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An intellectually provocative book about Darwin's other theory discusses the curious ways in which sexual attraction influenced the evolution of the human mind. Many aspects of the human mind remain mysterious. While Darwinian natural selection may explain the evolution of most people on Earth, it has never seemed entirely adequate to explain aspects of our mind that seem most unique and profoundly human - art, morality, consciousness, creativity and language. However, these aspects of human nature should not remain evolutionary mysteries. Until recently, most biologists ignored or rejected Darwin's claim to another great force of evolution - sexual selection through the choice of a partner who favors the features simply because they find themselves attractive to the opposite sex. But in recent years, biologists have taken on Darwin's understanding of how reproduction of the sexiest is as much the focus of evolution as the survival of the fittest. Witty, powerfully reasoned and constantly thought-provoking, Miller's cascade of ideas has a comparison with such critical books as Richard Dawkins' The Selfish Gene and Steven Pinker's Language Instinct. It's a milestone in our understanding of our own species. Immediately a groundbreaking exploration of evolution and an accessible and lively reading experience, Marriage Mind marks the arrival of a prophetic and provocative new science writer. Psychologist Jeffrey Miller offers the most convincing and radical explanation of how and why the human mind evolved. Consciousness, morality, creativity, language and art are the traits that make us human. Scientists have traditionally attributed these qualities to only a side effect of excess brain size, but Miller claims they were sexual attractions, not side effects. He bases his argument on Darwin's theory of sexual selection, which until now has played second fiddle to Darwin's natural selection theory, and relies on ideas and research from a wide range of fields, including psychology, economics, history and pop culture. Witty, powerfully asserted, and constantly thought-provoking, Mind Pairing is a major in our understanding of our own species. Dieser Artikel behandelt den Psychologen Jeffrey Miller. Fuhr den Major General Jeffrey Miller is the chief of the year, Jeffrey D. Miller. Jeffrey Franklin Miller (No. 1965 in Cincinnati, Ohio) ist ein USA-amerikanischer Psychologe und Evolutionspsychologe der University of New Mexico. Leben Sein Studium absolvierte er der Columbia University et er promovierte anschlieend der Stanford University in Kognitionspsychologie. Danah war er verschiedenenenen Forschungseinrichtungen und Universitten ttig, unter anderem am max-planck-institute fr psychologische Forschung in Munich, den He is currently an adjunct professor at the University of New Mexico. Miller lives with science journalist Rosalind Arden and has a daughter. In his 2000 book Marriage Mind, Miller explains a person's high intelligence and creativity in the sense of evolutionary psychology as a result of sexual selection. The human brain is significantly oversized in its size and with its achievements for the abilities that man had to survive in prehistoric conditions, so cannot be explained by natural selection alone. Like the oversized tail feathers of a peacock, the oversized human brain was created by the fact that the females of our ancestors preferred those male specimens that had higher entertainment value through intelligence and creativity. Referring to Ronald Aylmer Fisher, who in his 1930 book Genetic Theory of Natural Selection mathematically explored the idea of sexual selection from which Charles Darwin came but initially received little, Miller suggests that there will be a cursory process: on the one hand, the above-average brain of a male prehistoric man who had more offspring through it, becomes, not only for the male, but for his female offspring. On the other hand, after several generations, most men with an above-average brain also carry genes inherited from their mother at the same time on which sexual preferences for the same men are kept, and which they can pass on to their daughters, even if they are paired with a woman who has not yet been the carrier of this gene. This leads to the spread of both properties to the entire population. See also: 37% rule works Jeffrey Miller: The mating mind of how sexual choice has influenced the evolution of human nature. Anchor, New York 2001, ISBN 978-0-385-49517-2 (translated into many languages, German edition: Sexual Evolution, Partner Choice and The Origin of the Spirit, Heidelberg 2001, ISBN 3-8274-1097-5). Glenn Geher (editor), Jeffrey Miller (editor): Pairing Intelligence: Sex, Relationships, and the Reproductive Mind System, Lawrence Erlbaum, 2007, ISBN 978-0-8058-5749-8. Jeffrey Miller: Spent, Sex, evolution and consumer behavior, Viking Adult, 2009, ISBN 978-0-670-02062-1. Miller's web links website University of New Mexico Standard Data (man): GND: 123424828 (OGND, AKS) LCCN: n83200028 VIAF: 30444759 Wikipedia People Search persons DATA NAME MILLER, Jeffrey ALTERNATIVNAMEN Miller, Jeffrey Franklin SHORT DESCRIPTION Psychologe und Evolutionsbiologe GEBURTSDATUM 1965 GEBURTSORT Cincinnati, Ohio Abgerufen von Evolutionary Psychology has been named the new black science fashion, although in its most controversial, it is more reminiscent of the emperor's new clothes. Jeffrey Miller is one of the young Turks trying to give the phenomenon a better spin. In The Pairing of Mind, he adopts Darwin's other evolutionary theory - sexual rather than natural selection - and uses it to construct a theory about how the human mind developed the sophistication of a peacock's tail to encourage sexual selection and refinement of