

The history of the emergence of civilization

Abstract:

Insects, the ancient inhabitants of the Earth, have all the signs of human civilization - society, responsibility, self-sacrifice and mutual assistance, bordering on selfishness, a monogamous family and polygamy, caring for offspring and carelessness. All this is in the human genome from the very beginning, the rest is up to a random choice of history in each individual tribe. But a random choice by all the tribes of the Earth strictly in the same direction is impossible. This means that there was a driving force that guided the human race along the path chosen by this force and prevented other possibilities.

INTRODUCTION

The function of a stone ax is to split, chop, crush anything. The principle of action is a dynamic blow, which is more effective than static pressure. Everyone knows the technical solution - to tie an oblong, pointed stone to a stick. This primitive weapon is only a consequence of the improvement of the principle of action, strike. A blow instead of a pressure is where the stone ax originated, but it did not begin with an ax. It began with an attempt to crack a nut and went to the splitting of skulls, and then to the severing of heads, when the blade was sharpened. Therefore, improving the use of the principle of action in the form of technical (technological) solutions is the basis for the effectiveness of progress. And the progress of efficiency is measured by expediency. By hitting two stones of the same size, density and shape, for example, river pebbles, against each other, we will get a result that is suitable only for making concrete or filling a road. Let's try to find one of the stones denser and for filling the road we will have half the amount of material, but the stronger stone will remain for the next blows, and this is already a tool. And if there are few such stones nearby, then the value of the instrument increases. Let's try to turn a stone into crushed stone with a new tool in one blow of the original, lower density stone, but only several times larger than the tool in size. The result will be disastrous, but in the end we will do our job. Only in this case you have to think. If we hit with a tool in different places of a large stone, then it will take much more impacts and time to split it than to hammer at the same point. And again, we will certainly notice that in that part of the surface of the stone where we methodically hit, at first a dent is formed, filled with crushed stone dust, and then suddenly, with the next impact, a large stone breaks into pieces. It is known today that the stone suddenly collapsed precisely due to the dust acting as a charge of gunpowder in the microcracks of the stone from many blows. Therefore, we will soon notice that if you hammer at one point with the sharper end of the stone tool, then the dent filled with dust will be smaller in area compared to if you hammer with a blunt end. Most importantly, we will notice that the smaller the area of the dent, the fewer hits with a sharp end are needed for its formation. From this we conclude that it is necessary to look for not only strong, but also pointed stones. And the whole process ended with the manufacture of a pickaxe.

If such reasoning is permissible about a stone ax, then why exactly the same logical reasoning cannot be permissible in the global historical context? Check everything with logic and do not accept anything from the evidence without logical analysis and synthesis. There is simply no other way out at the present time.

Cutlet molding does not fundamentally differ from the creation of a theory, of course, if you think about the process. The chef's task is to make it tasty, the creator of the theory is to reflect the real world. The cook

adds many ingredients to the minced meat, performs actions with them in a certain sequence, that is, creates a structure, so it is not without reason that they say that some of the cooks are geniuses. The creator of the theory or hypothesis does the same, only with an immeasurably wider composition of ingredients, technologies for their processing. The main thing is not only taste, but also the fact that the machine bakes pies or explodes with an atomic bomb, without giving too often misfires. That is, it would carry out the business for which it was created. For example, she would cut wood or predict where a launched satellite would fly. Naturally, before its launch, otherwise it will be too late later. It is on this basis that we turn to the theory of the history of civilization.

The excessive attention of historians to the rulers does not notice the mass consciousness of the peoples and destroys the aspirations and aspirations of the peoples for their own survival and unfairly reduces its social movements to zero. Historians have only one thing to do - to invest this mass consciousness in the kings who carry out their will. And except for war, they cannot express this will in any way. Therefore, war is assigned to the second engines of history, although it is clear that sooner or later, everything will return to normal. Wars slow down scientific and technological progress, turning it hypertrophically into the production of weapons, to the detriment of the rest of its manifestations. In fact, not the egoism of kings, but the egoism of each individual and society, in relation to other people and societies that promote progress. And you need to look for its roots precisely in this. Unfortunately, today it is argued that almost every nation developed scientific and technological progress independently and practically in the same way - developed speech, wheel, clay pot, cities, writing, and finally - the state. An integral part of this process - profitable trade, that is, an exchange, with a pre-calculated profit instead of a primal equivalent exchange, historians claim to be a self-evident action, like the ability to brush your teeth every day.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

In extreme climatic conditions, intelligence is born faster than in favorable ones. A significant part of this intelligence in such a place is directed at intraspecific egoism, so that the most cunning survived. Intraspecific egoism is a universal remedy, especially effective in a favorable environment, where intraspecific egoism is suppressed, since it contradicts the favorable environment - why is selfishness, if everything is enough for everyone? Therefore, a species with a gene for intraspecific egoism tends to the environment of species that do not have this gene. The total introduction of species with this gene into the environment of species without the gene of intraspecific egoism leads to the concentration of all the diversity of science, technology, technology, and its owners begin to feel like " gods ". And no one with the gene of intraspecific egoism, finding themselves in more favorable places, where there is wide scope for the gene of egoism, will not think to return.

