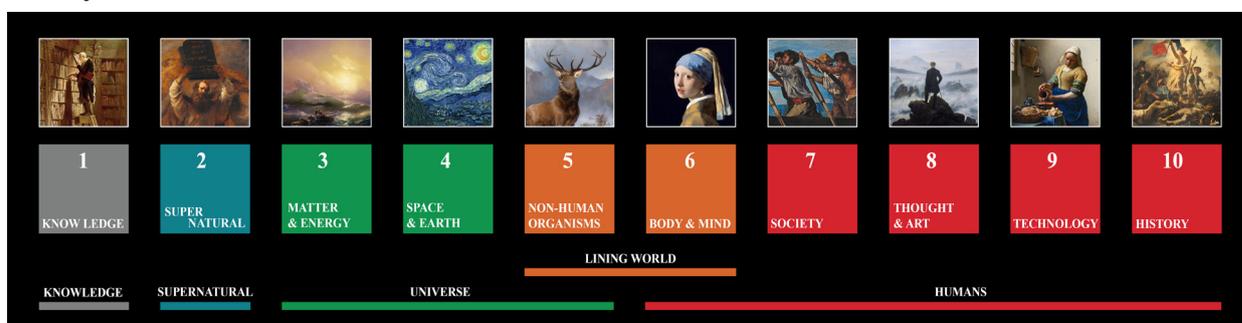


# The Library | Chaim Zins

**The Library** is a systematic map of human knowledge. It is based on theoretical foundations and empirical studies. *The Library* maps the fields that establish our cultural and scientific heritage.

**10 Pillars.** Human knowledge is composed of 10 parts (pillars): Knowledge | Supernatural | Matter & Energy | Space & Earth | Non-human Organisms | Body & Mind | Society | Thought & Art | Technology | History.



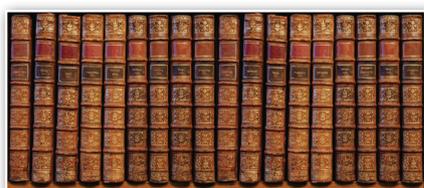
**5 super-phenomena.** The 10 pillars are grouped into four groups, which explore four super-phenomena: knowledge (pillar 1, gray), supernatural (pillar 2, blue), universe (pillars 3-4-5, green), and humans (pillars 6-7-8-9-10, red). On top of the meeting point between the universe and humans a fifth super-phenomenon emerges, the living world (pillars 5-6, orange). The colors enable to represent both the religious approach, which separates apes and humans, and the scientific approach, which views them as part of the living world.

**Knowledge map.** Every pillar is divided into categories and subcategories, which together create a hierarchical knowledge tree with 73 end categories. The hierarchical structure maps human knowledge and creates the *10 Pillars of Knowledge (10PK)* map. In *The Library* it is represented by the bookcase (the furniture).

The bookcase includes 10 boxes; a box for each pillar. The pillar's title appears on top of the box; its number and its icon appear on the left side.



The boxes are divided by 3 types of dividers. The long dividers separate the main categories. The shorter dividers separate the subcategories, and the shortest dividers separate the sub-subcategories. The names of the categories appear on the bottom of the boxes; their numbers appear on the books.



**The fields of knowledge** are represented by 180 books. Most of the fields (e.g., medicine) include dozens of sub-fields (e.g., internal medicine, pediatrics, and surgery); the rest are new fields (e.g., nanotechnology and bioethics). The 18 core fields are marked with \*\*\*.

**Unique characteristics.** *10 Pillars of Knowledge* has unique characteristics. The most important characteristic is the distinction between the categories of the map and the fields of knowledge. The fields are not part of the map. They are mapped by the map.

The Library	Books	Fields of knowledge	Knowledge	10 Pillars of Knowledge
	Bookcase	Categories & subcategories	Structure	
		10 pillars		

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**Theory-embodiment.** Human knowledge follows a theory-embodiment structure. It is implemented on the map level, the pillar level, and the field level. On the map level, pillar 1 is the “theory” part of human knowledge, and pillars 2 through 10 are the “embodiment” part.

<b>Pillar 1</b>	<b>Pillars 2 through 10</b>
<b>Theory</b>	<b>Embodiment</b>

On the pillar level, the first category, theory, is the “theoretical” part of the pillar. The other categories embody our knowledge of the explored phenomena. Note that the field level is not presented in *the Library*.

Example: <b>Matter &amp; Energy</b> (Pillar 3)	<b>Field:</b>	<b>Philosophy of Physics</b>	<b>Physics</b>	<b>Chemistry</b>
	<b>Category:</b>	(1) <b>Theory</b>	(2) <b>Principles</b>	(3) <b>Substances</b>
	<b>Structure:</b>	<b>Theory</b>	<b>Embodiment</b>	

**The artistic aspect.** *The library* is an artistic picture in a classic style. The books are based on a photograph of the *Encyclopédie* by Diderot and d’Alembert (1751-65). *The Library* includes artistic elements, among them *the Encyclopedia*, *the Back of the Knowledge Map*, the clock, the birds and 2 statements on human knowledge.



**The Back of the Knowledge Map**

*The Encyclopedia* is an abstract of the 10 Pillars of Knowledge map. The three series of balls represent three approaches to mapping human knowledge: a religious approach (on the left side), a humanistic approach (on the right side), and an integrated approach (religious and humanistic, on the bottom).



**The Encyclopedia**

*The Back of the Knowledge Map* expresses the idea that 10 Pillars of Knowledge, as any knowledge map, is based on the creator's knowledge and creativity. It has no absolute objective validity, and it changes over time, as the clock suggests.



**A Clock**

The birds and the two mottoes are statements about human knowledge:

**Human knowledge originates from our boundless curiosity, the quest for meaning and problem solving in a world of uncertainty.**

**Human knowledge is grounded in sensitivity and curiosity, education, reason, and vision, and commitment and integrity.**

Chaim Zins, Jerusalem, 2018

**The Library**, Chaim Zins, 2018 (150 x 300 cm)

Creator: Chaim Zins. Graphic design: Pnina Dvir. Images: (1) *Encyclopédie* by Diderot and d’Alembert, 1751-65 (Photo: Mary-Lan Nguyen, 2010 CC BY 2.0 FR)); (2) *Trompe l’oeil. The Reverse of a Framed Painting*, Cornelius Norbertus Gijsbrechts, 1668-1672, National Gallery of Denmark, Copenhagen, Denmark; (3) *Mantel Clock*, Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York (Mantel clock, Julien Le Roy) (CC0).

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