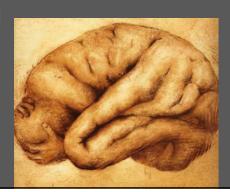
# The Impact of Social Neuroscience on Moral Philosophy

Patricia Churchland Philosophy

UC San Diego & Salk Institute



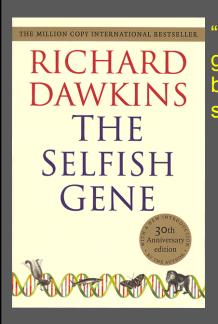
### **DEEPEST LEVEL OF VALUE**

**Brainstem & limbic system** 

emotional and motivation systems for survival & well-being



Life-value

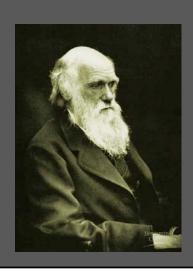


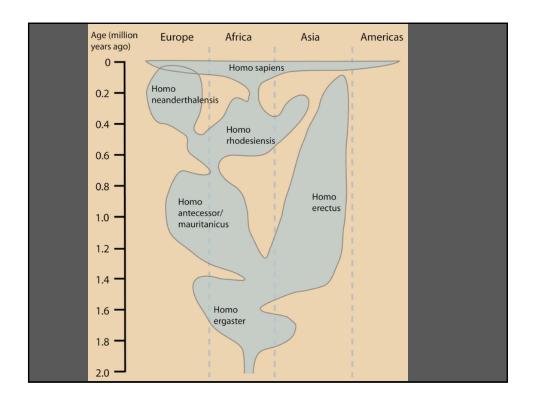
"Let us try to teach generosity and altruism, because we are born selfish."

