

The Human Instinct How We Evolved To Have Reason Consciousness And Free Will

This book is a compilation of techniques used in psychotherapy, put together in an easy-to-read format to apply to everyday problems-of-living.This guide can be used to deal with a simple problem or as a way to transform your life. Have you ever wondered what goes on in the privacy of a therapist's office? Besides talking about things not shared with others, there are therapeutic strategies led by the therapist to effect changes in an individual's life. These changes are intended to help you deal more effectively with problems-of-living. Dr. Swan takes you inside the therapist's office and shares the strategies you may encounter if you go for help.

INSTANT NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLER “One of the most important books I’ve ever read—an indispensable guide to thinking clearly about the world.” – Bill Gates “Hans Rosling tells the story of ‘the secret silent miracle of human progress’ as only he can. But Factfulness does much more than that. It also explains why progress is so often secret and silent and teaches readers how to see it clearly.” —Melinda Gates “Factfulness by Hans Rosling, an outstanding international public health expert, is a hopeful book about the potential for human progress when we work off facts rather than our inherent biases.” - Former U.S. President Barack Obama Factfulness: The stress-reducing habit of only carrying opinions for which you have strong supporting facts. When asked simple questions about global trends—what percentage of the world’s population live in poverty; why the world’s population is increasing; how many girls finish school—we systematically get the answers wrong. So wrong that a chimpanzee choosing answers at random will consistently outguess teachers, journalists, Nobel laureates, and investment bankers. In Factfulness, Professor of International Health and global TED phenomenon Hans Rosling, together with his two long-time collaborators, Anna and Ola, offers a radical new explanation of why this happens. They reveal the ten instincts that distort our perspective—from our tendency to divide the world into two camps (usually some version of us and them) to the way we consume media (where fear rules) to how we perceive progress (believing that most things are getting worse). Our problem is that we don’t know what we don’t know, and even our guesses are informed by unconscious and predictable biases. It turns out that the world, for all its imperfections, is in a much better state than we might think. That doesn’t mean there aren’t real concerns. But when we worry about everything all the time instead of embracing a worldview based on facts, we can lose our ability to focus on the things that threaten us most. Inspiring and revelatory, filled with lively anecdotes and moving stories, Factfulness is an urgent and essential book that will change the way you see the world and empower you to respond to the crises and opportunities of the future. --- “This book is my last battle in my life-long mission to fight devastating ignorance...Previously I armed myself with huge data sets, eye-opening software, an energetic learning style and a Swedish bayonet for sword-swallowing. It wasn’t enough. But I hope this book will be.” Hans Rosling, February 2017.

The Human InstinctHow We Evolved to Have Reason, Consciousness, and Free WillSimon & Schuster

Mankind was created by God with the tools necessary to survive in a competitive world. These tools, however, can become a hindrance to fully enjoying the grace God wants for each of us in our relationship with Him. We carry though life an inner enemy to grace. Evaluates the debate between advocates for evolution and intelligent design which occurred during the 2005 Dover evolution trial, dissecting the claims of the intelligent design movement and explaining why the conflict is compromising America's position a

What Juicy Burgers, Ferraris, Pornography, and Gift Giving Reveal About Human Nature

From instinct To Identity

Art, Aesthetics, and the Brain

Anatomy & Physiology Coloring Book

Maternal Instincts and how They Shape the Human Species

The Business of Choice

Explore Your Options

Many of our questions about religion, says renowned anthropologist Pascal Boyer, are no longer mysteries. We are beginning to know how to answer questions such as "Why do people have religion?" Using findings from anthropology, cognitive science, linguistics, and evolutionary biology, Religion Explained shows how this aspect of human consciousness is increasingly admissible to coherent, naturalistic explanation. This brilliant and controversial book gives readers the first scientific explanation for what religious feeling is really about, what it consists of, and where it comes from.

The Enneagram is a profound tool for self-observation and inner work. While there are plenty of resources on the topic, most Enneagram literature is largely limited to entry-level descriptions of the Nine Types. The Instinctual Drives and the Enneagram focuses on a crucial but misunderstood facet of the Enneagram Typology--our "animal" Instinctual Drives and how they are related to our spiritual nature. While nearly every school of thought on the Enneagram acknowledges the importance and role of the Instinctual Drives, there's a deep lack of understanding what they actually are, the role they play in personality, and most importantly, their implications for inner work. This book achieves, for the first time, a coherent theory of the instinctual drives based in biology, evolution, and developmental psychology, and it paves the way toward a more accurate view of inner work that directly addresses our animal nature. In so doing, it turns our current understanding of the Enneagram on its head by showing that the personality does not exist in parallel with our instinctual drives, but in reaction to them. In other words, instinct comes first - and one's Enneagram type is nothing more or less than a strategy to fulfill instinctual needs. This clarified orientation has important implications for our spiritual development, self-remembrance, and the transformation of our personhood into a conduit of Essence.

