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Conflict in a story examples

Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia that allows anyone to contribute and edit articles. It has over 6 million articles in English, edited by around 117,000 active users. The Guandimiao archaeological site in China's Henan province dates back to the Late Shang period and features a small village that once had around 100 residents. The villagers likely traded goods such as ceramics and cattle for mass-produced items like arrowheads and hairpins from neighboring cities. Excavations at the site have provided valuable insights into rural Shang economies and rituals, particularly the use of oracle bones and animal sacrifices. However, many burials found at the site lack grave goods, leaving scholars to interpret the significance of these findings. Meanwhile, news headlines include a legal battle over the layers of sponge in Sachertorte, as well as other stories about Tongan music, West Bengal politics, and queen parasitic ants laying eggs inside host colonies. On the Normandy coast, a naval battle occurred at Saint-Marcouf, resulting in significant losses. In 1937, employees of Fleischer Studios in New York City staged the animation industry's first major labor strike. The same year, Masaru Ibuka and Akio Morita established Tokyo Tsushin Kogyo, later renamed Sony, a prominent telecommunications corporation. Notable birthdays include Mary of Modena (d. 1718), Tore Wretman (b. 1916), and Willard Boyle (d. 2011). The Sumatran ground cuckoo (*Carpococcyx viridis*) is an endangered, large terrestrial bird species endemic to Indonesia's island of Sumatra. It inhabits foothills and primary montane rainforests. Adults typically measure 55 cm in length, featuring a long tail, green and brown plumage, cinnamon-buff underparts, glossy greenish-black wings and tail, and blue, lilac bare skin around the eyes. Due to habitat loss and its small population, the Sumatran ground cuckoo is listed as critically endangered on the IUCN Red List. A photograph of this species was taken in Jambi province's western region, near Mount Kunyit. The community portal serves as a central hub for editors, offering resources, links, tasks, and announcements. The village pump forum facilitates discussions about Wikipedia itself, including policies and technical issues. Site news provides updates on Wikipedia and the broader Wikimedia movement. The teahouse is designed to answer basic questions about using or editing Wikipedia, while the help desk addresses more specific queries. The reference desk assists with research questions on encyclopedic topics. Content portals offer a unique way to navigate the encyclopedia. Wikipedia relies on volunteer editors and is hosted by the non-profit Wikimedia Foundation, which also oversees other projects: Commons (free media repository), MediaWiki (wiki software development), Meta-Wiki (Wikimedia project coordination), Wikibooks (free textbooks and manuals), Wikidata (free knowledge base), Wikinews (free-content news), Wikiquote (collection of quotations), Wikisource (free-content library), Wikispecies (directory of species), Wikiversity (free learning tools), and Wikivoyage (free travel guide). This Wikipedia is written in English, with many other language versions available. 1487: A Year of Significance In 1557, notable figures passed away, including Queen Dangyeong, Ulrich, Duke of Württemberg, and Pope Julius III. The same year also saw the death of Tamerlane's successor, Ismail I, Shah of Persia. As we move through February to September, more historical figures lost their lives, such as Henry of the Palatinate and William I, Count of Nassau-Siegen. Meanwhile, Leonardo da Vinci was busy creating his famous Vitruvian Man drawing in 1519 (exact date unknown). In March, Nicholas of Flüe, a Swiss hermit and saint, passed away. The summer months also saw the loss of John de la Pole, 1st Earl of Lincoln, as well as Charlotte, Queen of Cyprus. Other notable figures who died during this period include Chenghua Emperor of China, Mara Branković, Serbian princess, and John Sutton, 1st Baron Dudley, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Additionally, Fray Tomás de Berlanga, Bishop of Panama, passed away in 1551, while Piotr Gamrat, Polish Catholic archbishop, died in 1545. The period also saw the birth of new historical figures, such as Amda Seyon II, Emperor of Ethiopia, Magdalena de la Cruz, Franciscan nun of Cordova, and Tilokaraj, king of Lan Na. West Africa experienced economic growth and prosperity during this time period. In Europe, the devastating Black Death claimed approximately 25 million lives, resulting in a significant decline of one-third of the European population. Simultaneously, the Hundred Years' War raged on between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France following the death of King Charles IV of France, leading to a claim to the French throne by King Edward III of England. This period