

Theory on Human Nature

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Section 1 - Theory on Human Nature

Introduction

The following precepts summarise the theory of human nature.

Rule 1

"Self knowledge is the prerequisite to needs satisfaction."

Rule 2

"Needs satisfaction drives individual human behaviour."

Rule 3

"Natural selection drives collective human activity."

Rule 4

"The psyche or consciousness is feelings and thoughts in conflict or in concert."

Section 2 - Theory on Self Knowledge

"Self knowledge is the prerequisite to needs satisfaction."

"Needs satisfaction drives individual human behaviour."

2.1 Introduction - "Be true to yourself"

Self-knowledge is the prerequisite to needs satisfaction. Without it we can only have a confused notion of what are needs are.

Literature and fiction frequently portray drama as the growth in self-knowledge of the main character. This is an accurate and appealing paradigm for those who seek self-knowledge.

Self-knowledge yields need satisfaction once realised. The self knowledgeable clearly understand their own needs and sensibly go about fulfilling them.

Standing in the way of self-knowledge is baggage and denial. Both baggage and denial have to be overcome before we can gain self-knowledge, know ourselves and understand our needs.

2.2 Baggage - The Obstacle to Self-Knowledge

We gain baggage in our formative (childhood) environment. We are born into this environment and have no control over it. Baggage is experientially based, requires comprehension and resultant catharsis before it will yield. Baggage can be best delineated as unique experiences in our formative environment that scarred us psychically and shaped our formative identity.

Baggage tasks us to achieve certain things. Vindication results when we do, a sense of failure results when we don't. Invariably we strive to right the inadequacies that shaped our formative years. This becomes a roadmap of endeavour in life. In striving to conquer these inadequacies we discover who we are. We exist to address our needs. To do that we need self-knowledge.

To win the vindication that comes from overcoming baggage we must confront and not run from our personal fears. To what extent to confront, at what risk to challenge - these are matters of personal choice.

2.3 Severe Baggage

Severe baggage prevents a person from reaching autonomy with his formative environment. This failure becomes more obvious over time.

There is no inevitability of failure attendant on severe baggage. Those who carry chronic baggage reach at point where they give up. They have lost hope in resolving their problems and no confidence in their ability to do so. They accept their condition. Because autonomy was never reached there is no sense of accountability. That person was were never responsible. They blame other people.

2.4 Baggage Over whlem

Baggage overwhlem occurs when the individual is literally consumed by the unresolved issues of his formative environment. The denied and masked issues suddenly and threateningly leap forward into the conscious mind. The quest for self-knowledge is accelerated to a fever pitch.

2.5 Autonomy - The turning point in development

The turning point occurs when we leave the formative environment and become autonomous. At this point we take control of our own lives for the first time.

How we negotiate the world, what choices we make, where we live, what we do for a living, who we are attracted to and pursue as a partner, our compulsions and driving motivations are driven by our inherited baggage until we come to terms with it.

At the core of all of us is a driving desire for self-knowledge. We yearn to be ourselves, liberate the potential, live life to the fullest - but we don't know how. In the meantime life goes on, and one has to live. Only passing attention can be devoted to the task of self-knowledge. It is time consuming and a selfish endeavour. It is unattractive to the people around us and regarded as the height of self-absorption.

Often in our incomplete state of self-knowledge we create a network of friendships, partnerships and work obligations all of which bind us to this formative way of life, constrain us and support us in a life which may lack self-knowledge.

2.6 *Denials*

Denials are denied truths. At the heart of every neurosis or psychosis is a great denial. Denials are short term coping strategies when faced with impossible truths. Denials are the most serious impediment to self-knowledge.

Denials stand in the way of self-knowledge. They must be conquered to progress. Denials protect us from painful and terrifying self-knowledge. Denial is the struggle to believe something that is not true. We have a vested interest in denying the truth. The truth if accepted will lead to change.

Truth can destabilise an identity in a state of denial and so is feared in the denied state. There is risk associated with gaining self-knowledge. The stability of an individual's emotional state depends on the depth of their denial. The deeper the denial the more fragile that person's emotional state is.

