

lying flatism

lying flatism is a social and cultural movement that originated in China as a form of passive resistance against the intense pressures of modern life, particularly in the realms of work, consumerism, and societal expectations. It advocates for a minimalist lifestyle, rejecting the traditional notions of success characterized by relentless career advancement, material accumulation, and social competition. This philosophy encourages individuals to "lie flat," symbolically opting out of the rat race and embracing a slower, more deliberate way of living. As a response to economic challenges, rising living costs, and the overwhelming demands placed on younger generations, lying flatism has gained significant attention both nationally and internationally. This article explores the origins, principles, social impact, and criticisms of lying flatism, offering a comprehensive understanding of the movement and its relevance in contemporary society.

- Origins and Historical Context of Lying Flatism
- Core Principles and Beliefs of Lying Flatism
- Social and Economic Impact of Lying Flatism
- Criticisms and Controversies Surrounding Lying Flatism
- Global Perspectives and Comparisons

Origins and Historical Context of Lying Flatism

The emergence of lying flatism can be traced back to early 2020s China, where increasing economic pressures and societal expectations led many young people to question traditional life paths. The term "lying flat" (tang ping in Mandarin) was popularized on social media and became a symbol of resistance against the "996" work culture—referring to working from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., six days a week. This culture, coupled with skyrocketing housing prices, job market competitiveness, and the pressure to conform to materialistic values, contributed to widespread feelings of burnout and disenchantment.

Lying flatism did not arise in isolation; it is rooted in historical patterns of youth resistance and alternative lifestyle movements globally. However, its specific articulation within the Chinese socio-economic context highlights the unique challenges faced by the millennial and Gen Z populations in that region. The movement represents a shift in mindset from striving for upward mobility to seeking personal well-being and autonomy.

Socioeconomic Factors Leading to Lying Flatism

Several socioeconomic factors have driven the rise of lying flatism, including stagnant wages amid rising living costs, job insecurity, and the increasing difficulty of achieving traditional milestones such as home ownership and stable family life. The intense competition for limited resources and opportunities has created a sense of futility among many young adults, prompting them to reconsider their engagement with the conventional workforce and societal expectations.

Cultural Influences and Media Representation

Chinese social media platforms played a pivotal role in spreading the concept of lying flatism, allowing individuals to share their experiences and philosophies openly. Media coverage has highlighted both the appeal and the controversies surrounding the movement, further amplifying its reach. Cultural narratives emphasizing hard work and filial duty have been challenged by this emerging ethos, leading to broader debates about the future of work and life balance in China.

Core Principles and Beliefs of Lying Flatism

Lying flatism centers on several key principles that define its philosophy and lifestyle choices. Foremost among these is the rejection of excessive ambition and consumerism in favor of simplicity and contentment. Adherents advocate for reducing work hours, minimizing material desires, and prioritizing mental health and personal freedom over societal approval.

Minimalism and Anti-Consumerism

Minimalism is a cornerstone of lying flatism, with followers deliberately limiting their consumption to what is necessary for survival and comfort. This approach counters the prevalent consumer culture that equates success with accumulation of wealth and possessions, thereby reducing financial stress and environmental impact.

Work-Life Balance and Mental Health

Lying flatism emphasizes the importance of mental well-being over professional achievement. By opting out of overwork, individuals seek to reclaim time for rest, hobbies, and relationships, which are often sacrificed

in the pursuit of career advancement. This shift aims to combat burnout and depression that are increasingly common among young workers.

Autonomy and Self-Determination

The movement encourages personal autonomy by rejecting externally imposed goals and expectations. Lying flatism advocates for individuals to define success on their own terms, focusing on what brings genuine satisfaction rather than conforming to conventional societal standards.

Social and Economic Impact of Lying Flatism

The widespread adoption of lying flatism has significant implications for society and the economy, particularly in countries experiencing similar pressures on younger generations. Its impact can be observed in labor markets, consumer behavior, and social dynamics.

Changes in Workforce Participation

Lying flatism has contributed to a noticeable decline in workforce engagement among young adults, with some choosing part-time work or unemployment over high-stress jobs. This trend poses challenges for employers and policymakers who rely on a motivated and productive labor force.

Shift in Consumer Patterns

As adherents reduce their spending on luxury goods and non-essential items, there is a corresponding effect on markets driven by consumer demand. This shift encourages businesses to rethink their strategies, potentially fostering more sustainable and ethical practices.

Influence on Social Norms and Family Structures

The movement also affects social expectations related to marriage, childbearing, and family life. By rejecting traditional timelines and pressures, lying flatism may contribute to declining birth rates and changing family dynamics, which have broader demographic implications.

- Reduced participation in high-pressure jobs
- Decreased consumer spending on luxury and non-essential goods
- Delayed or foregone marriage and childbearing
- Increased emphasis on mental health and personal fulfillment

Criticisms and Controversies Surrounding Lying Flatism

Lying flatism has attracted significant criticism from various sectors, ranging from government authorities to social commentators. Critics argue that the movement promotes laziness, undermines economic growth, and neglects social responsibilities.

Perceptions of Laziness and Social Withdrawal

One common criticism is that lying flatism encourages passivity and disengagement from society. Opponents view the rejection of work and ambition as detrimental to personal development and societal progress, framing the movement as a form of escapism.

Economic Concerns

Governments and economists warn that widespread adoption of lying flatism could exacerbate labor shortages, reduce productivity, and hinder economic recovery, especially in post-pandemic contexts. The movement challenges traditional growth models that depend on high labor participation and consumer spending.

Impact on Social Stability

Some argue that lying flatism threatens social cohesion by challenging conventional values such as filial piety, duty, and collective responsibility. This has sparked debates about the balance between individual rights and societal obligations.

Global Perspectives and Comparisons

While lying flatism originated in China, similar movements and philosophies have appeared worldwide, reflecting global concerns about work-life balance, mental health, and sustainable living.

Comparisons with Western Minimalism and Slow Living

Western minimalism and the slow living movement share common ground with lying flatism in their emphasis on simplicity, intentional living, and rejection of consumer excess. However, lying flatism is distinct in its explicit critique of work culture and societal pressures within the Chinese context.

Related Movements in Other Asian Countries

In Japan and South Korea, phenomena such as "hikikomori" and "nunchi" reflect similar responses to social and economic pressures, including withdrawal from work and social expectations. These parallel movements highlight regional challenges faced by younger generations.

Potential for Global Influence

As economic and social pressures continue worldwide, lying flatism may inspire similar attitudes and lifestyle choices beyond its origins. The movement contributes to ongoing discussions about redefining success and well-being in the 21st century.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is lying flatism?