The Red Sea coast is one of the hottest and stifling places in the world. In summer, in the north, the average air temperature reaches +27 ° C, in the south +32 ° C. Temperature maximum - about +50 ° C. Relative air humidity reaches 90%. In the Rub al-Khali desert, a destructive hot wind samum is blowing, raising the temperature to 50 °C, while the relative humidity approaches zero.

Presemites (nomads and pastoralists) once inhabited the northern Sahara, from where, presumably at the beginning of the 5th millennium BC. e. due to intense climate change, they began to move eastward. According to scientists (the German Theodor N ölderke , the Englishman William Robertson Smith), the Semites gradually settled the Arabian Peninsula, from where they penetrated in separate waves for

millennia into Mesopotamia and Syria and to the eastern coast of the Mediterranean Sea;

Approximately 6, 5 - 7 thousand years ago, male nomads of the Prasemites of East Africa - South Arabia, invented the most outstanding discovery of mankind - exchange, with a pre-calculated profit - trade.

Trade is fundamentally different from exchange. The exchange cannot be construed otherwise than equivalent. Due to the individual specialization of members of a closed tribe, they exchanged household items (for example, a fishing rod and a pumpkin pot), based on the labor and time spent on making the exchange item. Therefore, everyone in the tribe knows the comparative " price " of items, since items are made in plain sight. If a fishing rod is made all day, and making a pot from a pumpkin, taking into account the search for a wild or cultivating a cultivated pumpkin, also takes one day, then a fishing rod and a pot are equivalent. This exchange - not trade. The exchange gives the exchanged owners the convenience, the opportunity to have the necessary heterogeneous things. And where each individual specializes in one of dozens of things needed in everyday life. For example, fish and partridge are different specializations, and can be exchanged in accordance with the labor expended on catching them. The tribe vigilantly monitors the equivalence of exchange, and the member of the collective who asks for too much causes contempt and punishment. Continuous, multiple and endless exchange of products of individual and corporate labor under the strict control of society develops in a person his best trait - honesty, the absolute inadmissibility of deception during exchange. The other side of honesty is trusting each other.

And only one group of nomads, about like Einstein, Bohr or Rutherford, came up with an " absurd " idea - to receive a predetermined profit from these objects of exchange. The discovery of lucrative trade by the nomads of Arabia is unique and is the most important achievement of humanity.

The merchant tribe invented trade with a predetermined profit, and this invention is as exclusive as an atomic bomb, it can be stolen, but not invented in every single village. To get the indicated profit, you just need to move some thing from the tribe where they know the equivalent of the labor expended - to the tribe where they do not know it. This implies a fraudulent price and a profit beyond the control of the place where the thing is not made. Profitable trade is also an exchange, but the exchange is not fair, against the rules and norms developed by people for tens of thousands of years. Even today, not a single tribe isolated from civilization is able to realize the fact of exchange, with a predetermined profit and measures for its implementation. The constant initiation of profits leading to multiple exchanges is a unique event. Therefore, it could not spontaneously develop in thousands of tribes at the same time throughout the Earth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The first group of nomadic men who invented a lucrative trade became fabulously rich, but soon the discovery became the public domain of a small area. Men suddenly became the main breadwinners of the family and tribe. No man will tolerate female primacy or equality if he provides the highest level of food for the family. Therefore, the first group of nomad inventors, who bought the first female village with giblets, started with a harem. On a full stomach, for the same reason, the birth rate increased insanely, but everyone had enough work, since the world was unlimited on three sides, on the fourth - the ocean.

The direct consequence of this invention was patriarchy, absolutely unimaginable and illogical in typical conditions. At this stage, the tribe of nomads, with super-profits, became a rapidly expanding tribe, and

then, became trading tribes.

