

*Homo sapiens rules the world because it is the only animal that can believe in things that exist purely in its own imagination, such as gods, states, money and human rights.*

These revolutions have empowered humans to do something no other form of life has done, which is to create and connect around ideas that do not physically exist think religion, capitalism, and politics. My notes are informal and often contain quotes from the book as well as my own thoughts. This summary also includes key lessons and important passages from the book. Human cultures began to take shape about 70,000 years ago. There have been three major revolutions in human history: Prehistoric humans 2 million years old or so were no more important and impressive than other mammals. The author believes it is unlikely Homo sapiens will survive for another 1,000 years. From about 2 million years ago until 10,000 years ago, multiple human species roamed the earth together. The depiction of man evolving from hunched over to upright incorrectly displays human evolution as a linear trajectory. In fact, the species lived simultaneously. Humans have huge brains for their body size. Human brains account for 2 percent of body size, but use 25 percent of energy. Most animals at the top of the food chain made it there gradually over millions of years. Humans, however, jumped to the top relatively rapidly. The advent of fire and cooking food may have opened the way for the evolution of a smaller intestinal track and a larger brain. There are two theories of how Homo sapiens evolved: Interbreeding theory and Replacement theory. The reality is probably a combination of both theories. Perhaps this is why Homo sapiens wiped out the Neanderthals: Homo sapiens conquered the world because of its unique language. The Cognitive Revolution occurred between 70,000 to 30,000 years ago. It allowed Homo sapiens to communicate at a level never seen before in language. As far as we know, only Homo sapiens can talk about things we have never seen, touched, or smelled. Think religions, myths, legends, and fantasies. The telling of myths and stories allow Homo sapiens to collaborate in large numbers in extremely flexible ways. This separates us from all other animals. For humans, the group size is usually 150 or so. You need something more to get large numbers of people working together. Large numbers of people can collaborate by sharing common myths and beliefs. In academic circles, stories are known as fictions, social constructs, or imagined realities. An imagined reality is not a lie because the entire group believes it. Ever since the Cognitive Revolution, humans have been living in a dual reality: The way people cooperate can be changed by changing the stories as myths we tell. Because Homo sapiens shared myths were not genetically based, they could adapt and change their behavior as soon as they adapted their new belief. Homo sapiens are the only animals that conduct trade. As far as we know, the humans of 30,000 years ago had the same physical, emotional, and intellectual capabilities that we have today. Evolutionary psychology claims that most of our psychology was developed during the period before the Agricultural Revolution about 10,000 years ago. The instinct to gorge on high calorie food is wired into our DNA. There have only been options from a variety of cultures. The dog was the first animal domesticated by humans around 15,000 years ago. In ancient human groups over 10,000 years ago there was very little privacy, but also very little loneliness. Most of our ancient ancestors had much wider and deeper knowledge of their physical surroundings than we do. They were not unintelligent at all. The human collective today knows far more overall than the whole population of 15,000 years ago. However, at the individual level we are much more specialized today. Ancient foragers were the most knowledgeable and skillful people in history. Our lack of knowledge about prehistoric religions and beliefs is one of the biggest holes in our understanding of human history. Humans traveling across the sea and landing in Australia was one of the most important expeditions in history. It marked the moment humans cemented themselves at the top of the food chain. Homo sapiens first made it to America about 16,000 years ago. The settling of America – across the Siberian peninsula through Alaska into Canada and the United States down through Mexico and Central America into the Andes and the Amazon and all the way to the tip of South America – was one of the most rapid and incredible invasions by a single species the world had ever seen. Incredibly, the Agricultural Revolution sprang up independently in many different parts of the world. There is no evidence modern humans have become more intelligent with time. It did, however, allow humans to collect more food per unit area and thus the overall population

