

1: Timeline of the evolutionary history of life - Wikipedia

The Smithsonian's National Museum of Natural History Human Origins website is dedicated to bringing you the excitement, latest findings, and profound implications of the scientific exploration of human origins.

Gross, for Undark Magazine smithsonian. Here, an early human fossil found in Broken Hill, Zambia. COM April 19, , 1: This article was also published on Undark. Rick Potts is no atheist-evolutionist-Darwinist. At 18, he became a conscientious objector to the Vietnam War, because he felt it was antithetical to people trying to understand each other. In college, he studied comparative religion. Still, by Potts says he realized that the only people coming to the exhibit were those who had no quarrel with the science of evolution. In order to reach the more than million Americans who still question that science, he would have to take the evidence "carefully packaged" to them. Such was the origin of the Human Origins Traveling Exhibit , which wrapped up last year. The exhibit would be accompanied by a team of clergy members and scientists handpicked by the Smithsonian, and they would engage the public and local clergy in conversations about this fraught topic. Part of the stated goal was straightforward science education. After all, evolutionary theory is the backbone of chemistry and biology, the through-line that makes sense of all the sciences. Potts was going for something more subtle: Not conversion, but conversation. The traveling exhibition aimed to engage local communities in the global scientific exploration of how humans have evolved over time "while also inviting discussion about what it means to be human. Smithsonian Human Origins Program Rather, the evolutionary theory he espoused in "On the Origin of Species" rendered God unnecessary. What would Darwin think if he could see the evolution wars rage today? If he knew that, year after year, national polls find one-third of Americans believe that humans have always existed in their current form? In many religious groups, that number is far higher. That, among all Western nations, only Turkey is more likely than the United States to flat-out reject the notion of human evolution? And researchers are starting to realize that it does little to illuminate the science of evolution for those who need it most. By the end of the class, the authors noted in a paper, students who perceived a conflict were reduced by half, leading them to conclude that discussing the compatibility of religion and evolution "can have a positive impact on students that may extend beyond the classroom. Smithsonian Institution The museums traveling evolution exhibit may be among the most ambitious efforts to bridge the science-faith divide. Most of its residents are conservative Christian and Anabaptist Amish, Mennonite, Brethren ; more than 70 percent voted for Donald Trump. Ephrata was also the only town that staged a substantial boycott to the exhibit, which included touch-screen kiosks, casts of prehistoric skulls, and a panel pointing out that Homo sapiens share 60 percent of their genes with bananas, 85 percent with mice, and 75 percent with chickens. But it was a near life-sized likeness of a female Neanderthal and her naked child that sparked the most furor among the 30, people in the area the library serves. Our local library should be a safe place for our children, not a place where we have to worry what our children will see when we come into the library. Gross When I visited Talbert last summer, I asked her if she could think of any topic more offensive to her community than human evolution. She was wearing jeans and maroon sunglasses; her hair was brown and streaked with gray. The hope, Miller says, is "that we can reach not necessarily a level of agreement, but some level of understanding. Better, he suggests, to ask these communities how they think science would explain the mechanisms behind evolution. Even in Ephrata, Talbert suggests, the biggest surprise was how much engagement there was around the exhibit. Rachel is the Science Editor, covering stories behind new discoveries and the debates that shape our understanding of the world. Read more articles from Rachel E. Gross and Follow on Twitter rachelegross Photo of the day.

2: Evidence For Evolution 2

Human evolution. Human evolution is the lengthy process of change by which people originated from apelike ancestors. Scientific evidence shows that the physical and behavioral traits shared by all people originated from apelike ancestors and evolved over a period of approximately six million years.