The research and writing of the book, HUMANS, has been a time of discovery and revelation. The intention was to complete the fascinating story touched on in the author's first two books of how early Homo sapiens became modern humans. Humans today are anatomically the same as the early Homo sapiens who first appeared on Earth about 200,000 years ago; however, there is a difference. The evidence shows they were instinctively-driven creatures much like their Homo ancestors. The hypothesis was that the key difference was modern humans have the unique attribute of consciousness. This study confirmed that and discovered how and when the transition to modern humans was made. But, much more was uncovered, including the story of how Homo sapiens acquired the broad set of key attributes that makes humans unique, compared to all other living creatures. In addition to consciousness, other attributes were discovered, including how and when the Moral Code, our conscience, our sense of a god, plus many other attributes came into being. The study was scientific in nature using secular evidence, solid logic and reason to tell the story; however, it was clearly shown that the appearance of Homo sapiens on Earth was a supernatural event, which I deduced was an act of God, just as described in the Bible. Topics, like the origination of the moral code, have been debated by scholars throughout the ages with no conclusion. Now, with secular facts, solid logic, and reason, it is also shown that the acquisition of the moral code was a supernatural act of God. The realization of a novel logic principal, I call Non-Evolving Attributes (NEA), allowed this to be determined with a high degree of confidence. Simply stated, the NEA principal says that if you have a group of descendants from a common ancestor, randomly evolved through many different branches, isolated in time and/or distance, and that all descendants have an identical attribute, then that attribute could not have randomly evolved; because if it did, then it would have had to evolve in the same way in each branch, and that is essentially impossible. If that attribute did not evolve, then the original ancestor must have that same attribute. This is profound and very powerful. If you discover a group of identical attributes in a group of people isolated from each other, but with a common ancestor, then you know right away the ancestor had that same attribute. This same principal also showed the Origin-of-Life was a supernatural act of God. No evolution was involved. This important question has long been pondered with no answer until now. This study is a breakthrough in understanding how we humans came into being. This is an important subject and one that has been debated by scholars for ages and now we have an answer. These are profound answers to long held questions, and which could cause a great deal of controversy

The classic book on the development of human language by the world's leading expert on language and the mind. In this classic, the world's expert on language and mind lucidly explains everything you always wanted to know about language: how it works, how children learn it, how it changes, how the brain computes it, and how it evolved. With deft use of examples of humor and wordplay, Steven Pinker weaves our vast knowledge of language into a compelling story: language is a human instinct, wired into our brains by evolution. The Language Instinct received the William James Book Prize from the American Psychological Association and the Public Interest Award from the Linguistics Society of America. This edition includes an update on advances in the science of language since The Language Instinct was first published.

"Explores key patterns of meaning underlying various cultures, from ancient times to the present, showing how values emerge from the ways in which cultures find meaning and how those values shape the future"--

The Language Instinct

Human Anatomy Coloring Book

The Genesis of Behavior

The Music Instinct

Free to Learn

Rewire Your Brain with Science-Backed Solutions to Increase Productivity and Achieve Success

How Music Works and Why We Can't Do Without It

A leading expert in childhood development makes the case for why self-directed learning -- "unschooling" -- is the best way to get kids to learn. In Free to Learn, developmental psychologist Peter Gray argues that in order to foster children who will thrive in today's constantly changing world, we must entrust them to steer their own learning and development. Drawing on evidence from anthropology, psychology, and history, he demonstrates that free play is the primary means by which children learn to control their lives, solve problems, get along with peers, and become emotionally resilient. A brave, counterintuitive proposal for freeing our children from the shackles of the curiosity-killing institution we call school, Free to Learn suggests that it's time to stop asking what's wrong with our children, and start asking what's wrong with the system. It shows how we can act -- both as parents and as members of society -- to improve children's lives and to promote their happiness and learning.

In an original study of human behavioral ecology, the author dissects the "maternal" myth in great detail hoping to learn if the mothering tendency in women is indeed an instinct. Reprint.

