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American scientist and author Jared Diamond Jared Diamond in London, February 2013BornJour Mason Diamond (1937-09-10) September 10, 1937 (83) Boston, Massachusetts, U.S. Education Roxbury Latin SchoolAlma Mater Harvard University (BA) Trinity College, Cambridge (PhD) MacArthur Genius Grant Awards (1985) Phi Beta Kappa Prize in Science (1997) Royal Society Prize for Science Books (1992, 1998 and 2006) Pulitzer Prize (1998) International Space Prize (1998) National Medal of Science (1999) Tyler Prize for Environmental Achievement (2001) Wolf Prize in Agriculture (2013) Scientific careerFieldsPhysiology, biophysics, ornithology, ecology, history, ecology, geography, Evolutionary Biology, and Anthropology of the Institutes of California, Los Angeles Atez Concentrual Activity of the Gallbladder (1961) Influence Val Noah Harari Jared Mason Diamond (born September 10, 1937) — American geographer, historian, anthropologist, ornithologist, author, best known for his popular science books The Third Chimpanzee (1991); Weapons, microbes and steel (1997, awarded the Pulitzer Prize); Crash (2005), World to Yesterday (2012) and Shocks (2019). Originally trained in biochemistology and physiology, [1] Diamond is known for drawing from a variety of fields, including anthropology, ecology, geography and evolutionary biology. Professor of Geography at UCLA. [2] In 2005, Diamond was ranked ninth in the Prospect and Foreign Policy survey of the world's top 100 public intellectuals. [4] Diamond's early life and education was born on September 10, 1937, in Boston, Massachusetts, USA. Both of his parents were from Ashkenazi Jewish families who emigrated to the United States. His father, Louis Diamond, was a doctor from Chisinau (Bessarabia), and his mother Flora (Kaplan), a teacher, linguist and concert pianist. [5] Diamond began studying piano at the age of six. A few years later, he proposed to his wife after playing Brahms Intermezzo in major for her. [6] At the age of seven, he developed an interest in bird watching. [7] It became one of his main life passions and led to a number of works published in ornithiology. At the age of 15, for the first time, his parents took him outside the eastern U.S., to Montana, where they spent their holidays at the Hirshi family ranch on the Big Hole River. In the summer of 1956, as a college student, he returned to the ranch to work. Later, impressed by the beauty of the state, he regularly spent his own family holidays here. and Montana and Bitterroot became one of the kev examples in his book Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed. In 1958, he attended Roxbury Latin School and earned a bachelor of arts degree in biochemical sciences from Harvard College in 1958 and a PhD in physiology and biophysics of membranes in the gallbladder from Trinity College, Cambridge University in 1961. [2] [10] [11] Jared Diamond's career in San Francisco, 2007 after graduating from Cambridge, Diamond returned to Harvard as a junior colleague until 1965, and in 1968 became a professor of physiology at UCLA Medical School. While in his twenties he developed a second, parallel, career in ornitheology and ecology specializing in New Guinea and the surrounding islands, which he began visiting from 1964. Later, in his fifties, Diamond developed his third career in environmental history and became a geography professor at UCLA, his current position. [11] He also teaches at LUISS Guido Carli in Rome. [13] He won the National Medal of Science in 1999, [14] and Westfield State University granted him an honorary doctorate in 2009. Diamond originally specialized in salt absorption in the gallbladder. [10] He also published research in ecology and ornithology. [16] but is perhaps best known for being the author of a number of popular science books combining topics from a variety of fields, in addition to those he formally studied. Because of this academic diversity. Diamond has been described as a polymath. [17] [18] Popular Science runs the Third Chimpanzee (1991) Diamond's first popular book, The Third Chimpanzee: The Evolution and Future of human animals (1991), examines human evolution and its relevance to the modern world, which includes evidence of anthropology, evolutionary biology, genetics, ecology and linguistics. The book traces how humans evolved to be so different from other animals, despite sharing more than 98% of our DNA with our closest animal relatives, chimpanzees. The