art, morality, music and literature. Where many evolutionary psychologists view the mind as a Swiss army knife, and cognitive science treats it like a computer, Miller compares it to an entertainment system evolved to stimulate other brains. Taking the baton from research such as Richard Dawkins's Selfish Gene, it's a dizzyingly ambitious project that would be impossibly vague without the ingenuity and irreverence that Miller brings to bear on it. He also extols Mary Poppins' foresight. Indeed, Miller allows ideas to cascade at such a flow that steam sucked out can run the risk of being mistaken for hot air). This big personality can be as sexually alluring as oversized breasts or biceps can indeed prove comforting, but the denuding of sexual chemistry can be a curiously unsexy business, akin to analyzing humor. As a court display of Miller's intellectual plumage, however, Mind Pairing is formidable, his agent-provocateur chest swollen with ideas and articulate hypotheses. While sometimes his forty instinct can rob the gold of the fool, in general it provides an accessible and attractive insight into modern Darwinism and the survival of the sexiest. --David Vincent, Amazon.co.uk Sexual Selection, Darwin's 'other' theory has finally come from the cold.... One of the hottest topics in modern Darwinism. The idea that the human mind evolved as a kind of peacock tail software has been controversial before, usually to be rejected in favor of some alternative theory. Jeffrey Miller really had one to work with the ball, and now he brings his ideas and evidence together in this thoughtful, witty, and vividly written book. It's advocacy work, and Miller is a beguilingly qualified lawyer. But there's nothing wrong with advocacy if you're right. And I think he just might be. --Richard our species jokes, builds monuments, composes sonatas, gives for charity, competes in sports, follows fashion? Our endless ingenuity, our design development seems to defy Darwin's explanation. Not so, says Jeffrey Miller. They are our sexual decorations, the tails of our peacocks, showing our value to potential comrades. This elegant, original and clear book is an enticing testament to its own thesis: a suitable new feather in our cultural cap. --Elena Cronin is a brilliant and seductive book. It's going to sweep you off your feet. And when you come back to earth, you will see the human mind and its most precious creations with new eyes. --Dr. Nicholas Humphrey, New School of Social Research on how and why the human mind evolved remain puzzling. While Darwinian natural selection has successfully explained the evolution of much of life on Earth, it has never seemed entirely adequate to explain aspects of our mind that seem most unique and profoundly human - art, morality, consciousness, creativity and language. Also, natural selection did not offer a solution to how the human brain evolved so quickly - in less than 2 million years - and why such a large brain remains unique to our species. Until recently, most biologists ignored or rejected Darwin's claim to another great force of evolution - sexual selection through the choice of a partner who favors the features simply because they find themselves attractive to the opposite sex. But over the past two decades, biologists have taken on Darwin's understanding of how gender reproduction is a senior fellow at the Centre for Economic Learning and Social Evolution at University College London. Born in 1965 in Cincinnati, he studied at Columbia University and earned a doctorate in cognitive psychology from Stanford University. After moving to Europe, he worked at the Universities of Sussex and Nottingham, as well as at the Max Planck Institute for Psychological Research in Munich. He lives in Surrey with his family. Central Park shares two of Manhattan's greatest treasure collections. On the West Side stands the American Museum of Natural History, with its dinosaur fossils, stuffed African elephants, monkey dioramas and exhibits of ancient human remains. On the East Side stands the Metropolitan Museum with its Rembrandt self-portraits, peacock-shaped sitar, golden rapiers, Roman temple, Etruscan mirrors and Socrates's death. These works symbolize our unique human capacity for art, music, sports, religion, self-awareness and moral virtue, and they have troubled me ever since I studied biology at Columbia University. It was easy enough for me to taxis along West Seventy-ninth Street (Museum of Natural History) on East Eighty-First Street (Met). It was not so easy for our ancestors to go from to man man natural history in the world of human culture. How did they turn from monkeys to New Yorkers? Their evolutionary path seems unclear. However, we know that there must have been a way. The human mind has somehow evolved. The question scientists have been asking for more than a century: How? Most people equate evolution with the survival of the fittest, and indeed most theories about the evolution of the mind have tried to find survival benefits for everything that makes humans unique. To expand the metaphor, one kind of theory suggests that our problem was not after transverse to a collection of decorative and applied art, but traveling a different way to some useful inventions. Perhaps the human mind evolved for military prowess, symbolized by the Museum of Sea Air and Space on the aircraft carrier USS Intrepid, moored on Pier 86. Or perhaps our minds have evolved for the mutual economic advantage symbolized by the World Trade Center and Wall Street, or through a thirst for pure knowledge, as is housed in the New York Public Library. The survival benefits of the best technology, trade and knowledge seem obvious, so many believe that the evolution of the mind must have been technophilic and survival. Since the Darwin Revolution, this view of survival has seemed to be the only scientifically respectable possibility. However, it remains unsatisfactory. This leaves too many mysteries inexplicable. Human language has evolved to be much more complex than is necessary for basic survival functions. From a pragmatic biological point of view, art and music seem like a waste of energy. Human morality and humor seem out of place for the business of finding food and

