

xquery for humanists coding for humanists Document

xquery for humanists coding for humanists is a compelling phrase that encapsulates the growing intersection between digital humanities and data querying technologies. As more humanists venture into the realm of computational analysis, understanding how to effectively utilize XQuery becomes essential. Unlike traditional programming languages, XQuery is designed specifically for querying and transforming XML data, making it highly relevant for researchers working with digital archives, historical texts, and scholarly datasets stored in XML formats. This article explores how humanists—those engaged in the study of history, literature, philosophy, and other humanities disciplines—can leverage XQuery to enhance their research, streamline data management, and foster a more profound understanding of their digital collections.

The Rise of Digital Humanities and the Need for Specialized Tools

The Digital Shift in Humanities Research

Over the past two decades, the humanities have undergone a significant digital transformation. From digitized archives to online repositories, the availability of digital data has opened new avenues for analysis. However, managing and querying complex datasets remains a challenge, especially for researchers without extensive programming backgrounds.

Why XQuery Is Relevant for Humanists

XQuery is a language specifically designed for querying XML data. Many digital humanities projects store texts, metadata, and annotations in XML formats because of their flexibility and hierarchical structure. Humanists familiar with XML can directly harness XQuery to:

- Retrieve specific passages or metadata
- Transform datasets into different formats
- Generate reports and visualizations
- Integrate multiple data sources seamlessly

By understanding and applying XQuery, humanists can become more autonomous in their digital research, reducing reliance on technical teams.

Understanding the Basics of XQuery

What Is XQuery?

XQuery (XML Query Language) is a powerful language that allows users to extract, manipulate, and transform XML data. Its syntax is designed to be intuitive for those familiar with XML and XPath, making it accessible for humanists with basic technical skills.

Core Concepts

- XPath: The language used within XQuery to navigate XML trees.
- FLWOR Expressions: The fundamental construct in XQuery for iteration, filtering, and ordering data.
- Functions and Modules: Reusable units of code that extend functionality.
- Data Types: Support for strings, numbers, dates, and more.

Basic Syntax Example

```
``xquery
for $book in doc("library.xml")//book
where $book/author = "Jane Austen"
return $book/title
``
```

This query retrieves the titles of all books authored by Jane Austen in the "library.xml" document.

Applying XQuery in Humanistic Research

Accessing and Extracting Text Data

Many digital collections store texts in XML formats, such as TEI (Text Encoding Initiative). XQuery allows humanists to:

- Search for specific words or phrases
- Extract sections or chapters
- Retrieve metadata like author, date, or location

Example:

```
``xquery

for $p in doc("texts.xml")//paragraph

where contains($p, "revolution")

return $p

``
```

This query finds all paragraphs containing the word "revolution," facilitating targeted textual analysis.

Transforming Data for Analysis

XQuery can be used to convert XML data into formats suitable for statistical or visualization tools, such as CSV or JSON.

Example:

```
``xquery

for $author in distinct-values(//author)

return

{

  "author": $author,

  "works": count(//book[author=$author])

}

``
```

This generates a summary of the number of works per author, aiding in literary or historical analysis.

Creating Customized Reports

Humanists often need tailored reports. XQuery enables generating summaries, bibliographies, or catalogues directly from datasets.

Practical Tips for Humanists Using XQuery

Learning Resources

- Online Tutorials: Websites like W3Schools and XML.com offer beginner guides.
- TEI Guidelines: Essential for understanding text encoding standards.
- Sample Datasets: Use open-access XML collections to practice queries.

Tools and Environments

- BaseX: An open-source XML database with a built-in XQuery processor.
- eXist-db: A scalable XML database supporting complex queries.
- XMLSpy: A commercial XML editor with XQuery support.

Developing Skills

- Start with simple XPath queries.
- Progress to FLWOR expressions for complex data manipulation.
- Experiment with transforming data formats.
- Join digital humanities communities for support and collaboration.

Challenges and Solutions for Humanists

Technical Barriers

Many humanists lack formal programming training. To overcome this:

- Engage in workshops or online courses tailored for digital humanists.
- Collaborate with computer scientists or digital specialists.
- Use user-friendly tools that abstract some complexities.

Data Standardization

Inconsistent encoding can hinder querying. To address this:

- Adopt common standards like TEI.
- Document encoding practices within projects.
- Clean and validate datasets before querying.