book also examines animal origins of language, art, agriculture, smoking and drug use, as well as other apparently uniquely human attributes. It was well received by critics and won the 1992 Rhône-Poulenc Prize for Science Books (19) and the Los Angeles Times Book Award. (20) Guns, Germs and Steel (1997) His second and most famous popular science book, Weapons, Microbes and Steel: The Fates of Human Societies, was published in 1997. He asks why Eurasian nations have conquered or resettled Native Americans, not the other way around. He argues that this result was due not to the biological benefits of the Eurasian peoples themselves, but to the peculiarities of the Eurasian continent, in particular, its high diversity of wild species of plants and animals suitable for domesticated, humans and technologies over long distances with little change of latitude. The first part focuses on the reasons why only a few species of wild plants and animals suitable for domestication. The second part discusses how local food production based on those domesticated led to the development of dense and stratified human populations, writing, centralized political organization and epidemic infectious diseases. The third part compares the development of food production and human societies among different continents and Steel became international bestsellers, were translated into 33 languages and won several awards, including the Pulitzer Prize, the Aventis Prize for Science Books[19] and the 1997 Phi Beta Kappa Science Award. [21] A television documentary series based on the book was produced by the National Geographic Society in 2005. [22] Why is sex fun? (1997) In his third book, Why Is Sex Fun?, also published in 1997, Diamond discusses the evolutionary factors behind the features of human sexuality that tend to be taken for granted but which are highly unusual among our animal relatives. These features include long-term relationships between couples (marriage), coexistence of economically cooperating couples in common territory, providing parental care to parents as well as mothers having sex privately rather than in public, covert ovulation, female sexual susceptibility covering much of the menstrual cycle (including days of infertility), female but not male menopause, and excellent secondary sex characteristics. The Collapse (2005) Diamond's next book, Collapse: How Societies Choose to Fail or Succeed, published in 2005, examines a number of past societies trying to determine why they either collapsed or continued to thrive and examines what modern societies can learn from these historical examples. As with Guns, Germs and Steel, he argues against explaining the failure of past societies based primarily on cultural factors, instead of focusing on ecology. Among the societies mentioned in the book are Norse and Inuit Greenland, Maya, Anasasi, indigenous people of Rapa Nui (Easter Island), Japan, Haiti, the Dominican Republic and modern Montana. The book concludes with the question of why some societies make disastrous decisions, how big business affects the environmental problems are today, and what people can do about these problems. Like Guns, Germs and Steel, Collapse was translated into dozens of languages, became an international bestseller and was the basis of a TV documentary created by the National Geographic Society. [24] He was also nominated for the Royal Society of Science Books Award. [19] The Revenge Is Ours controversy (2008) In 2008, Diamond published an article in The New Yorker titled Revenge Is Ours, describing the role of revenge in the tribal war in Papua New Guinea. A year later, two indigenous people mentioned in the article filed a lawsuit against Diamond and The New Yorker alleging that the article defused them. [28] [29] In 2013 reported that the claim was withdrawn by mutual consent after the sudden death of their lawyer. Natural History Experiments (2010) In 2010, Diamond co-edited (with James Robinson) Natural Experiments of History, a collection of seven examples illustrating a multidisciplinary and comparative approach to exploring the history it advocates. The title of the book follows from the fact that it is impossible to study history by the best methods of laboratory sciences, that is, through controlled experiments comparing replicated human societies as if it were test tubes of bacteria. Instead, you need to look at natural experiments in which human societies, which are largely similar in many aspects, are