

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910783686303321
Autore	Findley Carter V. <1941->
Titolo	The Turks in world history [[electronic resource] /] / Carter Vaughn Findley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New York, : Oxford University Press, 2005
ISBN	0-19-771745-4 0-19-988425-0 1-280-53419-2 9786610534197 0-19-803939-5 1-282-27062-1 1-4237-2690-1 9786612270628 1-60256-534-1
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xvi, 300 p.) : ill., maps
Disciplina	909/.04943
Soggetti	Turkic peoples - History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Bibliographic Level Mode of Issuance: Monograph
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 263-285) and index.
Sommario/riassunto	Who are the Turks? This study spans Central Asia, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, & Europe, to explain the origins & the history of the Turkish people up until the present day.

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910971869503321
Autore	Midgley Mary <1919->
Titolo	The solitary self : Darwin and the selfish gene / / Mary Midgley
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Durham, : Acumen, 2010 Durham : , : Acumen, , 2010
ISBN	1-317-48823-7 1-317-48824-5 1-315-71020-X 1-280-12013-4 9786613524027 1-84465-483-4
Edizione	[First edition.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (v, 154 pages) : digital, PDF file(s)
Collana	Heretics
Disciplina	171.9
Soggetti	Self-interest Evolution (Biology) Evolutionary psychology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Title from publisher's bibliographic system (viewed on 02 Oct 2015).
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references (p. 145-147) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Pseudo-Darwinism and social atomism -- The background: egoism from Hobbes to R.D. Laing -- The natural springs of morality -- Coming to terms with reason -- Darwin's new broom -- The self's strange adventures -- Conclusion: the wider perspective.
Sommario/riassunto	Renowned philosopher, Mary Midgley explores the nature of our moral constitution to challenge the view that reduces human motivation to self-interest. Midgley argues cogently and convincingly that simple, one-sided accounts of human motives, such as the selfish gene tendency in recent neo-Darwinian thought, may be illuminating but are always unrealistic. Such neatness, she shows, cannot be imposed on human psychology. She returns to Darwins original writings to show how the reductive individualism which is now presented as Darwinism does not derive from Darwin but from a wider, Hobbesian tradition in Enlightenment thinking. She reveals the selfish gene hypothesis as a cultural accretion that is just not seen in nature. Heroic independence

is not a realistic aim for Homo sapiens. We are, as Darwin saw, earthly organisms, framed to interact constantly with one another and with the complex ecosystems of which we are a tiny part. For us, bonds are not just restraints but also lifelines.
