

**THE EVOLUTION OF
WORLD-PEACE;
ESSAYS**

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The evolution of world-peace; essays by F. S. Marvin

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F. S. MARVIN

**THE EVOLUTION OF
WORLD-PEACE;
ESSAYS**

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(THE UNITY SERIES. IV)

THE EVOLUTION OF WORLD-PEACE

ESSAYS ARRANGED AND EDITED

BY
F. S. MARVIN

AUTHOR OF 'THE LIVING PAST', 'THE CENTURY OF HOPE', ETC.

'The sympathies of peoples with peoples, the sense of a common humanity between nations, the aspirations of nationalities after freedom and independence, are real political forces.'

J. R. GREEN in 1877

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PREFACE

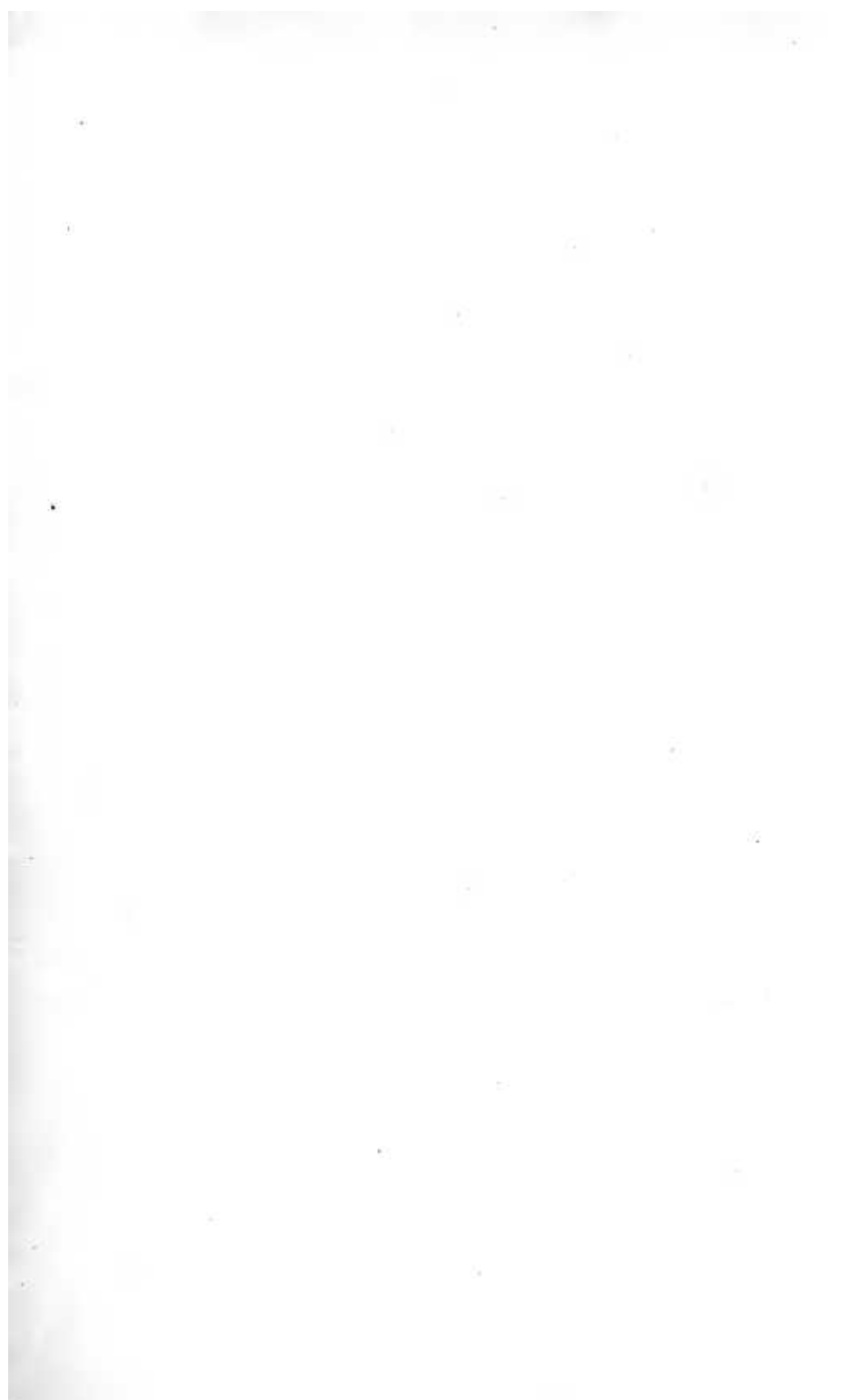
THIS book contains the lectures, except that of Professor Gilbert Murray, delivered at the fourth of the 'Unity Schools' held at Woodbrooke in August 1920. The course was arranged in conjunction with the League of Nations Union and forms a sort of historical introduction to the League. It was felt by those who organized it that a knowledge of those aspects of history which are treated here is indispensable if we are to have an enlightened public knowledge in support of the League. The book may therefore be found of use in study circles connected either with the League of Nations or with the Historical Association.

Professor Murray's lecture was on the mandatory system under the Peace Treaty. This seemed more suited for inclusion in the forthcoming course (August 1921) on the relations between European and other races—the so-called 'advanced' and 'backward' peoples.

Those who are interested in this should apply to Edwin Gilbert, 78 Mutley Plain, Plymouth.

F. S. M.

9 April, 1921



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I
INTRODUCTORY

THE APPEAL TO HISTORY

F. S. MARVIN

IN this book we are appealing to history for guidance on a question of grave perplexity at the present time and of the utmost moment for the future. This appeal involves two assumptions which it will be well to make clear at once. The first is our answer to the general question, Are we justified in appealing to the past for guidance in the future? What grounds have we for the belief that the future will resemble the past, that its events will follow in any ascertainable sequence the antecedents of history? The second concerns the more limited inquiry, Is the teaching of history in this particular case favourable to our conclusion?

On the first question our affirmative answer is due to the spread of the idea of uniformity in nature, including for this purpose the nature of man. This conception is bound up with the growth of science. No doubt from the earliest times men have said, when judging individuals, 'The child is father of the man' or 'We shall reap what we have sown' or 'Be sure your sin will find you out'. The sequence here was too obvious to be missed, and there was often in early days the notion of some superhuman force or fate in the background, prepared to deal the blow or award the prize.

But the transition from the individual to society, and from the particular society to mankind as a whole, was