

Philosophy

community and reciprocity: The myth that tells Protagoras raises a distinction between different human groups according to their community size. It does not recognize the separation between the public sphere and the community can be understood privately. For or group of persons "who has beliefs and common values, which costs decision to resign on goods whose collectives. - relationships are direct and multilateral means multilaterales. que are not limited to a function, but includes many of them. - to practice both generalized reciprocity As this sense merely equilibrated. In school community is not a community, does not include religious aspects, political, sexual and so on. *Generalized Reciprocity:* its scenery and is the domestic privileged, but the reciprocal exchange is not a simple gift, but an exchange of goods or services that 1 no immediate return, 2 are priced goods, 3 does not recognize the need for the balance of trade is balanced. *Balanced reciprocity.* Is one that is maintained between different groups can live in one place: in addition to the expansion of kinship consanguineous relatives are not good candidates to be considered in a balanced reciprocity relationships within the field of village and tribal

5. This and society: life in societies under pressure extends this and has made continuous changes yearning for social order of human communities but small. El Modern totalitarianism has been a fateful attempt to 'tribalize' the orders extensive. El totalitarian state comes as total company, a company that considers themselves all human and nonhuman resources with which **society. / justicia/-1 Law and The Law:** The law is or set of regulatory standards, and to say that regulates human behavior in a society, we are saying no justice without law is intended society. el defend social peace, avail itself of all citizens to respect the lives and property of others. **2 Theories on the right:** 2.1 **iusnaturalismo:**

according to Charles S. Nino iusnaturalista conception can characterize saying she is Soteno these two thesis: A thesis of ethical philosophy that holds that moral principles are universally valid and fair and accessible to human reason. Ua thesis about the definition of the concept of law, according which a regulatory system or a rule not be classified puen 'juridica' si contradict those moral principles or justicia. Si someone rejects any of these propositions, it will not be considered a naturalist 2.2 **Critical to iusnaturalism:** Kelsen characteriza law doctrine natural as the attempt to deduce human nature a set of rules of human conduct,

satisfactory from the standpoint of its bondad. Ademas, the doctrine of law of the dualism between positive law and natural law. Therefore positive law is justificado and is valid only in so far as it corresponds to natural law. 2.2 **The Legal Positivism:** Legal positivism is defined as the position of those theories that argue that any law to any law origin. The p Osee his legal positivism merely asserts that a science of law does not need to study rather than the reality we call 'right' and that reality does not include the area of ethics or the so-called 'natural law', but solely the right little flat.

2.3 **Positivism:** Positivism absolute is a caricature that is not given the positivist realm. Tanto of the century as the siglos XVIII and Kelsen prppio methodologically take a positive attitude. **3 Justice:** many Greeks felt the justice in a very general: something is just as its existence does not interfere with the order to which only pertenece. Se meets justice when you restore the original order when Corigos, and punishes, the human being must desmesura. El 'adjust' their behavior in terms of moral norms soul series and juridicas. 1 between the component parts of the human being as being sensitive and rational 2 Visit parties who are members of a sociedad. La justice, as the harmony and adjustment of the parts into a whole, has nothing to do with the interest of the stronger