Leading scientists and science writers reflect on the life-changing, perspective-changing, new science of human goodness. In these pages you will hear from Steven Pinker, who asks, "Why is there peace?"; Robert Sapolsky, who examines violence among primates; Paul Ekman, who talks with the Dalai Lama about global compassion; Daniel Goleman, who proposes "constructive anger"; and many others. Led by renowned psychologist Dacher Keltner, the Greater Good Science Center, based at the University of California in Berkeley, has been at the forefront of the positive psychology movement, making discoveries about how and why people do good. Four times a year the center publishes its findings with essays on forgiveness, moral inspiration, and everyday ethics in Greater Good magazine. The best of these writings are collected here for the first time. A collection of personal stories and empirical research, The Compassionate Instinct will make you think not only about what it means to be happy and fulfilled but also about what it means to lead an ethical and compassionate life.

"A landmark book in the science of emotions and its implications for ethics and human universals."—Library Journal, starred review In this startling study of human emotion, Dacher Keltner investigates an unanswered question of human evolution: If humans are hardwired to lead lives that are "nasty, brutish, and short," why have we evolved with positive emotions like gratitude, amusement, awe, and compassion that promote ethical action and cooperative societies? Illustrated with more than fifty photographs of human emotions, Born to Be Good takes us on a journey through scientific discovery, personal narrative, and Eastern philosophy. Positive emotions, Keltner finds, lie at the core of human nature and shape our everyday behavior—and they just may be the key to understanding how we can live our lives better. Some images in this ebook are not displayed owing to permissions issues.

Based on Stanford University psychologist Kelly McGonigal's wildly popular course "The Science of Willpower," The Willpower Instinct is the first book to explain the science of self-control and how it can be harnessed to improve our health, happiness, and productivity. Informed by the latest research and combining cutting-edge insights from psychology, economics, neuroscience, and medicine, The Willpower Instinct explains exactly what willpower is, how it works, and why it matters. For example, readers will learn: • Willpower is a mind-body response, not a virtue. It is a biological function that can be improved through mindfulness, exercise, nutrition, and sleep. • Willpower is not an unlimited resource. Too much self-control can actually be bad for your health. • Temptation and stress hijack the brain's systems of self-control, but the brain can be trained for greater willpower • Guilt and shame over your setbacks lead to giving in again, but self-forgiveness and self-compassion boost self-control. • Giving up control is sometimes the only way to gain self-control. • Willpower failures are contagious—you can catch the desire to overspend or overeat from your friends—but you can also catch self-control from the right role models. In the groundbreaking tradition of Getting Things Done, The Willpower Instinct combines life-changing prescriptive advice and complementary exercises to help readers with goals ranging from losing weight to more patient parenting, less procrastination, better health, and greater productivity at work.

Instinct

The Patterning Instinct

How The Mind Creates Language

The Origins of Virtue

The Popular Science of Human Nature in Twentieth-Century America

Mother Nature

Managing the Human Animal

Civilization and Its Discontents is considered Freud's most brilliant work. In it he states his views on the broad question of man's place in the world. It has been praised, dissected, lambasted, interpreted, and reinterpreted. Originally published in 1930, it seeks to answer several questions fundamental to human society and its organization—What influences led to the creation of civilization? Why and how did it come to be? What determines civilization's trajectory? This process, argues Freud, is an inherent quality of civilization that instills perpetual feelings of discontent in its citizens. Freud's theme is that what works for civilization doesn't necessarily work for man. Man, by nature aggressive and egotistical, seeks self-satisfaction.

An Italian ethobotanist explores the remarkable propensity of wild animals to seek out and use psychoactive substances. • Throws out behaviorist theories that claim animals have no consciousness. • Offers a completely new understanding of the role psychedelics play in the development of consciousness in all species. • Reveals drug use to be a natural instinct. From caffeine-dependent goats to nectar addicted ants, the animal kingdom offers amazing examples of wild animals and insects seeking out and consuming the psychoactive substances in their environments. Author Giorgio Samorini explores this little-known phenomenon and suggests that, far from being confined to humans, the desire to experience altered states of consciousness is a natural drive shared by all living beings and that animals engage in these behaviors deliberately. Rejecting the Western cultural assumption that using drugs is a negative action or the result of an illness, Samorini opens our eyes to the possibility that beings who consume psychedelics—whether humans or animals—contribute to the evolution of their species by creating entirely new patterns of behavior that eventually will be adopted by other members of that species. The author's fascinating accounts of mushroom-loving reindeer, intoxicated birds, and drunken elephants ensure that readers will never view the animal world in quite the same way again.

