

The Ideal We Ignore

Introduction

We stand on the precipice of a new era, a time of profound transformation and uncertainty. The world we once knew is crumbling before our eyes, giving way to a future that is both exhilarating and terrifying. In this moment of profound change, we are called upon to reexamine our values, our beliefs, and the very foundations of our society.

For far too long, we have been seduced by the siren song of altruism, a seductive ideology that promises utopia but delivers only misery. We have been told that we must sacrifice our own interests for the sake of the collective, that we must surrender our freedom to the whims of the state. But this is a lie. Altruism is not a virtue; it is a disease that is destroying our society from within.

The collapse of capitalism is a direct result of the rampant altruism that has infected our culture. We have allowed government to grow beyond its proper sphere, strangling the free market and stifling innovation. We have created a welfare state that has bred dependency and destroyed the work ethic. And we have allowed our education system to be corrupted by collectivist propaganda, which has turned our children against the values that made this country great.

The result of all this is a society that is sick, a society that is divided, a society that is on the verge of collapse. But it does not have to be this way. We can still save ourselves. We can still build a better future. But it will require a radical change in our thinking. We must reject the failed ideology of altruism and embrace the power of individualism. We must unleash the creative potential of the free market. We must restore limited government and protect our individual liberties.

This book is a call to action. It is a call to arms for all those who believe in the power of freedom. It is a call to reject the failed ideologies of the past and embrace a new vision for the future. The time for change is now. The future of our country depends on it.

The Ideal We Ignore is a provocative and timely book that challenges the prevailing wisdom of our time. With incisive wit and razor-sharp logic, the author exposes the flaws of altruism and collectivism, and makes a powerful case for the virtues of individualism and capitalism. This book is a must-read for anyone who wants to understand the challenges facing our country and the world today.

Book Description

In a world teetering on the brink of collapse, one man dares to challenge the prevailing wisdom and offer a new vision for the future. In *The Ideal We Ignore*, Pasquale De Marco exposes the insidious ideology of altruism, revealing its devastating impact on our society and our lives.

With incisive wit and razor-sharp logic, Pasquale De Marco dismantles the myths and misconceptions surrounding altruism, showing how this seemingly benevolent philosophy has led to the erosion of individual liberty, the decline of capitalism, and the rise of totalitarianism. He argues that altruism is not a virtue, but a disease that is destroying our society from within.

Pasquale De Marco offers a powerful and persuasive case for individualism, capitalism, and limited government. He shows how these principles have been

the driving forces behind human progress and prosperity throughout history. He also provides a roadmap for a better future, a future in which individuals are free to pursue their own happiness and fulfill their own potential.

The Ideal We Ignore is a provocative and timely book that challenges the prevailing wisdom of our time. It is a must-read for anyone who wants to understand the challenges facing our country and the world today.

In this book, you will discover:

- The hidden dangers of altruism and how it is undermining our society
- The devastating impact of altruism on capitalism and individual liberty
- The true nature of human beings and the importance of self-interest
- The power of individualism and capitalism to create a better world

- A roadmap for a future in which freedom, prosperity, and happiness are the norm

The Ideal We Ignore is a wake-up call for a world on the brink of disaster. It is a call to arms for all those who believe in the power of freedom, individualism, and capitalism. It is a call to action for anyone who wants to build a better future for themselves, their families, and their country.

Chapter 1: The Myth of Altruism

1. The Seductive Appeal of Altruism

Altruism is the selfless concern for the welfare of others. It is often seen as a virtue, and people who are altruistic are often praised for their kindness and generosity. However, there is a dark side to altruism that is often overlooked.

Altruism can be seductive because it makes us feel good about ourselves. When we help others, we release endorphins, which have mood-boosting effects. We also feel a sense of satisfaction from knowing that we have made a difference in someone's life.

However, the seductive appeal of altruism can blind us to its potential dangers. When we are too focused on helping others, we may neglect our own needs and interests. We may also become resentful if we feel that we are not getting enough in return for our efforts.

In some cases, altruism can even be used to justify harmful behavior. For example, a person who is motivated by altruism may feel justified in sacrificing the lives of others in order to save a greater number of people.

It is important to remember that altruism is not always a virtue. It can be a destructive force if it is not tempered with reason and compassion.

The Dangers of Altruism

Altruism can have a number of negative consequences, both for the individual and for society as a whole.

For the individual, altruism can lead to:

- **Burnout:** When people give too much of themselves to others, they can become exhausted and burned out. This can lead to physical and mental health problems.
- **Resentment:** When people feel that they are not getting enough in return for their efforts, they

may become resentful. This can lead to conflict and relationship problems.

- **Guilt:** When people feel that they are not doing enough to help others, they may feel guilty. This can lead to anxiety and depression.