Lying flatism is a social movement originating in China where young people choose to reject societal pressures related to work, consumption, and traditional success, opting instead for a minimalist and stress-free lifestyle.

Why do people practice lying flatism?

People practice lying flatism to avoid the intense competition, long working

hours, high living costs, and societal expectations that can lead to burnout and dissatisfaction.

How did lying flatism start?

Lying flatism started as an online movement in China around 2021, where young netizens expressed frustration with the relentless work culture and high social demands by advocating a simpler, more relaxed way of life.

What are the main principles of lying flatism?

The main principles include rejecting overwork, reducing consumption, avoiding career competition, and prioritizing personal well-being and mental health.

Is lying flatism similar to quitting or laziness?

No, lying flatism is not about laziness but a conscious decision to resist unhealthy societal pressures and redefine success on one's own terms.

How has lying flatism impacted Chinese society?

Lying flatism has sparked debates about work culture, mental health, and economic growth in China, challenging traditional values and prompting discussions on sustainable living and work-life balance.

Are there any criticisms of lying flatism?

Yes, critics argue that lying flatism could harm economic development, reduce motivation among youth, and might be seen as escapism rather than a constructive solution.

Can lying flatism be applied outside of China?

Yes, the values of lying flatism resonate with global concerns about work-life balance, mental health, and consumerism, making it relevant to people facing similar pressures worldwide.

How can someone adopt lying flatism in their life?

To adopt lying flatism, one can focus on simplifying life by reducing work hours, minimizing material desires, prioritizing mental health, and setting personal goals that emphasize well-being over societal expectations.

Additional Resources

1. *"Lying Flat: The Rise of a New Generation in China"*

This book explores the cultural and social phenomenon of lying flatism (tang

ping) in contemporary China. It delves into why many young people are choosing to reject the traditional rat race and societal pressures to achieve conventional success. The author analyzes the implications of this passive resistance on Chinese society and economy.

2. *"The Quiet Rebellion: Understanding Lying Flatism and Its Global Echoes"*

Focusing on lying flatism as a form of quiet protest, this book compares similar movements around the world where youth disengage from competitive work cultures. It provides insights into the psychological and economic factors driving this trend and discusses potential future outcomes. The book also highlights personal stories from individuals embracing this lifestyle.

3. *"Lying Flatism and Mental Health: Coping Mechanisms in a High-Pressure World"*

This work examines the connection between lying flatism and mental health issues such as burnout, anxiety, and depression. It discusses how opting out of societal expectations can serve as a coping mechanism for many. The author offers perspectives on how societies can better support mental well-being in the face of growing disillusionment.

4. *"Beyond the Hustle: Lying Flatism and the Search for Meaning"*

This book challenges the traditional definitions of success by exploring the philosophical underpinnings of lying flatism. It argues that stepping back from relentless ambition allows individuals to find deeper meaning and contentment in life. The text integrates Eastern philosophies and contemporary social critiques to paint a broad picture of this mindset.

5. *"Economic Impacts of Lying Flatism: Challenges and Opportunities"*

Analyzing the economic repercussions of widespread lying flatism, this book discusses labor market shifts, consumer behavior changes, and productivity trends. The author assesses how businesses and governments might adapt to a population less driven by material success. It offers policy recommendations to address the challenges posed by this movement.

6. *"Digital Detox and Lying Flatism: Reclaiming Time in the Age of Overwork"*

This book links the lying flatism movement with the growing trend of digital detoxing, emphasizing the desire to reclaim personal time and reduce stress. It explores how technology contributes to burnout and how stepping away aligns with lying flatist values. Practical advice and case studies illustrate ways to achieve balance in a hyper-connected world.

7. *"Lying Flatism in Literature and Media: Portrayals of Resistance and Resignation"*

Examining how lying flatism is depicted in contemporary literature, film, and social media, this book analyzes themes of resistance, resignation, and redefining success. It discusses the role of storytelling in shaping public perceptions of this lifestyle choice. The author also considers how media representations influence the movement's growth.

8. *"From Ambition to Acceptance: Personal Narratives of Lying Flatism"*

This compilation presents first-person accounts from individuals who have

embraced lying flatism. Through interviews and essays, readers gain insight into the motivations, challenges, and rewards of this lifestyle. The collection highlights the diversity of experiences behind a seemingly uniform social trend.

9. *"Social Change and the Lying Flat Generation: A New Paradigm?"*

This book investigates whether lying flatism signals a broader shift in societal values and structures. It evaluates potential long-term effects on family dynamics, education systems, and political engagement. The author debates if lying flatism is a temporary phase or a catalyst for enduring social transformation.

[Lying Flatism](#)

Related Articles

- [lower back strengthening exercises pdf](#)
- [lsu players girls](#)
- [ls dyna user guide](#)

Lying Flatism: A Deep Dive into the Anti-Capitalist Movement Rejecting Societal Pressures

Are you feeling the crushing weight of societal expectations? Tired of the relentless pursuit of career advancement, material possessions, and the ever-elusive "perfect" life? You're not alone. A growing movement, known as "Lying Flatism" (躺平, tǎng píng in Mandarin), is gaining traction globally, representing a quiet rebellion against the pressures of late-stage capitalism. This in-depth exploration of Lying Flatism will dissect its origins, core tenets, criticisms, and potential implications for the future. We'll examine the movement's philosophical underpinnings, its cultural impact, and its broader implications for individual well-being and societal structures. Prepare to uncover a counter-cultural narrative that resonates with millions struggling to find meaning and fulfillment in a world increasingly dominated by relentless ambition.

The Genesis of Lying Flatism: A Response to Pressure-Cooker Society

Lying Flatism, originating in China, isn't a formally organized movement with a central leadership. Instead, it represents a loosely connected collection of individuals who share a common sentiment: a rejection of the hyper-competitive, consumerist society they inhabit. The movement's roots lie in the

intense pressures faced by young Chinese adults, navigating a highly competitive job market, exorbitant housing costs, and the relentless pursuit of social status. The term "lying flat" itself evokes a sense of passive resistance, a refusal to participate in the rat race. This isn't about laziness; it's about prioritizing personal well-being and rejecting the societal mandate to constantly strive for more.

Core Tenets of Lying Flatism: Rejecting the "996" Grind

Central to Lying Flatism is a rejection of the "996" work culture – a common practice in China (and increasingly prevalent globally) that demands employees work from 9 AM to 9 PM, six days a week. This relentless work ethic, often glorified as a sign of dedication, is seen by Lying Flat proponents as unsustainable and detrimental to mental and physical health. Key tenets include:

Prioritizing personal well-being: Mental health, physical health, and personal relationships are prioritized over career advancement and material wealth.

