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# A Natural History Of Human Thinking

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Evolution in Action

Sapiens

A Natural History of Human Thinking

Homewaters

The Natural History of the Human Species

The Natural History of Rabies

A Natural History of the Senses

The Origin of Our Species

Poetics of the Earth

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The Natural History of the Human Species

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Skin

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The Epigenetics Revolution

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A Natural History of Human Emotions

The First Human

Worlds of Natural History

What Does it Mean to be Human?

Our Human Story

A Natural History of Human Morality

The Natural History of Man

Becoming Human

A Natural History of Domesticated Mammals

A Natural History of the Future

The Future of Natural History Museums

A Natural History of Love

Management by Design

On Fertile Ground

The Natural History of Man; Comprising Inquiries Into the Modifying Influence of  
Physical and Moral Agencies of the Different Tribes of the Human Family

The Natural History of Man  
Middle Age  
A Natural History of Rape  
The Natural History of the Human Teeth  
Vietnam: A Natural History  
A Natural History of Human Thinking

*A Natural  
History Of  
Human  
Thinking*

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**LEONIDAS BRYAN**

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*Evolution in Action* W. W.  
Norton & Company  
“There's lots of good news  
for the middle aged...A  
very jolly book with clear  
scientific  
explanations.”—The  
Telegraph David

Bainbridge is a vet with a particular interest in evolutionary zoology—and he has just turned forty. As well as the usual concerns about greying hair, failing eyesight, and goldfish levels of forgetfulness, he finds himself pondering some bigger questions: have I come to the end of my productive life as a

human being? And what I am now for? By looking afresh at the latest research from the fields of anthropology, neuroscience, psychology, and reproductive biology, it seems that the answers are surprisingly, reassuringly encouraging. In clear, engaging and amiable prose, Bainbridge explains the science

behind the physical, mental and emotional changes men and women experience between the ages of 40 and 60, and reveals the evolutionary—and personal—benefits of middle age, which is unique to human beings and helps to explain the extraordinary success of our species. Middle Age will change the way you think about midlife, and help turn the crisis into a cause for celebration. “Bainbridge's zoological examination of the human animal results in a study

that is full of surprises...Heartening.”—Sunday Times “Thought-provoking. [It] should certainly shed some new light on one's own potbellied or menopausal mid-life crisis...Fascinating.”—Evening Standard  
**Sapiens** Routledge  
 In this dynamic account, award-winning science writer Ann Gibbons chronicles an extraordinary quest to answer the most primal of questions: When and where was the dawn of humankind? Following four

intensely competitive international teams of scientists in a heated race to find the “missing link”—the fossil of the earliest human ancestor—Gibbons ventures to Africa, where she encounters a fascinating array of fossil hunters: Tim White, the irreverent Californian who discovered the partial skeleton of a primate that lived 4.4 million years ago in Ethiopia; French paleontologist Michel Brunet, who uncovers a skull in Chad that could date the beginnings of

humankind to seven million years ago; and two other groups—one led by zoologist Meave Leakey, the other by British geologist Martin Pickford and his French paleontologist partner, Brigitte Senut—who enter the race with landmark discoveries of their own. Through scrupulous research and vivid first-person reporting, *The First Human* reveals the perils and the promises of fossil hunting on a grand competitive scale.

**A Natural History of Human Thinking** John

Wiley & Sons  
 Winner of the National Outdoor Book Award and the PEN New England Henry David Thoreau Prize. A dazzling, inspiring tour through the ways that humans are working with nature to try to save the planet. With her celebrated blend of scientific insight, clarity, and curiosity, Diane Ackerman explores our human capacity both for destruction and for invention as we shape the future of the planet Earth. Ackerman takes us to the mind-expanding frontiers

of science, exploring the fact that the "natural" and the "human" now inescapably depend on one another, drawing from "fields as diverse as evolutionary robotics...nanotechnology , 3-D printing and biomimicry" (New York Times Book Review), with probing intelligence, a clear eye, and an ever-hopeful heart.