marked the peak of chivalry in Europe, signifying the emergence of distinct national identities for both England and France. Additionally, this era saw the inception of the Italian Renaissance, the establishment of the Ottoman Empire, and significant contributions from historian Ibn Khaldun and explorer Ibn Battuta in the Arab world. In Asia, Tamerlane (Timur) founded the Timurid Empire, which became history's third-largest empire established by a single conqueror. Scholars estimate that Timur's military campaigns resulted in the deaths of approximately 17 million people, accounting for about 5% of the world population at the time. The Timurid Renaissance also emerged during this period. In India, the Bengal Sultanate separated from the Delhi Sultanate, a major trading nation worldwide. The sultanate was described by Europeans as the richest country to trade with. The Mongol court retreated to Mongolia, and the Ilkhanate and Chaghatayid dissolved into two parts. The Golden Horde lost its position as a great power in Eastern Europe. In Africa, the wealthy Mali Empire reached its territorial and economic height under Mansa Musa I of Mali, who was described as the wealthiest individual in history. In the Americas, the Mexica founded the city of Cuhokia in the Mississippian mound city of Cahokia was abandoned. This time period also saw a significant climate shift known as the Little Ice Age, which caused average global temperatures to drop by as much as 2 °C (3.6 °F), particularly in Europe and North America. This led to famines in those areas due to reduced crop yields and a shortened growing season. 1328: Tribhuwana Wijayatunggadewi becomes ruler of Majapahit after Jayanegara. Wang Dayuan, a Chinese traveler from Quanzhou, visits Luzon & Mindanao, Southeast Asia, Sri Lanka, India, and the Arabian Peninsula. 1331-1333: The Genkō War in Japan ends with the Kamakura Shogunate's downfall and the beginning of the Kenmu Restoration under Emperor Go-Daigo. 1335: Ilkhan Abu Said dies, causing Mongol rule to collapse in Persia. Harihara I founds the Vijayanagara Empire in South India. 1336: The Kenmu Restoration ends, and Japan enters the Muromachi period. 1337: The Hundred Years' War begins with Edward III's claim to the French throne. English forces defeat a French army at Crécy. 1343-1345: Estonians revolt against Christian rule on Saint George's Night. 1346: English forces win the Battle of Crécy, and King Valdemar IV sells Estonia to the Teutonic Order. 1347-1351: The Black Death kills a third of Europe's population. 1348: A magnitude 6.9 earthquake hits Northern Italy, linking it with the Black Death and Great Famine. 1350: Ramathibodi I establishes the Ayutthaya Kingdom. Hayam Wuruk succeeds Tribhuwana Wijayatunggadewi as ruler of Majapahit, marking the empire's 'Golden Age'. 1351: The Red Turban Rebellions begin in China against the Mongol-led Yuan dynasty. 1353: Fa Ngum establishes the Lan Xang kingdom in Laos. 1356: The Golden Bull of 1356 is issued by the Imperial Diet of the Holy Roman Empire, establishing constitutional aspects of the Empire. 1357: Scotland retains its independence with the Treaty of Berwick, ending the Wars of Scottish Independence. 1363: The naval conflict between Chinese rebel groups led by Chen Youliang and Zhu Yuanzhang, takes place from August to October, constituting one of the largest naval battles in history. 1365: Old Javanese text Nagarakertagama is written. 1366: Tepanec Tlatoani Acolnahuacatl accepts Acamapichtli as the first tlatoani of Tenochtitlan for the Mexica Empire. 1368: Yuan dynasty ends in China and Ming dynasty begins. 1371: The Battle of Maritsa, Serbs are defeated by Ottomans, most of Serb nobility being killed. 1377: Majapahit sends a punitive expedition against Palembang in Sumatra, leading to prince Parameswara's flight to Malacca and establishment as a major international port. 1378: The Great Schism of the West splits Catholic Church, resulting in three simultaneous popes and not resolved until 1417. 1378: Battle of Vozha River between Russians and Mongols. 1378-1382: Ciompi Revolt occurs in Florence 1380: Russian principalities defeat Golden Horde at Battle of Kulikovo. 1381: John Wycliffe is dismissed from University of Oxford for criticizing Catholic Church, leading to Lollardy movement in England. 1381: Peasants' Revolt in England takes place. 1382: Khan Tokhtamysh captures Moscow. 1382: Barquq rises to power and starts Burji dynasty and Circassian Mamuluk Dynasty in Egypt. 1385: Portugal maintains independence after Battle of Aljubarrota against Castile. 1385: Union of Krewo between Poland and Lithuania occurs. 1389: Prince Lazar, Sultan Murad I and Miloš Obilić are killed in Battle of Kosovo. 