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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (352 p.)
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Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. [322]) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Charting a new direction -- Do nonwarring societies actually exist? -- Overlooked and underappreciated : the human potential for peace -- Killer apes, cannibals, and coprolites : projecting mayhem onto the past -- The earliest evidence of war -- War and social organization : from Nomadic bands to modern states -- Seeking justices : the quest for fairness -- Man the warrior : fact or fantasy? -- Insights from the Outback : Geneva Conventions in the Australian bush -- Void if detached ... from reality : Australian "warriors," Yanomamo unokais, and lethal raiding psychology -- Returning to the evidence : life in the band -- Darwin got it right : sex differences in aggression -- A new evolutionary perspective : the Nomadic forager model -- Setting the record straight -- A macroscopic anthropological view -- Enhancing peace.

Sommario/riassunto

The classic opening scene of 2001, A Space Odyssey shows an ape-man wreaking havoc with humanity's first invention--a bone used as a weapon to kill a rival. It's an image that fits well with popular notions of our species as inherently violent, with the idea that humans are--and always have been--warlike by nature. But as Douglas P. Fry convincingly argues in *Beyond War*, the facts show that our ancient ancestors were not innately warlike--and neither are we. Fry points out that, for perhaps ninety-nine percent of our history, for well over a million years, humans lived in nomadic hunter-and-ga