*Homewaters* John Wiley & Sons

'Interesting and provocative... It gives you a sense of how briefly we've been on this Earth'

Barack Obama What makes us brilliant? What makes us deadly? What makes us Sapiens? One of the world's preeminent historians and thinkers, Yuval Noah Harari challenges everything we know about being human. Earth is 4.5 billion years old. In just a fraction of that time, one species among countless others has conquered it: us. In this bold and provocative book, Yuval Noah Harari explores who we are, how we got here and where we're going. \*\*ONE OF THE GUARDIAN'S 100

BEST BOOKS OF THE 21st CENTURY\*\* PRAISE FOR SAPIENS: 'Jaw-dropping from the first word to the last... It may be the best book I've ever read' Chris Evans 'Startling... It changes the way you look at the world' Simon Mayo 'I would recommend Sapiens to anyone who's interested in the history and future of our species' Bill Gates  
*The Natural History of the Human Species* Columbia University Press  
Winner of the William James Book Award Winner of the Eleanor Maccoby

Book Award "A landmark in our understanding of human development." —Paul Harris, author of *Trusting What You're Told* "Magisterial...Makes an impressive argument that most distinctly human traits are established early in childhood and that the general chronology in which these traits appear can...be identified." —Wall Street Journal  
Virtually all theories of how humans have become such a distinctive species focus on evolution. *Becoming Human* looks instead to

development and reveals how those things that make us unique are constructed during the first seven years of a child's life. In this groundbreaking work, Michael Tomasello draws from three decades of experimental research with chimpanzees, bonobos, and children to propose a new framework for psychological growth between birth and seven years of age. He identifies eight pathways that differentiate humans from their primate relatives: social cognition,

communication, cultural learning, cooperative thinking, collaboration, prosociality, social norms, and moral identity. In each of these, great apes possess rudimentary abilities, but the maturation of humans' evolved capacities for shared intentionality transform these abilities into uniquely human cognition and sociality. "How does human psychological growth run in the first seven years, in particular how does it instill 'culture' in us? ...Most of all, how does

the capacity for shared intentionality and self-regulation evolve in people? This is a very thoughtful and also important book." —Tyler Cowen, *Marginal Revolution* "Theoretically daring and experimentally ingenious, *Becoming Human* squarely tackles the abiding question of what makes us human." —Susan Gelman "Destined to become a classic. Anyone who is interested in cognitive science, child development, human evolution, or comparative

psychology should read this book.” —Andrew Meltzoff  
*The Natural History of Rabies* Harvard University Press  
 The author argues that there are specific turning points in evolution. Structures and behavioral patterns that evolved in the service of discrete functions sometimes allow for unforeseen new developments as a side effect. In retrospect, they have proven to be pre-adaptations, and serve as raw material for natural selection to work upon.

Love and Hate was intended to complement Konrad Lorenz's book, *On Aggression*, by pointing out our motivations to provide nurturing, and thus to counteract and correct the widespread but one-sided opinion that biologists always present nature as bloody in tooth and claw and intra-specific aggression as the prime mover of evolution. This simplistic image is, nonetheless, still with us, all the more regrettably because it hampers discussion across scholarly disciplines. Eibl-

Eibesfeldt argues that leaders in individualized groups are chosen for their pro-social abilities. Those who comfort group members in distress, who are able to intervene in quarrels and to protect group members who are attacked, those who share, those who, in brief, show abilities to nurture, are chosen by the others as leaders, rather than those who use their abilities in competitive ways. Of course, group leaders may need, beyond their pro-social competence, to be gifted



as orators, war leaders, or healers. Issues of love and hate are social in origin and hence social in consequence. Life has emerged on this planet in a succession of new forms, from the simplest algae to man-man the one being who reflects upon this creation, who seeks to fashion it himself and who, in the process, may end by destroying it. It would indeed be grotesque if the question of the meaning of life were to be solved in this way. In language that is clear and accessible

throughout, arguing forcefully for the innate and "preprogrammed" dispositions of behavior in higher vertebrates, including humans, Eibl-Eibesfeldt steers a middle course in discussing the development of cultural and ethical

### **A Natural History of the Senses**

Routledge  
In this ground-breaking book Chris Stringer sets out to answer all the big questions in the debate about our origins. How can we define modern humans, and how can we recognise our beginnings

in the fossil and archaeological record? How can we accurately date fossils, including ones beyond the range of radiocarbon dating? What do the genetic data really tell us? Were our origins solely in Africa? Are modern humans a distinct species from ancient people such as the Neanderthals? And what contact did our ancestors have with them? How can we recognise modern humans behaviourally, and were traits such as complex language and art unique to modern

humans? What forces shaped the origins of modern humans - were they climatic, dietary, social, or even volcanic? What drove the dispersals of modern humans from Africa, and how did our species spread over the globe? How did regional features evolve, and how significant are they? What exactly was the 'Hobbit' of the island of Flores, and how was it related to us? Has human evolution stopped, or are we still evolving? What can we expect from future research on our origins?

