

Yuval Noah Harari takes a historicist and holistic perspective in his works, which differs in many ways from Karl Popper's philosophy. Here are four key points in which Harari's argument contradicts Popper's thought:

### 1. Historicism vs. falsifiability

- Harari: Harari tends to view historical developments as deterministic, meaning that he starts from the idea that societies and human civilizations follow an inexorable progression characterized by technological developments. This leads him to believe that a techno-dictatorship is inevitable if humanity fails to act.

- Popper: Karl Popper, on the other hand, criticizes historicism and the idea that history follows a fixed logic or a deterministic course. He argues for falsifiability as a criterion for scientific theories and emphasizes that the future is not fixed and that human actions and decisions can influence the course of history.

### 2. Holism vs. individualism

- Harari: Harari takes a holistic approach, looking at large societal trends and patterns and attempting to understand humanity as a whole. This leads to a view that pushes individual freedom and autonomy into the background.

- Popper: Popper, on the other hand, relies on individualism and sees the individual as crucial for changes in society. He emphasizes the importance of individual freedoms and individual responsibility to promote an open society.

### 3. Ethical implications of technology

- Harari: Harari argues that technological developments threaten the foundations of humanistic and democratic society and that we may need to take radical steps to secure control over these technologies. This could be interpreted as a call to abandon democratic values.

- Popper: Popper would reject such radical measures because they pose a danger to the open society. He emphasizes that ethical and moral principles, such as respect for human rights and freedom of expression, must be upheld even in times of technological change.

### 4. Future-oriented politics

- Harari: Harari sees a need for technological elites to rule over the masses, believing that the general public is unable to deal with the complex challenges of the future. This could be interpreted as a demand for elite rule.

- Popper: Popper advocates the idea of an open society based on democracy, freedom of expression and citizen participation. He sees the majority as crucial for political decisions, arguing that trust in people and their ability to self-determine is fundamental to a functioning society.

Conclusion

In summary, Harari's argument, which considers overcoming humanism and democracy, is strongly influenced by historicist and holistic thinking, which contradicts the principles of Karl Popper. Popper emphasizes the importance of individual freedom, the falsifiability of ideas and the need to defend democratic values even in times of change.