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HYPOTHESIS ABOUT THE ORIGIN AND BIOLOGICAL ESSENCE OF PASSIONARY IMPULSE

Annotation. A hypothesis has been put forward about the emergence of a passionary impulse as a result of the total, rare, non-periodic impact of the Sun and the Earth's magnetic field on the epigenetic mechanism of inheritance, which manifests itself in men and accelerates their metabolic processes, as a result of which these people receive additional physical and mental strength.

Keywords: passionarity, passionary impulse, ethnos

Required definitions

Ethnogenesis of a people is the formation of a new ethnos for various reasons, including as a result of a passionate push.

Ethnic time is the time of existence of an ethnos throughout its history from the date of the formation of the people to the moment of its complete disappearance.

The ethnic evolution of a people is all the biological, social, cultural and other changes that occurred in the considered ethnos during its ethnic time [2, p. 187].

The value of the ethnic potential of a people – ethnos) is the product of the height from the level n of the standard curve of ethnic evolution to the number of ethnoses [2, p. 188].

A superethnos is a group of ethnoses formed from a single people, which independently emerged as a result of a passionate push [4]

A separate ethnos is an ethnos that has emerged independently and is not part of any superethnos [5].

Known properties of a passion push

Two definitions of Lev Gumilyov:

A passion push is a micromutation that causes the appearance of a passion trait in a population and leads to the emergence of new ethnic systems in certain regions.

A passion trait is a recessive genetic trait that causes increased absorption of biochemical energy from the external environment by an individual and the output of this energy in the form of work [1, p. 545].

Passion Push:

1. Runs along geodesic lines approximately 300 km wide [1, p. 351].

2. It occurs several times during the millennium [1, pp. 353-355].
3. It is shown for people living in combinations of two or more landscapes [1, p. 190-197].
4. It is manifested mainly in men [2, p. 194-195].
5. Occurs within a short period of time [1, p. 349].
6. The results of a passionate push are inherited for a thousand years or more [1, p. 349].
7. A passionate push leads to the formation of new nations that actively manifest themselves in culture, science, technology and politics [1].

Formulation of the hypothesis

A passion push is a rare, complex, and non-periodic astrobiological phenomenon.

The source of the drive is the combined effect of the Sun and the Earth's magnetic field.

The duration of a passionate push is several hours.

The result of a passionate push is epigenetic changes in some insignificant proportion of men.

A passionate push enhances the action of genes responsible for the activity of biochemical processes in the body, which increases the speed and degree of variability of the body's reactions to variable environmental conditions.

Explanation of the phenomena of passionarity by the hypothesis of the origin and biological essence of the passion impulse

1. The lines of passion thrusts have different lengths.

This is due to the short time of Sun exposure – if the solar effect lasted more than a day, then due to the daily rotation of the Earth, the lines of passion tremors would encircle the Earth.

2. The primary cause of passion tremors is the Sun.

To cause epigenetic changes in humans, the cosmic impact must be strong (to partially break through the Earth's magnetic field), but not destructive (to keep people alive). Life on Earth is adapted to changes in solar activity over billions of years of existence, and therefore people are also adapted to various, including rare, solar influences; thus, it is unlikely that the root cause of passion tremors is something located outside the Solar system.

3. Epigenetics – the genetic basis for the transmission of passionarity by hereditary means.

Passionarity tends not only to be inherited, but also to fade over time, which indicates precisely the epigenetic basis of this phenomenon.

4. The physical basis of passionarity is the electromagnetic field.

Solar electromagnetic influence, together with the Earth's magnetic field, affects the electrobiochemical processes occurring in human cells, as a result of which some epigenetic manifestations are possible. In other words, at the moment of a passionate push, human cells are placed in a magnetic field with unusual and unusual characteristics, which directs the movement of biological molecules, causing the formation of non-standard connections between them.

5. The chemical basis of passionarity is the intensification of metabolic processes in the body.

A faster flow of processes allows you to perform more work, adapt faster, recover faster, get sick less, think more actively, invent faster, and so on.