Sex differences in humans Men are generally hairier than women, and Darwin was of the opinion that hairlessness was related to sexual selection; however, several other explanations have been advanced to explain human hairlessness , a leading one is loss of body hair to facilitate sweating. For example, monogamous primates are known to typically exhibit little sexual dimorphism such as particularly large males armed with huge canines; however, powerful big-toothed males can provide protection against predators and may be bigger for that reason, rather than in order to win confrontations over females. Males and females differing in size can specialize in, and more fully exploit, different food resources while avoiding competing with each other; furthermore, body size can be useful in avoiding predators and may also be of assistance in securing a mate. This is further complicated by the consideration that with larger body size, the skeleton of mammals becomes much more robust and massive relatively speaking. Studies have shown the earliest homininae were highly dimorphic and that this tendency lessened over the course of human evolution, suggesting humans have become more monogamous. In contrast, gorillas living in harems exhibit a much stronger sexual dimorphism see: Secondary sex characteristic The theory of sexual selection has been used to explain a number of human anatomical features. These include rounded breasts, facial hair , pubic hair and penis size. The breasts of primates are flat, yet are able to produce sufficient milk for feeding their young. The breasts of non-lactating human females are filled with fatty tissue and not milk. Thus it has been suggested the rounded female breasts are signals of fertility. Since a human erection relies on a hydraulic pumping system, erection failure is a sensitive early warning of certain kinds of physical and mental ill health. A model study showed displacement of semen was directly proportional to the depth of pelvic thrusting , as an efficient semen displacement device. Current available research indicates that selection preferences are biologically driven, [27] that is, by the display of phenotypic traits that can be both consciously and unconsciously evaluated by the opposite sex to determine the health and fertility of a potential mate. In biological terms, certain environmental conditions may bring about demands for or the disregarding of certain traits. One such example is a preference for males whose facial structure indicates certain hormonal ratios, such as testosterone - cortisol levels sex and stress hormones. A Royal Society research showed a significant correlation between a measure of societal development and preferences for indication of higher testosterone levels, as manifested in facial features, and the interaction between preferences for testosterone and cortisol. As one article states, sexual selection is in essence a process which favors sexual displays for attraction, aggressiveness, dominance, size, and strength, and the ability to exclude competitors by force if necessary, or by using resources to win. Together with visual and chemical signals, these crucial characteristics which are likely to enhance the ability to produce offspring , as well as long term survival prospects, can be assessed and selections made. John Manning [42] suggests that where polygyny is common, men face intense competition for wives and are more likely to be completely unsuccessful in reproducing, and the result is strong selection of males for traits which are adaptive for successful reproduction. He proposes a link to skin color through selection of males for testosterone-mediated traits which confer an ability to successfully compete for females. He suggests testosterone makes the human immune system less competent to resist pathogens. In this view the antimicrobial properties of melanin help mitigate the susceptibility to disease that polygyny induces by increasing testosterone. According to this argument, the anti-infective qualities of melanin were more important than protection from ultraviolet light in the evolution of the darkest skin types. Manning asserts that skin color is more correlated with the occurrence of polygyny “ explicable by it having an antimicrobial function “ than the latitudinal gradient in intensity of ultraviolet radiation, and he points to the lack of very dark skin at equatorial latitudes of the New World and the relatively light skin of Khoisan people in Africa. There was an unmistakable correlation: The weaker the ultraviolet light, the fairer the skin. Rogers concluded

that, at the time of the evolutionary separation of chimpanzees and humans, the common ancestors of all humans had light skin that was covered by dark hair. Additionally, our closest extant relative, the chimpanzee, has light skin covered by thick body hair. Under these conditions there was less photodestruction of folate, and so the evolutionary pressure stopping lighter-skinned gene variants from surviving was reduced. In addition, lighter skin is able to generate more vitamin D cholecalciferol than darker skin, so it would have represented a health benefit in reduced sunlight if there were limited sources of vitamin D. He contends that the diversity of hair and eye color in Northeast European populations originated as a consequence of intense female-female competition, and is an adaptation for reproductive success in women. All these qualities are considered courtship adaptations that have been favored through sexual selection. He believes that human culture arose through sexual selection for creative traits. In that view, many human artifacts could be considered subject to sexual selection as part of the extended phenotype, for instance clothing that enhances sexually selected traits. The first period of brain expansion occurred 2. The second period occurred, years ago, with the emergence of archaic *Homo sapiens*. Miller argues that the rapid increases in brain size would have occurred by a positive feedback loop resulting in a Fisherian runaway selection for larger brains. Another hypothesis [55] proposes that human intelligence is a courtship indicator of health and resistance against parasites and pathogens which are deleterious to human cognitive capabilities. Joan Roughgarden, citing elements of sexual behavior in animals and humans that cannot be explained by the sexual-selection model, suggested that the function of sex in human evolution was primarily social. According to Jordania, most of these warning displays were incorrectly attributed to the forces of sexual selection. Jordania proposed an aposematic model of human evolution, where most of the human morphological and behavioral features that had been considered by Darwin as the result of sexual selection, via female choice, are explained by the aposematic intimidating display.