The further the merchants moved from home, the less they were understood by the Aboriginal tribes. Without hesitation, the merchants forced all the tribes they met to learn their trade language. Not the whole language, but only the most necessary words for mutual understanding. The merchants, breaking up into families and small communities, dissolved in the tribes they visited, but continued to adhere to their way of life in the environment that dissolved them. Their very first invention was sociality, it helped them to be an inseparable whole and monolithic, in conditions of seeming dissolution. In other words, the society of the tribe of merchants continued to exist in conditions of territorial disunity of families and clans. Constant improvement of clay tablets, or rather, what was written in them, made it possible to maintain and improve their society at a distance. And penetration into the environment of the most diverse tribes, the study of their customs and mores, reflected in these tablets, allowed them to be more informed and cunning, more and more closely to protect the particularity of their society.

Starting on the border of the future Saudi Arabia and Yemen, the trading tribe consistently and purposefully reached Gibraltar from one side and, having crossed the ocean, found itself in Central America. On the other hand, they conquered Mesopotamia by profitable trade, then Central Asia, Europe, China and Japan, and then moved along the ocean currents to California. The second branch of this merchant tribe through India, Indonesia and the Philippines ended up in South America. Only in Australia the trading tribe did not get there, there is not a single trade wind or countercurrent from the " old " world.

The first on Earth - the production of glass, the development of deposits of salt, various ores and the smelting of ferrous, copper-containing and precious metals, the creation of cascade dams, the production of paints, the cultivation of medicines, the distillation of alcohol, the production of ritual incense, and the creation of a private trade law all originated in southern Arabia. The oldest Yemeni basilica of 3-7-storey houses-towers standing side by side with an internal pillar is the prototype of all earthly architecture

If you look at the map on the coastline of the eastern part of Arabia, starting from Yemen, then this is not a close path. This path as a whole has been covered in dozens, and perhaps many hundreds of years. The implementation took place imperceptibly, but tirelessly and purposefully. I note that the trading tribes advanced by families and clans, thoroughly, carefully. Therefore, those merchants who remained in their ancestral homeland, in Arabia, gradually assimilated with the indigenous population, retaining their trade rights and their ancient writing, and in some places - dissolving completely. The vanguard of the most viable and rapidly multiplying individuals, moving forward and leaving their representatives with all their children and family members on the lands " conquered " by trade, continued the expansion and is no longer able to stop it

Profitable trading is a very difficult process, even today not everyone can be a trader. And here it is not so much intelligence that is important as sociability, the ability to lie, resourcefulness and, most importantly, phenomenal persistence in achieving the goal - profit, coupled with a stubborn perception of failures.

Until now, traders " bought " (exchanged) in villages what was in demand in other villages, thereby stimulating the production of these items (" goods "), even to the detriment of the nomenclature in the village. But production depended little on traders, so profit planning faced possible undersupply. But the conveyor was already so fine-tuned that the costs of the trade itself had to be compared with the revenue and the profitability was determined. And for this, you just need to recruit Aboriginal specialists under your

vigilant supervision, put the necessary equipment near your basilica (caravanserai), organize good feeding and come up with weekly entertainment, and then adjust production to demand . Thus, cities arose, which for any free tribe, without the care of merchants, is inevitable death.

Having grown rich on profits, the merchant tribe turned into merchant tribes, which became cramped due to competition, so they headed in all directions to alien tribes, and in convenient places on these roads, they built caravanserais. When the caravanserai chain reached the Pacific Ocean on one side and the Atlantic on the other, trade became a relay race. Then there was a dash across the oceans along the oceanic trade winds and counterpasses. In other words, the goods began to move approximately like the current locomotive drivers, leading the train according to familiar external conditions for a hundred kilometers, passing it on to the next brigade, and then returning to the starting point. The merchant tribe became regionalized. And therefore, both the language and the writing also become zoned

Some time after the invention of profitable trading, it became clear that it was impossible to trade without accounting and counting. Since each village has its own price list, 50-100 units , and it is absolutely impossible to keep them all in your head. Therefore, writing was invented almost immediately, a completely unnecessary thing for primal people ..

Even with the current computer science, one cannot find a village that does not have some unique technology, such as pickling cucumbers. And thousands of tribes, crossed by a trading tribe, had the combined knowledge of almost the entire Earth. And all this knowledge almost at once went to the merchant tribe. Therefore, appearing in any village for the first time, they could easily show the aborigines such a trick, from which they immediately became "the light of the sky ."

What is profitable for any merchant? - As little information as possible about the true prices of the goods, their value. Indeed, only under such conditions can any profit be assigned. And get this profit. Therefore, traders need scattered tribes that know nothing about their neighbors. And the merchants will never set themselves the goal of uniting the tribes, except for trade, the secrets of which they carefully guard.

