LUND
UNIVERSITY
Department of Sociology

A. Reading course Beyond Nature vs. Nurture: Sociology, Evolution, and Economics integrated (PhD level)

A third level (PhD) "reading course" does not involve any teaching and typically only has one or a few participants taking part in the course. A reading course for 7,5 credits should cover an ambitious and demanding reading material, which exact page number can vary depending on then nature of texts (i.e., heavy dominance of research articles). The Department of Sociology offer reading courses to its PhD students on areas that cover either a specific topic of high relevance for the PhD thesis, or a specific area of research expertise in the Department. This course belongs to the latter category.

This course has been reviewed by the Director of graduate studies on 2018-03-19.

B. Course Details, Assessment, Grades

This course is offered by Mikael Klintman upon demand as a reading course on the readings listed under D, below. There is no teaching. The course is examined on the basis of a written paper (in English or Swedish) of 10-15 pages and/or an oral examination.

The grades for the course are awarded as Pass or Fail. To receive a Pass, the student must fulfil the learning outcomes specified for the course and demonstrate an independent, reflective, well-informed and critical relationship to the issues presented in the course.

C. Learning Outcomes

By the end of the course the student should be able to:
1) Summarize the main outlines of the research field in the interface of the social, evolutionary and economic sciences covered in the reading material.
2) Critically examine contributions to this research field. Here you should identify similarities in concepts and notions between the disciplines, possible lessons between them as well as incommensurabilities.
3) Apply some of the ideas in the literature to a research problem of your own research interest. You should here analyse the research problem in question in an integrated, coherent way although taking lessons from all three human sciences into account.

D. Admission Requirements

Applicants must be admitted to the Ph.D. program at the Department of Sociology, Lund University, or be accepted as a visiting student to that program.

H. Course Literature

Mandatory reading:

Barkow, J. H. (Ed.). (2005). *Missing the Revolution: Darwinism for Social Scientists* (1st ed.). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.

Campbell, A. (DEC, 2012b). Ancient Bodies, Modern Lives: How Evolution Has Shaped Women's Health. *Hhuman Nature – An Interdisciplinary Biosocial Perspective*, *23*(4), 490–496.

Freese, J., Li, J.-C. A., & Wade, L. D. (2003). The potential relevances of biology to social inquiry. *Annual Review of Sociology*, *29*(1), 233–256.

Frödin, O. (2017). Attention Schema Theory, an Interdisciplinary Turn? Antrophological Theory.

Gowaty, P. A. (2013). A sex-neutral theoretical framework for making strong inferences about the origins of sex roles. In M. L. Fisher, J. R. Garcia, & R. Sokol Chang (Eds.), *Evolution's empress: Darwinian perspectives on the nature of women.* (pp. 85–111). New York, NY, US: Oxford University Press.

Henrich, J., Ensminger, J., McElreath, R., Barr, A., Barrett, C., Bolyanatz, A., Cardenas, J. C., et al. (2010). Markets, Religion, Community Size, and the Evolution of Fairness and Punishment. *Science*, *327*(5972), 1480–1484.

Johnson, D. D. P., Price, M. E., & Van Vugt, M. (2013). Darwin's invisible hand: Market competition, evolution and the firm. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, *90*, S128–S140.

Klintman, M. (2017). *Human Sciences and Human Interests: Integrating the Social, Economic, and Evolutionary Sciences*. London: Routledge.

Komter, A. (2010). The Evolutionary Origins of Human Generosity. *International Sociology*, *25*(3), 443–464.

McKinnon, S., & Silverman, S. (2005). *Complexities: Beyond Nature and Nurture*. Chicago: University Of Chicago Press.

Mercier, H. (2013). Using Evolutionary Thinking to Cut Across Disciplines. In T. R. Zentall & P. H. Crowley (Eds.), *Comparative Decision Making* (pp. 279–304). Oxford University Press. Retrieved June 10, 2014,

Ott, J. (2010). Happiness, Economics and Public Policy: A Critique. *Journal of Happiness Studies*, *11*(1), 125–130.

Sandel, M. J. (2013). Market reasoning as moral reasoning: why economists should re-engage with political philosophy. *The Journal of Economic Perspectives*, *27*(4), 121–140.

Sapolsky, 2005: Sick of Poverty. Sapolsky, R. (2005). Sick of poverty. *SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN*, *293*(6), 92–99.

Elective readings:

Boyd, 2006. Boyd, R., & Silk, J. (2006). *How Humans Evolved, -- 4th edition* (4th edition.). New York, N.Y: W. W. Norton & Company.

Clements, M Clements, M. T. (2013). Self-Interest vs. Greed and the Limitations of the Invisible Hand: Self-Interest vs. Greed. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, *72*(4), 949–965.

Duarte, J. L., Crawford, J. T., Stern, C., Haidt, J., Jussim, L., & Tetlock, P. E. (2015). Political diversity will improve social psychological science. *Behavioral and Brain Sciences*, *38*.

Fisher, M. L., Garcia, J. R., & Chang, R. S. (Eds.). (2013). *Evolution's Empress: Darwinian Perspectives on the Nature of Women*. Oxford University Press.

Folmer, 2009 Folmer, H. (2009). Why Sociology is Better Conditioned to Explain Economic Behaviour than Economics. *Kyklos*, *62*(2), 258–274.

Haidt, 2008: Haidt, J. (2008). Morality. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, *3*(1), 65–72.

Witt, U. (2006). Evolutionary Concepts in Economics and Biology. *Journal of Evolutionary Economics*, *16*(5), 473–476.