Denial should never be confused with taking a courageous stand on an issue. Denial can never win and will always stand in the way of self-knowledge. It is unappealing and unhealthy.

2.7 *Trauma - Cause of Denial*

Trauma is experiential. In effect it is environmental and random.

Trauma scars and changes the psyche. In effect it creates new needs that did not exist prior to the traumatic event. Trauma imposes a hierarchy on need satisfaction, which must be understood and resolved.

However all needs are equally important so that the traumatic needs cannot take precedence over current needs but must sit alongside them.

There is an infinity of traumatic experiences some of the most obvious ones are listed below.

Trauma - Bereavement

Bereavement scars the psyche when the deceased is a formative personality in the identity of the individual and that individual is in a formative state when the deceased passed on.

When this happens the formative personality must come to terms with this dead person before they can move on to a higher level of self-knowledge. He or she must find peace with the memory of the deceased.

Trauma - Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse accentuates the natural schism in the psyche and is frequently a source of denial. It confuses the victim about how to negotiate with the opposite sex.

Trauma - Sexual Abuse (Incest)

When sexual abuse occurs between a parent and a child this violates the incest taboo and creates dysfunction in the psyche of the parent and the child. The taboo has been broken. This can be the source of extreme denial. Again the natural schism in the psyche is accentuated.

Violation of the taboo makes the sub-conscious become an area of threat and fear. The victim of sexual abuse represses and denies the memory of the abuse.

Trauma - Failure of Role Model

When a role model fails it has a traumatic effect on the formative personality that looks to that role model for guidance, advice and leadership. A pillar of formative identity has collapsed. The formative personality is left confused and unassisted to negotiate the world. The natural order of leadership seniority is undermined. The formative personality feels cheated and betrayed. If the failed role model is a parent this will spur the individual on to compensate for that perceived failure.

2.8 Dysfunction - Psychic Confusion

Trauma imposes a hierarchy on need and thus causes dysfunction. There is no hierarchy of needs. No one need is better than any other need. No need is non-essential. All needs must be clearly identified and addressed.

Imposing this construct on needs prioritises some needs over others. It emphasises some needs and denies other needs. The neglected needs clamour for attention in the psyche.

2.9 Paridigms - The Quest for Self Knowledge

In our pursuit of self-knowledge we churn through cultural and other paridigms, examining each one for relevance to our personal psychology and discarding them in favour of other paridigms. The comparative quest is inevitability as we seek answers in the articulated experience of others. A particular writer may become a favourite, a certain novel or song highly resonant. These are paridigms that most closely articulate our struggle for self-knowledge.

2.10 Environment - Home of the Formative Personality

Formative personalities shape our identities. These are typically our parents but not always. They are relationships that we carry with us on the road of self-knowledge. Living or dead our formative personalities travel with us wherever we go until we come to terms with them.

Our first and often most enduring impression of the worlds of men and women comes from this. They teach us or confuse us when it comes to negotiating with the opposite sex. The primary relationship we witness becomes the paradigm we strive for or fail by, and yet we are not they.

2.11 Differentiation - The Spur to be Ourselves

The challenge upon leaving our formative environment is differentiation. We are born into an environment that is shaped in a way we cannot control. We desire strongly to improve and change that environment. We strive to correct the perceived imbalances from our formative lives. The only way we can effect change is to leave the environment and create our own but different environment.

The environment we create will permit that which was prohibited to us in our formative (childhood) environment.

The gap can be widened or narrowed. This critically depends on choice. Making the better choice will lead to better clarity of self-definition.

2.12 Choices - The Way to Conquer Baggage

Choices reflect who we are. Over time bad choices will shape the person we become. Change can occur at any point on the road but critically we must u-turn and re travel covered ground to reach that point at which the wrong turn was taken. This takes time - often more time than our current network of support and dependency will allow.

Choices are habit forming. The familiar ceases to be bad and becomes common place. So change is more difficult when more time has elapsed. To choose differently is fraught with anxiety.

In autonomy the individual now has control of his or her choices - at least on a conscious level. Where to live, what to do, who to associate with, who to care about - these are all freedoms we enjoy. Critically however our baggage can determine even our autonomous choices.