The Future of XQuery in the Humanities

As digital collections grow, the role of XQuery and similar technologies will become even more integral. Emerging trends include:

- Integration with linked data and RDF for semantic web applications.
- Development of user-friendly interfaces for non-programmers.
- Automated workflows combining XQuery with natural language processing tools.

By fostering a community of humanists skilled in querying XML data, the digital humanities can evolve into a more collaborative, efficient, and innovative field.

Conclusion

xquery for humanists coding for humanists underscores the importance of empowering scholars in the humanities to harness the power of XML querying languages without requiring extensive programming expertise. With a foundational understanding of XQuery, digital humanists can unlock the rich potential of their datasets, leading to deeper insights and more dynamic scholarship. Whether accessing textual data, transforming datasets, or generating custom reports, mastering XQuery is a valuable skill that bridges the gap between humanities research and digital technology. As the digital landscape continues to expand, so too will the opportunities for humanists to shape and interpret their fields through the lens of data querying and transformation.

XQuery for Humanists Coding for Humanists: A Comprehensive Guide

In the rapidly evolving landscape of digital humanities, XQuery for humanists coding for humanists stands out as a vital skill set that bridges the gap between traditional scholarship and modern data manipulation. As more humanists turn to digital tools to analyze, visualize, and interpret complex datasets—be it archival texts, historical records, or literary corpora—understanding how to harness XQuery becomes increasingly essential. This guide aims to demystify XQuery, making it accessible and practical for humanists who want to leverage this powerful language without getting lost in technical complexity.

What is XQuery and Why Should Humanists Care?

XQuery (XML Query Language) is a powerful language designed to query, transform, and

manipulate XML data. XML (eXtensible Markup Language) is a flexible markup language widely used in digital humanities projects for encoding texts, metadata, and complex datasets. XQuery allows users to retrieve specific data points, reshape datasets, and integrate information from multiple sources all within a structured, standardized environment.

Why is XQuery Relevant for Humanists?

- Handling Complex Data Structures: Many digital humanities projects involve richly annotated texts, TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) encoded documents, or linked open data formats that are inherently XML-based.
- Efficient Data Retrieval: XQuery enables precise and efficient querying of large datasets, saving time and improving accuracy.
- Data Transformation: Convert XML data into different formats (like HTML, JSON, or plain text) suitable for analysis, visualization, or publication.
- Interoperability: Work seamlessly with other XML-based tools and standards used in the digital humanities community.

Getting Started with XQuery: A Humanist-Friendly Approach

- Understanding XML and TEI

Before diving into XQuery, it's essential to grasp the basics of XML:

- XML documents consist of elements, attributes, and nested structures.
- TEI (Text Encoding Initiative) provides a standard for encoding texts, often used in digital humanities projects.

Example of TEI-encoded text snippet:

```
<?xml
```

This is the first paragraph of the text.

And this is the second paragraph.

```
<...>
```

Understanding this structure allows you to craft queries that target specific parts of the text.

- Setting Up Your Environment

- Use open-source tools like BaseX, eXist-db, or MarkLogic?all support XQuery.
- Many of these tools offer user-friendly interfaces for writing and testing queries.
- Basic familiarity with command-line or IDE environments can be helpful.

- Your First XQuery

A simple query to retrieve all paragraph texts:

```
``xquery
for $p in //p
return $p/text()
``
```

This retrieves the text content of all `
` elements in the document.

Core Concepts of XQuery for Humanists

XPath: The Foundation of XQuery

XQuery heavily relies on XPath, a language for navigating XML documents:

- Select nodes or attributes: ``//p``, ``/TEI/text/body/p``
- Filter nodes: ``//p[@n=1]`` (selects paragraph with attribute `n=1`)
- Extract text: ``$node/text()``

FLWOR Expressions

FLWOR (For, Let, Where, Order by, Return) expressions form the backbone of XQuery:

```
``xquery
```

```
for $p in //p

where $p/@n = "2"

order by $p/@n

return $p/text()

...
```

This retrieves the text of paragraph 2, ordered by the paragraph number.

Functions and Modules

- Reuse common queries with functions.
- Extend capabilities with modules tailored for specific projects.

Practical Applications of XQuery in Digital Humanities

Extracting Data for Analysis

- Text analysis: Find all occurrences of a word or phrase.
- Metadata filtering: Retrieve texts from a specific author or period.
- Structural queries: Extract chapters, sections, or annotations.