multiplied exponentially. Fascinatingly, the first few thousand years of the Agricultural Revolution actually made life harder for humans by creating more work, less leisure, and a ballooning population that created more mouths to feed. Once people begin to enjoy new luxuries they tend to become expected and then count on them. The evolutionary success of the Agricultural Revolution greater population was actually cause for much suffering on the individual level. Not just for humans, but for domesticated animals like cows, sheep, and chickens as well. The advent of the Agricultural Revolution marked the time when worries of the future became prevalent: The myths that surround us and make up our lives dictate so much of what we believe and what we do. Like the ancient Egyptians, most people dedicate their lives to building pyramids. In order to change the imagined order, you must first find a group that believes in a current imagined order. New myths must build upon or evolve from previous myths. The main purpose of writing is to record numbers, which our brains did not evolve to manage well. Our brains are much better at remembering biological, zoological, and social information. There is an ancient writing system used by the Incas known as a quipu. They are not written words at all, but a series of knots of different colors and strings that represent words and numbers. Writing has actually changed the way humans think. We can use writing and record keeping to think far more categorically than ever before. Social hierarchies, inequality, and so on are human inventions. Most rich people are rich because they were born into rich families. Most poor people are poor because they were born into poor families. Unjust discrimination often gets worse, not better, with time. As of , there were still 53 countries where a husband could not be legally prosecuted for raping his wife. When it comes to gender inequality: If it is possible biologically, then it is natural. From a scientific perspective, two men having sex is natural. Traveling at the speed of light is not natural. Why are men valued in many cultures more than women? All human cultures are filled with inconsistencies. For example, America currently values individual freedom and equality. It is part of the human experience to reconcile them. They force us to think critically. Consistency is the playground of dull minds. History is moving relentlessly toward unity. The whole planet is moving toward one world culture. The creation of money was purely an intellectual revolution. More than 90 percent of all money is just electronic data, not physical money. Everyone always wants money precisely because everyone else always wants money. In general, empires do not fall because of uprisings. They almost always succumb to outside invasion or splits from within the empower class. Despite the obvious negatives of empires taking over a culture, there are many benefits too. Art, music, governance, and more are the result of empires forming. Often, they blended new together with the conquered people to create a new culture. It seems obvious that we are moving fast toward a single global empire. Global markets, global warming, and commonly accepted concepts like human rights make it clear we all need one collective entity, not man states and countries. Religion is the third great unifier of humankind, alongside money and empires. The Agricultural Revolution was accompanied by a Religious Revolution. Interestingly, polytheism is more open and accepting of multiple beliefs even though we often look at it as more barbarian and uneducated than our current beliefs.

Chapter 2 : Book Summary: Sapiens by Yuval Noah Harari

*Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind* (Hebrew: *ספר היסטוריה של האנושות*, *[á, ʔitsur toldot ha-enoshut]*) is a book by Yuval Noah Harari first published in Hebrew in Israel in , and in English in

Can its complete sweep be shared in one dropped swoopâ€™ pages? Yet the deep lines of the tale of sapiens are fairly uncontentious, and he sets them out with verve. Concerning 11, years ago we enter upon the agricultural change, converting in boosting numbers from foraging hunting and also event to farming. It sets off the industrial revolution, concerning years ago, which sets off subsequently the details change, concerning 50 years ago, which triggers the biotechnological transformation, which is still damp behind the ears. Harari presumes that the biotechnological change signals the end of sapiens: This is one means to lay points out. Harari installs numerous other special occasions, most significantly the development of language: There is the increase of religious beliefs and the slow overpowering of polytheisms by more or less poisonous monotheisms. Sapiens Audiobook by Yuval Noah Harari. After that there is the advancement of loan and also, a lot more notably, credit report. There is, connectedly, the spread of realms and trade as well as the surge of industrialism. Harari swashbuckles through these substantial and also complex matters in such a way that isâ€™ at its bestâ€™ interesting and interesting. It was a poor bargain: Usually it brought a worse diet plan, longer hours of work, better threat of hunger, crowded living conditions, substantially enhanced susceptibility to disease, new kinds of instability and uglier forms of pecking order. Harari assumes we might have been far better off in the rock age, and also he has powerful points to claim about the wickedness of factory farming, ending with one of his numerous superlatives: The consumption of pornography is an additional example. He is cheerful about its ultimate success. The deaths of those we enjoy could become even more horrible. We may involve feel what Philip Larkin really felt: Definitely cash can make a distinctionâ€™ yet just when it lifts us from destitution. Afterwards, even more money modifications little or nothing. Certainly a lottery champion is lifted by her good luck, but after about 18 months her typical day-to-day joy changes to its old degree. This factor regarding happiness is a persistent motif in Sapiens. When Arthur Brooks head of the conservative American Enterprise Institute made a relevant factor in the New york city Times in July, he was criticised for aiming to favour the abundant and also validate earnings inequality. The criticism was puzzled, for although current inequalities of income are repellent, and damaging to all, the happiness study is well verified. This does not, however, protect against Harari from suggesting that the lives obeyed sapiens today could be worse general than the lives they lived 15, years ago. Much of Sapiens is very intriguing, as well as it is usually well shared. As one keeps reading, nonetheless, the eye-catching functions of guide are overwhelmed by carelessness, exaggeration as well as sensationalism. Take his account of the battle of Navarino. Beginning with that British capitalists stood to shed money if the Greeks lost their war of independence, Harari moves fast: After centuries of subjugation, Greece was lastly cost-free. To see exactly how negative it is, it suffices to take a look at the wikipedia entry on Navarino.