1391: Anti-Jewish pogroms spread throughout Spain and Portugal, leading to mass killings of thousands of Jews. The period from the late 13th to the early 14th century was marked by significant events in various regions of the world. The Jingnan campaign led by Zhu Yuanzhang from Beiping aimed to oust his nephew, Jianwen Emperor. This marked a transition from the Medieval Warm Period to the Little Ice Age. During this time, Europe faced a crisis in the Late Middle Ages, which Petrarch described as the Dark Ages. This period began with the fall of the Western Roman Empire in 476 and lasted for nearly a thousand years until the Renaissance. The Ottoman Empire started its expansion into the Balkans during this time. In Asia, the construction of the Jamé Mosque in Isfahan, Iran, was completed, while Kao Ninga painted "Monk Sewing" in the early 14th century. A translation of an account about Buddha's life became popular among Christians, leading to its veneration as a saint. Singapore emerged as a major fortified city and trading center for the first time, while Islam reached Terengganu on the Malay Peninsula. In West Africa, several city-states were found in what is now modern-day Niger. Research suggests that Great Zimbabwe had a population of between 10,000 to 18,000 people at its peak. The development of new technologies, such as fire lances and cannons, marked significant advancements in warfare during this period. Land- en Volkenkunde. ^ Drs. R. Soekmono, et al. (19 88) [1973]. Pengantar Sejarah Kebudayaan Indonesia 2, 2nd ed (5th reprint ed.), Yogyakarta: Penerbit Kanisius, p. 72. ^ Sanson, George (1961). A History of Japan, 13 34-16 15. Stanford University Press. pp. 117–118. ISBN 0804705259. {{cite book}}: ISBN / Date incompatibility (help) ^ Denis Twitchett (1998). The Cambridge History of China, Volume 7: The Ming Dynasty, 13 68-16 44, Part 1. Cambridge University Press. p. 195. ISBN 978-0-521-24332-2. ^ Macdonnel, Arthur Anthony (19 00), "Sanskrit Literature and the West", A History of Sanskrit Literature, New York: D. Appleton and Co. p. 420. ^ Chirikure, S.; et al. (2017). "What was the population of Great Zimbabwe (CE1 000 - 18 00)". PLOS ONE. 12 (6): e0178335. Bibcode:2017PLoSO..12.78335C. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0178335. PMC 5470674. PMID 28614397. ^ Kuklick, Henrika (1991). "Contested monuments: the politics of archaeology in southern Africa". In George W. Stocking (ed.). Colonial situations: essays on the contextualization of ethnographic knowledge. Univ of Wisconsin Press. pp. 135–170. ISBN 978-0-299-13124-1. Some writers may inadvertently fall into repetitive patterns by adding more content to the same conflict or type of conflict. This can lead to a lack of depth and variety in the story. In contrast, introducing different types of conflicts can add richness and keep the narrative engaging. Conflict is crucial for advancing plot, character growth, and theme development. Without conflict, a story cannot progress or explore its themes effectively. A character's struggle against themselves, known as person vs. self conflicts, is essential in their personal growth and development. These internal struggles can manifest in various ways, such as conflicting beliefs, doubts, or desires, making the story feel more personal and relatable. Examples of person vs. self conflicts include Frodo's struggle with destroying the Ring versus keeping it, Simba's battle between believing his destiny as king and abandoning his royal responsibilities, and Jean Valjean's decision to reveal his identity and save a man from prison. Character struggles with self-improvement vs. accepting flawsPersonal relationships are strained due to differing goals or methodsIn some cases, characters may clash over their values and beliefsConflicts can occur between people due to opposing views on how to achieve a goal, such as disagreements with an ally or strangerConflict resolution can be achieved through various means, including defeating the other person, agreeing to disagree, or finding common ground. Person may be caught off guard by unforeseen circumstances or natural disasters. Some events cannot be prevented; instead, we must learn to cope with them. We can prepare for potential outcomes or deal with the aftermath, but ultimately, nature is unpredictable and cannot be stopped. Unlike other forms of conflict, there is often no clear entity to blame, leading people to search for alternative targets for their frustration. These conflicts between humans and nature serve as a reminder of life's unfairness and reveal human tendencies in the face of adversity. Examples include stories like Hidaigo, Hatchett by Gary Paulsen, and The Martian, where characters must navigate desperate situations. Possible ways to resolve these conflicts include: * Using preparation and knowledge to overcome challenges * Gaining skills and experience to adapt to new circumstances * Coping with situations through proper techniques or seeking help from others * Suffering or death Common stakes in Person vs. Nature conflicts include: * Death versus life * Physical pain and suffering versus comfort and safety * How the character's fate will affect other characters, the world, or the plot Other staking points involve: * Loss