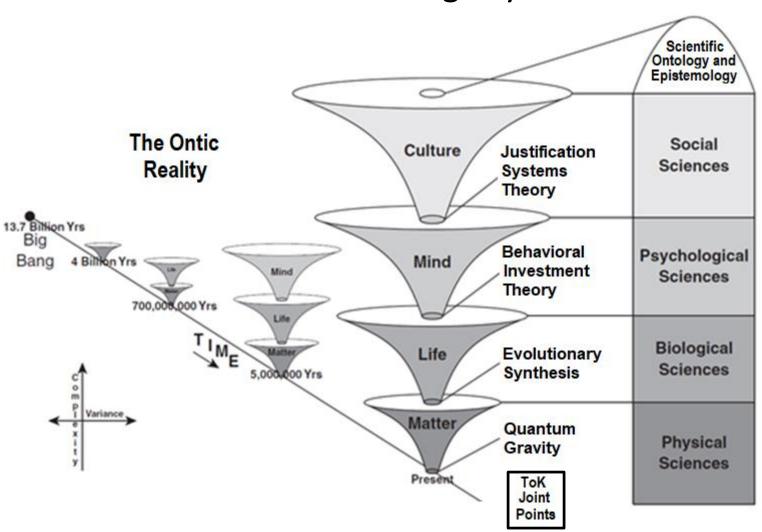
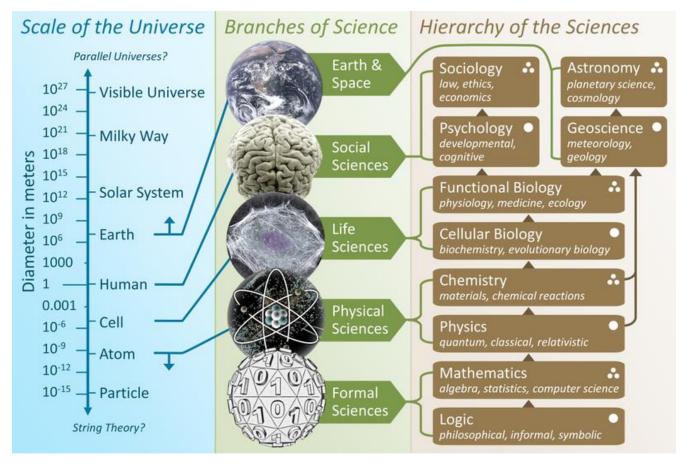
The Periodic Table of Behavior						
	Dimensions of Complexity					
		MATTER	LIFE	MIND	CULTURE	
		Physical	Biological	Psychological	Social	
Object-Field	Context of Behavior	Field	Ecology	Environment	Society	
Relations	Behavioral Entity	Object	Organism	Animal	Human Person	
Three Primary Levels of Object	Groups of Wholes	Molecule	Multicell/Colony	Family-Group	Family-Community- Nation	
Complexity (Part, Whole, Group)	Fundamental Whole	Atom	Cell	Mind-Brain System	Self-Consciousness System	
	Fundamental Part	Particle	Gene	Neural Network	Symbolic Justification	

The Periodic Table of Behavior

An emergent, naturalistic, universal behavioral view of reality and scientific ontology and epistemology.

The Periodic Table of Behavior is Grounded in the Tree of Knowledge System





Standard maps of science, such as shown here, fail to appreciate the relationship between parts and wholes, and different kinds of behavioral complexity. They also fail to solve the problems of: (a) mind versus behavior; (b) objectivity versus subjectivity; and (c) objects versus organisms versus animals versus persons. This failure is evidenced by the profound "problem of psychology" (Henriques, 2008). The ToK System leads to a new, Periodic Table of Behavior that resolves the issues.

Levels of Analysis *and*Dimensions of Behavioral Complexity

It succeeds where other maps of science fail because, unlike other systems, the ToK System differentiates *levels of analysis* from *dimensions of behavioral complexity*.

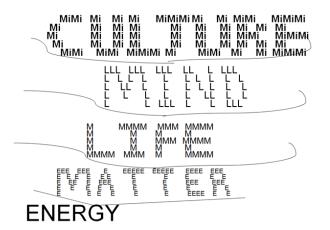
The level of analysis refers to whether one is looking at a part, a whole, a group or the entire system. The dimensions of behavioral complexity refer to different complex adaptive planes of behavior. Following Matter, Life, Mind and Culture emerge as a function of different information processing and communication systems.