This is choosing without choice. Readopting is not necessarily a problem. In a hostile world, the choices of close relatives can be a guiding light. However it will not yield differentiation. It does not answer the question the nascent adult poses - who am I?

This does not entail a lack of authenticity and the question can be postponed and often is indefinitely. There is a cost however and that is a lack of self-knowledge.

We can all comprehend someone's motivations when they are clearly understood and articulated by that person. However the baggage laden don't know what they need and are confused about how to differentiate themselves.

2.13 Trigger Situations - Shocks that precipitate action

The goal of our waking lives is to confront our baggage and denials and reach self-knowledge. The impetus for confrontation stems from trigger situations. These are shocks to the system that precipitate change. Trigger situations propel the person into action and realisation. Trigger situations can de-stabilise an identity in a state of denial.

They threaten to unmask denied states of mind. Trigger situations can also push a person into complete denial. Trigger situations cannot be avoided.

The best defence is self - knowledge. The more self-knowledge a person possesses the more equipped he is to adapt to changes in his environment. Those with poor self-knowledge dread trigger events for good reason. They have a vested interest in the status quo. Who they are is too heavily dependent on their network.

Life becomes a very frightening business for an adult locked in a formative state of identity. The simple fact is only that person in question can address their own needs.

2.14 Relationship Failure

Needs dissatisfaction leads to relationship failure or trauma. One or both parties are not satisfying their needs and possibly do not understand what they are. They may need to exit the relationship in order to do so. The exiting party may have already formed a relationship with another person who they feel is more able to satisfy their needs.

Relationships entered into when self-knowledge is poor have a much higher chance of failure. This because the individuals have been temporarily distracted from their need of self-knowledge. They must and will return to that goal.

2.15 Mental Illness including Depression

Mental illness is a psychic response to the failure of the person to satisfy their needs. Mental illness is extreme need dissatisfaction.

Some common manifestations of this failure to satisfy needs are extreme apathy, lack of motivation, disinterest in life sometimes known as depression. Mental illness is caused by a conflict within the psyche between the conscious part of the psyche and the sub-conscious.

Sub-conscious overwhelms the psyche and the mentally person behaves and speaks in an erratic, allegorical and incomprehensible way.

It is a conflict that all humans experience. Those who come to the attention of the health services experience the conflict in an extreme way.

The classification "mentally ill" is imposed on a variety of erratic, contradictory and illogical behaviours. These behaviours are individualistic attempts at increasing self-knowledge.

The mentally ill fall into a state of dependency and can become incapable of satisfying any of their needs. Mental illness traps an individual in a formative state of identity and prevents them from reaching a state of self-knowledge.

2.16 Drug Therapy

Drug therapy has successfully superseded other forms of therapy for modern psychiatry. Modern psychoactive drugs suppress the emotive or so-called "sub-conscious" of the psyche. As a result they promote the conscious rational part of the psyche but at the expense of the individual's needs.

The patient's psyche has been effectively sedated. Whereas a patient on a drug regime can function and behave in a rational way drug therapy does not assist in satisfying their needs which is their driving motivation. In fact it helps to prolong the state of needs dissatisfaction.

2.17 Suicide

Suicide is motivated by a demonisation of the psyche. Complete needs failure is dominant in the psyche of the suicidal person.

2.18 Success and Failure

Success is gaining self-knowledge. Failure is not gaining self-knowledge.

2.19 Needs Misunderstood or in Conflict

Needs in conflict result in repetitive or iterative efforts at need satisfaction. This gives rise to contradictory and destructive impulses to satisfy needs.

Because people have a poor sense of their needs they enter into commitments without realising how this will affect their ability to satisfy their needs.

It's not that those needs don't need to be met it's just that all needs need to be satisfied all of the time.

Imposing conscious constraints on the psyche encourages the thinking that needs is sequential rather than simultaneous. This does injury to the

nature of needs. Privileging one set of needs and regulagating others produces this effect.

Needs are not linear. They are omnipresent. They cannot be ignored.