of valuable resources or time versus gaining new ones * Exposing others to danger versus limiting exposure The struggle between an individual and a collective force can often feel overwhelming, especially when the opposing force is a unified entity. It's not uncommon for a character to become the face of this collective, even if they're not the true source of resistance. For instance, President Snow represents Panem's oppressive government, despite being just one part of the larger system. This type of conflict can also arise from two collectives clashing with each other, as seen in stories like Hunger Games, His Dark Materials, and Hamilton. The protagonist may refuse to comply with societal expectations or fight against a corrupt system. Possible ways to resolve this conflict include: * Helping society have an epiphany * Destroying the collective * Condemning it * Persuading the collective to change its ways * Reaching a compromise * Educating others about a better path forward * Being forced into submission or defeat * Siding with society * Being exiled or put to death Common stakes in this conflict include: * Death vs. life * Loss of identity vs. stronger sense of self * Affecting society positively or negatively * Corruption vs. enlightenment * Perpetuating harmful ideologies vs. promoting helpful ones * Imprisonment vs. freedom * Inviting danger to loved ones vs. safety A character's internal struggle with the existence of a higher power is a common theme in literature, often manifesting as a conflict between the individual and an external force or entity. The concept can be applied to various categories, including person vs. god, where the character knows that their beliefs about God are incorrect. Given article text here people's perspectives on fate and destiny can vary greatly, even within similar categories. For instance, instead of focusing solely on romance, one could explore terminal illnesses or arranged marriages. Even in these cases, there is often a sense of a higher power being at play. Characters may either actively resist their fate or grapple with the consequences of accepting it. Those who defy fate are often punished, but it's possible to write stories where that defiance leads to positive outcomes or success. When writing conflicts between people and fate, consider whether fate is ultimately altered, and what the consequences of this change might be. Is it beneficial or detrimental? Does the character ultimately accept or reject their fate? Are they rewarded or punished for their actions? Such conflicts often revolve around the tension between free will and predetermined circumstances. Examining the origins of fate can also provide insight into these conflicts. For example, Dr. Faustus's decision to sell his soul for knowledge serves as a cautionary tale about the consequences of one's choices. Examples of such conflicts include Oedipus Rex, where fulfilling the prophecy ultimately leads to his downfall, and The Lion King, where Simba's rejection of his destiny has significant repercussions. In Harry Potter and the Half-blood Prince, Harry grapples with accepting his prophesied role. Possible ways to resolve these conflicts include: * Unintentionally bringing about one's fate through their actions * Ultimately embracing their destiny * Altering fate successfully * Intervention by another character leading to a predetermined outcome * Fulfilling a prophecy in an unexpected way The stakes of such conflicts can be high, including death vs. life, disrupting divine order vs. upholding it, or chaos vs. order. Characters may also struggle with the lack of choices or the power of their decisions. Ultimately, the outcome of these conflicts can have significant effects on society and the world, as well as on an individual's soul. the conflict can manifest in various forms, often involving supernatural or technological elements. In many cases, the protagonist faces an adversary that threatens their way of life, forcing them to adapt and overcome. Examples include iconic characters such as Mulder and Scully from The X-Files, who battle paranormal entities, and those in Stranger Things, who confront creatures from another dimension. Different conflict types suit specific genres better. A supernatural conflict, for instance, might not be the best fit for a romance unless you're crafting a paranormal romance. Effective conflicts often involve progression and cohesion. It's crucial to remember that unrelated or stagnant conflicts can weaken a story. Conflicts usually escalate in intensity, driving the plot forward. If a conflict doesn't directly advance the plot, it should ideally impact the character arc or theme, making them more meaningful. For further assistance with brainstorming conflict types, consult Writers Helping Writers' conflict thesaurus. Note: I applied the "ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE)" rewriting method to paraphrase the text while maintaining its original meaning and tone.