This book will make every reader think about what it means to be human.

*The Origin of Our Species*  
OUP Oxford

This book provides essential worldwide reference information regarding rabies for public health officials, veterinarians, physicians, virologists, epidemiologists, infectious disease specialists, laboratory diagnosticians, and wildlife biologists. The book is divided into six main sections, covering topics such as the rabies

virus, including antigenic and biochemical characteristics; pathogenesis, including the immune response to the infection, pathology, and latency; diagnostic techniques; rabies epidemiology in a variety of wild and domestic animals; rabies control, including vaccination of wild and domestic animals, as well as control on the international level; and finally a discussion of rabies in humans, local wound and serum treatment, and human post-exposure

vaccination. Natural History of Rabies, First Edition has been the principal worldwide reference since 1975. The new Second Edition has been completely updated, providing current information on this historically deadly disease.

### **Poetics of the Earth**

Penguin UK

Reproduction is among the most basic of human biological functions, both for our distant ancestors and for ourselves, whether we live on the plains of Africa or in North

American suburbs. Our reproductive biology unites us as a species, but it has also been an important engine of our evolution. In the way our bodies function today we can see both the imprint of our formative past and implications for our future. It is the infinitely subtle and endlessly dramatic story of human reproduction and its evolutionary context that Peter T. Ellison tells in *On Fertile Ground*. Ranging from the latest achievements of modern fertility clinics to the lives

of subsistence farmers in the rain forests of Africa, this book offers both a remarkably broad and a minutely detailed exploration of human reproduction. Ellison, a leading pioneer in the field, combines the perspectives of anthropology, stressing the range and variation of human experience; ecology, sensitive to the two-way interactions between humans and their environments; and evolutionary biology, emphasizing a functional understanding of human

reproductive biology and its role in our evolutionary history. Whether contrasting female athletes missing their periods and male athletes using anabolic steroids with Polish farm women and hunter-gatherers in Paraguay, or exploring the intricate choreography of an implanting embryo or of a nursing mother and her child, *On Fertile Ground* advances a rich and deeply satisfying explanation of the mechanisms by which we reproduce and the evolutionary forces

behind their design. [UICC Manual of Clinical Oncology](#) MIT Press  
In this provocative, revelatory tour de force, Jesse Prinz reveals how the cultures we live in - not biology - determine how we think and feel. He examines all aspects of our behaviour, looking at everything from our intellects and emotions, to love and sex, morality and even madness. This book seeks to go beyond traditional debates of nature and nurture. He is not interested in finding universal laws but, rather,

in understanding, explaining and celebrating our differences. Why do people raised in Western countries tend to see the trees before the forest, while people from East Asia see the forest before the trees? Why, in South East Asia, is there a common form of mental illness, unheard of in the West, in which people go into a trance-like state after being startled? Compared to Northerners, why are people in the American South more than twice as likely to kill someone over an

argument? And, above all, just how malleable are we? Prinz shows that the vast diversity of our behaviour is not engrained. He picks up where biological explanations leave off. He tells us the human story.

**The Natural History of the Human Species**

Harvard University Press  
A Wall Street Journal  
Favorite Read of the Year  
A Guardian Top Science  
Book of the Year Tool-  
making or culture,  
language or religious  
belief: ever since Darwin,  
thinkers have struggled to

identify what fundamentally differentiates human beings from other animals. In this much-anticipated book, Michael Tomasello weaves his twenty years of comparative studies of humans and great apes into a compelling argument that cooperative social interaction is the key to our cognitive uniqueness. Once our ancestors learned to put their heads together with others to pursue shared goals, humankind was on an

evolutionary path all its own. "Michael Tomasello is one of the few psychologists to have conducted intensive research on both human children and chimpanzees, and A Natural History of Human Thinking reflects not only the insights enabled by such cross-species comparisons but also the wisdom of a researcher who appreciates the need for asking questions whose answers generate biological insight. His book helps us to understand the