2.20 Self-Knowledge

Once peace with the formative environment is reached self-knowledge is achieved. The person sees their needs clearly for the first time. Baggage has now been addressed and that person can address needs.

Success in life is determined by ones level of self-knowledge. At the higher level's lifestyle, relationships and activities all reflect who that person is. At the lower levels the image of self becomes increasingly distorted. Lifestyle is inappropriate or unhealthy, relationships are not mutual rewarding and so on. The greater the disparity the greater the risk of things going wrong.

2.22 Quest for Meaning

Our quest for meaning in our lives is a journey to ourselves. Meaning is solely, always and indefinitely invested in self. If we have a confused sense of self as we all do at some point in our lives we will invest our sense of self in the people around us. This is not the reality of being and existence. I need look no further then myself to know who I am.

Section 3 - Theory on Collective Human Activity

3.1 Introduction

"Natural selection drives collective human activity."

Natural selection favours organism best suited to the environment in which they live. Natural selection has shaped human society just as it shapes life in the jungle. Our society, culture, and identities are moulded by this natural paradigm.

Natural selection of the fittest drives the evolutionary process. The physical environment imposes this selection process upon all lifeforms on this planet including us. Indeed our sub-conscious was crafted by it.

We evolved from a world, which had natural predators. We had to be alert. We developed a premonition or fear of impending danger. All these things were vital to our survival.

3.2 The Birth of Consciousness - The Taboo Against Incest

Over time natural selection conferred advantage on those of our ancestors who did not interbreed or interbred less frequently. Interbreeding created weak and vulnerable offspring who did not survive and innovate.

In time the interbreeders began to diminish in number. A powerful evolutionary advantage conferred upon those who did not favour incest or sexual relations within the tribe.

This in time developed into a taboo. This taboo against incest became part of the sub-conscious and this was passed from one generation to the next.

This taboo led to the development of consciousness the one attribute that distinguishes us from all other life on the planet. This taboo encouraged and still does an ever expanding diversification of the gene pool, favouring an ever enlarged consciousness.

3.3 Natural Selection and the Psyche/Consciousness

The principle of natural selection states that good promotes genetic diversity and bad does not. This is how we evaluate all situations in our psyches.

This marks the first development of the conscious mind and the dividing line between instinctive sub-conscious and the reasoned, analytical conscious mind. The conscious mind began to develop as genetic diversification continued and humanity began to multiply and expand.

3.4 Natural Selection and The Development of Culture

New cultural concepts were developed by natural selection to accelerate genetic diversification. Marriage was promulgated. Advantage conferred on tribes that favoured marriage. Monogamy confers further advantage since it leads to greater genetic diversification. These cultural concepts were codified into religious belief systems to ensure conformity and adherence.

Nature is redundant. It does not create facsimiles. It creates infinite redundancies. It creates mutations. We are all mutations. Each generation is slightly different to the last. There was no beginning for our species, just a constantly mutating organism which adapted to the successive physical environments as well as it could.

The human family is analagous to a tree with an infinity of branches and twigs but it's roots are animal. This is a denied psychic truth in the conscious mind. Since consciousness first evolved we have tried to create a psychic line of demarcation in our psyches.

At a point in the growth of the human family tree the taboo against incest was introduced to the human psyche. This occurred due to natural selection.

Natural selection is fundamentally meritocratic. Those who survive and leave offspring have earned their survival.

3.5 *Natural Selection and the Mind - The Divided Psyche*

The modern psyche is divided into conscious and sub-conscious.

3.6 *Conscious Mind - Thinking/Reason/Evaluation/Planning/*

These are functions of the conscious mind. We evaluate situations, people and scenarios in a linear fashion. We consider different possible outcomes. Every outcome we consider has two possibilities. One possibility is good and the other is bad.

3.7 *Sub - Conscious Mind - Impulse/Instinct/Fear/Emotion*

Our sub-conscious is emotive. Here reside our feelings concerning our lives. When we emote we feel strongly that something is important, or true or needs to be addressed. That feeling can change and fluctuate and does not remain constant particularly when we exist in a formative state. (See Section 1 - Theory on Self Knowledge)

These are inherited functions of the sub-conscious. They are not environmentally learned. They are the stored wisdom of our preconscious ancestors. This knowledge was necessary for survival. If the young emerged helpless and vulnerable without some survival tips they would die in much greater numbers.