Other Models View Complexity as a Single Dimension

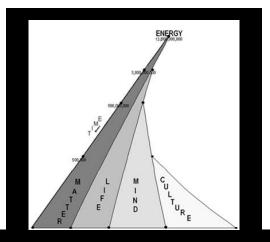
Particles Atoms Molecules Cells Organisms Animals Humans Societies

A LEVELS x DIMENSION view is needed DIMENSIONS Matter Life Mind Culture LEVELS System Group Whole Part

Because there are four different dimensions of existence

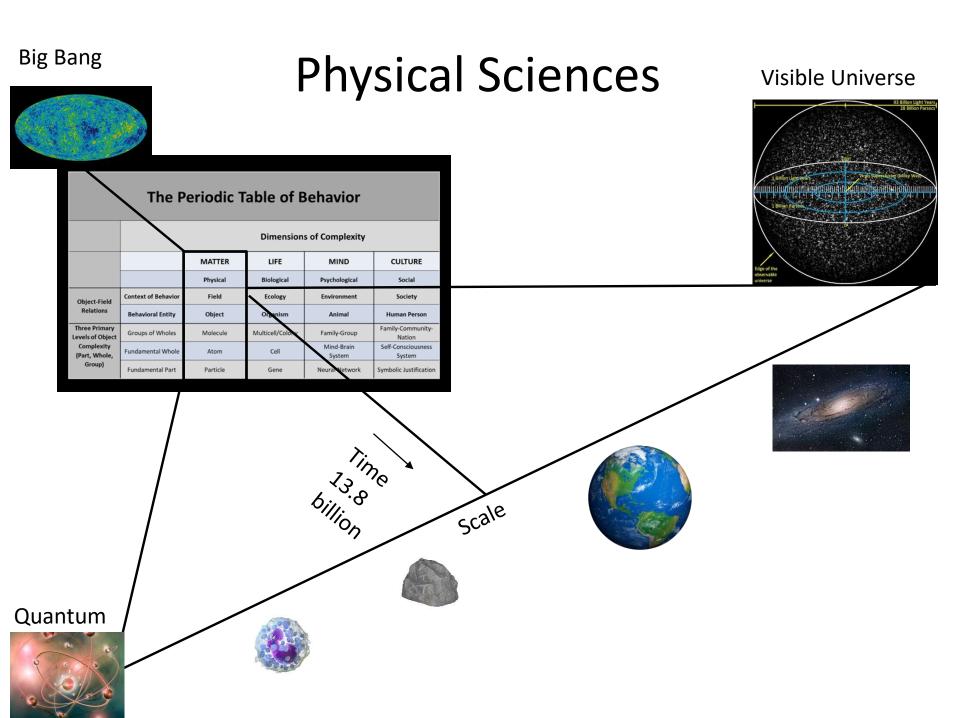


The LEVELS X DIMENSIONS in the ToK view gives rise to a new taxonomy of behavioral kinds that maps both ontic reality and scientific ontology and epistemology called the Periodic Table of Behavior which organizes scientific inquiry.