### Darwin: our moral sense or conscience

- social instincts
- habits & skills
- reason

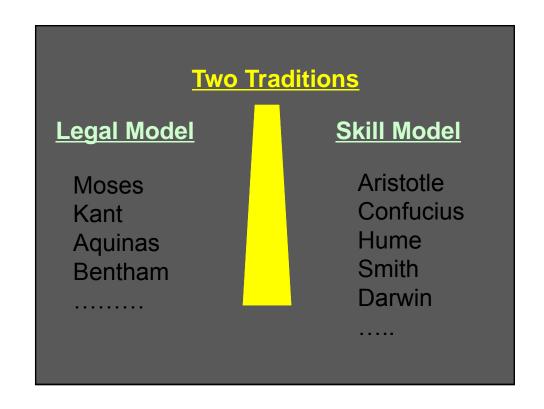
Aristotle
David Hume
Adam Smith

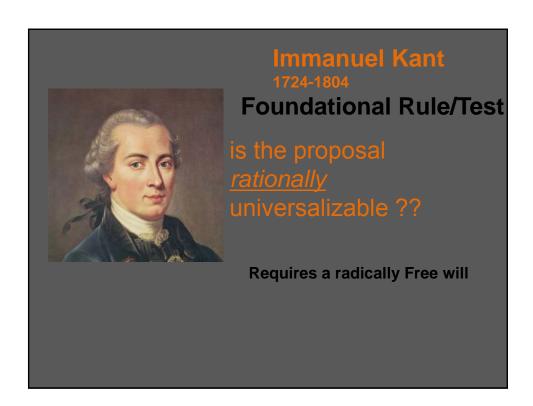


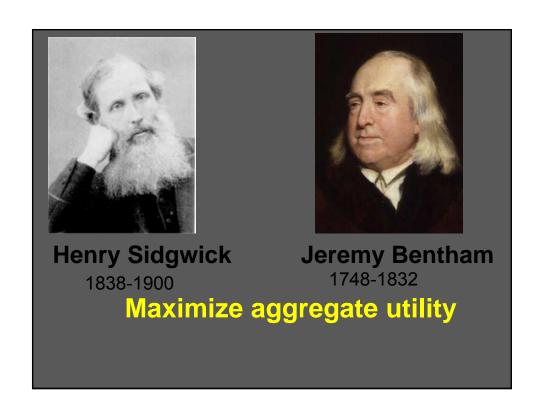








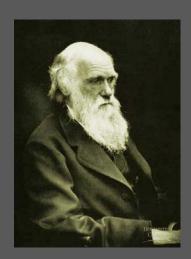




### Darwin: our moral sense or conscience

- social instincts
- habits & skills
- reason

Aristotle
David Hume
Adam Smith



**Nonhuman Social Behavior** 

**Neuroendocrinology & Sociality** 

**Basal Ganglia: Skills & Habits** 

**Genetics & Brain Evolution** 

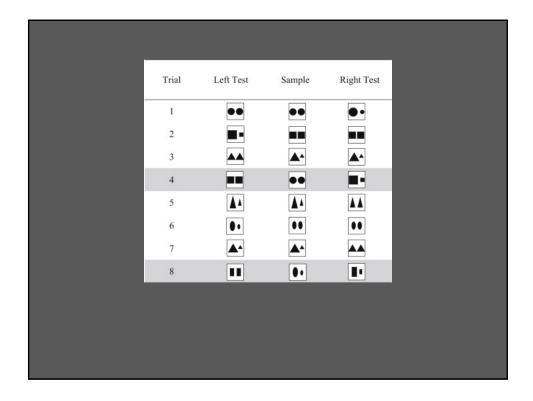
**Hippocampus & offline prediction\*** 

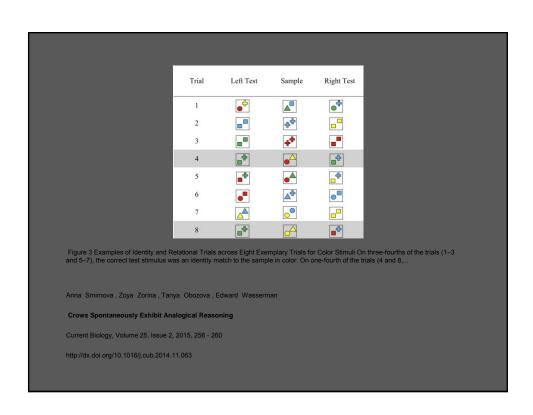
ethology



reconciliation, prosocial choice, orphan adoption, empathy, punishment, fairness, self-control, cooperation, reasoning