Rejecting consumerism: The emphasis on acquiring material possessions is actively challenged. Minimalism and mindful consumption become central values.

Embracing simplicity: A simpler lifestyle, focused on intrinsic rather than extrinsic rewards, is sought after.

Challenging societal expectations: The movement actively challenges traditional notions of success and fulfillment, offering an alternative narrative.

Criticisms of Lying Flatism: A Necessary Evil or Societal Stagnation?

Lying Flatism, while resonating with many, has also faced criticism. Some argue that it promotes apathy and discourages individual responsibility, leading to societal stagnation. Critics point to the potential for economic consequences and the risk of individuals becoming marginalized if they opt out of the conventional career path. Furthermore, the movement's lack of formal structure makes it vulnerable to misinterpretation and potential co-option by those with different agendas.

However, proponents argue that the criticism misses the point. Lying Flat isn't about total withdrawal from society; it's about a re-evaluation of priorities and a conscious rejection of unsustainable societal pressures. The aim is not to eliminate ambition but to redefine it, focusing on personal fulfillment rather than external validation.

The Global Resonance of Lying Flatism: A Worldwide Phenomenon

While originating in China, the themes of Lying Flatism resonate globally. In many developed nations, individuals are facing similar pressures: increasing cost of living, demanding work

environments, and a pervasive sense of anxiety about the future. The movement's appeal lies in its articulation of a widespread feeling of burnout and disillusionment with the relentless pursuit of material success. It provides a language for those seeking alternatives to the dominant narrative.

The Future of Lying Flatism: A Catalyst for Change?

The long-term impact of Lying Flatism remains to be seen. However, it's undeniable that the movement has sparked crucial conversations about work-life balance, mental health, and the sustainability of current economic models. Whether it leads to widespread societal change or remains a niche movement, its contribution to challenging the dominant paradigm is significant. It compels us to question the very definition of success and encourages a more critical examination of the societal pressures we all face. The movement's influence may be subtle but its message – prioritizing well-being over relentless ambition – is powerful and potentially transformative.

"Lying Flat: A Re-Evaluation of Success in a Hyper-Competitive World" - Book Outline

I. Introduction: Defining Lying Flatism, its origins, and global relevance.

II. The Roots of Discontent: Examining the societal pressures driving the movement (economic inequality, 996 culture, etc.).

III. Core Principles of Lying Flat: Detailing the key tenets of the movement, focusing on individual well-being and a rejection of consumerism.

IV. Criticisms and Counterarguments: Analyzing criticisms of Lying Flatism and presenting counterarguments from proponents.

V. Global Implications and Resonances: Exploring the movement's spread beyond China and its parallels in other cultures.

VI. The Future of Lying Flat: Considering the potential long-term effects of the movement and its capacity for societal change.

VII. Conclusion: Summarizing the key findings and offering a concluding perspective on the significance of Lying Flatism.

(Detailed content for each chapter would be expanded upon in the full book.)

Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)

1. Is Lying Flatism a political movement? While it has political undertones, it's primarily a socio-cultural phenomenon expressing discontent with societal structures.
2. Is Lying Flatism just laziness? No, it's about prioritizing well-being and rejecting unsustainable work pressures, not about inactivity.
3. Can Lying Flatism work in every society? Its appeal and practicality vary based on cultural contexts and economic realities.
4. What are the potential economic consequences of widespread adoption of Lying Flatism? It could potentially impact productivity and economic growth in the short term, but could also lead to a re-evaluation of economic models.
5. Is Lying Flatism sustainable in the long run? Its sustainability depends on its ability to adapt and address criticisms while maintaining its core message.
6. How does Lying Flatism differ from other anti-capitalist movements? It's less focused on direct political action and more on individual resistance and lifestyle choices.
7. What are some practical steps individuals can take to embrace the principles of Lying Flatism? This includes setting boundaries at work, prioritizing self-care, and practicing mindful consumption.
8. Is Lying Flatism a form of escapism? While it offers a form of respite from societal pressures, it's also a conscious act of resistance and re-evaluation.
9. What role does technology play in the spread of Lying Flatism? Social media and online communities have been crucial in facilitating communication and the spread of its ideas.

Related Articles:

1. The 996 Work Culture and its Impact on Mental Health: An exploration of the detrimental effects of excessive working hours.
2. The Rise of Minimalism: A Counter-Culture to Consumerism: Examining the minimalist lifestyle and its connection to Lying Flatism.
3. Burnout: Understanding and Addressing Workplace Exhaustion: Exploring the causes and consequences of burnout, a common experience fueling the movement.
4. Work-Life Balance: Strategies for Achieving Harmony: Practical advice for managing work and personal life effectively.
5. The Anti-Capitalist Movement: A Historical Overview: A broad look at the history and development of anti-capitalist thought.
6. Mental Health in the Digital Age: Navigating Online Pressures: Examining the challenges of maintaining mental well-being in a hyper-connected world.
7. The Cost of Living Crisis and its Impact on Young People: Analyzing the financial pressures that

contribute to feelings of discontent.

8. **The Pursuit of Happiness: Redefining Success in Modern Society:** Re-examining traditional notions of success and exploring alternative definitions of happiness.

9. **Passive Resistance: Historical Examples and Modern Applications:** A study of passive resistance as a form of social and political action.

lying flatism: Capital and Politics Greg Albo, Alfredo Saad-Filho, Nicole Aschoff, 2022-12-01 The 59th annual volume of the Socialist Register examines the growth of corporate power and other important organizational trends in global capitalism. Rejecting such notions as “stakeholder capitalism,” it reviews the organization and strategies of unions and the left as it searches for new routes to socialism.

lying flatism: Proceedings of the 2024 2nd International Conference on Language, Innovative Education and Cultural Communication (CLEC 2024) Intakhab Alam Khan, 2024

lying flatism: China's Leaders David Shambaugh, 2021-06-25 Since the founding of the People's Republic of China over 70 years ago, five paramount leaders have shaped the fates and fortunes of the nation and the ruling Chinese Communist Party: Mao Zedong, Deng Xiaoping, Jiang Zemin, Hu Jintao, and Xi Jinping. Under their leaderships, China has undergone an extraordinary transformation from an undeveloped and insular country to a comprehensive world power. In this definitive study, renowned Sinologist David Shambaugh offers a refreshing account of China's dramatic post-revolutionary history through the prism of those who ruled it. Exploring the persona, formative socialization, psychology, and professional experiences of each leader, Shambaugh shows how their differing leadership styles and tactics of rule shaped China domestically and internationally: Mao was a populist tyrant, Deng a pragmatic Leninist, Jiang a bureaucratic politician, Hu a technocratic apparatchik, and Xi a modern emperor. Covering the full scope of these leaders' personalities and power, this is an illuminating guide to China's modern history and understanding how China has become the superpower of today.