3: Dr Stephen Stukins | Natural History Museum

The latest episode of ID the Future could have been titled Nightmare at the Museum. In this episode, Discovery Institute's John West introduces listeners to a shocking chapter of American history, drawing from his new documentary, Human Zoos: America's Forgotten History of Scientific Racism.

The scientific name for walrus, *Odobenus rosmarus*, is Latin for "tooth-walking sea-horse. Walrus are easily distinguished by their long, white tusks, cinnamon-brown skin, grizzled whiskers, and bodies full of blubber. Growing up to 3, pounds, male Pacific walrus are larger than females and measure approximately 10 feet long. After a sustained period in very cold water, the tiny blood vessels in their skin constrict, and walrus appear almost white. Walrus turn pink when their circulation increases to diffuse excess body heat. They also haul out onto sea ice to give birth, socialize, and nurse young. The Pacific walrus is found in the arctic waters of the Bering and Chukchi seas between Alaska and Siberia, as well as the eastern Siberian Sea and western Beaufort Sea. Pacific walrus winter in the central and south Bering Sea and summer in the Chukchi Sea. Adult females and their young are migratory, following the sea ice edge north in the summer, while males remain in the south and haul out onto rocky beaches when the ice melts. During the mating season, adult males make taps, knocks, pulses, and bell sounds underwater to attract females and show superiority. Mating takes place in the water; gestation lasts 15 to 16 months. Females give birth to a single calf once every two to four years. Calves nurse for two years yet spend up to five years with their mothers. The maximum lifespan of a walrus is approximately 40 years. Walrus eat clams, crabs, shrimp, soft corals, sea cucumbers, and various other mollusks. Walrus seize their prey between their lips and suck mollusks out of their shells with a quick piston-like flick of the tongue. Adult walrus eat 5 percent of their body weight daily and they can eat 6, clams in a single feeding. Walrus face severe threats from global warming and the associated recession of arctic sea ice. The disappearance of sea ice is forcing walrus to haul out on land during the summer, which limits access to feeding areas at sea and makes them vulnerable to trampling, predation, and human disturbances. A major threat to the Pacific walrus is oil and gas exploration and drilling in the Chukchi and Bering seas. Other dangers include habitat disturbances, ocean acidification, and toxic pollution. Commercially exploited for centuries, Pacific walrus have been substantially reduced in numbers. Conservation measures were initiated in the United States and Russia, allowing the subspecies to rebound. Current trends indicate that numbers may again be declining, but exact population figures are unknown.

4: Sexual selection in humans - Wikipedia

says Miller, evolution is an ongoing process that explains many questions in modern cell biology. By not teaching evolution in school, Miller worries that a generation will grow up not trusting.