**Chapter 3 : Sapiens Audiobook Free by Yuval Noah Harari. (ONLINE)**

*This is a book summary of Sapiens by Yuval Noah Harari. Read this Sapiens summary to review key ideas and lessons from the book.*

Alamy Human beings members of the genus Homo have existed for about 2. Can its full sweep be conveyed in one fell swoop – pages? But the deep lines of the story of sapiens are fairly uncontentious, and he sets them out with verve. For the first half of our existence we potter along unremarkably; then we undergo a series of revolutions. First, the "cognitive" revolution: About 11, years ago we enter on the agricultural revolution, converting in increasing numbers from foraging hunting and gathering to farming. The "scientific revolution" begins about years ago. It triggers the industrial revolution, about years ago, which triggers in turn the information revolution, about 50 years ago, which triggers the biotechnological revolution, which is still wet behind the ears. Harari suspects that the biotechnological revolution signals the end of sapiens: This is one way to lay things out. Harari embeds many other momentous events, most notably the development of language: There is the rise of religion and the slow overpowering of polytheisms by more or less toxic monotheisms. Then there is the evolution of money and, more importantly, credit. There is, connectedly, the spread of empires and trade as well as the rise of capitalism. Harari swashbuckles through these vast and intricate matters in a way that is – at its best – engaging and informative. It was a bad bargain: More often than not it brought a worse diet, longer hours of work, greater risk of starvation, crowded living conditions, greatly increased susceptibility to disease, new forms of insecurity and uglier forms of hierarchy. Harari thinks we may have been better off in the stone age, and he has powerful things to say about the wickedness of factory farming, concluding with one of his many superlatives: The consumption of pornography is another good example. He is sanguine about its eventual success. As amortals, we may become hysterically and disablingly cautious Larry Niven develops the point nicely in his description of the "Puppeteers" in the Ringworld science fiction novels. The deaths of those we love may become far more terrible. We may come to feel what Philip Larkin felt: Certainly money can make a difference – but only when it lifts us out of poverty. After that, more money changes little or nothing. This point about happiness is a persistent theme in Sapiens. When Arthur Brooks head of the conservative American Enterprise Institute made a related point in the New York Times in July , he was criticised for trying to favour the rich and justify income inequality. The criticism was confused, for although current inequalities of income are repellent, and harmful to all, the happiness research is well confirmed. Much of Sapiens is extremely interesting, and it is often well expressed. As one reads on, however, the attractive features of the book are overwhelmed by carelessness, exaggeration and sensationalism. Never mind his standard and repeated misuse of the saying "the exception proves the rule" it means that exceptional or rare cases test and confirm the rule, because the rule turns out to apply even in those cases. Take his account of the battle of Navarino. Starting from the fact that British investors stood to lose money if the Greeks lost their war of independence, Harari moves fast: After centuries of subjugation, Greece was finally free. Harari hates "modern liberal culture", but his attack is a caricature and it boomerangs back at him. Liberal humanism, he says, "is a religion". It "does not deny the existence of God"; "all humanists worship humanity"; "a huge gulf is opening between the tenets of liberal humanism and the latest findings of the life sciences".

**Chapter 4 : Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind by Yuval Noah Harari**

-- Yuval Noah Harari, *Sapiens* The writing style reminds me a bit of Bob Wright's *The Moral Animal: Why We Are the Way We Are: The New Science of Evolutionary Psychology*, Mann's *New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus*, or Sagan's *Cosmos*.