avoiding predators. Also, if human intelligence and creativity were so useful, it's puzzling that other monkeys don't develop them. Even if the theory of survival can lead us from the world of natural history to our abilities to invention, commerce and knowledge, it cannot explain the more decorative and pleasant aspects of human culture: art, music, sports, drama, comedy and political ideals. At this point, survival theories usually indicate that along the cross is the Central Park Training Center. Perhaps the ornamental icing on the cake of culture arose due to the general human ability to learn new things. Perhaps our big brains, evolved for technophilic survival, can be co-opted for art. However, this side effect of vision is equally unsatisfactory. Temperamentally, this reflects nothing more than a Wall Street trader's disdain for leisure. Biologically, he predicts that other large brain species like elephants and dolphins should have invented their own versions of human art. Psychologically, it's not why it is much harder for us to learn mathematics than music, surgery, sports, and rational science than religious myth. I think we can do better. We don't have to pretend that everything is interestingly interesting Pleasant about human behavior is a side effect of some utilitarian survival ability or overall learning ability. I draw inspiration not from the Central Park Learning Center on the north side of the cross, but from the Rumble on the south side. Rumble is a 37-acre forest with 250 bird species. Every spring they sing to attract sexual partners. Their intricate songs evolved for courtship. Could some of our mysterious human abilities have evolved for the same function? Mind for CourtshipThis book suggests that our minds evolved not only as survival machines, but also as courtship machines. Each of our ancestors managed not only to live for a while, but also to convince at least one sexual partner to have sex to produce offspring. Those proto-humans who did not attract sexual interest did not become our ancestors, no matter how good they were in survival. Darwin understood this and argued that evolution is conditioned not only by natural selection for survival, but also by an equally important process, which he called sexual selection through the choice of partner. Following his insights, I will argue that the most distinctive aspects of our mind evolved mainly through the sexual choices of our ancestors. The human mind and the tail of a peacock can perform similar biological functions. The tail of a peacock is a classic example of sexual selection through mate selection. It evolved because peahens preferred larger, more colorful tails. Peacocks will survive better with shorter, lighter, grey tails. But the sexual selection of peahens made peacocks develop a large, bright plumage that takes energy to grow and time to preen, and makes it harder to escape from predators such as tigers. The tail of the peacock evolved through the choice of mat. Its biological function is to attract peahens. The radial location of his yard feathers, with their iridescent blue and bronze eye spots and their rumbling movement, can be explained scientifically only if a person understands this function. The tail doesn't make sense as an adaptation to survival, but it makes sense as an adaptation for courtship. The most impressive abilities of the human mind are like the tail of a peacock: they are courting tools that have evolved to attract and entertain sexual partners. By shifting our focus from a view of survival-oriented evolution to a look oriented towards courtship, I will try to show how for the first time we can better understand the richness of human art, morality, language and creativity. A 1993 Gallup poll found that nearly half of all Americans recognize that people have evolved over millions of years. However, only about 10 percent believe that natural selection, alone and unmanageable, can amazing abilities of the human mind. Most people think that the evolution of the mind must have been guided by some reasonable force, some active designer. Even in more secular countries, such as many recognize that humans have evolved from monkeys, but doubt that natural selection is enough to explain our mind. Even though I am a dev loyal Darwinian, I share these doubts. I don't think natural selection for survival can explain the human mind. Our minds are entertaining, intelligent, creative, and articulate far beyond the requirements of survival on the plains of the Pleistocene of Africa. For me, this indicates the work of some intelligent force and some active designer. However, I think that active designers were our ancestors, using their sexual choices to influence - unconsciously - what offspring they produced. By intelligently choosing our sexual partners for their mental abilities, our ancestors became a reasonable force for the evolution of the human mind. Evolutionary psychology turns Dionysus into more ambitious theories of human nature. Our species has never been richer, better educated, more numerous, or more aware of our common historical origins and common planetary destiny. As our self-confidence grew, our need for comforting myths diminished. Since... Teh... geoffrey miller the mating mind pdf. geoffrey miller the mating mind empatia

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