels Feb 20 2023 Could everything we know about fossil fuels be wrong? For decades, environmentalists have told us that using fossil fuels is a self-destructive addiction that will destroy our planet. Yet at the same time, by every measure of human well-being, from life expectancy to clean water to climate safety, life has been getting better and better. How can this be? The explanation, energy expert Alex Epstein argues in The Moral Case for Fossil Fuels, is that we usually hear only one side of the story. We're taught to think only of the negatives of fossil fuels, their risks and side effects, but not their positives—their unique ability to provide cheap, reliable energy for a world of seven billion people. And the moral significance of cheap, reliable energy, Epstein argues, is woefully underrated. Energy is our ability to improve

every single aspect of life, whether economic or environmental. If we look at the big picture of fossil fuels compared with the alternatives, the overall impact of using fossil fuels is to make the world a far better place. We are morally obligated to use more fossil fuels for the sake of our economy and our environment. Drawing on original insights and cutting-edge research, Epstein argues that most of what we hear about fossil fuels is a myth. For instance . . . Myth: Fossil fuels are dirty. Truth: The environmental benefits of using fossil fuels far outweigh the risks. Fossil fuels don't take a naturally clean environment and make it dirty; they take a naturally dirty environment and make it clean. They don't take a naturally safe climate and make it dangerous; they take a naturally dangerous climate and make it ever safer. Myth: Fossil fuels are unsustainable, so we should strive to use "renewable" solar and wind. Truth: The sun and wind are intermittent, unreliable fuels that always need backup from a reliable source of energy—usually fossil fuels. There are huge amounts of fossil fuels left, and we have plenty of time to find something cheaper. Myth: Fossil fuels are hurting the developing world. Truth: Fossil fuels are the key to improving the quality of life for billions of people in the developing world. If we withhold them, access to clean water plummets, critical medical machines like incubators become impossible to operate, and life expectancy drops significantly. Calls to "get off fossil fuels" are calls to degrade the lives of innocent people who merely want the same opportunities we enjoy in the West. Taking everything into account, including the facts about climate change, Epstein argues that "fossil fuels are easy to misunderstand and demonize, but they are absolutely good to use. And they absolutely need to be championed. . . . Mankind's use of fossil fuels is supremely virtuous—because human life is the standard of

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