If DJs are prone to mindless hyperbole, this was an honourable exception. It is a dazzlingly bold introduction, which the remainder of the book lives up to on almost every page. Although *Sapiens* has been widely and loudly praised, some critics have suggested that it is too sweeping. Perhaps, but it is an intellectual joy to be swept along. Barack Obama and Bill Gates have undergone that experience, as have many others in the Davos crowd and Silicon Valley. At the centre of the book is the contention that what made *Homo sapiens* the most successful human being, supplanting rivals such as Neanderthals, was our ability to believe in shared fictions. Religions, nations and money, Harari argues, are all human fictions that have enabled collaboration and organisation on a massive scale. Originally published in Hebrew in , the book was translated into English three years later and became an international bestseller. It ranges across a multitude of disciplines with seemingly effortless scholarship, bringing together a keen understanding of history, anthropology, zoology, linguistics, philosophy, theology, economics, psychology, neuroscience and much else besides. Yet the author of this accomplished and far-reaching book is a young Israeli historian whose career, up until that point, had been devoted to the relative academic backwater of medieval military history. Apparently, *Sapiens* is based on an introductory course to world history that Harari had to teach, after senior colleagues dodged the task. No one saw international stardom beckoning. It develops many of the themes explored in *Sapiens*, and in particular examines the possible impact of biotechnological and artificial intelligence innovation on *Homo sapiens*, heralding perhaps the beginning of a new bionic or semi-computerised form of human. Now 41, Harari grew up in a secular Jewish family in Haifa. He studied history at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem and completed his doctorate at Oxford. He is a vegan and he meditates for two hours a day, often going on extended retreats. He says it helps him focus on the issues that really matter. He lives with his husband on a moshav, an agricultural co-operative, outside Jerusalem. Being gay, he says, helped him to question received opinions. And he has little time for fashionable stances. He writes and speaks like a man who is not excessively troubled by doubt. If that makes him sound arrogant, let me clarify: Harari is a naturally gifted explainer, invariably ready with the telling anecdote or memorable analogy. We asked public figures and readers to pose questions for Harari, and many of these below were of a moral or ethical nature, seeking answers about what should be done, rather than about what has happened. But the Israeli seems used to the role, and perfectly happy to give his best shot at replying. A historian of the distant past and the near future, he has carved out a whole new discipline of his own.

## Chapter 5 : Sapiens Audiobook | Yuval Noah Harari | calendrierdelascience.com

*Human beings (members of the genus Homo) have existed for about 7 million years. Homo sapiens, our own wildly egreious species of great apes, has only existed for 6% of that time - about 200,000 years.*

Opening the iTunes Store. Progress Indicator Opening Apple Books. We are unable to find iTunes on your computer. To download from the iTunes Store, get iTunes now. Click I Have iTunes to open it now. Yet today there is only one "homo sapiens". What happened to the others? And what may happen to us? Most books about the history of humanity pursue either a historical or a biological approach, but Dr. Yuval Noah Harari breaks the mold with this highly original book that begins about 70,000 years ago with the appearance of modern cognition. From examining the role evolving humans have played in the global ecosystem to charting the rise of empires, Sapiens integrates history and science to reconsider accepted narratives, connect past developments with contemporary concerns, and examine specific events within the context of larger ideas. Harari also compels us to look ahead, because over the last few decades humans have begun to bend laws of natural selection that have governed life for the past four billion years. We are acquiring the ability to design not only the world around us, but also ourselves. Where is this leading us, and what do we want to become? He notes that from roughly two million years ago until about 10,000 years ago, we were not the only humans on the planet; many species preceded us, and some overlapped our tenure. Harari argues persuasively that three revolutions explain our current situation. The first, the cognitive revolution, occurred approximately 70,000 years ago and gave us "fictive" language, enabling humans to share social constructs as well as a powerful "imagined reality" that led to complex social systems. The second, the agricultural revolution, occurred around 12,000 years ago and allowed us to settle into permanent communities. The third, the scientific revolution, began around 1500 years ago and allowed us to better understand and control our world. Harari is provocative and entertaining but his expansive scope only allows him to skim the surface.

## Chapter 6 : Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind - Wikipedia

*Dr Yuval Noah Harari has a PhD in History from the University of Oxford and now lectures at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, specialising in World History. Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind has become an international phenomenon attracting a legion of fans from Bill Gates and Barack Obama to Chris Evans and Jarvis Cocker, and is.*

## Chapter 7 : Sapiens: A Brief History of Humankind: Yuval Noah Harari: calendrierdelascience.com: Books

*How Sapiens Conquered the World - Yuval Harari, at USI - Duration: USI Events 43, views. How Thomas Friedman and Yuval Noah Harari Think About The Future of Humanity.*

## Chapter 8 : How Did Humans Get Smart? | Bill Gates

*Prof. Yuval Noah Harari is a historian, philosopher and best-selling author of 'Sapiens' and 'Homo Deus'. Discover his ideas, writing and lectures.*

## Chapter 9 : Sapiens : Yuval Noah Harari :

*'An intellectual joy': Yuval Noah Harari. Photograph: Antonio Olmos for the Observer New Review If DJs are prone to mindless hyperbole, this was an honourable exception. The subtitle of.*