

The Unfolding of Life on Earth

Nature is a very elusive concept for any human to grasp simply because it is infinite while we are finite. That does not say we can't describe what we see and feel about it no matter how infinitely insignificant they may be.

First, Nature has no plan. It is simply atoms and molecules bumping into each other with the help of energy.

Second, Nature has no timetable to get things done.

Third, Nature has no objective for which to plan.

Fourth, Nature moves in one direction that can't be reversed. That direction is in an increase of entropy.

Fifth, Nature has no focus.

Sixth, Nature has no value system.

---{The second law of thermodynamics states that in any spontaneous process, the total disorder, or entropy, of the universe always increases. This means that systems naturally move from more ordered to more disordered states, and heat will spontaneously flow from a hotter object to a colder one, not the reverse.}---

Nature is perceived as chaotic. There are no rules. There are only structures and energy that interact. In all this disorder there exists "attraction" of atoms and molecules to each other. It is hard to tell which atom, or molecule attracts the other, but it does not matter at this point.

On the other hand, Life leans toward organization and order in a self-centered way. So, Life is a product of the "chaotic" Nature and in the presence of the attracting force this organization formed where the attraction turns out to be in one direction towards the attractor.

This self-centered way only extends beyond what the individual can sense, feel, and see with regards to what is important to them. So, an Amoeba seeks its food for the most part and as far as it is concerned everything else is something in the way of its pursuit.

When we come to other life forms like humans it is true that there were "tribes" that lived in prehistory that required a sort of cooperation between individuals. So, the individual formed relationships with closely related people to ensure survival. Further on in time, civilization developed to facilitate the domestication of animals and plants to increase the stability of resource acquisition in an often-unpredictable environment.

We Can also talk about the domain of the individual or the tribe as being those individuals and those other species be it plant or animal that exist to support him or them. Anything beyond this domain is no longer deserved consideration. We might talk about the domain as having a horizon where beyond it there is no positive relationship and within it there are beneficial relationships.

You can think of an individual as a tribe in and of itself, made up of cells gathered. You can apply this thought to a group of individuals in a jungle who bond together to survive. Things within the group are sacred, such as food, shelter, and other resources, while those outside the group are either dangerous or of no interest or value. A tribe can be a group of individuals held together by an idea, a territory, or an identity. Those within the tribe are sacred, and those outside are undesirable. Everyone in the tribe feels they are part of that which is greater than themselves. They develop loyalty, love, respect and passion for it.

Maybe 100,000 years ago the number of tribes increased, and they spread over the Earth each having a domain and a domain horizon. Outside the horizon of one tribe existed other tribes that then became competitors for resources. The concept of territory came into focus to define the domain horizon of each tribe where other tribes were not to be allowed in and were designated as enemies.

Among the properties of the tribal domain that are easily recognized are boarder markings such as mountains and rivers. Skin color, eye color, or eye shape including concepts we call ideologies which can take the form of a religious or political belief system also helped distinguish and separate tribes.

Belief systems such as religions, economic philosophies, and governments are ideas used by tribes as motivation for action. These belief systems are thought to be critical to the survival of their constituents. These tribes have demonstrated the will to fight to the death when challenged. There are also tribes forming around art, science, nature, and music. These tribes are not critical and do not lead to life-or-death conflicts.

At some point, leaders evolved as guides. With the introduction of technology, such as agriculture, in earlier days, power and influence were acquired by these leaders. With the evolution of information technology, those in power were able to influence the population

they ruled with their own ideas, and tribes took on a kind of personality reflecting the ideas of leaders. Tribes do create alliances with each other if they see similarities or benefits.

In tribalism those bodies beyond the horizon do not deserve the truth, do not deserve any rights, or consideration. It is fair game to malign them using various propaganda tools to denounce them. And so, you hear a lot about the aggressor being the victim and the victim being the aggressor. We can find tribalism in economics, medicine, justice and welfare to name just a few examples.

Beyond the concept of a tribe or tribalism Evolution has not had time enough to come up with something new. So, tribalism exists today in all our activities. Even when the "greatest" democracy was invented in North America tribalism still existed and as they wrote the Bill of Rights, they decimated the indigenous populations claiming they were savages not worthy of the Bill.

Example of religious tribalism

The "axis of evil" speech was delivered by President George W. Bush in his January 29, 2002, State of the Union address, where he labeled Iraq, Iran, and North Korea as an "axis of evil" for their alleged pursuit of weapons of mass destruction and support for terrorism. The speech aimed to create a simple, moral framework for confronting these nations and was intended to rally support for U.S. foreign policy following the September 11th attacks.

The Judaic-Christian tribe in the USA has considered states with other religious beliefs, such as the Islamic faith, as the enemy, which has led to several wars, such as the Afghanistan and Iraq wars. It should be noted here that there was no proof that weapons of mass destruction existed in those countries, and the label of terrorism was a convenient USA label to justify going to war.

This Judaic-Christian tribe has also accepted the Zionist political view that there should be a state of Israel replacing Islamic land as a means of gaining influence, territory, and resources. This issue raised its head in 1948 with the formation of the state of Israel and has continued to have the support of the USA despite the many wars it has caused since, including the current conflict on the West Bank of the Jordan River and Gaza strip of the state of Palestine. Palestinians are fighting for freedom from Israeli occupation. On the Israeli side, the Palestinians are called dogs, and subhuman terrorists, much like what George Bush called Iraqis.

Example of government tribalism

The Cold War developed after the Second World War between communist and democratic governments. The leadership of each considers the other a danger to their survival, resulting in the rally for the Korean and Vietnam wars. Within the fold of governments are the resources of each, and there is economic incentive to those wars as well. The military-industrial complex of the USA, which has become a \$1 trillion a year business of the economy, has a powerful influence on foreign policy and that goes for all countries that manufacture and sell war weapons.

In the case of the current Russian Ukrainian war one tribe previously took a loss and is now trying to regain that loss back.