In the Media Publications Potts, R. In Press We need to critically evaluate our assumptions: An early colonisation pathway into northwest Australia , years ago. Reconstruction of Late Pleistocene paleoenvironments using bulk geochemistry of paleosols from the Lake Victoria Region. *Frontiers in Earth Sciences*. Making the most of bone surface modification data. Large mammal species richness and late Quaternary precipitation change in south-western Australia. Bronze Age olive domestication in the north Jordan valley: Evaluating the potential for tactical hunting in the Middle Stone Age: Insights from a bonebed of the extinct bovid, *Rusingoryx atopocranium*. The measurement of taxonomic evenness in zooarchaeology. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences*. Holocene shifts in the assembly of plant and animal communities implicate human impacts pp. A 36 ka widespread tephra and its chronological relevance to Late Pleistocene human evolution in East Africa. Late Quaternary environmental change in the Southern Cape, South Africa, from stable carbon and oxygen isotopes in faunal tooth enamel from Boomplaas Cave. A demographic perspective on the middle to later stone age transition from nasera rockshelter, Tanzania. Size variation in *Tachyoryctes splendens* East African mole-rat and its implications for late Quaternary temperature change in equatorial East Africa. Evidence from ungulate isotopic ecology. Unexpected convergent evolution of nasal domes between pleistocene bovids and cretaceous hadrosaur dinosaurs. Africa from MIS Population Dynamics and Paleoenvironments. Reconstruction of a semi-arid late Pleistocene paleocatena from the Lake Victoria region, Kenya. Alternating high and low climate variability: The context of natural selection and speciation in Plio-Pleistocene hominin evolution. Distal tephras of the eastern Lake Victoria basin, equatorial East Africa: Correlations, chronology and a context for early modern humans. Woodland modification in Bronze and Iron age central Anatolia: An anthracological signature for the Hittite state?. Phylogenetic topology mapped onto dietary ecospace reveals multiple pathways in the evolution of the herbivorous niche in African Bovidae. Regional diversity patterns in African bovids, hyaenids, and felids during the past 3 million years: The role of taphonomic bias and implications for the evolution of *Paranthropus*. Sites on the landscape: Paleoenvironmental context of late Pleistocene archaeological sites from the Lake Victoria basin, equatorial East Africa. Late Pleistocene and Holocene mammal extinctions on continental Africa. *Encyclopedia of Global Archaeology*. A framework for evaluating the influence of climate, dispersal limitation, and biotic interactions using fossil pollen associations across the late Quaternary. Reply to Brook et al: No empirical evidence for human overkill of megafauna in Sahul. Climate change frames debate over the extinction of megafauna in Sahul Pleistocene australia-new guinea. Taphonomic and paleoecological change in the large mammal sequence from Boomplaas Cave, western Cape, South Africa. *Journal of Human Evolution*. Climate change and faunal turnover: Testing the mechanics of the turnover-pulse hypothesis with South African fossil data. New perspectives on middle Pleistocene change in the large mammal faunas of East Africa: Mammalia, Artiodactyla from Lainyamok, Kenya. Palaeozoological insights into management options for a threatened mammal: Paleontology in Ecology and Conservation. The excavation of OpD by Adan Treganza. Is It a House? Revisiting the late Pleistocene mammal extinction record at Tight Entrance Cave, southwestern Australia. Late Pleistocene climate change, nutrient cycling, and the megafaunal extinctions in North America. Taxonomic status and paleoecology of *Rusingoryx atopocranium* Mammalia, Artiodactyla , an extinct Pleistocene bovid from Rusinga Island, Kenya. Late Quaternary dietary shifts of the Cape grysbok *Raphicerus melanotis* in southern Africa. Ungulate biogeography, statistical methods, and the proficiency of Middle Stone Age hunters. Long-distance carcass transport at Olduvai Gorge? A quantitative examination of Bed I skeletal element abundances. Eland, buffalo, and wild pigs: *Journal of Archaeological Science*. Sources of variation in carnivore tooth-mark frequencies in a modern spotted hyena *Crocuta crocuta* den assemblage, Amboseli Park, Kenya. Skeletal element abundances in archaeofaunal assemblages: Carnivore competition, bone destruction, and bone density. Changing patterns of carnivore modification in a landscape bone assemblage, Amboseli

Park, Kenya.

5: Paleolithic diet - Wikipedia

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Joan Evanich Appeared in the Gazette: Olive Beaupre was born September 11, , in Aurora, Illinois. After graduating from Smith College in , she returned to Aurora to teach English. There she met and married Harry Miller, a textbook salesman. During this same year their daughter Virginia was born, and Miller continued to work on her novel. Three volumes of her poetry were published by the P. Volland Company of Chicago. She considered stories proper if they fit three criteria: They had to be well written, make a positive ethical statement, and be graded to fit the developmental age of the child. If she was unable to find a story or poem that met all three requirements, she wrote one herself. Encouraged by the success of her previously published books, the Millers founded a publishing company, The Bookhouse for Children, in . One of the most unusual aspects of The Bookhouse for Children was that it employed a predominantly female staff. In the s job opportunities for women were fairly limited, but the Millers hired an all female sales force, and women managed its branch offices nationwide. Volume One, In the Nursery, and the five volumes that followed, were beautifully decorated with full-color cover illustrations, endpapers, and pictures painted by famous artists. The books were sold in sets originally packaged in cardboard houses. Later, for special promotions, sets were presented in wooden houses. Today the houses are highly prized by collectors. Another collection, My Travelship, was a three-volume set that introduced readers to children of other lands through folktales and literature. Olive Beaupre Miller also was active in the community. She helped raise funds for the construction of The Skokie School and was an early proponent of sex education for children. In addition, she and her husband were two of the founding members of First Church of Christ, Scientist in Winnetka. Miller is remembered fondly by her grandson, Winnetka resident Ted Read. In a recent interview he described how his grandmother taught him to read. He also recalled that Miller flew to Arizona where for several months he had been recuperating from rheumatic fever. She helped nurse him back to health. Later she took her grandson back to Arizona to enjoy some of the activities he had missed during his illness. Olive Beaupre Miller brought high standards and quality literature to the children of America for over 50 years. She continued to revise her books until her retirement in . She died in Arizona on March 25,

