A History of the Mind-Nicholas Humphrey 1999-06-18 How does the water of the brain yield the wine of conscious experience? What is the link between bodily activity and our inner feeling of what its like to be ourselves? The problem of qualia-the so-called ‘hard problem’ of consciousness-has intrigued philosophers, for generations, and remains the greatest challenge to contemporary science. In this path-breaking book, Nicholas Humphrey examines the issues in the light of evolutionary history and proposes a solution very different from any previously offered. He suggests that instead of focusing on second-order mental faculties, or “thoughts about thoughts,” we need to look at the raw sensations themselves that are central to all conscious states. He takes the reader on an exhilarating journey through little-known areas of biology, psychology, and philosophy, to discover the origins of all forms of self-awareness in the primitive pain and pleasure responses of our distant ancestors. Packed with psychological information and ingenious speculation, A History of the Mind not only recasts the debate about the nature of conscious experience but provides fascinating insights into many other topics along the way. Already a classic, this book is as informative and entertaining as it is profound.

The Evolution of Mind-Professor of History Philosophy of Science and C Colin Allen 1998 In The Evolution of Mind, outstanding figures on the cutting edge of evolutionary psychology follow clues provided by current neuroscientific evidence to illuminate many puzzling questions of human cognitive evolution. With contributions from psychologists, ethologists, anthropologists, and philosophers, the book offers a broad range of approaches to explore the mysteries of the mind’s evolution - from investigating the biological functions of human cognition to drawing comparisons between human and animal cognitive abilities.

The Dopaminergic Mind in Human Evolution and History-Fred H. Previc 2011-07-14 What does it mean to be human? There are many theories of the evolution of human behavior which seek to explain how our brains evolved to support our unique abilities and personalities. Most of these have focused on the role of brain size or specific genetic adaptations of the brain. In contrast, Fred Previc presents a provocative theory that high levels of dopamine, the most widely studied neurotransmitter, account for all major aspects of modern human behavior. He further emphasizes the role of epigenetic rather than genetic factors in the rise of dopamine. Previc contrasts the great achievements of the dopaminergic mind with the harmful effects of rising dopamine levels in modern societies and concludes with a critical examination of whether the dopaminergic mind that has evolved in humans is still adaptive to the health of humans and to the planet in general.

Origins of the Modern Mind-Merlin Donald 1991 This bold and brilliant book asks the ultimate question of the life sciences: How did the human mind acquire its incomparable power? In seeking the answer, Merlin Donald traces the evolution of human culture and cognition from primitive apes to artifical intelligence, presenting an enterprising and original theory of how the human mind evolved from its presymbolic form.

Evolution of Consciousness-Robert Ornstein 1992-11-01 A summation of research on the structure and function of the brain presents new ideas on how the human mind evolved in adaptation to a world that no longer exists.

The Evolution of Man and His Mind-Shobal Vail Cleverginger 1903

Evolutionary Thought in Psychology-Henry Plotkin 2008-04-15

Evolutionary Thought in Psychology: A Brief History traces the history of evolutionary thought in psychology in an accessible and lively fashion and examines the complex and changing relations between psychology and evolutionary theory. First book to trace the history of evolutionary thinking in psychology from its beginnings to the present day in an accessible and lively fashion. Focuses on the rise of evolutionary theories begun by Lamarck and Darwin and the creation of the science of psychology. Explains evolutionary thought’s banishment by behaviorism and cultural anthropology in the early 20th century, along with its eventual re-emergence through ethology and sociobiology. Examines the complex and changing relations between psychology and evolutionary theory.

The Adapted Mind:Jerome H. Barkow 1995-10-19 Although researchers have long been aware that the species-typical architecture of the human mind is the product of our evolutionary history, it has only been in the last three decades that advances in such fields as evolutionary biology, cognitive psychology, and paleoanthropology have made the fact of our evolution illuminating. Converging findings from a variety of disciplines are leading to the emergence of a fundamentally new view of the human mind, and with it a new framework for the behavioral and social sciences. First, with the advent of the cognitive revolution, human nature can finally be defined precisely as the set of universal, species-typical information-processing programs that operate beneath the surface of expressed cultural variability. Second, this collection of cognitive programs evolved in the Pleistocene to solve the adaptive problems regularly faced by our hunter-gatherer ancestors—problems such as mate selection, language acquisition, cooperation, and sexual infidelity. Consequently, the traditional view of the mind as a general-purpose computer; tabula rasa, or passive recipient of culture is being replaced by the view that the mind resembles an intricate network of functionally specialized computers, each of which imposes contentful structure on human mental organization and culture. The Adapted Mind explores this new approach—evolutionary psychology—and its implications for a new view of culture.