A faster flow of processes allows this individual to have an advantage over others, which means that it gives a good chance of success (reaching the top in career, wealth, creativity, science, heroism, and so on).

6. A passion push is a geodesic line.

The line of the passion push runs in accordance with a separate line of the Earth's magnetic field.

7. The lines of passion thrusts have different directions.

This is due to the direction of sun exposure, which is variable due to sunspots, prominences, and other solar phenomena. However, the lines of aftershocks run in all possible directions, and not just from north to south – this is probably due to the fact that this is how the Earth's magnetic field line ran for several hours during the analyzed solar impact.

8. Passion shocks occur only among peoples who are in phases with a low level of passionarity.

This is natural, since the additional ethnic potential from a new passionate push, obtained by an ethnos that is in active phases of its ethnic evolution, is lost against the background of the already existing high ethnic potential of the people [2, p. 188-195].

9. Passionarity manifests itself mainly among men in societies that live in a combination of diverse natural landscapes.

Men are forced to interact with the outside world, which is a much more volatile, complex, and dangerous environment compared to a home run by women. It is the adaptability to the dangers and difficulties of the external world that determines certain characteristics of men, in particular, they usually have a larger muscle mass than women.

In addition, it is much more difficult for men to survive and get food in such an external world, which is a combination of several natural landscapes, each of which changes in its own rhythm. To live in these conditions, men must be able to change and

adapt, and those who have more strength and who have much more intense metabolic processes in their bodies adapt better to changes (see point 5). Such more active men have an advantage over other men in the population, as more successful people, as a result of which they receive more energy than other men. broad opportunities for spreading your own genes.

In established societies that exist in stable natural conditions, the main condition for social success is the regular performance of their strictly defined duties. Therefore, in such populations, increased activity in some men is their disadvantage, as a result of which these people have difficulty spreading their genes through the population, since society perceives them as rebels. Since initially, as a result of a passionate push, the number of particularly active men is small, the society successfully copes with them by punishments (including deprivation of life) and forced emigration, as a result of which the ethnic potential of the people, which has begun to grow, returns to its original values during the hidden phase of recovery, and the obvious phase of recovery does not occur; However, a new ethnos cannot be formed, and, consequently, the external manifestations recorded by historians for such processes are not observed.

10. Passionarity is activity and change.

To use the changes to your advantage, you need not only to understand them, but also to change yourself, your habits and skills, and this requires strength or, more simply, energy.

This is why passionate people are much more active than ordinary people.

This is why passionate people adapt more easily to new things than ordinary people.

Those passionate people [2, p. 182-186] who have creative abilities actively create new things (culture, religion, inventions, etc.); and those passionate people who do not have creative abilities actively apply this newly created new thing and spread it around the planet-this is how the passionarities of individual people together form ethnic potential the people who embody it in culture, science, technology, and politics [2].

If we consider war as a whole and individual battles in particular, as hard work associated with the risk to life and health, then a much greater physical activity of passionate soldiers manifests itself in battle as the ability to perform an amount of work greater than an ordinary warrior can do, so a hopeless and losing situation from the point of view of an ordinary fighter is difficult, but potentially victorious from the point of view of a passionate warrior, which is why passionate soldiers fight when ordinary fighters would have surrendered long ago.

In addition, the presence of significant unspent physical strength in a passionate soldier increases his personal limit of mental stability, which allows such soldiers to "fight for ten" or "withstand inhuman torture" [3].

Additional reflections

The question arises – is passionarity exclusively a characteristic inherent in the Homo sapiens species, or is this characteristic also inherent in other living beings?

It is likely that the ancestors of modern humans, namely, creatures from the genus Homo, also possessed passionarity. This assumption follows from the fact that the ancestors of homo sapiens successfully spread over long distances, adapting to a variety of landscapes.

In general, passionarity as an additional energy and the ability to learn in new conditions, most likely, has long been inherent in many living beings on planet Earth.

Conclusions

1. A hypothesis about the origin and biological essence of the passion impulse is formulated.
2. The extinct Homo people, as well as many other living creatures on the planet, probably also had passionarity.

References

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