

*OUTLINE OF TOPICS*

	PAGE
1. Definitions of man: conceptions of the properties and qualities of human nature	13
1 a. The conception of man as essentially distinct, or differing in kind, from brute animals: man's specific rationality and freedom	15
1b. The conception of man as distinguished from brutes by such powers or properties as abstraction or relational thought, language and law, art and science	16
1c. The conception of man as an animal, differing only in degree of intelligence and of other qualities possessed by other animals	
2. Man's knowledge of man	17
2a. Immediate self-consciousness: man's intimate or introspective knowledge of himself	
2b. The sciences of human nature: anthropology and psychology; rational and empirical psychology; experimental and clinical psychology	
(1) The subject matter and scope of the science of man	
(2) The methods and validity of psychology	18
(3) The relation of psychology to physiology: the study of organic factors in human behavior	
(4) The place of psychology in the order of sciences: the study of man as pre-requisite for other studies	
3. The constitution of man	
3a. Man as a unity or conjunction of matter and spirit, body and soul, extension and thought	
(1) Man as a pure spirit: a soul or mind using a body	19
(2) Man's spirituality as limited to his immaterial powers or functions, such as reason and will	
3b. Comparisons of man with God or the gods, or with angels or spiritual substances	20
3c. Man as an organization of matter or as a collocation of atoms	
4. The analysis of human nature into its faculties, powers, or functions: the id, ego, and super-ego in the structure of the psyche	
4a. Man's vegetative powers: comparison with similar functions in plants and animals	21
4b. Man's sensitive and appetitive powers: comparison with similar functions in other animals	
4c. Man's rational powers: the problem of similar powers in other animals	22
4d. The general theory of faculties: the critique of faculty psychology	23
5. The order and harmony of man's powers and functions: contradictions in human nature; the higher and lower nature of man	
5a. Cooperation or conflict among man's powers	24
5b. Abnormalities due to defect or conflict of powers: feeble-mindedness, neuroses, insanity, madness	25

	PAGE
6. Individual differences among men	25
6a. The cause and range of human inequalities: differences in ability, inclination, temperament, habit	
6b. The differences between men and women: their equality or inequality	27
6c. The ages of man: infancy, youth, maturity, senescence	28
7. Group variations in human type: racial differences	29
7a. Biological aspects of racial type	
7b. The influence of environmental factors on human characteristics: climate and geography as determinants of racial or national differences	
7c. Cultural differences among men: Greek and barbarian, Jew and gentile, European and Asiatic	30
8. The origin or genealogy of man	31
8a. The race of men as descendants or products of the gods	
8b. God's special creation of man	
8c. Man as a natural variation from other forms of animal life	
9. The two conditions of man	
9a. The myth of a golden age: the age of Kronos and the age of Zeus	
9b. The Christian doctrine of Eden and of the history of man in the world	32
(1) The condition of man in Eden: the preternatural powers of Adam	
(2) The condition of man in the world: fallen man; corrupted or wounded human nature	
(3) The Christian view of the stages of human life in the world: law and grace	33
9c. Secular conceptions of the stages of human life: man in a state of nature and in society; prehistoric and historic man; primitive and civilized man	
10. Man's conception of himself and his place in the world	
10a. Man's understanding of his relation to the gods or God	
10b. Man as the measure of all things	35
10c. Man as an integral part of the universe: his station in the cosmos	
10d. The finiteness and insufficiency of man: his sense of being dependent and ordered to something beyond himself	
10e. Man's comparison of himself with other creatures and with the universe as a whole	36
11. The theological conception of man	37
11a. Man as made in the image of God	
11b. The fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man	
11c. God incarnate in human form: the human nature of Christ	38
12. Man as an object of laughter and ridicule: comedy and satire	
13. The grandeur and misery of man	39