

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910828201903321
Autore	Fry Douglas P. <1953->
Titolo	Beyond war [[electronic resource]] : the human potential for peace / / Douglas P. Fry
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Oxford ; ; New York, : Oxford, 2007
ISBN	0-19-771176-6 0-19-988586-9 0-19-972505-5 1-281-16347-3 0-19-971881-4 1-4356-1722-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (352 p.)
Disciplina	303.6/6
Soggetti	War Warfare, Prehistoric Peace - Social aspects Ethnology Conflict management - Social aspects
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
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