lying flatism: Xi Jinping: A Lowy Institute Paper: Penguin Special Richard McGregor, 2019-07-16 Xi Jinping has transformed China at home and abroad with a speed and aggression that few foresaw when he came to power in 2012. Finally, he is meeting resistance, both at home among disgruntled officials and disillusioned technocrats, and abroad from an emerging coalition of Western nations that seem determined to resist China's geopolitical and high-tech expansion. With the United States and China at loggerheads, Richard McGregor outlines how the world came to be split in two.

lying flatism: *The World Is Flat [Further Updated and Expanded; Release 3.0]* Thomas L. Friedman, 2007-08-07 Explores globalization, its opportunities for individual empowerment, its achievements at lifting millions out of poverty, and its drawbacks--environmental, social, and political.

lying flatism: *Singlism* Bella Depaulo Phd, 2011-05-01 A social psychologist examines the widespread cultural bias against unmarried adults, debunks commonly held myths about singlehood, and challenges the financial, social, economic, and other discrimination that single adults confront.

lying flatism: *China's Crony Capitalism* Minxin Pei, 2016-10-03 China's efforts to modernize yielded a kleptocracy characterized by corruption, wealth inequality, and social tensions. Rejecting conventional platitudes about the resilience of Party rule, Minxin Pei gathers unambiguous evidence that beneath China's facade of ever-expanding prosperity and power lies a Leninist state in an advanced stage of decay.

lying flatism: *The Development of Romantic Relationships in Adolescence* Wyndol Furman, B. Bradford Brown, Candice Feiring, 1999-09-13 Originally published in 2000, this was the first volume to examine adolescent romantic relationships.

lying flatism: *China's Civilian Army* Peter Martin, 2021 The founder -- Shadow diplomacy -- War by other means -- Chasing respectability -- Between truth and lies -- Diplomacy in retreat --

Selective integration -- Rethinking capitalism -- The fightback -- Ambition realized -- Overreach.

lying flatism: Report on the Work of the Government Keqiang Li, 2022-09-15 This is a transcript of Premier Li Keqiang's government work report. It was a practical and factual report that pointed out challenges, strengths, and opportunities. Keqiang tells people that the Chinese economy is facing hardships due to structural reforms, the need for better environmental protection, and the impact of a lagging global economy.

lying flatism: The Science of Subjective Well-Being Michael Eid, Randy J. Larsen, 2008-01-01 This authoritative volume reviews the breadth of current scientific knowledge on subjective well-being (SWB): its definition, causes and consequences, measurement, and practical applications that may help people become happier. Leading experts explore the connections between SWB and a range of intrapersonal and interpersonal phenomena, including personality, health, relationship satisfaction, wealth, cognitive processes, emotion regulation, religion, family life, school and work experiences, and culture. Interventions and practices that enhance SWB are examined, with attention to both their benefits and limitations. The concluding chapter from Ed Diener dispels common myths in the field and presents a thoughtful agenda for future research.

lying flatism: Bad Choices Make Good Stories Oliver Markus Malloy, 2018-03-14 The strange true story of a writer who falls in love with one of his readers and meets his future wife on Goodreads. Dear Reader, You're a little late to the party. Where the hell have you been? This is already the third and final part of the trilogy, and you're only joining us now? Tsk tsk tsk. Let me get you up to speed on what you've missed so far: In book one, Going to New York, you missed the utterly fascinating, nay spellbinding saga of me growing up in Germany and later emigrating to New York. I was a brooding, troubled teenage hacker. Wow! Good stuff! It's almost like my life was the perfect kind of crazy to make a really awesome book! Anyway, being a teenage hacker came in handy later in life. I went from rags to riches thanks to my keen understanding of technology and how to use the web to my advantage. In New York I was married to Donna, a girl I had met online. She was an agoraphobic, prone to temper tantrums. And fun was had by all, which led to a divorce 16 years later. That's where the story gets really interesting. I began dating. It didn't go well. I was no good at it. OK, truth be told, I was really bad at it. Apparently I had terrible taste in women. A heroin-addicted hooker named Alice broke my heart and robbed me of my will to live. Doesn't sound very fun, does it? But it's a fun read, I promise. Dark, but fun. Mesmerizing even! Brokenhearted, I moved from New York to Florida. That's where the first book ends. The second book you missed (I'm not mad at you. I'm just disappointed.) is called The Heroin Scene in Fort Myers, which is a very fitting title, believe you me. Sometimes I'm a slow learner, so I dated my way through the heroin scene in Florida, and I couldn't figure out for years why I wasn't finding any wife material. But oh how I tried. And tried. In all the wrong places. Pretty sad. I'm not proud of it. After years of sad pathetic sex with heroin addicts I was a wreck. My younger self wouldn't have even recognized me. Lucy and Veronica had turned me into a broken, humiliated shell of a man. My heart had been ripped out of my chest so many times, it was a miracle I hadn't killed myself yet. (Seriously, it's a fun read. I promise!) At the end of the book I had it up to here with heroin addicts. I told myself never again would I let myself be sucked in by the sweet lies of manipulative, fake love. The name of the final chapter was NO MO HO. No more whores. I needed to change my life before my life was going to kill me. I hopped on a plane, back to my native Germany, to lick my wounds and heal before returning to America. That's where the second book ended. And now, for our third and final act...

lying flatism: Sexual Selection Under Parental Choice Menelaos Apostolou, 2013-07-24 Parents often disagree with their children over their choice of partner. Although the reasons may vary the outcome is very often one of conflict - a conflict peculiar to the human species. For the first time in one volume, Sexual Selection under Parental Choice employs an evolutionary perspective to understand this conflict and explore its implications. Covering recent developments in the field of evolutionary psychology, Menelaos Apostolou reveals the extent of parental attempts to control the mating decisions of their offspring and investigates the qualities parents seek in prospective in-laws. Children's attempt to escape this control can lead to practices such as foot-binding and

clitoridectomy or, in postindustrial societies, more subtle forms of coercion and manipulation. Apostolou demonstrates that much of human mating behavior has been shaped by parental choice and that parents have a significant influence in sexual selection: the traits they favour in their children's mates are selected and increase in frequency in the population. Sexual Selection under Parental Choice will be ideal reading for researchers and advanced students of evolutionary, developmental and social psychology, as well as other related disciplines such as social anthropology, sociology and the biological sciences.