Inter sensory Origins of Mind-Thorne Shipley 1995 In Intersensory Origin of Mind Thorne Shipley proposes a fundamental revision of the core of modern psychology. With a serious respect for the history of science, Shipley shows the profound limits of linear, mechanistic and naïvely reductionistic accounts of the mind, and proposes instead a sensory rationalist position which builds upon the principles of emergent evolution. In this way, also, he begins the construction of a scientific foundation for the psychotherapeutic process. Combining several diverse perspectives, from the physiological optics of Helmholtz, the perceptual science of Kohler, the visual electro-physiology of Hubel/Wiesel to the theories of Dewey, Polanyi, Cassirer, Chomsky, Freud and Piaget, Intersensory Origin of Mind is an ambitious humanistic synthesis of sensory science. It will need to be read by anyone with an interest in philosophical psychology, the nature of human consciousness and the origin of mind.

Darwin and the Emergence of Evolutionary Theories of Mind and Behavior-Robert J. Richards 1989-07-15 With insight and wit, Robert J. Richards focuses on the development of evolutionary theories of mind and behavior from their first distinct appearance in the eighteenth century to their controversial state today. Particularly important in the nineteenth century were Charles Darwin’s ideas about instinct, reason, and morality, which Richards considers against the background of Darwin’s personality, training, scientific and cultural concerns, and intellectual community. Many critics have argued that the Darwinian revolution stripped nature of moral purpose and ethically neutralized the human animal. Richards contends, however, that Darwin, Herbert Spencer, and their disciples attempted to reanimate moral life, believing that the evolutionary process gave heart to unselfish, altruistic behavior. "Richard's book is now the obvious introduction to the history of ideas about mind and behavior in the nineteenth century."—Mark Ridley, Times Literary Supplement “Not since

History Of The Mind Evolution And The Birth Of Consciousness

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The general theory of adaptive behavior presented here is based on problems produced by this success. We have the tools to solve our problems extraordinarily successful in acquiring resources and are now facing and that the role of consciousness is to use that information to solve its behavior to secure energy and materials, which itself requires observation and the selection of evidence in order to build interactive

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more continuous than has previously been accepted, and that modern explanations do not adequately address the myriad facets of the biology and phenomenology of mind.

**A Brain Like No Other**-Joseph Jebelli 2022-05-03 A deeply researched and beautifully written account of how the human brain evolved, from the earliest primates through the modern age. The human brain is an astonishing thing. No other life form on the planet has a brain like ours. How did such a unique brain emerge? How did a bundle of cells weighing just 1.2 kg give rise to conscious, self-aware beings capable of understanding time, language, mathematics, and music, of exploring outer space and sequencing their own DNA? From what curious blend of nature and nurture did such astonishing intelligence arise? The answer to these questions and more is a 7-million-year-long saga. It is the story of how the human brain evolved. A Brain Like No Other is the definitive book on the evolution of the human mind. A sweeping natural history, it describes the remarkable origin of our species' most mysterious organ and how it has developed into its miraculous modern form. A Brain Like No Other also sets out to answer existential questions about what the future holds in store for our brains. Will brain-computer interfaces change human life? Can humans free their minds from the confines of biology and achieve digital immortality? What are the implications of such advances – will the self evolve also? Drawing on the latest breakthroughs in neuroscience, psychology, and evolutionary biology, A Brain Like No Other is a fascinating, in-depth look at where the organ that truly makes us human comes from – and where it is going.

**Wired for Culture**-Mark Pagel 2013 Explores the concept of culture and how it influenced collective human behaviors from the beginning of evolution through modern times, and offers new insights on how art, morality, and self-interest define being human.

**Evolution and the Human Mind**-Professor of Philosophy Peter Carruthers 2000-11-02 This volume of essays offers an interdisciplinary examination of the evolution of the human mind.