

The Human Condition



The experience of being human (or sometimes a vaguely humanoid alien or an android). These are themes about wants, needs, emotions, relationships; about what we want in life and about the challenges we have to face and the hardships we have to endure.

Human Emotion (83 . 246 . 238)
The mental states of a particular individual. These themes concern basic feelings and emotions experienced by human beings.

- Positive Emotion** (1 . 10 . 14): Those mental states that we normally consider pleasant or otherwise desirable.
- Negative Emotion** (24 . 95 . 70): Those mental states that we normally dislike and prefer to avoid if we can.
- Love** (40 . 68 . 60): This emotion is so extraordinarily well-featured in fiction, it is awarded its own category. Although technically it falls under the domain of the positive emotions.
- Deadly Sin** (6 . 24 . 49): Another collection of themes that merited special distinction owing to their renown in popular culture, however, they are particular negative emotions.
- Affliction of the Mind** (2 . 19 . 13): Complicated abnormal mental states that are often considered to be medical conditions requiring treatment.
- State of Mind** (18 . 61 . 40): More complicated mental states than what are commonly described as emotions, like desperation, misanthropy, and confusion.

Human Characteristic (19 . 85 . 128)
Various traits that an individual can be observed to exhibit toward others, and yet may not perceive about himself.

- Admirable Characteristic** (16 . 48 . 71): Traits a person can be considered to exhibit that are usually anti-social and make them an outcast or criminal in their society, like cowardice and irreverence.
- Despicable Characteristic** (4 . 41 . 62): Traits a person can be considered to exhibit that are usually anti-social and make them an outcast or criminal in their society, like cowardice and irreverence.

Human Disposition (23 . 79 . 76)
These themes concern a person's subjective thoughts and feelings toward another.

- Amicable Disposition** (17 . 52 . 48): Such attitudes we may hold towards another that are considered good and make us promote community and cooperation, such as compassion.
- Antagonistic Disposition** (5 . 31 . 30): Such attitudes we may hold towards another that make us reject, avoid, or actively oppose that person, such as contempt and prejudice.
- Romantic Relationship** (5 . 17 . 36): The topic of how two people, usually of opposite sex, fall in love and form a dyadic relationship.

Human Interaction (100 . 311 . 265)
These themes relate to how humans interact with one another as dyads or groups, or even with themselves on a high mental level.

- Introspection** (30 . 110 . 58): A self-reflective kind of human interaction. Introspection is the act of examining one's own conscious thoughts and feelings.
- Group Interaction** (13 . 31 . 31): These themes concern topics that generally involve more than two people at a time who are not in close relation; one notable example is workplace issues.
- Human-human Interaction** (31 . 105 . 112): The well-featured subject in drama of how people interact with one another in the face of conflicting emotions, characteristics, objectives etc.
- Family** (36 . 81 . 73): This important category of themes explore the notion that blood is thicker than water, and while many relationships are fleeting, the bonds family are lasting.

Purpose in Life (47 . 126 . 139)
Themes themes concern the objects of our human needs and aspirations.

- Human Aspiration** (27 . 58 . 59): What do we want from life? These themes concern our various desires and passions in life from the desire to achieve one's full potential to a passion for medicine.
- Human Pleasure** (0 . 0 . 22): What do we take pleasure in? These themes concern the joys of life from listening to music, to horseback riding, to beating the tar out of someone.
- Human Need** (10 . 35 . 30): What do we need to lead a fulfilling and satisfying life? These themes concern those things that we require from life such as companionship, freedom, and dignity.

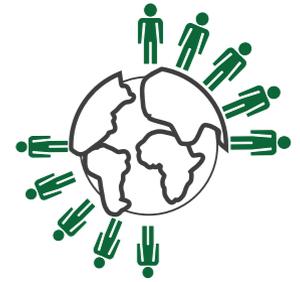
Tough Decision (36 . 144 . 87)
Choices that must be made but that are difficult either for ethical reasons, or there is uncertainty in the outcome, or we are unsure of what we desire.