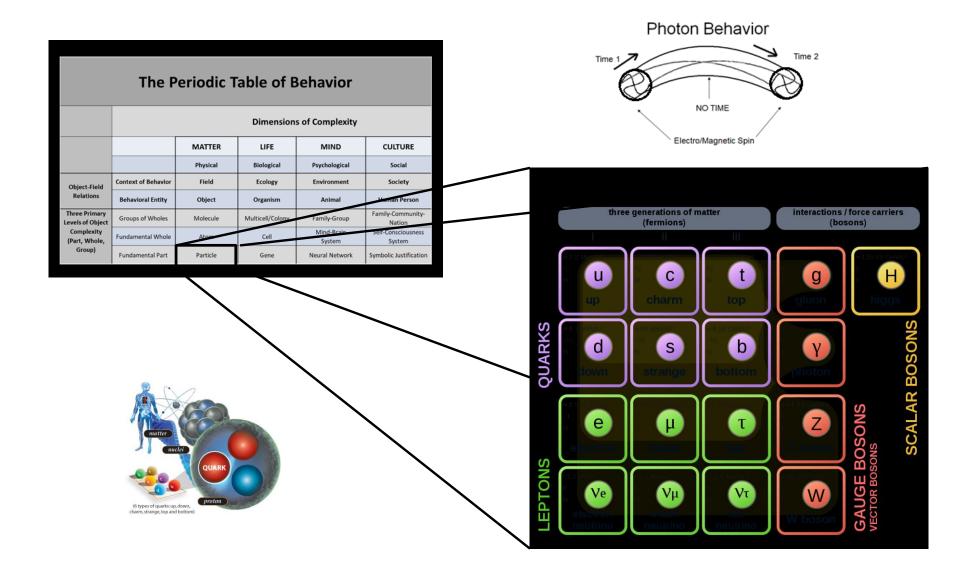


The Periodic Table of Behavior						
	Dimensions of Complexity					
		MATTER	LIFE	MIND	CULTURE	
		Physical	Biological	Psychological	Social	
Object-Field Relations	Context of Behavior	Field	Ecology	Environment	Society	
	Behavioral Entity	Object	Organism	Animal	Human Person	
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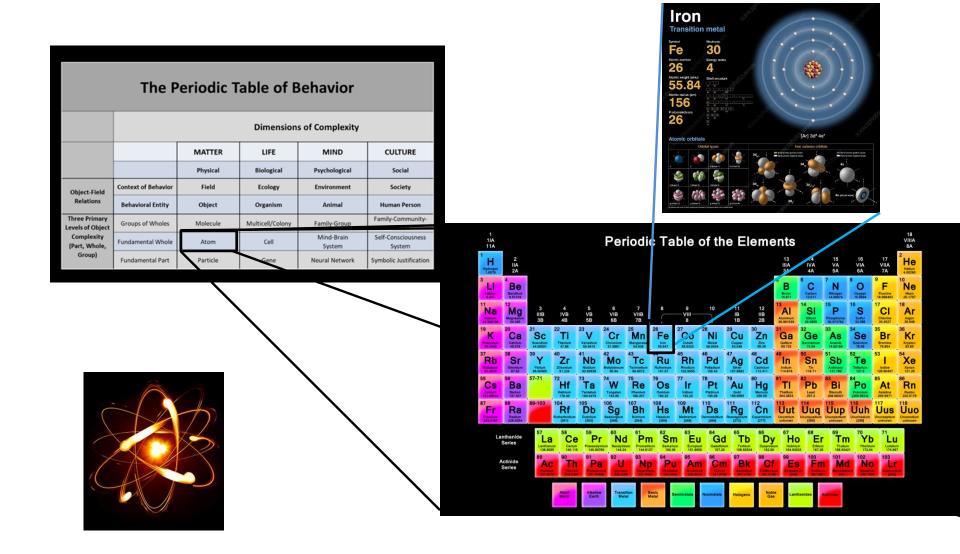
It is an objectivist or exterior, third person worldview that is compatible with an interior, first person view of the lifeworld.