6: Human Evolution by The Smithsonian Institution's Human Origins Program

Evidence for Evolution - The Peppered Moth Experiment: (ex) Photographs of peppered moths naturally camouflaged while at rest upon tree trunks as evidence for natural selection. (crit) Biologists have known since the 's that peppered moths don't normally rest on tree trunks.

Evidence for the spontaneous generation of life from inorganic matter "naturally by random chance" in the laboratory? He started with the wrong materials, used the wrong conditions, and got the wrong results! Furthermore, the genetic code inherent to the DNA molecule is a digital, error-correcting, redundant, over-lapping, information storage and retrieval system with its own inherent language convention! Information science has shown that both language conventions and such incredible digital information storage and retrieval systems can only be the product of intelligent design. To believe life could be the product of random chance as supposed by Darwinian evolution is to swim against the tide of modern empirical science. The photographs found in the textbooks were staged using dead moths glued to tree trunks. Evidence for Evolution - Genetic Mutations: There is no naturalistic source for genetic information nor is there a naturalistic explanation for the existence of information. Genetic mutation simply causes existing genetic information to become corrupted - genetic mutations follow a downward trend. For example, it is universally agreed that wolves, coyotes, dingoes, jackals, foxes, and the hundreds of different domestic dog breeds probably all came from an original pair of "dogs". The variations are always in a downward trend constrained by the genetic code the dogs do not grow wings and learn to fly. No new genetic information is added, genetic information is always lost: Evidence for Evolution - Vestigial Organs: Roy Hartenstein comments on the human appendix: Circumstances may arise at which point it would be better to risk the consequences of removing the appendix rather than risk keeping it. Nevertheless, it is not a useless vestige from our evolutionary past. Walt Brown writes concerning vestigial organs in general, "The existence of human organs whose function is unknown does not imply they are vestiges of organs inherited from our evolutionary ancestors. As medical knowledge has increased, at least some functions of all organs have been discovered. Besides these human vestigial organs, examples of nonhuman vestigial organs given in the textbooks are very misleading. Consider the "whale pelvis" for example. Kids are not told that the whale pelvis is necessary for muscle attachments, without which the whale could not reproduce. Evidence for Evolution - Where is it? So where is the so-called evidence for evolution? Not in the biology textbooks used in the public schools! Why do we have to imagine macro-evolution happening "long ago and far away Could undirected natural processes alone assemble the intricate structures found within living cells? Can chemistry alone account for the origin of life on earth? What is the origin of the genetic information encoded in living organisms? Until evolutionists come up with real answers to these fundamental questions, Darwinian evolution should be kept in philosophy textbooks where it belongs and taken out of biology textbooks where, tragically, it has become entrenched. God , the Father, sent His only Son to satisfy that judgment for those who believe in Him. Jesus , the creator and eternal Son of God, who lived a sinless life, loves us so much that He died for our sins, taking the punishment that we deserve, was buried , and rose from the dead according to the Bible. If you truly believe and trust this in your heart, receiving Jesus alone as your Savior , declaring, " Jesus is Lord ," you will be saved from judgment and spend eternity with God in heaven. What is your response?

7: Tyler Faith - Research - Faculty Profile - The University of Utah

Olive Beaupre Miller also was active in the community. She helped raise funds for the construction of The Skokie School and was an early proponent of sex education for children. In addition, she and her husband were two of the founding members of First Church of Christ, Scientist in Winnetka.