lying flatism: From Beirut to Jerusalem Thomas L. Friedman, 2010-04-01 This revised edition of the number-one bestseller and winner of the 1989 National Book Award includes the Pulitzer Prize-winning author's new, updated epilogue. One of the most thought-provoking books ever written about the Middle East, From Beirut to Jerusalem remains vital to our understanding of this complex and volatile region of the world. Three-time Pulitzer Prize winner Thomas L. Friedman drew upon his ten years of experience reporting from Lebanon and Israel to write this now-classic work of journalism. In a new afterword, he updates his journey with a fresh discussion of the Arab Awakenings and how they are transforming the area, and a new look at relations between Israelis and Palestinians, and Israelis and Israelis. Rich with anecdote, history, analysis, and autobiography, From Beirut to Jerusalem will continue to shape how we see the Middle East for many years to come. If you're only going to read one book on the Middle East, this is it.--Seymour M. Hersh

lying flatism: The Chinese Dream of the Great Rejuvenation of the Chinese Nation Jinping Xi, 2014

lying flatism: The Globalization and Development Reader J. Timmons Roberts, Amy Bellone Hite, Nitsan Chorev, 2014-12-31 This revised and updated second edition of The Globalization and Development Reader builds on the considerable success of a first edition that has been used around the world. It combines selected readings and editorial material to provide a coherent text with global coverage, reflecting new theoretical and empirical developments. Main text and core reference for students and professionals studying the processes of social change and development in "third world" countries. Carefully excerpted materials facilitate the understanding of classic and contemporary writings Second edition includes 33 essential readings, including 21 new selections New pieces cover the impact of the recession in the global North, global inequality and uneven development, gender, international migration, the role of cities, agriculture and on the governance of pharmaceuticals and climate change politics Increased coverage of China and India help to provide genuinely global coverage, and for a student readership the materials have been subject to a higher degree of editing in the new edition Includes a general introduction to the field, and short, insightful section introductions to each reading New readings include selections by Alexander Gershenkron, Alice Amsden, Amartya Sen, Anne-Marie Slaughter, Cecile Jackson, Dani Rodrik, David Harvey, Greta Krippner, Kathryn Sikkink, Leslie Sklair, Margaret E. Keck, Michael Burawoy, Nitsan Chorev, Oscar Lewis, Patrick Bond, Peter Evans, Philip McMichael, Pranab Bardhan, Ruth Pearson, Sarah Babb, Saskia Sassen, and Steve Radelet

lying flatism: Asia-Pacific Film Co-productions Dal Yong Jin, Wendy Su, 2019-11-20 This book examines cross-regional film collaboration within the Asia-Pacific region. Through a mixed methods approach of political economy, industry and market, as well as textual analysis, the book contributes to the understanding of the global fusion of cultural products and the reconfiguration of geographic, political, economic, and cultural relations. Issues covered include cultural globalization and Asian regionalization; identity, regionalism, and industry practices; and inter-Asian and transpacific co-production practices among the U.S.A., China, South Korea, Japan, India, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Argentina, Australia, and New Zealand.

lying flatism: Longitudes and Attitudes Thomas L. Friedman, 2002-09-11 America's leading observer of the international scene on the minute-by-minute events of September 11, 2001--before, during and after . As the Foreign Affairs columnist for the The New York Times, Thomas L. Friedman is in a unique position to interpret the world for American readers. Twice a week, Friedman's celebrated commentary provides the most trenchant, pithy, and illuminating perspective in

journalism. *Longitudes and Attitudes* contains the columns Friedman has published about the most momentous news story of our time, as well as a diary of his experiences and reactions during this period of crisis. As the author writes, the book is not meant to be a comprehensive study of September 11 and all the factors that went into it. Rather, my hope is that it will constitute a 'word album' that captures and preserves the raw, unpolished, emotional and analytical responses that illustrate how I, and others, felt as we tried to grapple with September and its aftermath, as they were unfolding. Readers have repeatedly said that Friedman has expressed the essence of their own feelings, helping them not only by explaining who they are, but also by reassuring us about who we are. More than any other journalist writing, Friedman gives voice to America's awakening sense of its role in a changed world.

lying flatism: Intensive Longitudinal Methods Niall Bolger, Jean-Philippe Laurenceau, 2013-01-22 This book offers a complete, practical guide to doing an intensive longitudinal study with individuals, dyads, or groups. It provides the tools for studying social, psychological, and physiological processes in everyday contexts, using methods such as diary and experience sampling. A range of engaging, worked-through research examples with datasets are featured. Coverage includes how to: select the best intensive longitudinal design for a particular research question, apply multilevel models to within-subject designs, model within-subject change processes for continuous and categorical outcomes, assess the reliability of within-subject changes, assure sufficient statistical power, and more. Several end-of-chapter write-ups illustrate effective ways to present study findings for publication. Datasets and output in SPSS, SAS, Mplus, HLM, MLwiN, and R for the examples are available on the companion website (www.intensivelongitudinal.com).

lying flatism: Spiritual Assessment David R. Hodge, 2003 Publisher's description: A growing consensus exists among helping professionals accrediting organizations and clients regarding the importance of spiritual assessment. The development of specific spiritual assessment instruments however has lagged behind this emerging interest. Further the varied needs and interests of clients suggest the importance of a variety of assessment methods rather than a one-size-fits-all approach. This practice-oriented text describes a complementary set of assessment instruments: spiritual histories spiritual lifemaps spiri-tual ecomaps spiritual genograms and spiritual ecograms. In addition it presents a variety of empirically-based interventions that flow from each instrument along with several case examples for illustration.

lying flatism: *Handbook of Marriage and the Family* Suzanne K. Steinmetz, Marvin B. Sussman, 2013-11-11 The lucid, straightforward Preface of this Handbook by the two editors and the comprehensive perspectives offered in the Introduction by one of them leave little for a Foreword to add. It is therefore limited to two relevant but not intrinsically related points vis-a-vis research on marriage and the family in the interval since the first Handbook (Christensen, 1964) appeared, namely: the impact on this research of the politicization of the New Right! and of the Feminist Enlightenment beginning in the mid-sixties, about the time of the first Handbook. In the late 1930s Willard Waller noted: Fifty years or more ago about 1890, most people had the greatest respect for the institution called the family and wished to learn nothing whatever about it. . . . Everything that concerned the life of men and women and their children was shrouded from the light. Today much of that has been changed. Gone is the concealment of the way in which life begins, gone the irrational sanctity of the home. The aura of sentiment which once protected the family from discussion clings to it no more We want to learn as much about it as we can and to understand it as thoroughly as possible, for there is a rising recognition in America that vast numbers of its families are sick-from internal frustrations and from external buffeting. We are engaged in the process of reconstructing our family institutions through criticism and discussion (1938, pp. 3-4).