From Instinct to Identity begins an account of personalitydevelopment by tracing the legacy of the human speciesfrom its primate heritage to its present form. Findingsfrom ethology, primate studies, linguistics, and othersources are used to construct an account of the uniquefeatures of man. Th e evolution of early cultures is shownthrough use of anthropological work. The ideas of Sigmund Freud, particularly as modifi edby Erik Erikson, are presented together with the theoriesand fi ndings of Jean Piaget and his collaborators in a seriesof chapters that follow the person from infancy to adolescence.Other chapters examine play, dreams, and fantasy;anxiety and its eff ects on the development of self; moraldevelopment; and identity. Th e emphasis throughout ison the growth of self, and its impact on social norms. The author blends together theories and findingsfrom psychoanalysis, psychology, ethology, humanisticpsychology, and child development, develops a model ofhuman motivation in which the basic emotional systems of love, anxiety, aggression, curiosity and intelligence aretraced from their primate background through the humanlife cycle. He brings together classic ideas on guilt andconscience with research on moral reasoning and egodevelopment,and clarifi es diffi cult ideas in a clear, directprose style. This classic volume, now available in paperbackwith a new introduction by the author, will fi nd a newaudience among anthropologists as well as psychologistsinterested in the evolution of human behavior. Louis Breger is professor of psychoanalyticstudies emeritus at the CaliforniaInstitute of Technology in Pasadena.He is a practicing psychotherapist andpsychoanalyst, and is the founding president of the Institute of ContemporaryPsychoanalysis, Los Angeles. He haswritten other books and a number ofscholarly articles on psychoanalytic topicsincluding the acclaimed biography, Freud:Darkness in the Midst of Vision, and Dostoevsky: The Author asPsychoanalyst.

FRIGHTENED MONSTERS. STOLEN TIME. AND ONE SERIOUSLY UNDERESTIMATED DAMSEL. Katie ran from the magical world years ago. She never planned on being dragged back in by a prophesying clamshell. The seers believe she alone can prevent an apocalypse of ruined time and broken worlds. Bran the Crow King believes she can save him from his cannibalistic grandfather. Katie believes they're all nuts. One thing is for certain: she's not waiting around for help. Operation Katie Saves her Own Damn Self is officially on.

The Dinka are a connoisseur's appreciation of the patterns and colours of the markings on their cattle. The Japanese tea ceremony is regarded as a performance art. Some cultures produce carving but no drawing; others specialize in poetry. Yet despite the rich variety of artistic expression to be found across many cultures, we all share a deep sense of aesthetic pleasure. The need to create art of some form is found in every human society. In iThe Art Instincti, Denis Dutton exploresthe idea that this need has an evolutionary basis: how the feelings that we all share when we see a wonderful landscape or a beautiful sunset evolved as a useful adaptation in our hunter-gather ancestors, and have been passed on to us today, manifest in our artistic natures. Why do people indulge in displaying their artistic skills? How can we understand artistic genius? Why do we value art, and what is it for? These questions have long been asked by scholars in the humanities and in literature, but this is the first book to consider the biological basis of this deep human need. This sparking and intelligent book looks at these deep and fundamental questions, and combines the science of evolutionary psychology with aesthetics, to shed new light on longstanding questions about the nature of art.

The Evolutionary Origins of Religious Thought

Mere Christianity

The Natural World and the Instinct to Alter Consciousness

How We Evolved to Have Reason, Consciousness, and Free Will

Human

The Willpower Instinct

Evolution and the Battle for America's Soul

From Bach fugues to Indonesian gamelan, from nursery rhymes to rock, music has cast its light into every corner of human culture. But why music excites such deep passions, and how we make sense of musical sound at all, are questions that have until recently remained unanswered. Now in The Music Instinct, award-winning writer Philip Ball provides the first comprehensive, accessible survey of what is known--and still unknown--about how music works its magic, and why, as much as eating and sleeping, it seems indispensable to humanity. Deftly weaving together the latest findings in brain science with history, mathematics, and philosophy, The Music Instinct not only deepens our appreciation of the music we love, but shows that we would not be ourselves without it. The Sunday Times hailed it as "a wonderful account of why music matters," with Ball's "passion for music evident on every page."

