

Astronomy 330



This class (Lecture 20):
Cultural Evolution

Next Class:
Exam 2!

Quick Review in Discussion Section

Music: *Human Behavior*– Bjork

Apr 7, 2009

Astronomy 330 Spring 2009

Exam 2



- Exam 2 is Thursday!
- Will be similar to Exam 1 (class voted for 40 questions again + 2 extra credit).
- Cover from last exam up to last Thursday's lecture.
- Again, 1 sheet of notes is allowed.



Outline



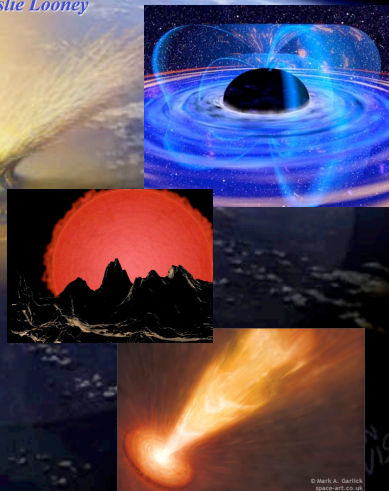
- Will a civilization develop that has the appropriate **technology** and **worldview**?
- Cultural evolution moves towards technology.

Killer Skies: Astro-Disasters

(Top 10 Ways Astronomy Can Kill You or Your Descendants)

ASTR 150, Fall 2009: Leslie Looney

- Are you scared? Should you be?
- Exploration of the most dangerous topics in the Universe, such as meteors, supernovae, gamma-ray bursts, rogue black holes, colliding galaxies, quasars, and the end of the Universe, to name just a few.
- A fun class that does not require any prereqs, except an open mind!
- Counts as a Physical Sciences course.



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space-art.co.uk

Drake Equation

That's 3.3 intelligent systems/century

Frank Drake



$$N = R_* \times f_p \times n_e \times f_l \times f_i \times f_c \times L$$

# of advanced civilizations we can contact in our Galaxy today	Star formation rate	Fraction of stars with planets	# of Earthlike planets per system	Fraction on which life arises	Fraction that evolve intelligence	Fraction that communicate	Lifetime of advanced civilizations
	20 stars/yr	0.12 systems/star	1.25 x 0.12 = 0.15 planets/system	0.4 life/planet	0.23 intel./life	comm./intel.	yrs/comm.

Cultural Evolution



- Once humans spread across the globe, the primary method for evolutionary change shifted from biological to cultural evolution.
- Anatomically modern H. sapiens evolved 100,000 yrs ago, but the first modern behavior did not appear until 40,000 yrs ago— e.g. cave painting.
- Regardless, there has not been any significant biological evolution for the last 40,000 yrs— e.g. brain increase.



http://www.codcottage.freemove.co.uk/images/hand_castillo_spain.jpg

Backdrop of Civilization



- Origin of modern H. sapiens is disputed, but the genetic and linguistic evidence points toward a spread of humans across Eurasia then the Americas.
- We share a common gene pool, but genetic drifts and selection for local environments created genetic differences among groups.
- These differences have little to do with the concept of race, which has been showed by genetic studies to be a meaningless concept.
- The greatest genetic and linguistic variations are found in Africa, supporting the “out of Africa” idea.



<http://www.popular-science.net/img/out-of-africa.jpg>

Cultural Evolution



- The rest is cultural— from hunter-gathers to cell-phone-users.
- Cultural evolution was fast.
- Is cultural evolution needed for ET? Why would a ET culture try to communicate with us?
 - Capability (suitable technology) and interest (worldview?).



Hunting and Gathering



- Until 10,000 years ago, H. Sapiens functioned completely as hunter-gathers.
- Small nomadic tribes with few possessions.
- Except for shortages, a fair and easy life
 - No midterms/finals
 - Only working about 4 hours a day
 - But, no way to create surpluses or free members for other roles.
 - When things go bad, they really go bad.



http://www.cnn.com/WORLD/9511/safrica_bushmen/



Agriculture



- Tribal societies– 100s of people into villages
- Due to agriculture, larger and larger communities and new societal organizations.
- Began about 10,000 yrs ago, around the dead sea.
 - Mixed hunting with harvesting of wild wheat and barley.
 - Storage, planting, and seed selection.
 - Mutant varieties took over and hunting decreased.
 - 1000 years later, animal domestication.