The sub-conscious evaluates issues and scenarios also but in the form of role-playing. Characters will enact a drama to convey a message. The sub-conscious is just doing exactly what the conscious mind does with reason.

There is no hierarchy within the psyche. Our sub-conscious is just as influential in our psyche as the conscious mind is.

3.8 *One Mind - One consciousness*

There is only one psyche. The distinction between conscious and subconscious is the schism imposed by natural selection to encourage our genetic diversification.

It is a separation that does not allow consciousness to develop its full potential. The schism encourages an excessive focus on the conscious mind whilst the sub-conscious remains misunderstood and feared.

Modern man has been conditioned to regard the conscious mind is superior to the sub-conscious. This imposed hierarchy on the psyche privileges the rapid development of consciousness, which was underdeveloped.

How do I know if a thought is good or bad? On a conscious level all thoughts are equally valid since value judgements are emotive.

The complexion of thought comes from the sub-conscious. In other words the sub-conscious or that part of my consciousness that is determined by natural selection heavily influences our thinking processes.

3.9 Natural Selection and the Thought Process

Attribution - Emotional Labelling

Our motivations are felt. They are instinctive. We try to understand these impulses by labelling them with thoughts. This is an attempt by the conscious mind to articulate the sub-conscious.

Beliefs - Conscious

All beliefs are acquired by the conscious mind. They are learned or schooled environmentally. Natural selection has been applied to beliefs and those that don't endure are discarded and replaced.

Mortality is a conscious belief. Without consciousness there is no possibility of premonition of mortality. Time is a conscious belief. Dividing existence into units is a conscious schematic. God is a conscious belief.

3.10 Natural Selection and Needs

We have needs to satisfy during the course of our lives, and that is all we care about. We evaluate our needs through natural selection.

Needs are not hierarchical. But are of equal and simultaneous importance. We are attracted to people who can assist us in the satisfaction of those needs. We have little or no interest in those who cannot. Our need for food and warmth is as important as our need for the aesthetic or creative expression.

Needs have traditionally been ranked hierarchically according to the simple motif conscious needs are good and sub-conscious needs are bad. This is a misnomer.

Failure to satisfy needs results in a great sense of failure. Success in satisfying needs leads to great vindication. Social interaction is primarily a means to ascertain if there is any needs satisfaction present.

Western culture has divided the psyche and privileges the Western cultural model, which has been imposed on the human psyche by violence or threat of violence.

In the process of need satisfaction we choose based on a simple criterion - does this take me closer to my need or does this take me further away from my need? That which takes us further away is bad and that which takes us closer is good.

3.11 Natural Selection on Social Organisation

Social organisation is an extension of the tribal unit and originally was the tribal unit. Natural selection has forced a gradual re-engineering of this unit in favour greater genetic diversification. The most successful organisations are listed below in order of evolution.

Tribal Structure - Patriach

Patriarch has his choice of females. There is poor genetic diversification potential. There is large-scale inbreeding. Diversification is only possible for males who leave the tribe. Consciousness is embryonic. There is little competition except for the role of patriarch between males. Population is low.

Clan or Extended Tribal Structure - Chieftain

This is a looser form of the tribal structure. The tribes have evolved into larger groupings or clans. Interbreeding has been reduced. Breeding is between clans and not within them. Population has grown.

Feudal Monarchy - King & Nobles

The clans have been absorbed into the feudal structure. The King is their head. He is also head of state and possibly spiritual leader also. This is an inherited form of government. His nobles are usually his relatives. The King may have breeding privileges with females in his kingdom. The nobles similarly may have "Droit du seigneur". Potential for inbreeding is lower still. Population has increased.

Nation state - Elected Representative

Familial government has been abolished. An election determines the choice of representative who can only be in office for a limited time. Natural selection still determines the leader based on a competition between rival candidates. Inbreeding is illegal and strongly discouraged socially.