In this highly informative and entertaining book, the founder of the vibrant new field of evolutionary consumption illuminates the relevance of our biological heritage to our daily lives as consumers. While culture is important, the author shows that innate evolutionary forces deeply influence the foods we eat, the gifts we offer, the cosmetics and clothing styles we choose to make ourselves more attractive to potential mates, and even the cultural products that stimulate our imaginations (such as art, music, and religion). The book demonstrates that most acts of consumption can be mapped onto four key Darwinian drives—namely, survival (we prefer foods high in calories); reproduction (we use products as sexual signals); kin selection (we naturally exchange gifts with family members); and reciprocal altruism (we enjoy offering gifts to close friends). The author further highlights the analogous behaviors that exist between human consumers and a wide range of animals. For anyone interested in the biological basis of human behavior or simply in what makes consumers tick—marketing professionals, advertisers, psychology mavens, and consumers themselves—this is a fascinating read.

The Earth is in ruins. Cities and nations destroyed. Mankind is extinct. Brant and Arsha are synthetics, machines made in the image of people. They dream of bringing humans back into the world and have the technology to succeed, but the obstacles in their way are mounting. Not only are their own conflicting ideals creating a rift between them, but now the sinister Marauders are closing in as they seek revenge on Brant. Out in the wasteland, strange lights and mysterious objects in the sky herald the arrival of new factions that seek to control the region. Even in the once quiet streets of their own city, malevolent forces are beginning to unfurl that threaten the sanctity of everything they hold dear, jeopardising the future that is within their grasp. The Silent Earth Series Book 1 - After the Winter: amazon.com/dp/B00P02FBPM

In essence, this story is about how a certain person was searching his bookshelf for something to read and in the end found a book, which turned out to be the source, from which it is possible to obtain absolutely any kind of information about absolutely any person. Meaning, information to the smallest particulars and details about what his or her qualities of personality are, how he or she lives, what he or she really wants to achieve, what he or she hides, and much more. And, it does not matter, if the subject is some person, who lived in the distant past or lives in the present or someone, who will live in the future. Since, as it turned out later on, this literary monument is nothing other than the Catalog of human population. In other words, the encyclopedia of Homo sapiens; in essence, the same as encyclopedias, reference books for specialists, which contain complete information about representatives of a particular subspecies of animals, plants, etc. Although at some point, the course of this story turned banal: "bad guys" from security services, intelligence services, politics decided to not only use this source of knowledge for their dirty deeds, but also to appropriate it solely for their personal use. And, the way they tried to do this is also banal: by physically destroying the author of discovery of the Catalog of human population and all of his colleagues. However, the ending of this story makes it stand out from the category of ordinary spy stories. At least because the main characters of this story managed to survive not due to favorable concatenation of circumstances or someone's help, but thanks to that knowledge, which they discovered in the ancient text, which turned out to be the Catalog of human population. Of course, such an outcome upset and continues to upset not only the Russian special services, but also all those people in whose way developers of the Catalog of human population got. And, in this civilization, there are countless numbers of such people: from psychologists (who become no longer needed by anyone) to organizers of this civilization themselves. Since from the standpoint of the Catalog of human population-technogenic civilization without a human, which they lovingly built for many centuries, is simply trash, to put it mildly, and beneath all criticism. And, they themselves are also trash. However, regular people, who (thanks to the scientific discovery made by already Brecky Davydov) got the source with answers to all of their questions and individual recipes, now no longer need to pay "experts on the human soul" for being shamelessly fooled. Therefore, whoever tries to kill developers of the Catalog of human population in the future must know that it is no longer possible, as they already became part of history of humanity. After all, at the current stage of development, a Homo sapiens has only one possibility to continue to live after death, to live through the ages: in the product that he/she created. And, those, who tried and continue to try to kill them, were nobodies and will remain nobodies, who one day will cease to exist without leaving a trace. As for organizers of this "civilization"--maybe instead of trying to find new recipes to destroy "excess billions" and trying to examine human potential using Neanderthal methods, it would be more reasonable not only to find out the recipe of how to make Homo sapiens a 100% controllable producer and consumer from the source (which, by the way, seems to have been left to humanity by creators of nature and a human on this planet), but also how to build a civilization without quotes? After all, it only seems to them that they are the main deceivers, while in reality they were fooled, and fooled majority.

