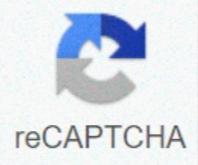


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## Evolutionary theory definition civics

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Condit, Celeste M. 2011. When do genetic determinism unfold? A review that points to the need for public use of scientific discourses. *Compass Sociology*, Vol. 5, Number 7, p. 616. Despite advances in fields such as genetics, evolutionary psychology and human behavior and evolution (which generally focus on individual or small group behavior from a biological perspective), evolutionary biology has made little impact on studies of political change and social history. Theories of natural selection often seem inapplicable to human history because our social behavior is embedded in language (making possible the concepts of time and social identity on which we call history). Peter Corning's holistic Darwinism reconceptualizes evolutionary biology, making it possible to go beyond the barriers that separate the social and natural sciences. Corning focuses on two primary processes: synergy (complex multivariate interactions at multiple levels between a species and its environment) and cybernetics (the information systems that allow communication between individuals and groups over time). Combining this frame of reference with inclusive fitness theory, it is possible to answer the most important (and bewildering) question in human history: How did a species that lived for millennia in bands of hunter-gatherers form centralized states that govern large populations of non-relatives (including multi-ethnic empires as well as modern nation-states)? Frailty and contemporary ethnic violence in Kenya and Congo should suffice as evidence that these issues must be taken seriously. To explain the rise and fall of States, as well as changes in human laws and customs (the core of historical research – it is essential to show how the supply of collective goods can overcome the challenge of self-interest and freedom of movement in some cases, but they do not in others. To this end, it is now possible to consider how a state that provides public goods can contribute, in circumstances that often include effective leadership, to improving the inclusive fitness of virtually all its members. Because social behavior needs to adapt to ecology, but ecological systems are constantly transformed by human technology and social behavior, multilevel evolutionary processes can explain two central characteristics of human history: the rise, transformations, and final decline of centralized governments (the things of history); and the biological uniqueness of *Homo sapiens* as the mammalian species they colonized (and became the best carnivorous) in virtually all habitable environments on the earth's surface. Once scholars admit the need to link natural selection processes with the human transformations of the it will seem abnormal that it has taken so long to integrate Darwinian biology and social sciences. Political behavior is behavior aimed at regulating access to resources: Who is recognized to get what, when, and how? Evidence in a number of disciplines shows that humans throughout evolutionary history have evolved in political behavior through the search for status and the formation of the coalition in order to attract resources to themselves, their relatives and their allies. As recent research shows, this evolutionary history of politics continues to shape how modern individuals behave in modern mass policy and encourages people to derive their political attitudes from ancestrally relevant factors such as the strength of the upper body and short-term fluctuations in hunger. Important areas for research are: (i) understanding how evolution has led to individual variations in political behavior, (ii) investigating the extent to which evolved psychology of humans shapes modern political behavior, and (iii) strengthening the ties between this emerging application of evolutionary theory and more traditional research on political behavior. Guy-Maurille Massamba, Institutionalism, Social Networks and Democracy in Africa, Analysis of Global Consumption of Social Networks, 10.4018/978-1-7998-4718-2.ch012, (216-237), (2021). The full text of this article hosted iucr.org is not available due to technical difficulties. Difficulties.

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