<http://www.ffa.org/media/comm/index.html>



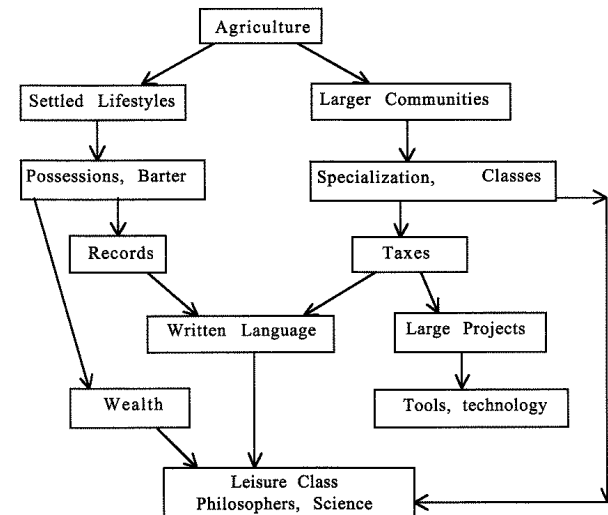
Agriculture



- Provided long-term settlements for cultural evolution, information, tools, and energy sources.
- At first purely agriculture communities are hard:
 - A lot more work
 - Usually dietary deficiencies

<http://www.ffa.org/media/comm/index.html>

The Importance of Agriculture



Question



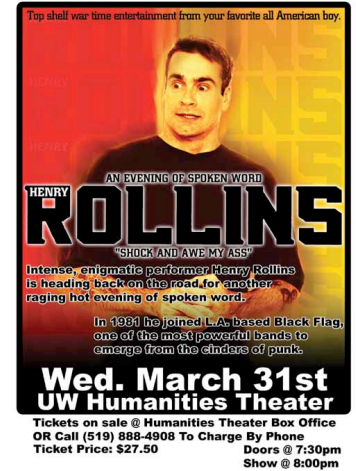
What cultural break-through eventually allowed for professional scientist, like Astronomy professors?

- a) Telescopes
- b) Religion
- c) The spoken word
- d) Agriculture
- e) Monkeys

Language and Information



- Limited size for brain, due to birth canal size, so limited bits of info.
- Need to develop **extra-somatic** (outside the body) information storage techniques.
- First method to store information from another person was spoken language.
- Crucial development.



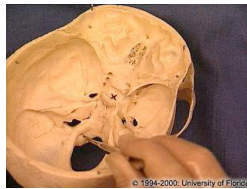
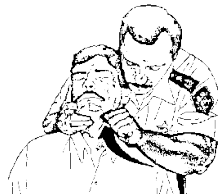
<http://www.feds.uwaterloo.ca/posters/henryrollins.jpg>

Language and Dis-Information



- But the origins of language are not well understood– no fossils.
- Probably in hunting parties for large prey.
- The control of the tongue is through the hypoglossal canal (hole) in the skull. In humans it is twice as large as chimps.
- First arose about 400,000 yrs ago in Australopithecines.

Hypoglossal Nerve



<http://members.aol.com/paroleinfo/PRESSURE.HTM>

<http://imc.gsm.com/integrated/haonline/haonline/ha/imgs/00000/3000/600/3604.jpg>

The Language Gene?



- FOXP2 was identified recently.
 - A severe speech and language disorder that affects almost half the members of a large family.
 - They are unable to produce the fine movements with the tongue and lips that are necessary to speak clearly.
- Human FOXP2 differs from chimp FOXP2 by only two amino acids, mouse by only 3, and zebra finch by only 7.
- Recent research shows that Neanderthal version is identical to ours. Maybe speech happened soon after chimp/hominid split?



<http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/newsid/61464000/6146908.stm>

Writing



- Oral language is clearly limited.
- Development of written language provided a powerful, new source of info storage.
- Earliest appearance was in Sumer– present day Iraq (8500 BCE).



MS 3008
Account of commodities, Sumer, ca. 3200 BC.
The earliest continuous writing known

<http://www.nb.no/baser/schoyen/4/4.4/441.html>

Writing



- Probably started from economic need– barter or receipts.
- Common by 3000 BCE.
- Written records of taxes and a ruling class– the rise of civilization.
- Move from symbols to syllabic language developed by 1500 BCE.



MS 3008
Account of commodities, Sumer, ca. 3200 BC.
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Question



Language and writing are examples of

- a) culture.
- b) the FOXP2 gene.
- c) extra-somatic storage.
- d) how daddy went to jail.
- e) early government.