Winner of the 2016 Berry - AMA Book Prize for Best Book in Marketing from the American Marketing Association! Named Marketing Book of the Year for 2016 by Marketing & Sales Books! Reshape Consumer Behavior by Making Your Brand the Instinctive, Intuitive, Easy Choice •Discover powerful new ways to simplify and guide consumer decisions •Gain actionable insights into social influence, how people plan, and how they interpret the past •Leverage surprising advances in neuroscience, evolutionary biology, and the behavioral and social sciences Whatever your marketing or behavioral objective, you'll be far more successful if you know how humans choose. Human intuitions and cognitive mechanisms have evolved over millions of years, but only now are marketers beginning to understand their impact on people's decisions. The Business of Choice helps you apply new scientific insights to make your brand or target behavior the

easiest, most instinctive choice. Matthew Willcox integrates the latest research advances with his own extensive enterprise marketing experience at FCB's Institute of Decision Making. Willcox explains why we humans often seem so irrational, how marketers can leverage the same evolutionary factors that helped humans prosper as a species, how to make decisions simpler for your consumers, and how to make them feel good about their choices, so they keep coming back for more!

The Seeds of New Earth (the Silent Earth, Book 2)

The Instinctual Drives and the Enneagram

The Human Resistance to Grace

Humans

Factfulness

Religion Explained

Civilization and Its Discontents

Golding's iconic 1954 novel, now with a new foreword by Lois Lowry, remains one of the greatest books ever written for young adults and an unforgettable classic for readers of any age. This edition includes a new Suggestions for Further Reading by Jennifer Buehler. At the dawn of the next world war, a plane crashes on an uncharted island, stranding a group of schoolboys. At first, with no adult supervision, their freedom is something to celebrate. This far from civilization they can do anything they want. Anything. But as order collapses, as strange howls echo in the night, as terror begins its reign, the hope of adventure seems as far removed from reality as the hope of being rescued.

What neural processes underlie the appreciation of painting, music, and dance? How did such processes evolve? This book brings together experts in genetics, psychology, neuroimaging, neuropsychology, art history, and philosophy to explore these questions. It sets the stage for a cognitive neuroscience of art and aesthetics.

A revolutionary approach to unlocking your innate ability to achieve success in business and in life. Why do we constantly feel overwhelmed by stress, dissatisfied in our careers and relationships, and lacking in real purpose? Why do we seem to sabotage ourselves, hampering our productivity and success? The answer lies in our instincts. . . . In every area of life, from business to relationships to health, we act on outdated instincts that were built to help us survive a world ruled by scarcity and danger. But in today's world, those same instincts stop us from succeeding in the environment in which we actually live: a diverse world of abundant choices, and almost limitless connections. Now evolutionary biologist Dr. Rebecca Heiss offers a new approach that harnesses the power of our instincts, and redirects them to work for us rather than against us. Dr. Heiss reveals the science behind our self-sabotaging behaviors, then provides simple, actionable techniques that can rebuild our instinctive minds. Both practical and inspiring, Instinct is a roadmap that anyone can use to finally stop living on autopilot, improve productivity and happiness, and consciously craft a better life.

An exploration of the scientific mindset—such character virtues as curiosity, veracity, attentiveness, and humility to evidence—and its importance for science, democracy, and human flourishing. Exemplary scientists have a characteristic way of viewing the world and their work: their mindset and methods all aim at discovering truths about nature. In An Instinct for Truth, Robert Pennock explores this scientific mindset and argues that what Charles Darwin called “an instinct for truth, knowledge, and discovery” has a tacit moral structure—that it is important not only for scientific excellence and integrity but also for democracy and human flourishing. In an era of “post-truth,” the scientific drive to discover empirical truths has a special value. Taking a virtue-theoretic perspective, Pennock explores curiosity, veracity, skepticism, humility to evidence, and other scientific virtues and vices. He explains that curiosity is the most distinctive element of the scientific character, by which other norms are shaped; discusses the passionate nature of scientific attentiveness; and calls for science education not only to teach scientific findings and methods but also to nurture the scientific mindset and its core values. Drawing on historical sources as well as a sociological study of more than a thousand scientists, Pennock's philosophical account is grounded in values that scientists themselves recognize they should aspire to. Pennock argues that epistemic and ethical values are normatively interconnected, and that for science and society to flourish, we need not just a philosophy of science, but a philosophy of the scientist.

A developmental psychologist argues that children who are freed to follow their own interests through self-directed play will become better learners and achievers than the way they learn in modern school, which he says shows them that learning is work and not fun. 15,000 first printing.

Beauty, Pleasure, & Human Evolution

A Personal Guide to Self-Help Psychotherapy

Basic Instinct

The Consuming Instinct

The Compassionate Instinct: The Science of Human Goodness

Animals and Psychedelics

Born to Be Good: The Science of a Meaningful Life

In this 2nd edition of The Business of Choice, expert author and consultant Matthew Willcox explores the science of influencing choice, bringing together the work of thousands of behavioral scientists and practitioners. Cutting to the heart of the science, Willcox helps you apply this to your own marketing and brand strategies.