Data Transformation and Export

- Convert TEI XML to HTML for web display.
- Export data as JSON for visualization tools.
- Generate custom reports or concordances.

Linking and Enriching Data

- Link texts to external datasets (e.g., linked open data).
- Annotate texts with additional metadata dynamically.

Step-by-Step Guide: Building a Humanist-Friendly XQuery Workflow

Step 1: Define Your Data and Goals

- Identify your dataset: Is it TEI-encoded texts? Metadata records?
- Determine your objectives: Extract all titles, find occurrences of a term, generate a list of authors.

Step 2: Write Basic Queries

- Start with simple XPath selections.
- Gradually add filters, sorting, and transformations.

Example: Retrieve all titles in a collection:

```
``xquery
for $title in //title
return $title/text()
``
```

Step 3: Incorporate Conditions

Find all texts from a specific author:

```
``xquery
for $text in //text[@author='Jane Austen']
return $text
``
```

Step 4: Transform Data for Output

Convert queried data into user-friendly formats:

```
``xquery
Jane Austen's Works
```

```
{  
  
for $text in //text[@author='Jane Austen']  
  
return  
{ $text/title/text() }  
}  
  
...
```

Step 5: Automate and Reuse

- Save queries as modules.
- Build a library of common queries for recurring tasks.

Best Practices and Tips for Humanists Using XQuery

- Start simple: Master basic XPath queries before tackling complex transformations.
- Use meaningful variable names: Clarify what each part of your query does.
- Comment your code: Explain your logic for future reference or collaboration.
- Validate your XML: Ensure your datasets conform to standards like TEI.
- Leverage community resources: Engage with digital humanities forums, tutorials, and documentation.

Challenges and How to Overcome Them

| Challenge | Solution |

|-----|-----|

| Steep learning curve | Take incremental steps, focus on small queries first. |

| Complex datasets | Break down queries into manageable parts. Use debugging tools. |

| Limited programming experience | Use graphical interfaces and templates; seek community support. |

Future Directions: Integrating XQuery into Humanist Workflows

- Combining XQuery with other tools like Python or R for advanced analysis.
- Developing user-friendly interfaces for non-programmers.
- Connecting XQuery queries to visualization platforms like Neon or Jupyter Notebooks.

Final Thoughts: Embracing the Power of Data with Humanist-Centric Coding

XQuery for humanists coding for humanists embodies a democratization of data interrogation, empowering scholars to access, analyze, and present their digital collections with precision and confidence. By understanding the core principles, practicing incremental development, and leveraging community resources, humanists can transform XML-encoded texts into rich insights that deepen our understanding of cultural heritage.

Remember, the goal is not mastery of every technical detail overnight but developing a practical fluency that enhances your research and storytelling. Dive in, experiment, and let XQuery become a valuable tool in your digital humanities toolkit.

Question What is 'XQuery for Humanists: Coding for Humanists' about? 'XQuery for Humanists: Coding for Humanists' is a resource that introduces humanists to XQuery, a language used to query and manipulate XML data, emphasizing accessible explanations and practical applications relevant to humanities research. How can XQuery benefit humanists working with digital texts? XQuery allows humanists to efficiently search, retrieve, and analyze large collections of digital texts and XML-encoded data, enabling more dynamic and precise exploration of their research materials. Is prior coding experience necessary to learn XQuery from this resource? No, 'XQuery for Humanists' is designed for beginners and assumes no prior coding knowledge, providing step-by-step guidance tailored to humanists' needs. What are some practical examples of XQuery in humanities research? Practical examples include extracting thematic patterns from literary texts, analyzing historical documents for specific references, and transforming XML data into formats suitable for publication or visualization. How does this resource support interdisciplinary collaboration? By teaching humanists to code in XQuery, it bridges the gap between humanities and digital technologies, fostering collaboration with computer scientists and data specialists on digital projects. Are there any prerequisites or tools needed to start learning XQuery as a humanist? Basic familiarity with XML concepts and access to an XQuery processor or editor (like BaseX or eXist-db) is recommended, but the resource provides guidance on setting up these tools for beginners.