lying flatism: **Eastern Westerns** Stephen Teo, 2017-01-12 The western, one of Hollywood's great film genres, has, surprisingly, enjoyed a revival recently in Asia and in other parts of the world, whilst at the same time declining in America. Although the western is often seen as an example of American cultural dominance, this book challenges this view. It considers the western from an Asian perspective, exploring why the rise of Asian westerns has come about, and examining

how its aesthetics, styles and politics have evolved as a result. It analyses specific Asian Westerns as well as Westerns made elsewhere, including in Australia, Europe, and Hollywood, to demonstrate how these employ Asian philosophical and mythical ideas and value systems. The book concludes that the western is a genre which is truly global, and not one that is purely intrinsic to America.

lying flatism: Dyadic Coping: A Collection of Recent Studies Guy Bodenmann, Mariana K. Falconier, Ashley K. Randall, 2019-09-25 Dyadic coping is a concept that has reached increased attention in psychological science within the last 20 years. Dyadic coping conceptualizes the way couples cope with stress together in sharing appraisals of demands, planning together how to deal with the stressors and engage in supportive or joint dyadic coping. Among the different theories of dyadic coping, the Systemic Transactional Model (STM; Bodenmann, 1995, 1997, 2005) has been applied to many studies on couples' coping with stress. While a recent meta-analysis shows that dyadic coping is a robust and consistent predictor of relationship satisfaction and couple's functioning in community samples, some studies also reveal the significance of dyadic coping in dealing with psychological disorders (e.g., depression, anxiety) or severe illness (e.g., cancer, diabetes, COPD, etc.). Researchers all over the world build their research on this or other concepts of dyadic coping and many typically use the Dyadic Coping Inventory (DCI) for assessing dyadic coping. So far, research on dyadic coping has been systematically presented in two books, one written by Revenson, Kayser, & Bodenmann in 2005, focussing on emerging perspectives on couples' coping, the other by Falconier, Randall, & Bodenmann more recently in 2016, addressing intercultural aspects of dyadic coping in African, American, Asian and European couples. This eBook gives an insight into recent dyadic coping research in different areas and countries.

lying flatism: The Evolution of Personality and Individual Differences David M. Buss, 2011 Capturing a scientific change in thinking about personality and individual differences, this volume provides theories and empirical evidence which suggest that personality and individual differences are central to evolved psychological mechanisms and behavioural functioning.

lying flatism: The Lexus and the Olive Tree Thomas L. Friedman, 2000 An analysis of globalisation as an international system that today directly or indirectly influences the politics, environment, geopolitics and economics of virtually every country in the world.

lying flatism: Asia's Reckoning Richard McGregor, 2017-09-05 A Financial Times Best Book of 2017 "A shrewd and knowing book." —Robert D. Kaplan, The Wall Street Journal "A compelling and impressive read." —The Economist "Skillfully crafted and well-argued." —Jeffrey Wasserstrom, Financial Times "An excellent modern history. . . . provides the context needed to make sense of the region's present and future." —Joyce Lau, South China Morning Post A history of the combative military, diplomatic, and economic relations among China, Japan, and the United States since the 1970s—and the potential crisis that awaits them Richard McGregor's *Asia's Reckoning* is a compelling account of the widening geopolitical cracks in a region that has flourished under an American security umbrella for more than half a century. The toxic rivalry between China and Japan, two Asian giants consumed with endless history wars and ruled by entrenched political dynasties, is threatening to upend the peace underwritten by Pax Americana since World War II. Combined with Donald Trump's disdain for America's old alliances and China's own regional ambitions, east Asia is entering a new era of instability and conflict. If the United States laid the postwar foundations for modern Asia, now the anchor of the global economy, *Asia's Reckoning* reveals how that structure is falling apart. With unrivaled access to archives in the United States and Asia, as well as to many of the major players in all three countries, Richard McGregor has written a tale that blends the tectonic shifts in diplomacy with bitter domestic politics and the personalities driving them. It is a story not only of an overstretched America, but also of the rise and fall and rise of the great powers of Asia. The about-turn of Japan—from a colossus seemingly poised for world domination to a nation in inexorable decline in the space of two decades—has few parallels in modern history, as does the rapid rise of China—a country whose military is now larger than those of Japan, South Korea, Taiwan and southeast Asia's combined. The confrontational course on which China and Japan are set is no simple spat between neighbors: the United States would be involved on the side of Japan in any

military conflict between the two countries. The fallout would be an economic tsunami, affecting manufacturing centers, trade routes, and political capitals on every continent. Richard McGregor's book takes us behind the headlines of his years reporting as the Financial Times's Beijing and Washington bureau chief to show how American power will stand or fall on its ability to hold its ground in Asia.

lying flatism: *Disciplining the State* Patricia M. Thornton, 2007 Scholars of European history assert that war makes states, just as states make war. This study finds that in China, the challenges of governing produced a trajectory of state-building in which the processes of moral and social control were at least as central to state-making as the exercise of coercive power.

lying flatism: To Govern China Vivienne Shue, Patricia M. Thornton, 2017-10-26 How, practically speaking, is the Chinese polity - as immense and fissured as it has now become - actually being governed today? Some analysts highlight signs of 'progress' in the direction of more liberal, open, and responsive rule. Others dwell instead on the many remaining 'obstacles' to a hoped-for democratic transition. Drawing together cutting-edge research from an international panel of experts, this volume argues that both those approaches rest upon too starkly drawn distinctions between democratic and non-democratic 'regime types', and concentrate too narrowly on institutions as opposed to practices. The prevailing analytical focus on adaptive and resilient authoritarianism - a neo-institutionalist concept - fails to capture what are often cross-cutting currents in ongoing processes of political change. Illuminating a vibrant repertoire of power practices employed in governing China today, these authors advance instead a more fluid, open-ended conceptual approach that privileges nimbleness, mutability, and receptivity to institutional and procedural invention and evolution.