Kenneth Miller public domain In December , I conducted an interview with cellular and molecular biologist Kenneth R. Miller , who was both then and now a biology professor at Brown University. The interview was for a feature in a Christian magazine exploring the possible reconciliation of the scientific consensus on evolution with an uncompromised biblical faith. I thought that, as an evolutionary biologist and opponent of creationism and intelligent design, as well as a Roman Catholic and theist, Dr. Miller was more qualified than most to speak to the issue. I would be delighted to be able to say that, after three and a half years, the debate has progressed such that his comments no longer apply, but unfortunately that is not the case. And so, with Dr. Miller, you say that evolution is both a theory and a fact. Could you please explain these terms? Evolution and evolutionary theory are not the same thing. Evolution describes a process we can see and observe in nature. It is a fact, for example, that we have a record of the past history on earth called the fossil record. So, if what one means is the process of change over time, evolution is as much a fact as anything we know in science. However, by evolution, sometimes we mean the explanation for how that process took place – a theory that ties together what we know about genetics, molecular biology, and developmental biology to explain the factual patterns of evolutionary change. In this sense, evolution is very much a theory, because scientific theories are used to explain facts. Would you please describe some of the evidence that you believe supports evolutionary theory? Walk into any museum of natural history anywhere in the world, and you will see so much evidence you could be buried under it: Those are the documented facts of what life was like in the past. Now the second thing is genetics. We understand that many of the physical characteristics of living organisms are determined genetically. If it were true that genes were incapable of change, the characteristics of living organisms would be pretty much fixed. But we know, as a fact, that living things contain genetic information that can and does change over time due to a variety of different processes that we can observe in the field and reproduce in the laboratory. They produce the kinds of changes in from one generation to another that create genetic diversity in a population. And what this means is that there is a struggle for existence among all organisms. Take, for example, an oak tree on your front lawn. In a good growing season, an oak tree can drop two or three thousand acorns. Do every one of those acorns grow up to be a full-sized oak tree? Well, I would hope not! And in that struggle for existence, given the fact that there is variety and diversity within any population, those individuals whose particular characteristics suit them best to survive are going to contribute more to the gene pool in the next generation. And it is from this process of natural selection, operating on genetic diversity, that evolutionary change takes place. And finally, evolution makes fairly specific predictions about what the sequences of DNA in our genome ought to look like with respect to our evolutionary relatives. What I mean by that is that we have almost pointless genetic information – defective genes, pseudogenes, genetic mistakes and so forth – that we share in the exact same places with our evolutionary relatives, such as the other great apes. And that is why evolution has a very strong support of factual evidence in genetics, molecular biology and paleontology. In the next installment , Kenneth Miller discusses intelligent design and addresses the claim that scientists have not discovered enough transitional fossils to support evolutionary theory.

8: Olive Beaupre Miller | Winnetka Historical Society

Sexual selection in humans concerns the concept of sexual selection, introduced by Charles Darwin as an element of his theory of natural selection, as it affects www.enganchecubano.com role of sexual selection in human evolution has not been firmly established although neoteny has been cited as being caused by human sexual selection.

