

Contents

| | |
|--|---------------|
| <i>Preface and acknowledgments</i> | <i>page</i> x |
| 1 The major evolutionary transitions and <i>Homo loquens</i> | 1 |
| 1.1 Introduction | 1 |
| 1.2 The major evolutionary transitions | 3 |
| 1.3 Cooperation and conflict | 9 |
| 1.4 The evolutionary gene: what is it? | 13 |
| 1.5 The causation of phenomena | 17 |
| 1.6 The aim of this book | 22 |
| 2 The conceptual foundation of human nature | 25 |
| 2.1 Introduction | 25 |
| 2.2 Body and mind | 26 |
| 2.3 Conceptual investigations | 32 |
| 2.4 Resolving problems | 36 |
| 2.5 The (crypto-) Cartesian conception is incoherent | 38 |
| 2.6 Receiving versus acquiring information | 41 |
| 2.7 Feeling pain | 43 |
| 2.8 Health and disease | 46 |
| 2.9 Needs, desires and the will | 49 |
| 2.10 Conclusion | 51 |
| 3 Inclusive fitness theory and genomic imprinting | 53 |
| 3.1 Introduction | 53 |
| 3.2 Inclusive fitness theory | 54 |
| 3.3 Cooperation | 57 |
| 3.4 Hamilton's rule | 59 |
| 3.5 Resolving conflict | 63 |
| 3.6 Genomic imprinting | 66 |
| 3.7 Prenatal and neonatal development | 71 |

| | | |
|------|--|-----|
| viii | <i>Contents</i> | |
| | 3.8 Sibling rivalry and cooperation | 73 |
| | 3.9 Grooming and caching food | 76 |
| | 3.10 Conclusion | 79 |
| 4 | Evolution, teleology and the argument from design | 81 |
| | 4.1 Introduction | 81 |
| | 4.2 The return of teleology | 82 |
| | 4.3 Types of teleological explanations | 85 |
| | 4.4 Williams' argument from design | 89 |
| | 4.5 Purpose, health and welfare | 96 |
| | 4.6 Teleology and group selection | 97 |
| | 4.7 Conclusion | 99 |
| 5 | Dualism, monism and evolutionary psychology | 101 |
| | 5.1 Introduction | 101 |
| | 5.2 Monism and dualism | 103 |
| | 5.3 Instincts and behavioural flexibility | 107 |
| | 5.4 The role of language | 111 |
| | 5.5 Intrapyschic conflicts | 114 |
| | 5.6 The crypto-Cartesian self and the Aristotelian agent | 118 |
| | 5.7 Conclusion: indecision instead of a divided Self | 120 |
| 6 | Weismann, Wittgenstein and the homunculus fallacy | 123 |
| | 6.1 Introduction | 123 |
| | 6.2 Weismann on instinct | 124 |
| | 6.3 Innate or learnt | 128 |
| | 6.4 Instinct and the central dogma | 131 |
| | 6.5 Facts of mind and matter | 135 |
| | 6.6 Instinct, knowledge and abilities | 136 |
| | 6.7 Behaviour, brain and mind | 141 |
| | 6.8 Conclusion | 144 |
| 7 | Language evolution: doing things with words versus translating thought into language | 146 |
| | 7.1 Introduction | 146 |
| | 7.2 Selection versus instruction | 147 |
| | 7.3 Innate knowledge | 150 |
| | 7.4 Aphasia | 152 |
| | 7.5 Is the Baldwin effect a solution? | 156 |
| | 7.6 The evolution of doing things with words | 157 |
| | 7.7 Earlier weaning and cooperative breeding | 165 |
| | 7.8 Conclusion | 169 |

| | | |
|-----|---|-----|
| | <i>Contents</i> | ix |
| 8 | Moral behaviour: a conceptual elaboration of Darwin's ideas | 171 |
| 8.1 | Introduction | 171 |
| 8.2 | <i>Homo loquens</i> and moral behaviour | 172 |
| 8.3 | The evolution of the incest taboo | 175 |
| 8.4 | A taboo superimposed on a disposition | 178 |
| 8.5 | The emotionist model | 181 |
| 8.6 | The nativist model | 184 |
| 8.7 | The evolution of fair sharing | 187 |
| 8.8 | Conclusion | 191 |
| 9 | Epilogue | 193 |
| | <i>References</i> | 199 |
| | <i>Index</i> | 218 |