lying flatism: *Zetetic Astronomy* Parallax, 2011-06-27 Samuel Birley Rowbotham, under the pseudonym 'Parallax', lectured for two decades up and down Britain promoting his unique flat earth theory. This book, in which he lays out his world system, went through three editions, starting with a 16 page pamphlet published in 1849 and a second edition of 221 pages published in 1865. The third edition of 1881 (which had inflated to 430 pages) was used as the basis of this e-text. Rowbotham was an accomplished debater who reputedly steamrollered all opponents, and his followers, who included many well-educated people, were equally tenacious. One of them, John Hampden, got involved in a bet with the famous naturalist Alfred Russel Wallace about the flat earth. An experiment which Hampden proposed didn't resolve the issue, and the two ended up in court in 1876. The judge ruled against Hampton, who started a long campaign of legal harassment of Wallace. Rowbotham hints at the incident in this book. Rowbotham believed that the earth is flat. The continents float on an infinite ocean which somehow has a layer of fire underneath it. The lands we know are surrounded by an infinite wilderness of ice and snow, beyond the Antarctic ocean, bordered by an immense circular ice-cliff. What we call the North Pole is in the center of the earth. The polar projection of the flat earth creates obvious discrepancies with known geography, particularly the farther south you go. Figure 54 inadvertently illustrates this problem. The Zetetic map has a severely squashed South America and Africa, and Australia and New Zealand in the middle of the Pacific. I think that by the 19th century people would have noticed if Australia and Africa were thousands of miles further apart than expected, let alone if Africa was wider than it was long! The Zetetic Sun, moon, planets and stars are all only a few hundred miles above the surface of the earth. The sun orbits the north pole once a day at a constant altitude. The moon is both self-illuminated and semi-transparent. Eclipses can be explained by some unknown object occulting the sun or moon. Zetetic cosmology is 'faith-based', based, that is, on a literal interpretation of selected Biblical quotes. Hell is exactly as advertised, directly below us. Heaven is not a state of mind, it is a real place, somewhere above us. He uses Ussherian Biblical chronology to mock the concept that stars could be millions of light years away. He attacks the concept of a plurality of worlds because no other world than this one is mentioned in the Bible. Rowbotham never adequately explains his alternative astronomy. If the Copernican theory so adequately explains planetary motions, why discard it, and what would he use in its place? What is the sun orbiting around once a day and how

does it work like a spotlight, not a 'point source'? If the moon is self-luminous, what creates its phases? If gravity appears to work here on earth, why doesn't it apply to the celestial objects just a few hundred miles up? To make his system work he had to throw out a great deal of science, including the scientific method itself, using instead what he calls a 'Zetetic' method. As far as I can see this is simply a license to employ circular reasoning (e.g., the earth is flat, hence we can see distant lighthouses, hence the earth is flat). Zetetic Astronomy is a key work of flat-earth thought, just as Donnelly's Atlantis, the Antediluvian World is still considered required reading on the subject of Atlantis. If you ever have to debate the flat earth pro or con, this book is a complete agenda of each point that you'll have to argue.

lying flatism: The Blackwell Companion to Globalization George Ritzer, 2018-05-16 This companion features original essays on the complexity of globalization and its diverse and sometimes conflicting effects. Written by top scholars in the field, it offers a nuanced and detailed examination of globalization that includes both positive and critical evaluations. Introduces the major players, theories, and methodologies Explores the major areas of impact, including the environment, cities, outsourcing, consumerism, global media, politics, religion, and public health Addresses the foremost concerns of global inequality, corruption, international terrorism, war, and the future of globalization Wide-ranging and comprehensive, an excellent text for undergraduate and graduate students in a range of disciplines

lying flatism: The Lord of Uraniborg Victor E. Thoren, John Robert Christianson, 1990 The Lord of Uraniborg is a comprehensive biography of Tycho Brahe, father of modern astronomy, famed alchemist and littérateur of the sixteenth-century Danish Renaissance. Written in a lively and engaging style, Victor Thoren's biography offers interesting perspectives on Tycho's life and presents alternative analyses of virtually every aspect of his scientific work. A range of readers interested in astronomy, history of astronomy and the history of science will find this book fascinating.

lying flatism: The Psychology of Happiness Michael Argyle, 2013-10-23 What is happiness? Why are some people happier than others? This new edition of The Psychology of Happiness provides a comprehensive and up-to-date account of research into the nature of happiness. Major research developments have occurred since publication of the first edition in 1987 - here they are brought together for the first time, often with surprising conclusions. Drawing on research from the disciplines of sociology, physiology and economics as well as psychology, Michael Argyle explores the nature of positive and negative emotions, and the psychological and cognitive processes involved in their generation. Accessible and wide-ranging coverage is provided on key issues such as: the measurements and study of happiness, mental and physical health; the effect of friendship, marriage and other relationships on positive moods; happiness, mental and physical health; the effects of work, employment and leisure; and the effects of money, class and education. The importance of individual personality traits such as optimism, purpose in life, internal control and having the right kind of goals is also analysed. New to this edition is additional material on national differences, the role of humour, and the effect of religion. Are some countries happier than others? This is just one of the controversial issues addressed by the author along the way. Finally the book discusses the practical application of research in this area, such as how happiness can be enhanced, and the effects of happiness on health, altruism and sociability. This definitive and thought-provoking work will be compulsive reading for students, researchers and the interested general reader

lying flatism: Romantic Relationships in Emerging Adulthood Frank D. Fincham, Ming Cui, 2014-01-02 Emerging adulthood - the period between the late teens and mid-twenties - is a unique and important developmental period during which people gain relationship experience before settling on someone to partner with. Romantic Relationships in Emerging Adulthood presents a synthesis of cutting-edge research and theory on this topic. Leading scholars from demography, sociology, family studies, and psychology provide original data and theoretical analyses that address the formation, nature, and significance of romantic relationships in emerging adults. Until recently, it was assumed that romantic relationships in emerging adults were not particularly important or

formative. The material presented allows this assumption to be thoroughly evaluated. This volume is intended to be a resource for anyone interested in understanding romantic relationships in emerging adulthood. It is especially appropriate for classroom use in upper-level undergraduate and graduate courses in the fields of family sociology, human development and family studies, clinical and developmental psychology, and social work.

lying flatism: *200 Proofs Earth Is Not a Spinning Ball* Eric DuBay, 2018-10-10 The most popular flat Earth book ever written, translated into over 20 languages, *200 Proofs Earth is Not a Spinning Ball* inspired by John Carpenter's 19th century opus *100 Proofs Earth is Not a Globe*, doubles the number of natural scientific evidences proving Earth is not a tilting, wobbling, spinning space-ball. Wolves in sheep

lying flatism: Negative Exposures Margaret Hillenbrand, 2020-03-06 When nations decide to disown their troubled pasts, how does this strategic disavowal harden into social fact? In *Negative Exposures*, Margaret Hillenbrand investigates the erasure of key aspects of such momentous events as the Nanjing Massacre, the Cultural Revolution, and the Tiananmen Square protests from the Chinese historical consciousness, not due to amnesia or censorship but through the operations of public secrecy. Knowing what not to know, she argues, has many stakeholders, willing and otherwise, who keep quiet to protect themselves or their families out of shame, pragmatism, or the palliative effects of silence. Hillenbrand shows how secrecy works as a powerful structuring force in Chinese society, one hiding in plain sight, and identifies aesthetic artifacts that serve as modes of reckoning against this phenomenon. She analyses the proliferation of photo-forms—remediations of well-known photographs of troubling historical events rendered in such media as paint, celluloid, fabric, digital imagery, and tattoos—as imaginative spaces in which the shadows of secrecy are provocatively outlined.