The essence of the ranked signs of the perpetual migration of a merchant tribe:

- in the unhindered change of generations on the way, which cannot be done without stopping. Having stopped, you need to raise a generation in order to move on due to internal competition, leaving the heir in the case in the same place;
- in the use of relay trade from city to city, with the return of traders at each stage of the relay to the starting line;
- as a result, in the region of the city (caravanserai), as the center of the relay race, the capital of a certain community also appears, around which a complex of mentalities is formed, about a radius of 100 kilometers, but this is not a state, because in this community there is no compulsory control from a single center and taxes as an integral part of the state.

The merchant tribe, out of love for its members, from the very dawn of its existence, replaced the death penalty with exile from its tribe, starting with Cain. There was no worse punishment for the merchants than forcing him to live among the " monkeys " . After all, this is not even a prison, but forever. This practice, multiplied by internal trade competition and intrigue, quickly bore fruit - an entire clan of exiles. Each of the

outcasts recruited an army from the aborigines, robbed merchants and took revenge, satisfying pride. There is no such ancient country where there were no robberies on trade routes. No one knows the place, time, method and potential jackpot from robbery better than an outcast. After the unification, the robbers began to take the cities. They did not kill the merchants who owned the cities, but at first they simply drove them out of the city, after a short time, the cities fell into decay. But then the outcast robbers grew wiser and no longer drove out the merchants, but returned their former fellow tribesmen to their daily affairs, imposing taxes on trade activities. But when a large number of gangs of robbers appeared, the cities for food were not enough for everyone and the robbers began to fight with each other for the right to exploit as many cities and tribes as possible. It goes without saying that the leaders and their "state", exclusively intended for extortion from the population in favor of the popes, emperors and "fathers of the people" - swells by leaps and bounds. First, the war-robbery, then the war for the collection of land, and then the result - the state and extortions from the population. And the only way for kings and the state to survive is to enslave everyone else with weapons until the empire becomes "one and indivisible" in the world.

This is followed by a quote from I. Shkurin from his book "Fundamentals of the Logistic Theory of Civilization."

1. Differentiation of civilization and "non-civilization"

All primal tribes have only one common distinctive feature - a system of resource extraction, called natural economy, when everything necessary for life is independently obtained directly from the surrounding nature, and not from other societies, and is consumed by themselves, and not by other societies. This is what allows them to live completely independently, completely isolated and not depend on anyone, only on nature and their own efforts.

In primal societies, there were many phenomena that scientists consider as the causes of the emergence of civilization or its signs, but from this the primal societies observed by scientists did not become civilized:

- stratification (stratification) of society: leaders, shamans, etc.;
- intensification of the fodder base by advanced methods of agriculture, animal husbandry, fishing, etc.
- division of labor according to skills, specialization actually form production for domestic consumption by the same individual tribe, primal society (clothing, dishes, weapons and tools, means of transport - rafts and boats). The African Masai tribe has a special group exclusively engaged in the manufacture of copper spearheads and arrows, that is, a kind of caste of artisans, but the Masai did not become civilized from this;
- exchanges with other primal societies? Those living in subsistence farming procured food, made clothing, built dwellings, and so on, within the limits of satisfying their current needs. Of course, reserves can be created depending on climatic conditions (summer - winter, dry - wet season) or on successful hunting / gathering, but this is not an end in itself for someone outside. Some products occasionally and even seasonally and regularly could be exchanged by other tribes, but this is not a critical procedure for them, just a kind of optional variety;
- civilized peoples gave the discovered primal peoples beads, mirrors and axes, domestic animals, but

this did not turn them into civilized ones.

- " social division of labor "

- " commodity production ",

The listed phenomena are often put forward to the role of civilizing factors, but scientists have not yet found a single example of the " spontaneous generation " of civilization in a primal society.

As recent studies show, people still living at the level of the Stone Age are not so helpless. On their land, the Aboriginal " knows exactly what it produces and at what time of year. He knows in what ways to provide himself with all this. Accordingly, he distributes visits to various parts of his hunting territory ... there is always abundance in the natives' huts ... in two or three hours they can get enough food for the whole day , " writes one of the first explorers of Australia, J. Gray.

V.R. Kabo cites data about a tribe that now lives at the level of the Stone Age hunters - about the Bushmen of Africa: " In order to provide enough food for all members of the group, each adult had to work 2.5 days a week, if we counted for a working day 6 hours. This will amount to 15 hours a week or 2 hours 9 minutes a day ... Let me remind you that the Bushmen, like the aborigines of Australia, live in extreme conditions . "

This is how, with their natural economy, primitive only from our point of view, they lived calmly without civilization for many, many thousands of years and would have lived still, but civilizers-colonizers began to come to them in different parts of the earth, who learned a lot from the primal tribes , because they knew the terrain, the properties of plants, the habits of animals, etc. like the back of their hand.

