

## Why Humans Have Cultures Explaining Anthropology And Social Diversity O P U S

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**Why Humans Have Cultures Explaining Anthropology And ...**
**perspective** what must be explained is not just the fact of varying cultures and societies, but also the human capacity to create, maintain and alter social forms over time. From a biological perspective we have to ask, what is the selective advantage ofsuch variability? The answer lies in human sociality. Sociality

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**underlying assumptions and tacit expectations** which structure our view of the world. The / **Thinking Sociologically / 208 pages / ISBN-0631219293 / Aug 8, 2001**
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**Amazon.com: Why Humans Have Cultures: Explaining ...**
**People born and brought up in the same culture** are often found to share certain personality traits. Our culture shapes our value and belief systems, which influence our personalities. In a culture where children are taught to be independent early in life (American, for example), they grow up to be individualistic.

**Why is Culture Important and How Does it Influence People ...**
**Throughout the world, we have a variety of cultures.** Cultures have been maintained from time immemorial and have been handed down from one generation to another. Cultures help people connect with each other and build communities, within the same cultural backgrounds. Individuals belonging to the same culture are usually like-minded and have the same ancestral values.

**Culture: Top 10 Reasons Why Culture is So Important ...**
**Why humans have cultures: explaining anthropology and social diversity . Carrithers, M.**1992
**The Anatomy of Sociality in Why Humans Have Cultures: Explaining Anthropology and Social Diversity.**

**Why humans have cultures: explaining anthropology and ...**
**Culture is important for a number of reasons** because it influences an individual's life in a variety of ways, including values, views, desires, fears, views and worries. In addition, belonging to a culture provides people with a sense of identity, purpose and belonging. There are many different cultures around the world, some of which are mixed while others are not.

**Why Is Culture so Important? - Reference.com**
**Why humans have cultures: explaining anthropology and social diversity.**
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**Author(s)** Carrithers, Michael
**Date** 1992
**Publisher** Oxford University Press
**Pub place** New York, Oxford
**ISBN-**10 0192192272, 0192892118.
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**Why humans have cultures: explaining anthropology and ...**
**Culture is a powerful human tool for survival, but it is a fragile phenomenon.** It is constantly changing and easily lost because it exists only in our minds. Our written languages, governments, buildings, and other man-made things are merely the products of culture. They are not culture in themselves.

**Human Culture: What is Culture?**
**Culture relates to nature (our biology and genetics) and nurture (our environment and surroundings that also shape our identities).**
**Learning Objectives.**
**Examine the ways culture and biology interact to form societies, norms, rituals and other representations of culture.**
**Key Takeaways.**

**Culture and Society | Boundless Sociology**
**Procreation, wanting affection** – these are just a couple of reasons people have sex.
**WebMD lists 20 common sex motivations and the difference between men’s and women’s reasons.**

**Why do humans have such diverse cultures and ways of life? Michael Carrithers presents an original and powerful answer to this central problem of anthropology, arguing that it is the ways in which people interact, rather than technological advances, that have been of crucial importance in human history.**
**Lucid and thought-provoking, he draws both on ancient and contemporary examples to show how this perspective forms a firm foundation for the study of culture, society, and history.**

**Why are humans so different from each other and what makes the human species so different from all other living organisms? This introductory book provides a concise and accessible account of human diversity, of its causes and the ways in which anthropologists go about trying to make sense of it.**
**Carles Salazar offers students a thoroughly integrated view by bringing together biological and sociocultural anthropology and including perspectives from evolutionary biology and psychology.**

**Cooperation among humans is one of the keys to our great evolutionary success.**
**Natalie and Joseph Henrich examine this phenomena with a unique fusion of theoretical work on the evolution of cooperation, ethnographic descriptions of social behavior, and a range of other experimental results.**
**Their experimental and ethnographic data come from a small, insular group of middle-class Iraqi Christians called Chaldeans, living in metro Detroit, whom the Henrichs use as an example to show how kinship relations, ethnicity, and culturally transmitted traditions provide the key to explaining the evolution of cooperation over multiple generations.**

