

## **1 | why does war happen**

### **1.1 | when people disagree and resort to force**

#### **1.1.1 | why cant countries just take each other to court?**

### **1.2 | want more (greed + scarcity)**

#### **1.2.1 | easiest way to get stuff might be to take it from someone else**

#### **1.2.2 | power is almost by definition scarce, and other relative measures**

## **2 | what would be required to put an end to war**

### **2.1 | in most small groups, its possible to find a shared goal. however, on a national level we often don't plan that far ahead so we don't really work towards complex shared goals**

### **2.2 | emergence towers (wait but why)**

### **2.3 | just/moral leaders**

### **2.4 | sufficient mutually assured destruction**

### **2.5 | total domination**

### **2.6 | uncooperative populus (if people don't want to fight/mutiny)**

## **3 | is there such a thing as a just (or good, ethical, righteous) war; why/whynot**

### **3.1 | for there to be a just war, there must be a common 'good'.**

### **3.2 | however, is goodness relative? there seem to be some things which are generally considered good by most people, but its unclear that those are necessarily always good for everyone.**

### **3.3 | if there is something that all parties agree are good, then that would be a just war?**

### **3.4 | maybe there is a real ground-truth good, but we can't know what it is**

### **3.5 | WWII: allied powers agreed that the holocaust was bad, but the nazis thought they were doing the right thing**

- 3.6 | **violence is not always bad. extend subjective experience**
- 3.7 | **war isn't just but one side may be in the moral correct**
- 3.8 | **all violence is unjust? there is always a more peaceful way**
- 3.9 | **abstract wars**
- 3.10 | **its difficult to measure the value of a life (soldiers vs civilians, citizens vs those of other countries)**
- 3.11 | **countries might go against their own morals for the 'greater good'**