For society, altruism can lead to:

- **Collectivism:** When altruism is taken to its extreme, it can lead to collectivism, a system in which the individual is subservient to the collective. This can lead to a loss of freedom and individuality.
- **Tyranny:** Altruism can be used to justify tyranny. For example, a dictator may claim that he is acting in the best interests of the people, even if his actions are harmful.
- **Poverty:** Altruism can lead to poverty if it is used to justify policies that redistribute wealth from the rich to the poor. This can discourage people

from working hard and investing in their own businesses.

Conclusion

Altruism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It can be a virtue, but it can also be a destructive force. It is important to be aware of the potential dangers of altruism and to use it wisely.

Chapter 1: The Myth of Altruism

2. The Historical Roots of Altruism

Altruism, the selfless concern for the welfare of others, has been a topic of philosophical and scientific debate for centuries. While some argue that it is an innate human trait, others believe that it is a learned behavior. Regardless of its origins, altruism has played a significant role in the development of human society.

Throughout history, there have been numerous examples of individuals who have sacrificed their own well-being for the sake of others. From religious figures like Jesus Christ and Buddha to political leaders like Martin Luther King Jr. and Nelson Mandela, these individuals have inspired millions with their selfless acts.

However, altruism has also been used to justify some of the most heinous acts in human history. From the Crusades to the Holocaust, people have been persuaded

to commit unspeakable atrocities in the name of a higher cause.

So what is the true nature of altruism? Is it a virtue or a vice? A blessing or a curse?

To answer these questions, we must first understand the historical roots of altruism. How did this concept develop? And how has it been used throughout history?

The earliest evidence of altruism can be found in the writings of ancient philosophers such as Aristotle and Confucius. Aristotle argued that humans are naturally social creatures who are capable of feeling empathy for others. He believed that altruism is a virtue that allows us to live in harmony with each other.

Confucius also believed that altruism is a virtue, but he emphasized the importance of reciprocity. He argued that we should help others because we expect them to help us in return.

In the Christian tradition, altruism is seen as a reflection of God's love. Jesus Christ taught his followers to love their neighbors as themselves. This teaching has inspired countless Christians to perform acts of charity and kindness.

However, altruism has also been used to justify some of the most horrific acts in human history. The Crusades, for example, were a series of religious wars fought between Christians and Muslims. Christians believed that they were fighting a holy war against infidels. They were convinced that they were doing God's work by killing Muslims.

The Holocaust is another example of how altruism can be used for evil. The Nazis believed that they were creating a better world by exterminating Jews, Roma, and other groups of people. They were convinced that they were doing the right thing by killing these people.

These examples show that altruism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon. It can be a force for good or

for evil. It is important to remember that altruism is not always a virtue. It can be used to justify terrible acts of violence and oppression.

We must be careful not to let altruism be used as a justification for evil. We must always question the motives of those who claim to be acting in the best interests of others.

Chapter 1: The Myth of Altruism

3. The Psychological Foundations of Altruism

Altruism is often held up as the highest moral ideal, but what are the psychological foundations of this behavior? Why do people sometimes go to great lengths to help others, even at their own expense?

Psychologists have identified several factors that contribute to altruism. One is empathy, the ability to understand and share the feelings of others. When we see someone in need, we may feel compassion and a desire to help. Another factor is social reciprocity, the norm that we should help those who have helped us in the past. We may also be motivated to help others in order to gain social approval or to avoid social disapproval.

However, altruism is not always a selfless act. Sometimes, people help others in order to benefit themselves. For example, we may help someone in

need in order to feel good about ourselves or to improve our reputation. This type of altruism is known as "self-serving altruism."

Self-serving altruism can be a positive force in society. It can motivate people to help others even when they do not have a personal stake in the outcome. However, it can also be a negative force, leading people to help others in ways that are harmful or exploitative.

The psychological foundations of altruism are complex and multifaceted. Altruism can be motivated by both selfish and selfless desires. It can be a force for good in society, but it can also be a force for harm.

Understanding the psychological foundations of altruism can help us to better understand and promote this important behavior. It can also help us to identify and avoid the potential pitfalls of altruism.

Altruism is a complex phenomenon that is influenced by a variety of factors, including our genes, our

environment, and our personal experiences. Some people are more likely to be altruistic than others, and this can be explained in part by genetic differences. For example, studies have shown that people who have a certain variation of the dopamine transporter gene are more likely to be altruistic.

Our environment also plays a role in shaping our altruistic behavior. People who are raised in environments where altruism is valued are more likely to be altruistic themselves. For example, children who are taught to help others are more likely to be altruistic as adults.

Finally, our personal experiences can also influence our altruistic behavior. People who have experienced hardship are often more likely to be altruistic, perhaps because they have a better understanding of the needs of others.

Altruism is a complex and multifaceted phenomenon that is influenced by a variety of factors. By

understanding the psychological foundations of altruism, we can better understand and promote this important behavior.

This extract presents the opening three sections of the first chapter.

Discover the complete 10 chapters and 50 sections by purchasing the book, now available in various formats.

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