

Obligations to community members

adopting certain aspects of culture

So there are two strands that intertwine in the notion of cosmopolitanism. One is the idea that we have obligations to others, obligations that stretch beyond those to whom we are related by the ties of kith and kind, or even the more formal ties of a shared citizenship. The other is that we take seriously the value not just of human life but of particular human lives, which means taking an interest in the practices and beliefs that lend them significance. People are different, the cosmopolitan knows, and there is much to learn from our differences. Because there are so many human possibilities worth exploring, we neither expect nor desire that every person or every society should converge on a single mode of life. Whatever our obligations are to others (or theirs to us) they often have the right to go their own way. As we'll see, there will be times when these two ideals — universal concern and respect for legitimate difference — clash. There's a sense in which cosmopolitanism is the name not of the solution but of the challenge.

allows for conversation & learning new things

your own beliefs & beliefs of your culture vs. that of others in other communities

Cosmopolitanism is the name not of the solution but of the challenge.

do you belong to the earth itself as a human being or the culture you were born into which you are taught to associate with

10 A citizen of the world: how far can we take that idea? Are you really supposed to abjure all local allegiances and partialities in the name of this vast abstraction, humanity? Some proponents of cosmopolitanism were pleased to think so; and they often made easy targets of ridicule. "Friend of men, and enemy of almost every man he had to do with," Thomas Carlyle^v memorably said of the eighteenth-century physiocrat the Marquis de Mirabeau, who wrote the treatise *L'Ami des hommes* when he wasn't too busy jailing his own son. "A lover of his kind, but a hater of his kindred," Edmund Burke^{vi} said of Jean-Jacques Rousseau,^{vii} who handed each of the five children he fathered to an orphanage. Love his own kind but

How does own

loyalties are what protect you why would you not want to share those experiences w/ his own children

Yet the impartialist version of the cosmopolitan creed has continued to hold a steely fascination. Virginia Woolf^{viii} once exhorted "freedom from unreal loyalties" — to nation, sex, school, neighborhood, and on and on. Leo Tolstoy,^{ix} in the same spirit, inveighed against the "stupidity" of patriotism. "To destroy war, destroy patriotism," he wrote in an 1896 essay — a couple of decades before the tsar was swept away by a revolution in the name of the international working class. Some contemporary philosophers have similarly urged that

the boundaries of nations are morally irrelevant — accidents of history with no rightful claim on our conscience. Why should we restrict people by culture, countries, citizenship.

in many ways we are the same. I am the same as someone who lives in Europe despite cultural aspects. why create divides btw. humans by using borders and other forms of

But if there are friends of cosmopolitanism who make me nervous, I am happy to be opposed to cosmopolitanism's noisiest foes. Both Hitler and Stalin — who agreed about little else, save that murder was the first instrument of politics — launched regular invectives against "rootless cosmopolitans"; and while, for both, anti-cosmopolitanism was often just a euphemism for anti-Semitism, they were right to see

cosmopolitanism as their enemy. For they both required a kind of loyalty to one portion of humanity — a nation, a class — that ruled out loyalty to all of humanity. And the one thought that cosmopolitans share is that no local loyalty can ever justify forgetting that each human being has responsibilities to every other.

Fortunately, we need take sides neither with the nationalist who abandons all foreigners nor with the hard-

* it has the same basis of going against a major idea but it isn't really connected to one another. one is abt. religion and one is about the generalized society of the world and all being similar to one another.. being equals w/ the rest of the world.

Patriotism creates a sense of community and belonging why would you want to get rid of that?? Political moral philosophy that views people as citizens of the world not just their nation