In this episode “ Ken Miller: The very fact that we contemplate and we debate our own uniqueness makes us unique. And his new book is called *The Human Instinct: What problem did you see that made you want to address it with this book?* And in those books, I tried to answer those arguments point by point. I tried to explain how evolution is well supported by the scientific evidence. Not just fossils, which is what everybody thinks of, but by genetics, by molecular biology, by biology and the fact that we can actually see evolution occurring in the world today. Well, it turns out that a lot of that is very, very good work. But an awful lot of it is overstated. A really good example of that is a book that was published a little more than 10 years ago called *A Natural History of Rape*. And therefore, the tendency to rape, the tendency to dominate women, the tendency for sexual assault is not a societal problem. Can you tell me what chromosome its own? Can we do studies of dominance, partial penetrants, compensation? Typically, only three or four days in the monthly period. The second thing is the rapist puts himself in considerable danger, not just from his intended victim who may very well fight back but also from the entire social structure in which she lives. Her brothers, her parents, her family which, in these societies which were studied by other anthropologists, immediately exert revenge upon a rapist or upon a suspected rapist. And when actual calculations of biological advantage are carried out, it turns out rape is not a reproductively productive behavior so the whole thing was nonsense. And there are even more ridiculous examples. And it harkens to the stereotype that back in the Pleistocene, the women were tending the fires and minding the kids and keeping the caves clean while the really tough males were out hunting down wild beasts and savages and bringing meat home to the fire. And the fact of the matter is we know diddly squat about what human societies were actually like in the Pleistocene. And stereotypes such as these are really built upon modern cultural expectations and not any authentic science. And therefore, I wanted to deal with those issues. It seems like the takeaway form the discussion just now is that we need a lot more women evolutionary psychologists. One of my evolutionary colleagues and personal acquaintances is Sarah Hrdy, a very, very distinguished anthropologist who has fought against this trend. And I believe the title of one of her books is, *The Woman That Never Evolved*, in which she attacks many of these sort of pseudoscientific stories and gender stereotypes. And that degrades the human species. We know what that ancestry was and we were produced by the same process of evolution that produced every other animal. We know that for sure. We had ancestors and if you go far enough back, those ancestors were not humans. The way that I would answer that, however, is, "Wait a minute, Doctor Gee. And you talk a lot in the book about various philosophers, modern-day philosophers who have problems with the notion that evolution as a process by itself could have come up with consciousness. Well, consciousness has been a problem for philosophers. And science has a tendency to unravel those problems and make them work out. My favorite example of this is in the mids, there was much speculation on the chemical nature of the gene. Decided that he had solved the fundamental problems in physics so now he was going to go over to biology and give biologists the break of his intellect. And he gave a series of lectures, which became a very influential book called *What is Life?* I read this as an undergrad and it just blew me away. James Watson, the co-discoverer of the double helix, was also impressed and motivated by it. And he basically argued that what we know about physics and chemistry is not sufficient to account for what we know about the biology of genetics. And all of a sudden, once one saw the double helical structure and Franklin, herself, said, "This is so beautiful it just has to be true. One of the principal philosophers who has argued against that point of view is Thomas Nagel of New York University. He wrote a very influential, very short but very pithy book a couple of years ago called *Mind and Cosmos*. And what he meant by the subtitle is that Neo-Darwinian evolution, as he calls it, claims to explain the evolution of everything associated with humanity. Our minds, our brains, our bodies, everything else. He then argued that no consciousness cannot be accounted for by the known laws of physics and chemistry. But I