What happened along the evolutionary trail that made humans so unique? In his accessible style, Michael Gazzaniga pinpoints the change that made us thinking, sentient humans different from our predecessors. He explores what makes human brains special, the importance of language and art in defining the human condition, the nature of human consciousness, and even artificial intelligence.

A modern tale in the tradition of the noir fiction classics of James M. Cain and Elmore Leonard, Deadly Instinct tells the story of two couples who are brought together by a fundamental human instinct - the desire for children - but instead find themselves embroiled in a dangerous scheme fueled by greed and avarice. Billy and Barbara Evans seem like an ordinary couple, but looks are deceiving where Billy is concerned. An early-30s man who has never truly grown up, he dreams of riches and position; Barbara, his high school sweetheart, simply wants a family and is blind to Billy's dark side, though she is aware of his close ties to the shady and rich Jacko Denby. Prominent and respectable on the outside, Denby is reputed to have organized crime ties that pay for his opulent lifestyle, one that Billy craves for himself and Barbara. Sarah and Jacob Glass live in the nearby West Virginia coal mining country, but are worlds apart from the Evans in education and social position. Both are salt of the earth people, honest and hardworking, and desperate to have it all, he concocts an unholy plan that will give him the financial success he desires, but at a price he cannot imagine. A shrewd detective and a glamorous television reporter begin to sniff out the truth, leading to a fateful confrontation with a shattering climax. Deadly Instinct weaves a complex web of deceit, blood and passion in an unforgettable tale of the most basic human instincts - and their explosive consequences.

An Easier and Better Way to Learn Anatomy. The human body is wondrously complex, with 700 muscles, 206 bones, and countless cells and tissues ... but studying and remembering all of them can be overwhelming! Instead of rote memorization, the Anatomy Coloring book helps you take an interactive approach to learning anatomy through coloring. Not only can this take less time than memorizing from textbooks and flashcards, but the process thoroughly fixes anatomical concepts in your mind for easier visual recall later.

From one of America's best-known biologists, a revolutionary new way of thinking about evolution that shows “why, in light of our origins, humans are still special” (Edward J. Larson, Pulitzer Prize-winning author of Evolution). Once we had a special place in the hierarchy of life on Earth—a place confirmed by the literature and traditions of every human tribe. But then the theory of evolution arrived to shake the tree of human understanding to its roots. To many of the most passionate advocates of Darwin's theory, we are just one species among multitudes, no more significant than any other. Even our minds are not our own, they tell us, but living machines programmed for nothing but survival and reproduction. In The Human Instinct, Brown University biologist Kenneth R. Miller “confronts both lay and professional misconceptions about evolution” (Publishers Weekly, starred review), showing that while evolution explains how our bodies and brains were shaped, that heritage does not limit or predetermine human behavior. In fact, Miller argues in this “highly recommended” (Forbes) work that it is only thanks to evolution that we have the power to shape our destiny. Equal parts natural science and philosophy, The Human Instinct makes an “absorbing, lucid, and engaging...case that it was evolution that gave us our humanity” (Ursula Goodenough, professor of biology at Washington University in St. Louis).

How Self-Control Works, Why It Matters, and What You Can Do to Get More of It

Ten Reasons We're Wrong About the World--and Why Things Are Better Than You Think

The Science Behind What Makes Your Brain Unique

Only a Theory

The Human Instinct

The Story Of Developers Of The Catalog Of Human Population

The Art Instinct

In the classic Mere Christianity, C.S. Lewis, the most important writer of the 20th century, explores the common ground upon which all of those of Christian faith stand together. Bringing together Lewis' legendary broadcast talks during World War Two from his three previous books The Case for Christianity, Christian Behavior, and Beyond Personality, Mere Christianity provides an unequalled opportunity for believers and nonbelievers alike to hear this powerful apologetic for the Christian faith.

Why are people nice to each other? What are the reasons for altruism? Matt Ridley explains how the human mind has evolved a special instinct for social exchange, offering a lucid and persuasive argument about the paradox of human benevolence.

A panicked mother runs through highway traffic to save her wandering child. A green turtle swims hundreds of miles to return to the beach on which it was hatched. Your child utters her first word. Have you ever wondered what causes you to react in a certain way to a certain situation, and if you would react differently under different circumstances? From Charles Darwin to Malcolm Gladwell, writers and scientists have been fascinated by what prompts us to snap decisions. In Basic Instinct, neuroscientist Mark Blumberg provides readers with a logical perspective that does not rely on the clichéd explanations that have become so prevalent among scientists and laypeople alike. Blumberg delves into the debate between the nativists and evolutionary psychologists, who believe we are born with an instinctive knowledge about the world, and the epigeneticists, who believe that instincts are built anew in each of us, generation after generation. The result is an entertaining and balanced examination of the role of genes, experience, and evolution in the construction of behavior.