lying flatism: The Dangerous Passion David M. Buss, 2000-02-14 Why do men and women cheat on each other? How do men really feel when their partners have sex with other men? What worries women more -- men who turn to other women for love or men who simply want sexual variety in their lives? Can the jealousy husbands and wives experience over real or imagined infidelities be cured? Should it be? In this surprising and engaging exploration of men's and women's darker passions, David Buss, acclaimed author of *The Evolution of Desire*, reveals that both men and women are actually designed for jealousy. Drawing on experiments, surveys, and interviews conducted in thirty-seven countries on six continents, as well as insights from recent discoveries in biology, anthropology, and psychology, Buss discovers that the evolutionary origins of our sexual desires still shape our passions today. According to Buss, more men than women want to have sex with multiple partners. Furthermore, women who cheat on their husbands do so when they are most likely to conceive, but have sex with their spouses when they are least likely to conceive. These findings show that evolutionary tendencies to acquire better genes through different partners still lurk beneath modern sexual behavior. To counteract these desires to stray -- and to strengthen the bonds between partners -- jealousy evolved as an early detection system of infidelity in the ancient and mysterious ritual of mating. Buss takes us on a fascinating journey through many cultures, from pre-historic to the present, to show the profound evolutionary effect jealousy has had on all of us. Only with a healthy balance of jealousy and trust can we be certain of a mate's commitment, devotion, and true love.

lying flatism: Flat Earth Clues Mark Sargent, 2023-12-04 The *Flat Earth Clues* book gives you 14 compelling reasons why you should rethink the globe model that you have been taught. Before you were born, before your parents, your grandparents, before you even had a family line... there was the illusion, the trick, the lie... That you lived on a small spinning rock, flying through space. What if, after centuries of preaching the globe as a religious icon, the powers that be found out that it was actually not a sphere, but instead something much different? Would they risk unravelling 500 years of science doctrine by informing the public? Could a government still retain its authority if there were actually proof of a higher power? It's about proving the Flat Earth, but more importantly, it's about disproving the globe, and that shouldn't be possible, but there are several big questions

which science has a difficult time with. Why was there only one blue marble image used for 43 years? Where are the videos of the earth rotating from space? Astronauts can't turn around in space with the camera running? Not even by accident? Are the Van Allen radiation belts dangerous? Why does the Orion Trial by Fire video exist? Why was the space shuttle program cancelled? Why does the Mars mission keep getting postponed? Why are they closing down the ISS? Why is Psalm 19:1 on Werner Von Braun's headstone? Why is the moon generating a light that is sometimes 12 degrees colder than the moon shade? How is that possible if it's reflecting the sun's rays? And if the moon is generating its own light source, then what was that dark grey thing we landed on? We can beam back crystal clear photos of Pluto, but the Global Positioning System doesn't track planes in the Southern oceans? And why does this topic, compared to ANY other, conspiracy or not, make people excited, angry, or scared? Some of you are getting anxious just listening! Why? Because it's the greatest trick of all, and we all fell for it. You should be excited, because it's going to change the world. You should be angry, because you were fooled your entire life, and you should be a little scared, because this is uncharted territory. This is the Flat Earth theory, that the world is easy to understand, more intimate, and very deliberate. It didn't just happen, it was built, and more importantly built for you. Open your eyes and smile. You have never been alone. Published by Booglez Limited, UK - Flat Earth Clues is digestible nuggets of information broken down in a very reader-friendly way. Author Mark Sargent is located in the USA. He features in the Netflix documentary Behind The Curve (2018). Mark runs a regular radio show on Truth Frequency Radio where you can phone in and discuss the topic.

lying flatism: Dimensions of a New Identity Erik H. Erikson, 1979-05-17 The two lectures presented in this important volume were delivered by Erik H. Erikson at the second annual Jefferson Lectures in the Humanities, sponsored by The National Endowment for the Humanities. In the first lecture, entitled The Founders: Jeffersonian Action and Faith, Erikson uses selected themes from Jefferson's life to illustrate some principles of psychohistory. In the second lecture, The Inheritors: Modern Insight and Foresight, Erikson applied his main concepts to the problems of ongoing history. The title of the lectures contains one such concept. New identity is the result of radical historical change and is here meant to characterize the emerging American identity as first embodied in such men as Jefferson. Erikson first explores certain themes in his examination of the emerging American identity during Jefferson's time. He then attempts to relate the Jeffersonian themes to contemporary problems of repression and suppression, of moralistic vindication, and true liberation by insight. Finally, Erikson maintains that now that children will be born by the privileged choice of parental persons, an adult environment fitting the living and the to-be-living becomes an ethical necessity. There is no question that this work ranks among Erikson's most challenging and seminal books.

lying flatism: Securing China's Northwest Frontier David Tobin, 2020-10 David Tobin analyses how Chinese nation-building shapes identity and security dynamics between Han and Uyghurs in Xinjiang.

lying flatism: You're Not Listening Kate Murphy, 2020-01-07 When was the last time you listened to someone, or someone really listened to you? If you're like most people, you don't listen as often or as well as you'd like. There's no one better qualified than a talented journalist to introduce you to the right mindset and skillset—and this book does it with science and humor. -Adam Grant, #1 New York Times bestselling author of *Originals* and *Give and Take* **Hand picked by Malcolm Gladwell, Adam Grant, Susan Cain, and Daniel Pink for Next Big Ideas Club** An essential book for our times. -Lori Gottlieb, New York Times bestselling author of *Maybe You Should Talk to Someone* At work, we're taught to lead the conversation. On social media, we shape our personal narratives. At parties, we talk over one another. So do our politicians. We're not listening. And no one is listening to us. Despite living in a world where technology allows constant digital communication and opportunities to connect, it seems no one is really listening or even knows how. And it's making us lonelier, more isolated, and less tolerant than ever before. A listener by trade, New York Times contributor Kate Murphy wanted to know how we got here. In this always illuminating and often humorous deep dive, Murphy explains why we're not listening, what it's doing to us, and how we can

reverse the trend. She makes accessible the psychology, neuroscience, and sociology of listening while also introducing us to some of the best listeners out there (including a CIA agent, focus group moderator, bartender, radio producer, and top furniture salesman). Equal parts cultural observation, scientific exploration, and rousing call to action that's full of practical advice, *You're Not Listening* is to listening what Susan Cain's *Quiet* was to introversion. It's time to stop talking and start listening.

Back to Home: <https://www2.axtel.mx>