Related keywords: XQuery, humanists, coding, digital humanities, XML querying, text analysis, data modeling, scholarly computing, humanities computing, digital scholarship

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Humanism is a philosophical and ethical stance that emphasizes the value and agency of human beings, individually and collectively. It advocates for living a meaningful life based on reason, compassion, and critical thinking, rather than relying solely on religious doctrines or divine authority. As societies have evolved, many individuals have sought to understand how to find purpose, morality, and fulfillment without adherence to theistic beliefs. This article explores the essence of humanism, how it provides a framework for living without a god, and practical ways to embody its principles in everyday life.

Understanding Humanism

Defining Humanism

Humanism is rooted in the idea that humans are capable of determining their own destiny through rational thought, ethical behavior, and an appreciation for the shared human experience. Unlike religious worldviews that often depend on divine commandments or spiritual revelations, humanism relies on human reason, scientific inquiry, and experiential evidence to understand the universe and our place within it.

Key aspects of humanism include:

- **Secularism:** A focus on worldly, rather than supernatural, concerns.
- **Empiricism:** Emphasizing evidence-based understanding of reality.
- **Ethical development:** Creating moral frameworks based on human needs and values.
- **Respect for human rights and dignity:** Advocating equality, freedom, and social justice.

The Historical Roots of Humanism

Humanism has deep roots in the Renaissance, when thinkers such as Petrarch championed the study of classical texts and emphasized human potential. The Enlightenment further shaped modern humanist ideas, promoting reason and scientific progress over superstition and dogma.

Prominent figures like Erasmus, Voltaire, and Thomas Paine contributed to developing the principles of humanist thought, which challenged authoritarian religious structures and promoted individual liberty.

Living Without a God: The Humanist Perspective

Rejection of Theistic Beliefs

For many humanists, living without a belief in a divine being involves a conscious rejection of the notion that a god or gods dictate morality or provide ultimate purpose. Instead, humanists argue that:

- Morality is derived from human needs, empathy, and social contracts.
- Meaning is created through personal experiences, relationships, and pursuits.
- Humans are responsible for their actions and their impact on others.

This worldview does not diminish the importance of morality or purpose; rather, it redefines their origins and significance.

The Moral Framework Without a Divine Authority

Without divine commandments, humanists often turn to secular ethics grounded in reason and empathy. Common approaches include:

- **Utilitarianism:** Promoting actions that maximize happiness and reduce suffering.
- **Human rights principles:** Recognizing inherent dignity and rights of all individuals.
- **Virtue ethics:** Cultivating personal virtues like compassion, honesty, and integrity.

By developing moral values through reflection and dialogue, humanists believe society can flourish without reliance on supernatural authority.

Practical Ways to Live as a Humanist

1. Cultivate Critical Thinking and Scientific Inquiry

A fundamental aspect of humanism is the commitment to understanding the world through evidence and reason. This involves:

- Questioning assumptions and beliefs.
- Engaging with scientific research and discoveries.
- Remaining open to revising beliefs in light of new evidence.

Practicing critical thinking enables individuals to make informed decisions and develop personal beliefs grounded in reality.

2. Foster Compassion and Empathy

Living without a divine moral authority does not mean disregarding morality; instead, it emphasizes human-centered ethics. Ways to cultivate compassion include:

- Practicing active listening and understanding others' perspectives.
- Engaging in community service and altruistic activities.
- Promoting social justice and advocating for marginalized groups.

Empathy forms the basis for ethical behavior and meaningful connections.

3. Find Personal Purpose and Meaning

Without a divine purpose, humanists seek to create their own meaning through:

- Setting personal goals aligned with their values.
- Pursuing passions such as art, science, education, or activism.
- Building relationships and contributing to the well-being of others.

Creating a sense of purpose fosters fulfillment and resilience.

4. Engage in Secular Spirituality

Some humanists embrace a form of spirituality that emphasizes mindfulness, awe, and wonder at the universe without religious beliefs. Practices include:

- Meditation and reflection on the interconnectedness of life.
- Appreciating the beauty of nature and the cosmos.
- Participating in cultural or philosophical traditions that promote inner growth.

This approach nurtures a sense of transcendence rooted in human experience.

5. Promote Education and Rational Discourse

Education is vital for fostering an informed and ethical society. Humanists support:

- Accessible education based on scientific principles.
- Critical discussion of moral and social issues.
- Encouraging curiosity and lifelong learning.