Extrasomatic Storage Leaps



- Printing press (1456) – number of books jumped from 10,000 to 10 million in 50 yrs.
- Telegraph (1844)
- Radio (1895)
- Television (1936)
- Computers (1950s)
- Internet (1970s)
 - Huge extrasomatic storage: Well above brain storage



Does all of this increase the “intelligence” of our species?

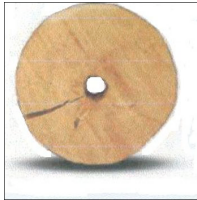


From Rocks to Metal



- Stone tools (silicates) started with H. habilis about 2 Myrs ago.
- Agriculture developed at the end of the stone age.
- First pottery (still silicates) around 7000 BCE.
- First metal (copper) in 6500 BCE, mostly ornamentation.
- The wheel was invented in 6500 BCE.

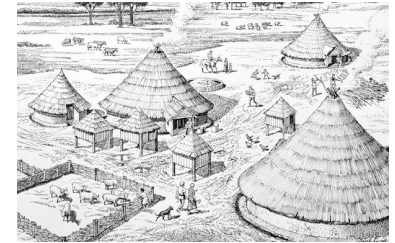
<http://www.angelfire.com/country/veneti/images/OldestWheel.jpg>



From Rocks to Metal



- Copper tools in 4000 BCE.
- Animal drawn vehicles & sailboats in 3300 BCE.
- Bronze (copper and tin) tools in 2800-1000 BCE (the Bronze age).
- Iron first showed up in 1500 BCE.



http://www.museumoflondon.org.uk/MOLsite/learning/who_are_you/teachers/images/citizenship/iron_age_settlement_no192.jpg

From Rocks, to Metal, to Rocks



- Next real step was developing energy sources.
- The industrial revolution.
- Modern technology based on electronics, crucial to our ability to communicate with ET.



<http://www.learnhistory.org.uk/cpp/industrial-revolution-children-labor.jpg>

From Rocks, to Metal, to Rocks



- Transistor in 1948.
- Microchip in 1959.
- We went back to rocks— silicon!
We are arguably in the “silicon age”.
- This implies knowledge of electromagnetism and quantum mechanics.



Question



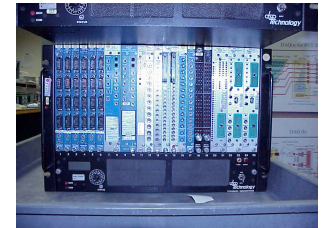
Which of the following is **not** an example of an extrasomatic storage technique?

- a) Brain synapses
- b) Wikipedia
- c) Printing press
- d) Language
- e) None of the above.

Cultural Evolution



- What do we mean by cultural evolution?
- Is that like evolution's natural selection?
- Since technology has developed out of it, we can conclude that technology was a desirable trait that is likely to develop on any planet with competition between cultures.



Cultural Evolution



- Or can we?
- If so, then would have to say that cultural evolution follows a punctuated equilibrium model.
- Or, episodic progress with long periods of dark ages.
- Like species, the fate of civilizations has been extinction, but their technology was adopted by others (cultural diffusion).

Evolution?



- The main point is how likely is it that technological civilizations exist on other planets?
- Hard to determine from Earth data, but there are some points:
 - Agriculture arose independently in Mexico and probably China, Andes (potatoes), and eastern US (sunflowers).
 - Written language independently in Sumer, China, and the Americas, maybe India and Egypt.
 - But, the wheel was not invented outside of Sumer– were examples of toys in South Americas
 - For recent developments, the world was in too much contact to distinguish.

Questions: Variations of Civilization



- What if the Americas had invented gunpowder?
- What if the Americas had large animals of burden?
- What if the germs of Europe were less dangerous than the germs of the Americas?
- Similar examples of cultural devastation in the Pacific Islands.
- Often cultures are wiped out from *Guns, Germs, and Steel* (by Jared Diamond)– manifestations of geography.

Technology Development



- Our sample of one makes it difficult to determine if technological development (to communication ability) is a fundamental step from intelligence.
- Does it depend on the planet– water/desert dominated?
- How would metal poor planets develop?
- Does the competition of civilizations matter?
- Is there a dependence on psychology of the intelligence life?

Technology



- Cultural evolution was fast.
- Especially after agriculture freed civilizations.
- Development of language.
- Increase of extra-somatic storage.
- We're living in a silicon age.
- Does the development of technology also include a correct worldview?