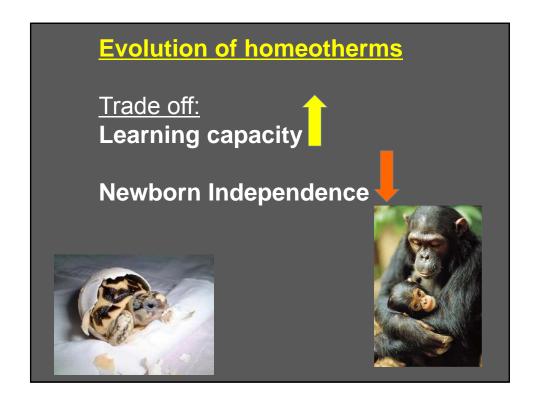


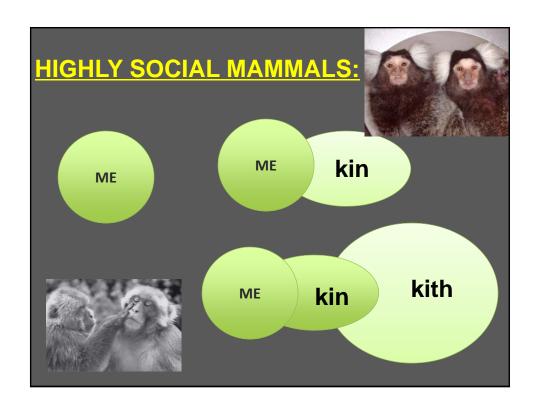












# **Hypothesis**

•Sociability: basic value for social mammals: <u>natural selection</u>

•Hub: oxytocin & opiods

Norms emerge from reward system

## neuroendocrinology

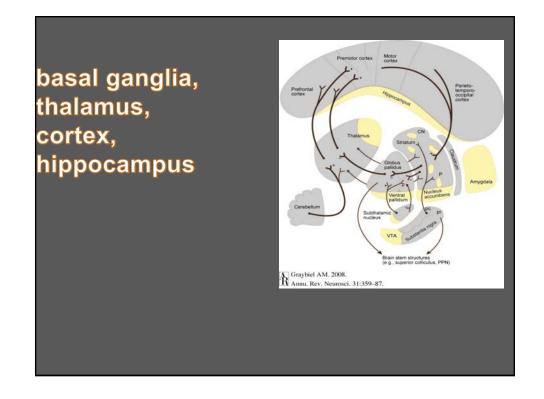


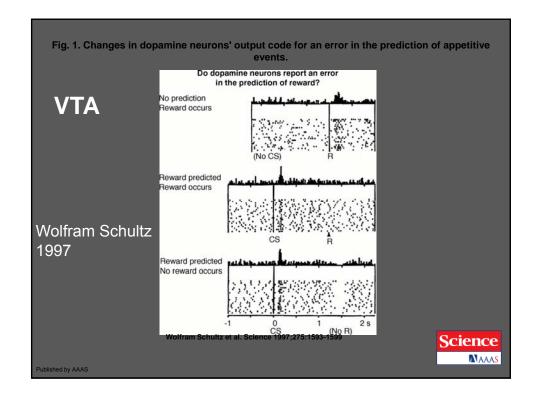


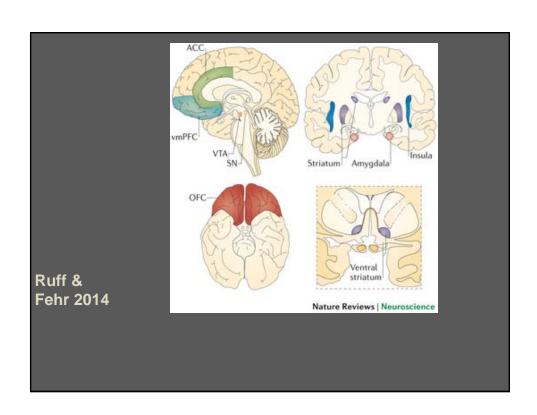
**Prairie voles** 

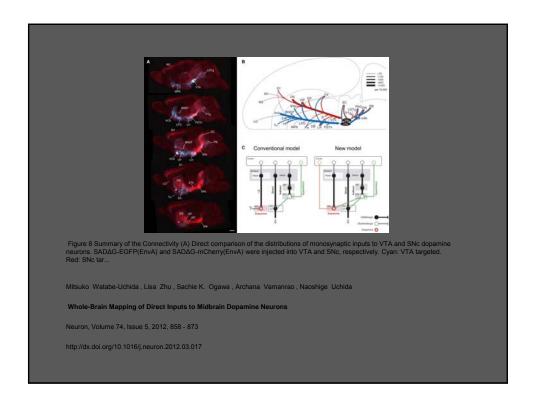
OTR in nucleus accumbens linked to rewarding aspects of bonding.

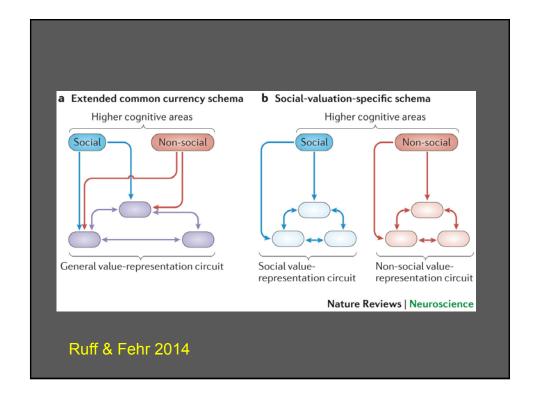












# **Social Problem Solving**

Practical problems, constrained by features of body and brain.

# Two Traditions Legal Model Moses Kant Aquinas Bentham Darwin .....

# **Moral Norms & Values**

Not supernatural Not esoteric or Platonic Not unconditional Ancient evolutionary roots

