

inequality in almost every circumstance, whether it be between genders or in the workplace.

Harari focuses on equality in the workplace and how it has changed since the creation of AI. In module 3, the authors focus on inequality put upon women. Both deal with a change over time within cultures.

Harari expresses how cultures are striving for equality and that globalization and new technology can help get us there, but really that is not the case. While the top percent benefit from these new technologies, those in the bottom percent are still left with very little to work for. Throughout the time on the earth, the wealthy have had more opportunities for growth, merely based on the fact they can afford to spend more time on things that will help them advance. Those who are in the working class still may not have enough due to the fact they have to dedicate their time to their job to make a living. This strive for equality might end up actually backfiring, because as a nation becomes more “united”, there are some who still do not make the cut and separate them more than ever. The authors from module 3, Gilmam and Wolf, focus on how women are not equal and are seen as inferior in many ways, having to live up to a certain standard to be seen as equal. A woman must fit the ideal character box to show their worth. The idea of modern feminism is the strive to get to equality in every area of life. Harari, Gilman, and Wolf all show how there are certain groups within a nation that may not be seen as equal, even if they try their best to be so.

A person must be extremely connected to its society to even have an idea of what equality may mean for them. In Harari’s case, he explains how if you become disconnected from a society you may miss out on a lot of the things that society may bring you. Gilman and Wolf

to fit into society and work hard to achieve equality.