historically perturbed, or by different influences. [clarification required] The book's after-language classifies natural experiments, discusses the practical difficulties of studying them, and offers suggestions for solving these difficulties. [30] The world until yesterday (2012) in the world until yesterday, published in 2012, Diamond asks what the Western world can learn from traditional societies. It surveys 39 traditional small societies of farmers and hunter-gatherers on how they deal with universal human problems. The problems discussed are separation of space, dispute resolution, parenting, elder treatment, combating multiple languages, and staying healthy. The book suggests that some practices of traditional societies may be benefitingly accepted in today's industrial world today, either by individuals or by other societies in general. [Citing] Shocks (2019) in shocks is needed: how countries are coping with the crisis and changes Diamond is considering whether countries can find lessons during crises in the way people do. Countries considered finland, Japan, Chile, Indonesia, Germany, Australia and the United States have identified four modern threats: nuclear weapons, climate change, limited resources and extreme inequality. [32] Ananda Giridharadas, examining The New York Times, argued that the book contained many factual inaccuracies. Daniel Immerwahr, considering the new Republic, reports that Diamond's personal life is married to Marie Cohen, granddaughter of Polish politician Edward Werner. They have twin sons who were born in 1987. [35] Editorial Board of Skeptics of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences Member of the U.S. National Academy of Sciences regional director of the World Fund for Nature Awards and Honors 1975 Dear Achievements of the Award, American Gastroenterology Association[36] 1985 MacArthur Foundation Genius Grant[37] 1989 Archie F. Carr Medal[38] 1992 Tanner University of Ukraine[39] 1992 Rhône-Poulenc Prize for Science Books for the Third Chimpanzee 1992 Los Angeles Times Science Book Award 20 1993 Zoological Society of San Diego Preservation Medal 1997 Phi Beta Kappa Science Book Award for Guns, 1998 Pulitzer Prize for Guns, Microbes and Steel 37 40 1998 California Book Award, Gold Medal in Nonprofit for Guns, 1998 Herms & Brize for Scientific Books for Weapons, Microbes and Steel Prize for Environmental Achievement 2002 Lewis Thomas Prize for writing about science 2004 Foreign holder of honorary title of academician[43] at the Academy of Finland 2005 elected honorary fellow, Trinity College Cambridge, England[44] 2006 Royal Society Prize for Science Books for The Collapse (shortlist)[19] 2006 Dixon Prize in Science 2008 PhD Honoris Causa at Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium 2013 Wolf Prize in Agriculture [45] 2016 American Humanist Association of the Eastern long-beaked Yychidna Zaglossus bartoni diamondi was named after Jared Diamond, [46] as was the Austrochaperin Adamantin frog. [47] Selected bibliography Main article: Jared Diamond Bibliography 1992: The Third Chimpanzee: The Evolution and Future of a Human Animal (ISBN 0-06-098403-1-) 1997: Why Is Sex Fun? (ISBN 0-465-03127-7-) 1997: Guns, Microbes and Steel: The Fate of Human Societies (ISBN 978-0-099-30278-0). Also published with the title Guns, germs and steel: A Brief History of All over the Past 13,000 Years (ISBN 978-0099302780) 2005: Collapse: How Societies Choose Failure or Success (ISBN 978-0241958681) 2010: Natural History Experiments, with James A. Robinson (ISBN 0-674-03557-7) 2012: The World to Yesterday: What Can We Learn from Traditional Societies? (ISBN 978-0141024486) 2015: The Third Chimpanzee for Youth: The Evolution and Future of Human Animals (ISBN 9781609806118) 2019: Upheaval: How Countries Cope With Crisis and Change (ISBN 978-0316409131) See Also Rules Assembly Comparative History Environmental Demerminism List of Important Publications in Anthropology Links ^ Jared Diamond, Collapse: As societies choose to fail or survive, Penguin Books, 2005 and 2011 (ISBN 978-0-241-95868-1) ^ a b Jim Al-Khalili talks to Jared Diamond about his journey from gallbladder to global history through a passion for Papua New Guinea birds. Retrieved December 19, 2012. ^ List of publications from Microsoft Academic ^ Perspective/FP Top 100 Results of Public Intelligentsia. 15-Oct-2005 Retrieved March 1, 2016. Mackie, Robin (January 5, 2013). 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