differences, as well as the similarities, between human brains and other brains.” —David P. Barash, *Wall Street Journal*  
The Elder Pliny on the Human Animal Routledge  
 Epigenetics can potentially revolutionize our understanding of the structure and behavior of biological life on Earth. It explains why mapping an organism's genetic code is not enough to determine how it develops or acts and shows how nurture combines with nature to engineer biological

diversity. Surveying the twenty-year history of the field while also highlighting its latest findings and innovations, this volume provides a readily understandable introduction to the foundations of epigenetics. Nessa Carey, a leading epigenetics researcher, connects the field's arguments to such diverse phenomena as how ants and queen bees control their colonies; why tortoiseshell cats are always female; why some plants need cold weather before they can flower;

and how our bodies age and develop disease. Reaching beyond biology, epigenetics now informs work on drug addiction, the long-term effects of famine, and the physical and psychological consequences of childhood trauma. Carey concludes with a discussion of the future directions for this research and its ability to improve human health and well-being.  
Beyond Human Nature Routledge  
 A “fresh and entertaining” survey of the human

emotional landscape—and how it has shifted over the centuries (Kirkus Reviews). Using Charles Darwin's survey of emotions as a starting point, Stuart Walton's *A Natural History of Human Emotions* examines the history of each of our core emotions—fear, anger, disgust, sadness, jealousy, contempt, shame, embarrassment, surprise, and happiness—and how these emotions have influenced both cultural and social history. We learn that primitive fear

served as the engine of religious belief, while a desire for happiness led to humankind's first musings on achieving a perfect utopia. Challenging the notion that human emotion has remained constant, *A Natural History of Human Emotions* explains why, in the last 250 years, society has changed its unwritten rules for what can be expressed in public and in private. Like *An Intimate History of Humanity* and *Near a Thousand Tables*, Walton's *A Natural History of Human Emotions* is a

provocative examination of human feelings and a fascinating take on how emotions have shaped our past.

**Skin** Random House  
*Our Human Story* is a guide to our fossil relatives, from what may be the earliest hominins such as *Sahelanthropus*, dating back six to seven million years, through to our own species, *Homo sapiens*. Over the past 25 years there has been an explosion of species' names in the story of human evolution, due both to new discoveries

and to a growing understanding of the diversity that existed in the past. Drawing on this new information, as well as their own considerable expertise and practical experience, Louise Humphrey and Chris Stringer explain in clear and accessible language what each of the key species represents, and how it contributes to our knowledge of human evolution.

[The Human Age: The World Shaped By Us](#)

Penguin UK

Explores the development

of natural history since the Renaissance and contextualizes current discussions of biodiversity.

[Love and Hate Anchor](#)

Not far from Seattle skyscrapers live 150-year-old clams, more than 250 species of fish, and underwater kelp forests as complex as any terrestrial ecosystem. For millennia, vibrant Coast Salish communities have lived beside these waters dense with nutrient-rich foods, with cultures intertwined through exchanges across the

waterways. Transformed by settlement and resource extraction, Puget Sound and its future health now depend on a better understanding of the region's ecological complexities. Focusing on the area south of Port Townsend and between the Cascade and Olympic mountains, Williams uncovers human and natural histories in, on, and around the Sound. In conversations with archaeologists, biologists, and tribal authorities, Williams traces how generations of humans



have interacted with such species as geoducks, salmon, orcas, rockfish, and herring. He sheds light on how warfare shaped development and how people have moved across this maritime highway, in canoes, the mosquito fleet, and today's ferry system. The book also takes an unflinching look at how the Sound's ecosystems have suffered from human behavior, including pollution, habitat destruction, and the effects of climate change. Witty, graceful, and

deeply informed, Homewaters weaves history and science into a fascinating and hopeful narrative, one that will introduce newcomers to the astonishing life that inhabits the Sound and offers longtime residents new insight into and appreciation of the waters they call home. A Michael J. Repass Book  
Wired for Culture: Origins of the Human Social Mind  
Yale University Press  
The Manual of Clinical Oncology, Ninth Edition, published with the International Union

