SECOND, ENLARGED EDITION

POLITICAL WRITINGS

KANT

HANS REISS

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Human History

Conferences on the Beginning

KANT: POLITICAL WRITINGS
CONFUCIUS ON THE BEGINNING OF HUMAN HISTORY

The following is a philosophical essay on the nature of human existence and development, as interpreted by Confucius. It explores the roots of human behavior and the evolution of human society, drawing on Confucius's teachings and insights into human nature.
Nevertheless, this was enough to give reason the initial inducement to quibble with the voice of nature (p. 1), and to make the first experiment (in the first instance) of experimentations, with the voice of nature in, and to make the first experiment in free choice—an experiment which, since it was the first, probably did not turn out as expected, and which, since it was the first, probably did not turn out as expected, and which, since it was the first, probably did not turn out as expected.

For whereas instinct had hitherto directed him towards the edge of an abyss, and he had not the desire to choose between objects, the desire had become more intense and lasting by withdrawing its object from the senses, and was thus an object of the same kind as the instinct which directed him towards the edge of an abyss, and which had hitherto directed him towards the edge of an abyss. For whereas instinct had hitherto directed him towards the edge of an abyss, and which had hitherto directed him towards the edge of an abyss.

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Conferences on the Beginnings of Human History

KANT: POLITICAL WRITINGS
CONFLICTS ON THE BEGINNING OF HUMAN HISTORY

THE END OF HISTORY
CONCEPTIONS ON THE BEGINNING OF HUMAN HISTORY.

The problem of the origins of human history has been a subject of much debate and discussion. The conventional view is that human history begins with the emergence of Homo sapiens, which occurred approximately 200,000 years ago. This view is supported by archaeological evidence, such as the discovery of Homo sapiens artifacts and the presence of Homo sapiens in the fossil record. However, there are also alternative views that suggest a different timeline for the beginning of human history.

One such view is that human history began with the emergence of Homo erectus, which occurred approximately 1.8 million years ago. This view is supported by the discovery of Homo erectus artifacts and the presence of Homo erectus in the fossil record. However, this view is not widely accepted due to the lack of supporting evidence.

Another approach to the question of the beginning of human history is the concept of the "archaic mind," which suggests that human history began with the emergence of the human mind, which occurred approximately 100,000 years ago. This view is supported by the discovery of evidence of early human thought and behavior, such as the presence of symbolic art and the use of language.

In conclusion, the question of the beginning of human history remains a subject of debate and discussion. While the conventional view is that human history begins with the emergence of Homo sapiens, there are alternative views that suggest a different timeline for the beginning of human history. Further research and discovery will be needed to resolve this question.

CONCEPTS OF POLITICAL WRITINGS

In political writings, concepts such as freedom and democracy have been central to the development of political thought. The concept of freedom has been defined in many ways, including as the absence of coercion, the ability to make choices, and the right to participate in political processes.

In the context of democracy, the concept of freedom has been central to the development of democratic institutions. The idea of political equality, in which all citizens have equal rights and opportunities, is a fundamental aspect of democracy. This concept has been advocated by political philosophers such as Thomas Jefferson, who noted that "The government derives all its just powers from the consent of the governed."
Conflicts on the Beginning of Human History

The profound conflict that emerged from the emergence of the first societies and the rise of state forms was a result of the clash between the interests of the dominant ruling class and the needs and desires of the majority of the population. This conflict was reflected in various forms of political and social systems, including slavery, feudalism, and capitalism.

In the early stages of human history, the state was a tool for the ruling class to maintain power and control over the population. The state was used to enforce the laws and regulations that benefited the ruling class while oppressing the masses. The state was also a mechanism for the expansion of the ruling class's power and influence, often through conquest and war.

The conflict between the ruling class and the masses continued throughout history, leading to various forms of social and political movements aimed at challenging the status quo and striving for a more just and equitable society. These movements have included the abolition of slavery, the fight for women's suffrage, and the struggle for civil rights.

In conclusion, the conflicts on the beginning of human history were a result of the clash between the interests of the dominant ruling class and the needs and desires of the majority of the population. These conflicts have shaped the course of human history and continue to influence the political and social landscape of the world today.
What is Orientation in Thinking?

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