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| Literary Review (cont.)  The mind is an intricate and complicated organ that has interested many scientists and researchers. One of the most interesting details about the brain consists of two hemispheres, however the two halves are connected by the corpus callosum, a band of tissue through which the two hemispheres communicate. In an actual experimentation it is proven that the corpus callosum is relatively large in women than in men. The anterior commissure, a more primitive connection between the two hemispheres that links the unconscious areas of the hemispheres is also thicker for females [3]. Some scientists have found that the right hemisphere cortex is thicker in male babies than in female babies, however the corpus collasum is undoubtedly larger in females than males. The corpus collasum is even smaller in individuals with autism, which could explain their superiority in verbal fluency [3]. The thickness of the corpus collasum may also be an integral part of memory.  The animal kingdom is full of examples of female leadership and dominance. They were the desired, respected, and the ones most sought after. They are superior. Contrastingly in the history of mankind, women have been deemed inferior. Many believed that women lacked the region of the brain in which "the intellect" was said to be located by citing the statistic that the men�s brains weigh 10%more. Craniologist G. LeBon claimed in 1879 that "the intelligence of women recognized today [is] that they represent the most inferior forms of human evolution and that they are closer to children and savages than to an adult, civilized man." In fact the father of evolution, Charles Darwin also concluded that "at least some of the mental traits in which women excel are traits characteristic of lower races" [1]. Both scientists based their assumptions on the notion that the female brain was smaller in size, however this was disproved in the 20th century by Franklin Mall, who demonstrated that there is no difference between the relative sizes of the female and male brains. Since then devices such as the IQ test, which historically favors, ideas such as the vulnerability of females due to their excessive emotions have been used to shed a negative light on the female population [1]. However the validity and usefulness of the IQ test is debatable and in addition it has been proven in other trials that emotions may even enhance memory and recall. These ideas of inferiority have been fiercely condemned in the modern 20th century and were the subject of much experimentation.  The new technological advances of the late 20th century, enabled many to oppose previous notions of female inferiority. New techniques originally designed to better understand the functions of the brain, has also enabled others to study sex differences in brain activity, structure and chemistry. For example, Richard Haier of the University of California of Irvine and his colleague Camilla Benbow have used brain-scanning technology to obtain results showing sex difference in brain function. In the ended they have concluded that "Women and men with similar high-performance scores were using different regions of their brains to perform the tasks" [1]. This suggests that women and men use different part of the brain for memory and computations, but it also implies that the manners in which the two sexes use their brains also differ. The two sexes use different means to achieve the same goals, an idea supported by numerous other studies. The difference in ways of thinking can also be related to the different subjects each prefers. It is believed that women have superior verbal and linguistic skills, while the males have better spatial ability and reasoning than women on average [3]. The specializations between female and male brains places different selection pressures upon the two sexes. Sex differences suggest that men and women may have different occupational interests and capabilities, independent of societal influences [2].  ([Intro1](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html))([Intro2](http://docs.google.com/intro2.html))([Intro3](http://docs.google.com/intro3.html))([Intro4](http://docs.google.com/intro4.html))([acknowledgement](http://docs.google.com/acknowledgement.html))  [[Home](http://docs.google.com/home.html)][[Introduction](http://docs.google.com/introduction.html)[[Acknowledgement](http://docs.google.com/acknowledgement.html)][[Hypothesis](http://docs.google.com/hypothesis.html)][[Procedure](http://docs.google.com/procedure.html)][[Data](http://docs.google.com/data.html)][[Conclusions](http://docs.google.com/conclusions.html)][[Recommendation](http://docs.google.com/recommendation.html)][[Bilio/Links](http://docs.google.com/biblio.html)]  [[2002 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2002/index.html)][[2001 Projects](http://docs.google.com/index.html)][[2000 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP2000/index.html)][[1999 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP99/index.html)][[1998 Projects](http://docs.google.com/AP98/index.html)] |