Sustainability and Peaceful Coexistence for the Anthropocene
I. Michael Dowd shared with me this photograph of his dinner table discussion.

Approximately 10,000 years ago there was a concomitant increase in population density, which coincided with the onset of the Agricultural Revolution. Since that time, modern human societies have been characterized by a constant reduction in per capita food production, leading to a steady decline in human wellbeing. This trend continues to this day, with an ever-increasing demand for food production, which is met by the expansion of agricultural land into natural habitats. The result is a significant decrease in biodiversity, as well as a dramatic increase in human diseases. The solution to this problem is to move away from monoculture agriculture, and toward a more diverse and sustainable system of food production.

2. The Anthropocene is a term used to describe the current geological epoch, during which human activities have had a significant impact on the Earth's environment. This epoch is characterized by changes in the Earth's climate, the introduction of new species, and the modification of landscapes. The Anthropocene is a time of great concern, as our actions have the potential to result in significant changes to the planet. It is therefore important that we take action now to mitigate the effects of our activities on the environment.

3. The human animal: faster, worse, and worse.

4. Getting better and worse.

5. I'm not sure.
The human animal in the anthropocene...
The human animal is the Anthropocene.

In the Anthropocene, the thinking of some humans is marked by a profound sense of our future, our place, and our role in the grand scheme of things. This is a time of unprecedented change, where human activities have had a profound impact on the planet. The Anthropocene is a period of rapid environmental change, driven by human actions, leading to significant impacts on the natural world. It is a time of urgent action and adaptation, as we confront the challenges posed by climate change, biodiversity loss, and other environmental issues.

The Anthropocene is not just a geological period, but a cultural and social one as well. It is a time of profound reflection on our relationship with the natural world, and the need for a more sustainable and equitable future. The Anthropocene is a time of unprecedented opportunity, but also of immense challenge. It is a time when we must act with purpose and determination, to ensure that our actions have a positive impact on the world around us.
For DGR, there is no "green line" to the hyperobjects of global warming and species extinction. There is also no "carbon dividend." Transnational capitalism and rent seeking in such economies. For one, DGR argue that such countries are inherently "carbon-damaged" and not fully aware of the extent of their own power. DGR maintain that the large and powerful countries, who are the most affected, will not be able to do anything about the climate crisis. Therefore, DGR argue that these countries will continue to exploit the natural resources of other countries, even if it means destroying their own environment. In this way, DGR say, the "carbon dividend" is a lie. DGR argue that much of the wealth generated by the "carbon dividend" will go to the already powerful countries, who are the ones who have the most to gain from continued exploitation of the natural resources of other countries.

Mainstream environmentalism has been largely ignored by the deep ecology movement. The deep ecology movement and the "carbon dividend" are not the same. The deep ecology movement focuses on the interconnectedness of all living things and the need to protect the natural world. The "carbon dividend" is a neoliberal solution that focuses on the idea that the economy is the key to solving climate change. DGR argue that the "carbon dividend" is a false promise that will only lead to continued exploitation of the natural world.

The Human Animal in the Anthropocene

The deep ecology movement is a response to the failures of the environmental movement. The environmental movement has focused on protecting individual species and individual habitats, while the deep ecology movement focuses on protecting the entire natural world. DGR argue that the deep ecology movement is the only solution to the climate crisis. The deep ecology movement is not just about protecting individual species and individual habitats, but about protecting the entire natural world. DGR argue that the deep ecology movement is the only solution to the climate crisis.
Introduction

1. Motivation

2. Scale, noosphere two