We have taken ourselves out of the Stone Age Ā,- but we cannot take the Stone Age out of ourselves. Time and time again managers and leaders have tried to eliminate hierarchies, internal politics, and interorganisational rivalry Ā,- but to no avail. Why? Evolutionary psychology would say that they are working against human nature Ā,- emotional and behavioral 'hardwiring' that is the legacy of our Stone Age ancestors. In this unique and important book, Professor Nigel Nicholson explores many of evolutionary psychology's central tenets and its implications for business management. The insights that this science provides into human instinct will prove illuminating to anyone seeking to understand why people act and think in frequently perplexing and unproductive ways while at work. Through his work at London Business School, Nigel Nicholson has placed himself at the forefront of this exciting Ā,- some would say radical Ā,- new field of evolutionary psychology. His research challenges many conventional beliefs about human nature and provides a more realistic picture of what motivates people and shapes their thoughts and actions at work. In Managing the Human Animal, he sets the record straight on what he regards as the utopian daydreaming which has led to ideas that indicate office politics, turf wars and gossip can be eliminated and that status and gender differences count for nothing.

Instead, what he puts forward will intrigue and inform those looking to understand mankind's basic instincts and to manage them with skill.

A historian of science examines key public debates about the fundamental nature of humans to ask why a polarized discourse about nature versus nurture became so entrenched in the popular sciences of animal and human behavior. Are humans innately aggressive or innately cooperative? In the 1960s, bestselling books enthralled American readers with the startling claim that humans possessed an instinct for violence inherited from primate ancestors. Critics responded that humans were inherently loving and altruistic. The resulting debateÑfiercely contested and highly publicÑleft a lasting impression on the popular science discourse surrounding what it means to be human. Killer Instinct traces how Konrad Lorenz, Robert Ardrey, and their followers drew on the sciences of animal behavior and paleoanthropology to argue that the aggression instinct drove human evolutionary progress. Their message, spread throughout popular media, brought pointed ripostes. Led by the anthropologist Ashley Montagu, opponents presented a rival vision of human nature, equally based in biological evidence, that humans possessed inborn drives toward love and cooperation. Over the course of the debate, however, each side accused the other of holding an extremist position: that behavior was either determined entirely by genes or shaped solely by environment. Nadine Weidman shows that what started as a dispute over the innate tendencies of animals and humans transformed into an opposition between nature and nurture. This polarized formulation proved powerful. When E. O. Wilson introduced his sociobiology in 1975, he tried to rise above the oppositional terms of the aggression debate. But the controversy over Wilson's workÑled by critics like the feminist biologist Ruth HubbardÑwas ultimately absorbed back into the nature-versus-nurture formulation. Killer Instinct explores what happens and what gets lost when polemics dominate discussions of the science of human nature.

Why Unleashing the Instinct to Play Will Make Our Children Happier, More Self-reliant, and Better Students for Life

A Cultural History of Humanity's Search for Meaning

Lord of the Flies

The Story of How Early Homo Sapiens Became Modern Humans

Man's Basic Instinct

Half-Shell Prophecies

From caveman to modern man ... Few people doubt that humans are descended from the apes; fewer still consider, let alone accept, the psychological implications. But in truth, man not only looks, moves and breathes like an ape, he also thinks like one. Sexual drive, survival, competition, aggression - all of our impulses are driven by our human instincts. They explain why a happily married man will fantasize about the pretty, slim, young woman sitting across from him in the tube and why thousands of people spend their week entirely focused on whether their team will win their next crucial match. But how well do our instincts equip us for the twenty-first century? Do they help or hinder us as we deal with large anonymous cities, stressful careers, relationships and the battle of the sexes? In this fascinating book, Robert Winston takes us on a journey deep into the human mind. Along the way he takes a very personal look at the relationship between science and religion and explores those very instincts that make us human.

Human Instinct

Shan Hai Jing-A Book Covered With Blood

Curiosity and the Moral Character of Science

Marketing to Consumers' Instincts

Why Unleashing the Instinct to Play Will Make Our Children Happier, More Self-Reliant, and Better Students for Life

An Instinct for Truth

Deadly Instinct