By empowering individuals through knowledge, society advances ethically and intellectually.

The Challenges and Rewards of Living Without a God

Addressing Existential Questions

Humans naturally grapple with questions of purpose, mortality, and morality. Living without a god requires confronting these directly, often leading to:

- Acceptance of mortality as part of the human condition.
- Creating personal meaning through relationships, achievements, and contributions.
- Developing resilience in the face of life's uncertainties.

While challenging, this process can lead to a more authentic and autonomous existence.

The Rewards of Humanist Living

Living as a humanist can be deeply fulfilling, offering:

- A sense of personal responsibility and agency.
- Strong connections with others based on shared human values.
- A worldview grounded in wonder, curiosity, and purpose created by oneself.
- Freedom from dogma and the constraints of religious orthodoxy.

This path encourages authenticity, moral integrity, and a profound appreciation for life.

Conclusion

Humanism offers a comprehensive framework for living a meaningful, ethical, and fulfilled life without reliance on a divine being. By emphasizing reason, compassion, and personal responsibility, humanists find purpose through their relationships, pursuits, and contributions to society. Living without a god challenges individuals to confront existential questions directly and to forge their own paths grounded in human values. Ultimately, humanism advocates for a life enriched by curiosity, empathy, and the pursuit of knowledge, fostering a world where human dignity and potential are celebrated and nurtured.

What is humanism, and how do you live without a god?

In a world full of diverse beliefs, philosophies, and worldviews, what is humanism, and how do you

live without a god? has become a compelling question for many individuals seeking meaning, purpose, and ethical guidance outside traditional religious frameworks. Humanism is a philosophical stance that emphasizes the value and agency of human beings, focusing on reason, empathy, and individual responsibility rather than divine authority. As society increasingly embraces secular perspectives, understanding humanism provides insights into living a fulfilled, morally grounded life without reliance on a deity.

Understanding Humanism

What Is Humanism?

At its core, humanism is a worldview that affirms the dignity, worth, and potential of every person. It advocates for a society rooted in reason, scientific inquiry, and compassion, emphasizing human agency over supernatural beliefs. Unlike religious doctrines that often depend on divine commandments, humanism seeks to establish ethical principles through human experience and rational thought.

Key features of humanism include:

- Emphasis on human reason: Using logic and evidence to understand the world and solve problems.
- Respect for human dignity: Valuing each individual's rights and worth.
- Commitment to ethics without divine authority: Deriving moral principles from human needs and social contracts rather than divine commandments.
- Focus on human potential: Encouraging personal growth and societal progress.
- Promotion of secularism: Separating religious influence from civic and educational institutions.

Historical Roots of Humanism

Humanism as a formal philosophy has roots in the Renaissance, with thinkers like Petrarch and Erasmus emphasizing classical learning, critical thinking, and human-centered values. In the modern era, humanism evolved to encompass secular ethics and a scientific worldview, often associated with movements advocating for human rights, social justice, and rational inquiry.

Living Without a God: How Do You Find Meaning?

Living without a god may seem daunting in societies where religious belief shapes cultural norms. However, humanists and secular individuals demonstrate that one can lead a meaningful, ethical, and fulfilling life grounded in human-centered principles.

Core approaches to living without a god include:

- Creating personal purpose: Finding meaning through relationships, passions, and contributions.
- Building ethical frameworks: Developing moral codes based on empathy, fairness, and societal well-being.
- Engaging with science and reason: Using evidence and rationality to understand the universe and our place in it.
- Fostering community: Building supportive networks based on shared values and mutual respect.
- Embracing mortality: Accepting life's finite nature as a motivation to live authentically and meaningfully.

How Do Humanists Live?

Ethical Living Without Divine Commandments

One of the fundamental questions for those living without a god concerns morality: How do we determine right from wrong? Humanists believe that ethical behavior can be grounded in human needs, social cooperation, and empathy.

Principles guiding secular ethics include:

- The Golden Rule: Treat others as you wish to be treated.
- Respect for autonomy: Acknowledging individual rights and freedoms.
- Justice and fairness: Ensuring equitable treatment for all.
- Compassion and empathy: Understanding and sharing the feelings of others.
- Responsibility: Recognizing that our actions impact others and the world.

