

# Good example of charles darwin: the descent of man, 1871 thesis proposal

[Environment](#), [Animals](#)



**ASSIGN  
BUSTER**

(Insert recitation meeting time)

(Insert instructor)

An analysis of Darwin's text delivers a compelling ideology on the evolution of humankind: Women are the more aggressive and selective of the two genders; all humans were at some point animal-like and have evolved over time, due to societal pressure, to their civilized cultures and characteristics.

- Natural selection among sexes gradually leads to generations that encompass the desired characteristics.
- The use of plants and domesticated animals as a form of experiment to explain Darwin's arguments can be viewed as a realistic approach because in a human's lifetime, different generations of the latter can be observed (Klein, 2009, p. 16007).
- Women, more than men, adopt the survival for the fittest mechanism in choosing members from the opposite sex. Therefore, the most forceful woman will most probably choose and have the most desirable man.
- Expected results from a world with more men than women greatly differ in a reversed setting where women exceed the number of men.
- Females from all species have obtained their characteristic to select desirable men from women of previous generations who initiated the idea.
- Nerve cells found in the brain are inherited directly from those precede a current generation of all species with a vertebrae column.
- Some psychological abilities are the same among different animals because they have developed at the same pace since the initial group.
- Previous works on sexual selection are applicable to humans as well hence, the similarities between said kind and animals.

- Because there are differences in the forms of sexual selection adopted by the two sexes from their ancestors, there are differences between the assumed gender roles and races.
- Consequently, despite the different races, there existed a ‘ model and justification for a common descent’ (Richards, 2009, p. 416) making all humans equal.
- The nervous system directly influences the act of sexual selection because it is responsible for the abilities to make rational decisions and general growth.
- Darwin’s points out that physical characteristics and personalities exhibited by both sexes are obtained from the predecessors.
- The existing desires are the product of the minds ability to appreciate what a person can see, hear, and feel what is considered desirable.
- Man can be selective in choosing suitable animals with whom to breed his animals but will be less careful in choosing a marriage partner.
- Darwin likens a man left to his own devices to an animal that knows no better in choosing a breeding partner on its own.
- A human being is obviously superior to an animal because he values mental capabilities and other desirable qualities.
- Darwin however seems to show dissatisfaction in man for his attraction to “ mere wealth or rank.”
- Irvine (2010) concurs with Darwin’s observation as “ women want wealth and status in their men, and men want youth and beauty in their women” (p. 32)
- A person with substandard body attributes and abilities to make sound

decisions should not have children.

- Such ideas of keeping people that societies consider stupid and inferior from procreating are unachievable unless people find a way to prove that the undesirable traits can be inherited.
- Any person that can help achieve the aforementioned goal of determining what parents pass on to their children will be highly appreciated.
- Darwin adds his idea that once the rules of inheritance are determined, people can know whether blood relatives can procreate successfully despite the views of the law.
- Poverty leads to undesirable marriage options, therefore, the poor should not marry.
- If people are cautious enough to realize the stupidity in poor people marrying then they are, according to Darwin, sensible.
- However, there are those who fail to realize the downfalls of marrying whilst in the midst of financial constraints and end up having children in those undesirable conditions.
- Because traits are inborn, the world might end up with an inferior population because those that Darwin consider wise did not marry and have children while the stupid did the exact opposite.
- Men, like most animals, have to struggle for survival throughout their existence alongside other men.
- People have to struggle because of their rapidly increasing numbers.
- For further survival, a man has to struggle more and consistently.
- Without said struggling, men will be lazy.
- Darwin insists that if the struggle did not exist then the world will lack

order as anyone can be successful without putting any effort in the same.

- The competition among the men for survival should be encouraged by societies, cultural norms, and governments.
- Man is the descendant of a lowly form that is uncivilized, animalistic, with little if no means of survival.
- Specifically, men descended from a barbaric people that had more of an animalistic nature than human capabilities.
- A group of violent Fuegians that exhibit the traits of vicious animals and harm everyone that is unknown to them is Darwin's first proof.
- The Fuegians exhibit the traits that were possessed by the predecessors of humankind, as they are after all, humans.
- Darwin prefers to be the descendant of a brave ape than to a barbaric human being who opts to torture other people.
- According to Klein (2009), two million years ago people attained different traits that include "unusually large brains that readily distinguish us from the living apes" (p. 16007).
- Because man struggled to reach where he is, there is potential for men to rise higher.
- The provided ideas and evidences are proof enough to man's ability to gain more superiority.
- Even with the vastness of the world, man cannot deny where he comes from, a lowly creature without traces of the present day civilization.

## References

Irvine, A. (2010). The Descent of Man: Re-envisionings of "The Fall" in Post-Darwinian Novels. Albany: Massey University.

<https://assignbuster.com/good-example-of-charles-darwin-the-descent-of-man-1871-thesis-proposal/>

Klein, R. G. (2009, September 22). Darwin and the recent African origin of modern humans. *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science of the United States of America*, Vol. 106 No. 38, 16007-16009.

Richards, R. J. (2009, September-October). The Descent of Man. *American Scientist*, pp. 415-417.