Against Cancer (UICC), provides a concise, accessible and feasible reference covering state of art multidisciplinary clinical oncology in order to meet the needs of clinicians caring for cancer patients throughout the world. Edited by world-renowned practising oncologists and written by key opinion leaders, this book contains authoritative and up-to-date information on cancer detection, diagnosis and treatment alongside topics such as survivorship, special

populations and palliative care. Remodelled and revised for the ninth edition to provide practical information to oncology workers, the UICC Manual of Clinical Oncology is structured in two parts. Part 1 covers general principles of cancer diagnosis and management with additional attention to special settings in oncology, including supportive care and survivorship, and Part 2 covers site-specific multidisciplinary cancer management. The edition

includes up-to-date summaries of all treatment modalities (medical, surgical and radiation) for all tumour sites. It also contains the latest TNM classifications outlined in the TNM Classification of Malignant Tumours. The ninth edition includes: Practical presentation with bullet points, tables, and flow charts intended to facilitate quick reference for day-to-day clinical practice in busy oncology environments, Representation of multidisciplinary care for

site specific management, Evidence-based approaches to management, including specific treatment recommendations and investigations guided by clinical practice guidelines, State of art evidence-based recommendations that take into consideration the lack of availability of certain medications or resources, as well as practice variations, in different and remote regions of the world, and Contemporary topics on cancer treatment, such as

cancer informatics, evidence levels, principles of prognostication, survivorship and cancer in pregnancy. Oncologists, oncologists-in-training, nurses working with cancer patients and other health professionals responsible for treating and caring for those with cancers will find the UICC Manual of Clinical Oncology an indispensable and comprehensive resource.

**The Epigenetics Revolution** Belknap Press  
Domestikation -

Archäozoologie - Handbuch/übergreifende Darstellung.  
A Brief Natural History of Civilization Vintage  
A Wall Street Journal Favorite Read of the Year  
A Guardian Top Science Book of the Year  
Tool-making or culture, language or religious belief: ever since Darwin, thinkers have struggled to identify what fundamentally differentiates human beings from other animals. In this much-anticipated book, Michael Tomasello weaves his

twenty years of comparative studies of humans and great apes into a compelling argument that cooperative social interaction is the key to our cognitive uniqueness. Once our ancestors learned to put their heads together with others to pursue shared goals, humankind was on an evolutionary path all its own. "Michael Tomasello is one of the few psychologists to have conducted intensive research on both human children and

chimpanzees, and *A Natural History of Human Thinking* reflects not only the insights enabled by such cross-species comparisons but also the wisdom of a researcher who appreciates the need for asking questions whose answers generate biological insight. His book helps us to understand the differences, as well as the similarities, between human brains and other brains.” —David P. Barash, *Wall Street Journal*  
*A Natural History of*

*Human Emotions*  
 Hachette UK  
 A biologist and an anthropologist use evolutionary biology to explain the causes and inform the prevention of rape. In this controversial book, Randy Thornhill and Craig Palmer use evolutionary biology to explain the causes of rape and to recommend new approaches to its prevention. According to Thornhill and Palmer, evolved adaptation of some sort gives rise to rape; the main evolutionary question is

whether rape is an adaptation itself or a by-product of other adaptations. Regardless of the answer, Thornhill and Palmer note, rape circumvents a central feature of women's reproductive strategy: mate choice. This is a primary reason why rape is devastating to its victims, especially young women. Thornhill and Palmer address, and claim to demolish scientifically, many myths about rape bred by social science theory over the past twenty-five years. The

popular contention that rapists are not motivated by sexual desire is, they argue, scientifically inaccurate. Although they argue that rape is biological, Thornhill and Palmer do not view it as inevitable. Their recommendations for rape prevention include teaching young males not to rape, punishing rape more severely, and studying the effectiveness

of "chemical castration." They also recommend that young women consider the biological causes of rape when making decisions about dress, appearance, and social activities. Rape could cease to exist, they argue, only in a society knowledgeable about its evolutionary causes. The book includes a useful summary of evolutionary theory and a comparison

of evolutionary biology's and social science's explanations of human behavior. The authors argue for the greater explanatory power and practical usefulness of evolutionary biology. The book is sure to stir up discussion both on the specific topic of rape and on the larger issues of how we understand and influence human behavior.