A " village " is formed wherever people have adapted to local conditions and have been able to independently extract from the environment everything necessary for their existence. The lack of communication with other " villages " and " cities " does not prevent it from existing at all;

The " city " is formed only on the communication routes that provide the interchange of the necessary resources with other cities and villages. If the communication routes are blocked, the city as such will disappear (" die out ") or turn into a village.

Assessing the differences between the primal natural economy and the " non-natural " economy of the civilization economy on the basis of the geographical division of labor, it is quite easy to understand that an essential feature of civilization is precisely the remote delivery of commodity resources caused by the geographical separation of producer and consumer, carried out by specialized structures - logistics.

The decisive criterion for distinguishing between civilization and " non-civilization " will be the logistic way of providing the studied society with useful resources intended for consumption - either by itself completely independently and directly from nature (primal society), or mainly through other societies and for other societies (civilization).

Unlike civilization, the small number of all primal societies (maximum 100-150 people) is limited by the limits of the food supply, which, of course, depends on the fertility of the surrounding nature, the ability and skills to use it, but, first of all, the area available for use depends from the limits of the range of the day shuttle (pendulum) foot movement.

Subsistence farming, primal society, is a single-celled organism that breeds division, and his generation - a new one-celled organism - so do not need to "parent" as the - in our ancestors.

But one day, somewhere (Yemen - East Africa - mine), another (PROFITABLE TRADE - mine) development path was found, which went beyond the natural economy and led to the geographical division of labor with all the attendant circumstances - the embryo of civilization appeared.

Civilization arose when a special inferior subordinate group emerged from the main "mother" tribe, specially designed for remote transport provision with resources of the main group (men who discovered the method of profitable trade - mine) and at the same time a stable interdependent relationship was formed between the "mother" and the separated society.

This is how the first logistic structure of remote transport supply of resources arose, which is the very "condition, without which there is no" civilization, its necessary and sufficient feature.

Society became "multicellular", and the divided "cells" did not disperse forever, but remained in contact and specialized one - in management and preferential consumption, the other - in subordination and preferential extraction of resources.

But not the current level of development, and not only the development of transport, and not at all a rich resource base allowed the pioneers of civilization to advance, but the discovery of logistics, a system of remote extraction and transport of resources for final consumption. The constant connection between the territorially separated and connected (common trade - mine) and transport parts of the same tribe, as well as the possibility of theoretically infinitely increasing the size of the resource base by lengthening the chains of interconnected parts of the tribe allowed the "first civilized" tribe to concentrate efforts, grow and develop, go beyond the framework of the territory previously limited by the daytime pendulum movement of primal man.

Figuratively speaking, instead of "simple unicellular organism", a primal society from the "first civilized" society, "the long arm of civilization", and with these hands the newborn civilization could not reach much further and practically to any resource that subsequently arose.

Civilization initially spread by water, water transport, but its purpose - useful resources - was on land.

Unlike a primal society based (on an equivalent exchange - mine) and natural economy, civilization is a logistic structure (system, organization) of remote provision of necessary resources, based (on profitable trade - mine) and on the geographical division of labor, which is implemented through the system intermediary societies (interconnected cities). The city - the most visible sign of civilization, we can say that the city - this is civilization.

The creation of a "city" by newcomers-colonizers in some newly discovered primal area means that "civilization" has come there, and a "city" (a system of cities) will be called a state together with "villages" within its power.

Cities are formed as transport hubs on the routes of extraction, production, movement and consumption of resources. An analysis from the stated position of the prehistory of any currently civilized territory makes it possible to restore reality on the basis of objective factors. All of them were once primal and some were

civilized earlier, others later. But everywhere " civilization came there ".

CONCLUSION

The institution of private ownership of things not created with one's own hands and brains, arose out of nothing - out of abstraction. And it is strikingly uniform throughout the earth. But this could not be, even today, with a population of 6.5 billion, the village is still, on average, very far from the village. But then the population on Earth was a thousand times less.

Either the history of the trading tribes who seized the Ecumene, with the profitable trade they invented, is absurd, or all primal tribes, in the most incomparable climatic conditions, thought in the same direction, and it happened almost instantly by historical standards.

The merchant tribes made virtually all of the greatest discoveries of civilization. Including lucrative trade, patriarchy, writing, cities, states, wage labor, commodity production, credit, banks, private law, and an independent judiciary.

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