decided I just had to talk to Professor Nagel. As I was writing my own book, I emailed him and I tried to introduce myself, explain who I was and beg for a few minutes of his time if I came to New York. To my absolute astonishment in an act of incredible generosity, Doctor Nagel said, "Here. And it was absolutely extraordinary. And Nagel said he is a "moral realist. And as a philosopher, moral philosophy is a major field of philosophy. And to him, what evolution says is that our sense of morality, our sense of right and wrong is not authentic because what evolutionary psychology tells us is what we think is wrong is simply what we have been shaped by the demands of natural selection to think is wrong. And the reason those values have been favored by natural selection is because they help to form more cohesive human societies so that human individuals who had a sense of morality, had a sense of right and wrong were more effective in doing the things that make a species succeed. And in our case, that would be having babies, growing food and making war. And all of these things, he argues basically evolutionary psychologists say, were not authentic values. Therefore, he rejects the whole evolutionary program on that basis. And why just because it evolved, why does that make it somehow suspect? And my twin examples are mathematics and science. There are other species who can count and I suppose engage in a kind of figuring. Is mathematics itself suspect? And if one tries to devalue human reason by saying, "No, reason is not a logical way to find the right answer to a question but what we think is a valid tool was actually merely shaped by the raw calculus of natural selection and, therefore, has no more validity than any others," you have to realize that the very tools that one is using to arrive at that conclusion are themselves suspect. I heard the author Marilynne Robinson speak at my university just a couple of months ago and she addressed exactly the same question. But a human being is violating moral principles that almost all of us accept when he or she kills another human being. It seems kind of obvious to me that a morality for a particular species is an evolved thing. In his marvelous book *In Human Nature*, E. O. Wilson argued, basically, is all human societies have a tendency to coalesce around myth and ritual and symbolism. Being a Roman Catholic, you go to a Catholic service and you see ritual and symbolism and mythology on display every single time you see a service. And Wilson was quick enough to recognize that these qualities exist even in officially non-religious societies. I think Wilson was certainly right about that, that this is where this tendency comes from. But that is also, I would argue, where our other tendencies come from. But again, this includes mathematics and science, so one has to say, "When you explain the origin of religious impulse or the origin of the curiosity that drives the scientific impulse, is that the same thing as explaining either science or religion away? The argument of whether or not understanding the physics decreases our appreciation of its beauty. My wife and I are shopping at the cheapest place in town, which is Kmart, of course. This is in Colorado. While we were in the store, there was a raging thunderstorm coming out of the mountains and moving to the east. And we, frankly, hung around in the store until these really dark clouds had passed off, to the east. Now, it was late afternoon so the sun was about to set in the west. And we stepped out, in front of the store. And there was a crowd of people in the parking lot staring off, into the east. And what they were looking at was for a moment the most beautiful horizon to horizon double rainbow I had ever seen. I stood out there in the parking lot with everyone else just gawking. And then, I heard people talking to each other, "Look at that. The colors in the second rainbow are reversed compared to the first rainbow. And I went over to a couple of people and said, "Would you like to know why? And what produces the double rainbow is an additional reflection inside the raindrop. And as you know, every time you bounce off a mirror, you have this appearance of reversing symmetry from left to right. And the colors would be reversed yet again. Are you kidding me? But I think some people are going to be a little miffed, maybe, at some of the things that you bring up and then try to deal with various philosophers and other evolutionary biologists. I simply want to analyze their ideas and say where I might disagree with them. I started off my academic career as a junior faculty member at Harvard and it was a marvelous place. And one of the people that I was really privileged to make a friendship with was the late Stephen Jay Gould. And Steve and I were on a couple of committees together, just dreary academic committees. And all I knew about him at the time was that his name was Steve and he worked in the museum on snails. And at one point, I go into the bookstore, I bought every one of his books that was there and I had read two or three of them. And one of his most popular books is called *Wonderful Life*. And at that point, Clarence, his guardian angel, intercedes, keeps him from

killing himself and decides to show him that he really has had a wonderful life by showing him what the little town would be like if, indeed, he had never lived. And indeed, lo and behold, things would have been really, really different. Now, Gould uses that as an example of what he calls "historical contingency.

9: Humans Evolved but Are Still Special - Scientific American

Human Evolution Is Dead "Because we have evolved, it's natural to imagine we will continue to do so, but I think that's wrong," anthropologist Ian Tattersall of New York's American Museum of.

From Stephanie Hertenberg at Beliefnet: Are Islam and Evolution Compatible? The question is controversial and hotly debated. Helpful information but some well-meaning misdirection: Some Muslims hold that evolution is partially compatible with Islam. He claimed that, from an Islamic theological perspective, a Muslim can say that Allah inserted a created Adam into the natural order. This would be, he explained, as if Adam were the last domino placed in a line by Allah. At the same event, Ehab Abouheif took a slightly different stance, but did argue for at least the partial compatibility of Islam and Darwinian evolution. He claimed that the facts of evolution cannot be disputed. There is, after all, ample evidence of evolutionary processes. So far, so BioLogos. We are not yet at the point of arguing that human beings are meat puppets. But then we read, In Islam, just as in many religions, the debate over the compatibility of faith and science has raged for decades. Some Muslims reject evolution entirely. Others accept it wholeheartedly. Given the size of the worldwide Islamic community and the diversity of Muslims everywhere, there is unlikely to be a consensus on the issue anytime soon. Instead, every Muslim will have to decide for themselves: Ah, a question we can answer. Major Darwinians like Daniel Dennett, fearing little resistance from the postmodern world, make that clear. So if you believe that Islam is true, you can believe evidence-based claims about the history of life dinosaurs and all that. Most people are busy. Most science teachers just want to teach what the book says. Most science writers are not curious people; they are too busy congratulating themselves on Correct Thought. If you want to think for yourself on the subject, keep abreast of the news but stay out of the swamp. Why I am not a young Earth creationist New atheists and the left fall out over Islam and The illusion of consciousness sees through itself. That would only be the case if apprehension requires some kind of foundation. OR Change over time which is obviously true? CuriousCat January 8, at 7:

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