Finding Personal Meaning and Purpose

Without a divine plan, individuals craft their own purpose through various avenues:

- Relationships: Building loving, supportive connections with family, friends, and community.
- Work and Creativity: Engaging in meaningful careers, arts, or hobbies that foster self-expression and contribution.
- Learning and Growth: Continually seeking knowledge and self-improvement.
- Altruism: Helping others and making a positive impact in society.
- Environmental Stewardship: Caring for our planet to ensure future generations can thrive.

Celebrating Life and Secular Rituals

Many secular humanists create their own rituals and celebrations to mark milestones, foster community, or find joy:

- Personal milestones: Birthdays, anniversaries, achievements.
- Community events: Volunteering, secular festivals, discussion groups.
- Celebrations of nature: Observing seasons, solstices, and natural phenomena.
- Remembrance and reflection: Memorials or moments to honor loved ones.

Challenges and Criticisms

While humanism offers a compelling framework, it faces criticism and challenges:

- Perceived moral relativism: Some argue that without divine commandments, morality becomes subjective.
- Cultural conflicts: Secular values may clash with traditional religious norms.
- Existential concerns: Facing mortality and the apparent randomness of the universe can provoke anxiety or nihilism if not addressed thoughtfully.

Addressing these challenges involves:

- Emphasizing shared human values.
- Promoting open dialogue about ethics.
- Cultivating resilience and acceptance of life's uncertainties.

Practical Steps for Living Humanistically

If you're interested in embracing humanism, here are practical steps to incorporate its principles into daily life:

- Educate Yourself: Read about philosophy, science, and ethics from secular perspectives.
- Reflect on Values: Identify what matters most to you?compassion, justice, curiosity.
- Engage in Community: Join secular groups, discussion forums, or volunteer organizations.
- Practice Critical Thinking: Question assumptions, seek evidence, and remain open-minded.
- Create Personal Rituals: Develop meaningful ways to celebrate life's milestones without religious overtones.

- Advocate for Secularism: Support policies that uphold science education, human rights, and separation of church and state.
- Live Authentically: Pursue passions and relationships that foster a sense of purpose.

The Future of Humanism

As society continues to evolve, humanism plays an increasingly vital role in shaping ethical discourse and fostering inclusive communities. Its emphasis on reason, empathy, and human potential provides a compelling alternative to religious dogma, especially in pluralistic societies.

Emerging trends include:

- Integration of science and technology with ethical considerations.
- Greater emphasis on environmental sustainability.
- Expansion of secular education and public policies.
- Development of global humanist networks promoting universal human rights.

Conclusion

What is humanism, and how do you live without a god? It is a philosophy rooted in the belief that humans, equipped with reason and compassion, can lead meaningful and ethical lives without divine guidance. Living humanistically involves creating personal purpose, fostering empathy, and contributing positively to society. While it presents its own challenges, it offers a rich, fulfilling alternative worldview that celebrates human potential and responsibility. Embracing humanism can empower individuals to forge authentic lives grounded in shared values, curiosity, and a commitment to the betterment of humanity.

QuestionAnswer What is humanism and how does it influence the way people live without belief in a god? Humanism is a philosophical worldview that emphasizes human reason, ethics, and individual responsibility, focusing on human values rather than divine beliefs. It encourages living morally and purposefully based on human-centered principles, allowing individuals to find meaning without relying on a deity. Can someone live a meaningful life without believing in a god? Yes, many people find purpose and fulfillment through personal relationships, creative pursuits, community involvement, and ethical living, demonstrating that a meaningful life can be achieved without religious beliefs or belief in a god. How do humanists make moral decisions without relying on divine commandments? Humanists base their morals on reason, empathy, and the impact of their actions on others. They use ethical frameworks that prioritize human well-being and fairness, making moral choices grounded in compassion and rational thought rather than divine edicts. What are common misconceptions about living without a belief in a god? A common misconception is that non-believers lack morals or purpose. In reality, many find a strong sense of purpose, ethical

guidance, and community involvement through humanist principles, demonstrating that meaning and morality are not exclusive to religious belief. How does humanism address questions about life after death and the universe? Humanism generally focuses on the here and now, emphasizing scientific understanding and human experience. It tends to be agnostic or skeptical about life after death, encouraging people to find meaning in their current lives and in improving the world around them.

Related keywords: humanism, atheism, secularism, ethics without religion, human-centered philosophy, morality without deity, naturalism, free thought, rationalism, atheistic worldview

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