Natural Selection and Democracy

Democracy is a form of government most favoured by natural selection. Democracy gives the individual empowerment in the selection of his government. It tolerates dissent and diversity. It introduces a self-correcting mechanism into governance. It does not permit hereditary leadership.

3.12 Natural Selection on the Family

Natural selection has forced an evolution in family size to facilitate continual genetic diversification also. The evolution of the familial structure is given below.

The three stages of family

Tribal Structure - Patriach

In this family there is father and a number of mothers. There are a large number of children from all the mothers. As soon as the male children become old enough they clash with the father and leave the tribe.

Extended Family

This family consists of mother, father, children, grand parents possibly other relatives and their children also. This type of family is prevalent in the developing world.

Nuclear Family

This family consists of mother, father and children and is prevalent in the developed world.

3.13 Natural Selection and History

Natural Selection and Technology

Technology confers major advantages on the tribe or nation that develops the new technology. Traditionally this has been the technology of war where a simple improvement can change the course of history.

Natural selection favours societies that develop a technical culture and the most successful societies in our world possess the most advanced technology. Wars have always been won based on technology.

Natural Selection and Empires

Natural selection has not favoured empires. All empires of the classical world - Roman, Persian, Chinese and so on ultimately stultified within their own borders. Of course natural selection allowed subsequent cultures to cherry pick from the remnants of empires those technological and culture paradigm that would assist in their survival.

Natural Selection and Nation States

Every nation has striven to excel and natural selection has favoured those nations, which are most successful. Success in terms of natural selection is survival capacity.

Natural Selection and Europe

Natural selection favoured Europe. This is because there were a number of competing nation states at roughly the same level of development. Rivalry and competition spurred them on to out do each other. Europe's rivalries exported European language and culture around the globe. All major European states had colonies overseas. The most successful imperialistic nation was Britain. Consequently their language and culture was influential.

Overseas empires were not of equal size. Britain, France, the Netherlands and Spain had extensive overseas colonies. These states came earliest to nationhood. Germany was a late arrival to nationhood and sought to take advantage.

The European states frequently clashed over the centuries and various states sought to impose their will on their neighbours. Ultimately this rivalry precipitated the two main global conflicts of the 20th century. Natural selection is competitive. Competition and threat drive innovation. European nation states innovated technologically to survive and defend their borders. They sought advantage through exploration and so spread their culture across the global.

When European nations encountered other more primitive tribal societies they were quickly enslaved or exterminated. They divided the globe into vast colonial empires, which were plundered for raw materials and labour.

Europe was completely wrecked physically and financially at the end of the second conflict. In Europe's weakened post-war state two super nation states emerged to take advantage - America and the Soviet Union.

These two nations then engaged in a race to develop technology to facilitate their rival claims for global supremacy. The Soviet Union ultimately failed to compete in the technology race and collapsed at the end of the 20th century.

3.14 Natural Selection and Marginal Cultures, Societies, Languages and Identities

Natural selection does not favour the less technologically advanced. Their cultures, societies, languages and identities are discarded in preference for the more advanced. Examples include the Inca and Aztec Empires, the American Indians, the Aborigines of Australia, the South American Indians and so on.

These cultures have been subsumed into a growing and diversifying global culture, which is based culturally on the European model and latterly the American. From the standpoint of natural selection this is just common sense. This culture is better and therefore it predominates.

Advantage confers on early adopters of the global culture. Late adopters have to work harder to integrate and stand a greater chance of being exploited and marginalised. The culture they cling to does not help them in the face of a more dominant culture. At some point all of us were assimilated into the dominant culture.

3.15 Natural Selection and Ideology

Fascism

This ideology favours a dominant race or social grouping that manages and exploits the rest of the population. It entails a totalitarian form of governance. It demands unswerving loyalty, which promotes the intellectually limited into government. It suppresses and controls all information to the population. It rests on a cult of leader culture. There was no mechanism to replace the leader. Natural selection discarded fascism as an ideology after the fascist states fought and lost a war based on their ideology. Totalitarian governance relies on fear and misinformation.