- Personal Ethical Dilemma** (32 . 106 . 39): These, often classical, dilemmas concern deciding between right and wrong. One example is choosing between the good of the many and the needs of the few.
- Practical Dilemma** (1 . 20 . 36): These dilemmas tend to concern how one might choose in situations when the long term outcomes of possible choices are less than clear.
- Life Choices** (3 . 14 . 12): These dilemmas concern choices that are hard because we do not quite know what we want ourselves. A typical example is having to make a career.

Challenges in Life (48 . 173 . 152)
These are themes about the problems that people may have to face in life.

- Coping** (35 . 84 . 102): How we deal with psychologically, personally or in a group, with common hardships in life that cannot be amended but must be endured.
- Overcoming Adversity** (9 . 74 . 27): How we deal with such adversity in life that can be actively opposed, fought and possibly overcome, when fate wills it.
- Self-sacrifice** (5 . 17 . 23): Self-sacrifice involves a person giving up something of their own life for the sake of others, often times in the name of a noble cause.

Society



Groups of people (or even sentient rock monsters) in the same geographical territory, subject to the same political authority and cultural expectations. These themes pertain to the interactions and patterns of relationships, inside or between different societies.

Cross Cultural Understanding (53 . 122 . 75)
The social conflicts that arise when people from different cultural backgrounds meet and seek to co-exist in harmony.

- Points of View** (34 . 70 . 41): A well-featured collection of themes in popular culture, centering around the observation that many things can be perceived very differently, depending on one's cultural background.
- Problem of Language and Meaning** (5 . 10 . 11): These themes treat the more practical problems that arise when people who communicate differently, i.e., who speak different languages, have to interact.

Domestic Social Issue (51 . 118 . 115)
These themes center around the patterns in which nations interact. Nations may or may not have different cultures and different social orders, but they may have conflicting interests. The cold war is a spectacular example of such a theme.

- Gender Issues** (5 . 15 . 46): These often controversial issues examine the changing roles of gender in society.
- Past and Present Moral Controversies** (16 . 28 . 20): These issues are at present (or were at some point in the past) moral controversies in society where large portions of the population hold incompatible moral convictions.
- Contemporary Social Issue** (31 . 87 . 51): These are social issues that are too complex to be called simple moral controversies, as solving them is usually not a matter of deciding between two alternatives. Racism and discriminations are but two examples.

Transnational Social Issue (38 . 64 . 45)
These themes overlap with both domestic and transnational social issues, but the the outlook is from an ethical and practical perspective. Similar to personal ethical issues, these are about what is right and wrong for a nation to do.

- Diplomacy** (21 . 42 . 31): Interactions between nations by the means of words, trade, and posturing, rather than brute force.
- War** (22 . 24 . 14): An organized and sometimes prolonged armed conflict that is usually carried out by nations.

Social Ethical Issue (46 . 103 . 58)
These themes overlap with both domestic and transnational social issues, but the the outlook is from an ethical and practical perspective. Similar to personal ethical issues, these are about what is right and wrong for a nation to do.

- Humanoid Rights** (15 . 32 . 22): Universal rights that are commonly understood as inalienable fundamental rights to which a person is inherently entitled because she or he is a human being, or humanoid.
- Medical Ethics** (3 . 6 . 10): A distinguished collection of ethical issues that is awarded a category of its own due to their popularity in popular fiction.
- Social Ethical Dilemma** (25 . 62 . 24): These themes are similar to personal ethical dilemmas, but at the level of how government policy should be written and how nations should act, rather than at the individual level.

Social Order (17 . 46 . 22)
These themes represent ideas about how society could, should, or shouldn't be organized. Here is contained opinions about the pros and cons of various political ideologies.

- Utopia** (10 . 22 . 1): A number of ideas for utopian societies are critically explored from a free love utopia to a neo-luddist utopia, to a noble savage utopia, to a utopia on the back of android labor.
- Social Dichotomy** (6 . 17 . 12): This is when two distinct systems of social order are compared directly against each other. For example, order vs. freedom or anarchy vs. pacifism.