**What exactly is culture? The authors of this volume suggest that the study of one of anthropology’s central questions may be a route to developing a scientific paradigm for the field.**
**The contributors - prominent scholars in anthropology, biology, and economics - approach culture from very different theoretical and methodological perspectives, through studies grounded in fieldwork, surveys, demography, and other empirical data.**
**From humans to chimpanzees, from Taiwan to New Guinea, from cannibalism to marriage patterns, this volume directly addresses the challenges of explaining culture scientifically.**
**The evolutionary paradigm lends itself particularly well to the question of culture; in these essays, different modes of inheritance - genetic, cultural, ecological, and structural - illustrate evolutionary patterns in a variety of settings.**
**Explaining Culture Scientifically is divided into parts that address how to think about culture, modeling approaches to cultural influences on behavior, ethnographic case studies addressing the question of culture’s influence on behavior, and challenges to the possibility of a scientific approach to culture.**
**It is necessary reading for scholars and students in anthropology and related disciplines.**

**How our collective intelligence has helped us to evolve and prosper**
**Humans are a puzzling species.** On the one hand, we struggle to survive on our own in the wild, often failing to overcome even basic challenges, like obtaining food, building shelters, or avoiding predators. On the other hand, human groups have produced ingenious technologies, sophisticated languages, and complex institutions that have permitted us to successfully expand into a vast range of diverse environments. What has enabled us to dominate the globe, more than any other species, while remaining virtually helpless as lone individuals? This book shows that the secret of our success lies not in our innate intelligence, but in our collective brains—on the ability of human groups to socially interconnect and learn from one another over generations. Drawing insights from lost European explorers, clever chimpanzees, mobile hunter-gatherers, neuroscientific findings, ancient bones, and the human genome, Joseph Henrich demonstrates how our collective brains have propelled our species’ genetic evolution and shaped our biology. Our early capacities for learning from others produced many cultural innovations, such as fire, cooking, water containers, plant knowledge, and projectile weapons, which in turn drove the expansion of our brains and altered our physiology, anatomy, and psychology in crucial ways. Later on, some collective brains generated and recombined powerful concepts, such as the lever, wheel, screw, and writing, while also creating the institutions that continue to alter our motivations and perceptions. Henrich shows how our genetics and biology are inextricably interwoven with cultural evolution, and how culture-gene interactions launched our species on an extraordinary evolutionary trajectory. Tracking clues from our ancient past to the present, *The Secret of Our Success* explores how the evolution of both our cultural and social natures produce a collective intelligence that explains both our species’ immense success and the origins of human uniqueness.

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**There are many reasons to be curious about the way people learn, and the past several decades have seen an explosion of research that has important implications for individual learning, schooling, workforce training, and policy.**
**In 2000, How People Learn: Brain, Mind, Experience, and School: Expanded Edition was published and its influence has been wide and deep.**
**The report summarized insights on the nature of learning in school-aged children; described principles for the design of effective learning environments; and provided examples of how that could be implemented in the classroom.**
**Since then, researchers have continued to investigate the nature of learning and have generated new findings related to the neurological processes involved in learning, individual and cultural variability related to learning, and educational technologies.**
**In addition to expanding scientific understanding of the mechanisms of learning and how the brain adapts throughout the lifespan, there have been important discoveries about influences on learning, particularly sociocultural factors and the structure of learning environments.**
**How People Learn II: Learners, Contexts, and Cultures provides a much-needed update incorporating insights gained from this research over the past decade.**
**The book expands on the foundation laid out in the 2000 report and takes an in-depth look at the constellation of influences that affect individual learning.**
**How People Learn II will become an indispensable resource to understand learning throughout the lifespan for educators of students and adults.**

**Culture and cultural evolution are uniquely significant phenomena in evolutionary biology: they are products of biological evolution, yet they supplement genetic transmission with social transmission, thus achieving a certain independence from natural selection.**
**However, cultural evolution nevertheless expresses key Darwinian processes itself and also interacts with genetic evolution.**
**Just how culture fits into the grander framework of evolution is a big issue**though, yet one that has received relatively little scientific attention compared to, for example, genetic evolution.
**Culture Evolves is the outcome of a major interdisciplinarymeeting held by The Royal Society and the British Academy which explored new discoveries and controversies regarding cultural evolution - from the roots of culture in the animal kingdom to investigations of the cognitive adaptations shaping our special cultural nature.**
**The book contains papers written by leading experts from the fields of ethology, behavioural ecology, primatology, comparative psychology, archaeology, anthropology, evolutionary biology and developmental psychology.**

**Michael Carrithers guides us through the complex and sometimes conflicting information that Buddhist texts give about the life and teaching of the Buddha.**
**He discusses the social and political background of India in the Buddha’s time, and traces the development of his thought.**
**He also assesses the rapid and widespread assimilation of Buddhism and its contemporary relevance.**
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