Communism

This form of organisation favoured central distribution and control of resources in the interests of state sponsored objectives. There is no individual wealth or property. Natural selection did not favour this form of social organisation. Communism suppressed competition which is fundamental to natural selection. Communism did not produce a favourable environment for technical innovation. Natural selection discarded Communism as a global ideological model in 1990.

Liberal Laissez Faire Capitalism

This form of organisation is based on the capital based model of development. There are individual wealth and property rights. Competition is accepted and facilitated. State plays a minor role in commercial activity. Maximising profits and minimising costs are the preoccupations of capitalist organisations. The markets determine commercial activity. Global corporations try to minimise costs by shifting factors of production around.

Socialism

Socialism combines elements of capitalism and communism. Government is large and plays a major role in business and commercial activity. The state accepts a financial responsibility for all citizens and endeavours to give them a basic standard of living. Education, health and welfare are free and considered to be entitlements. The state invests heavily in infrastructure, public housing and the general well being of citizens.

Socialism is the dominant form of governance in Western Europe currently.

3.16 Natural Selection and Morality

Morality was first inspired by natural selection. This stemmed from the need to encourage genetic diversification. That which increases genetic diversification is right. Wrong is that which decreases genetic diversification.

At the heart of human morality is the prohibition on incest. To permit incest is to regress. To prohibit incest is to progress into order, harmony and peace..

This is not a linear process. Natural selection gains a secure footing only over the long term and proceeds to diversify on that level. There can and have been set-backs and we know of other species which evolved into cul-de-sacs.

3.17 Natural Selection and Religion

Religion evolved to enforce sexual taboos and spread the inherited wisdom prohibiting incest. Promulgations common to all major religions concern issues such as marriage, monogamy (Christian), prohibitions on adultery, fornication, incest and so.

Religion is shot through with references to genetic diversification and was a cultural method of enforcing adherence and encouraging conformity to the need for genetic diversification. Religion's primary focus centres on procreation.

As the psyche evolved so did our sense of Godhead.

Divinities in the Natural World

Gods were original animals in appearance. The earliest religions found divinity in the natural world. The natural world was critically relevant to their survival. Animals were worshipped and Gods were many and had animal appearances. Natural phenomena were considered evidence of divine wrath.

Divinities in Human Form

Gods took human form in the classical world. The Gods of the Hellenic and Roman worlds were men and women with supernatural powers and intervened frequently in human affairs. They possessed the human characteristics of lust, desire, jealousy and militarism.

One Divinity - Part Human Part God

Abrahamic Religions were monotheistic. Judaism articulated that God has a special covenant with the Jews. Christianity extended that covenant to all. God was deemed to be human and divine at the same instant.

God and Natural Selection

Religion has always endorsed natural selection and gene diversification. This process is fundamental to our beings. Expansion and diversification are not just terrestrial imperatives but also cosmic realities. We exist in an expanding universe.

God is not diminished by natural selection. As our comprehension grows God becomes cosmic.

3.18 Natural Selection Cultural Implications

We witness the emergence of a global village where further conflict of the kind witnessed in the twentieth century would serve no purpose. There is too much existing cultural commonality.

We approach the limits of the physical world. As a paradigm, which existed in the jungle natural selection has accelerated human development at an exponenting rate particularly in the 20th century.

Natural selection does not end. It is us who must come to terms with it and not be driven by it. We exist now in a world that bears no resemblance to the one we evolved from in fear.

The ultimate outcome of the drive to naturally select will be and is an empowered individual. As natural selection deconstructs tribal and national identity it will be replaced with an empowered and self-motivated individual who addresses his needs and is informed by his own conscience.

Natural selection favours the most technological advanced state. But it was natural selection that precipitated the global conflicts of the 20th century originally. Conflict and violence have been at the heart of natural selection for us. It was the law of the wild.

Natural selection has accelerated our development but humanity has been its raw material.

Healing the schism in the human psyche unites the two halves of the Id and creates a singularity of purpose that allows needs to be conscious and addressable.

The united, undivided human psyche can shoulder the burden of humanity's survival far more effectively than the current duality in the human psyche.