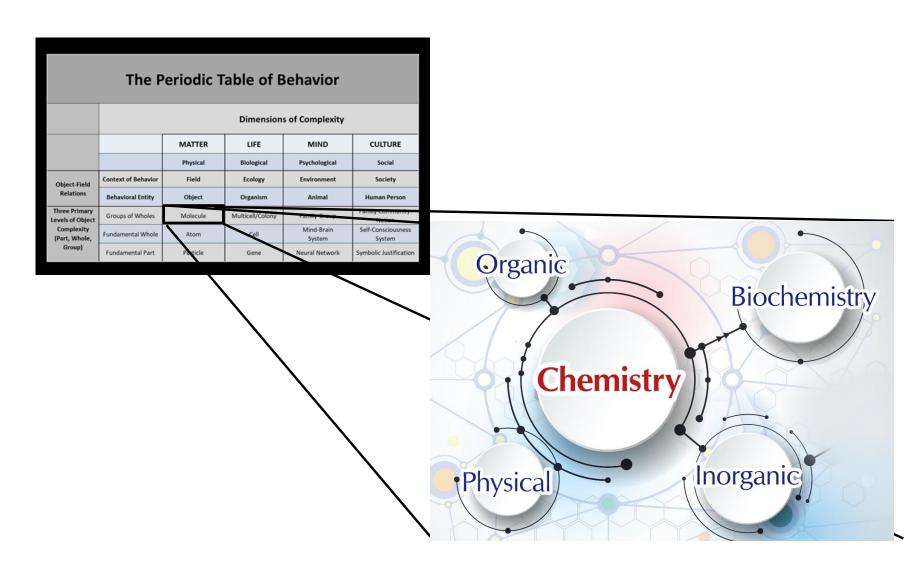
Standard Model of Particle Physics



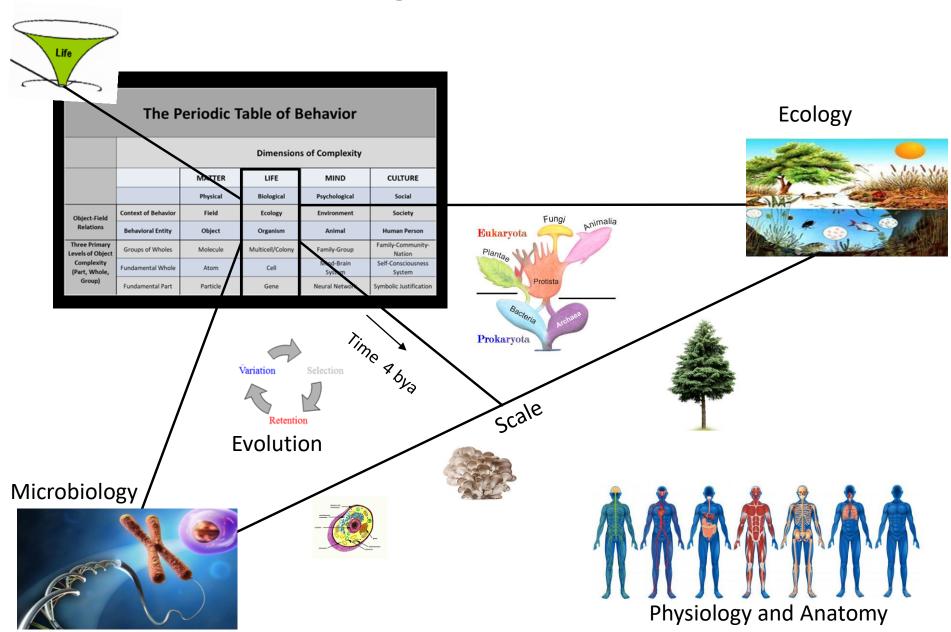
Periodic Table of the Elements



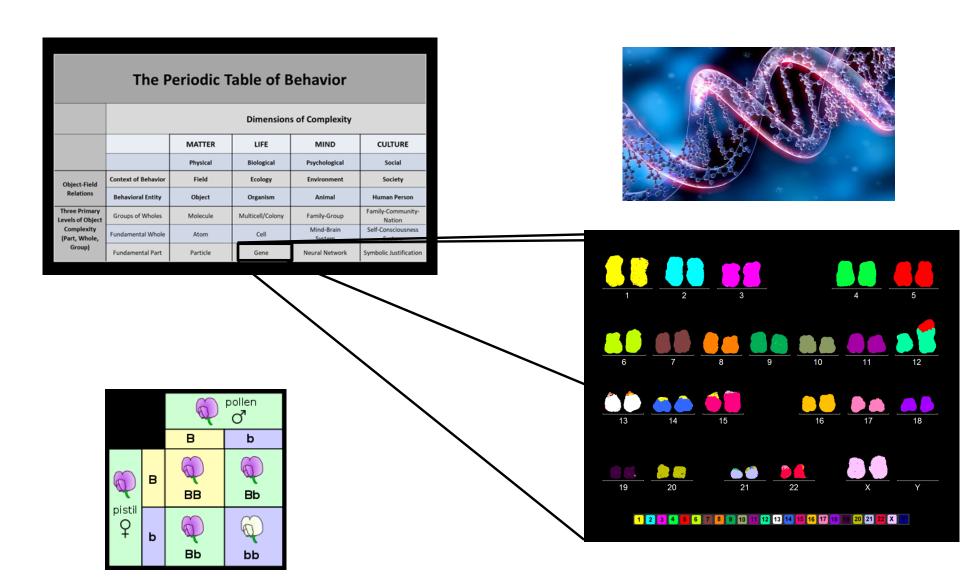
Chemistry (Science of Molecular Behavior)



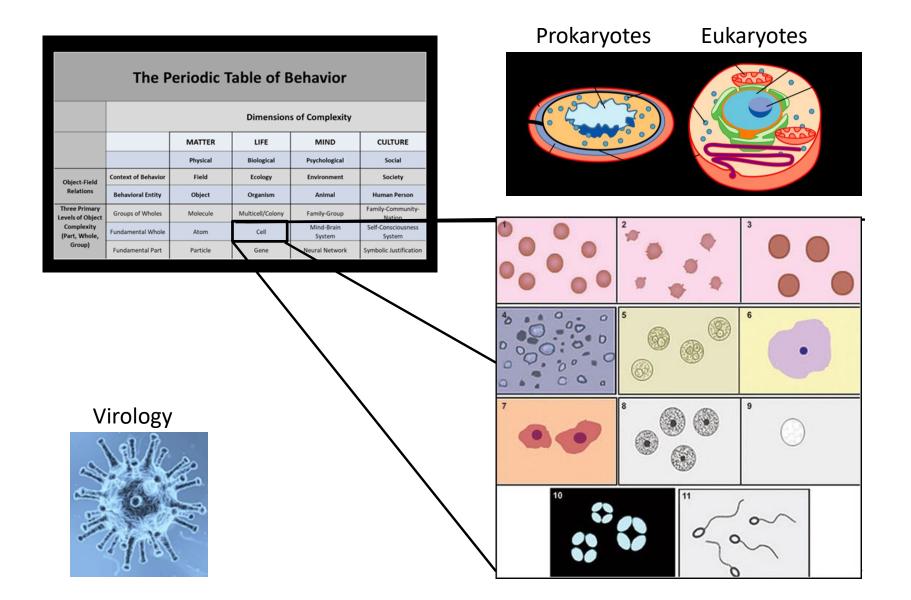
Biological Sciences



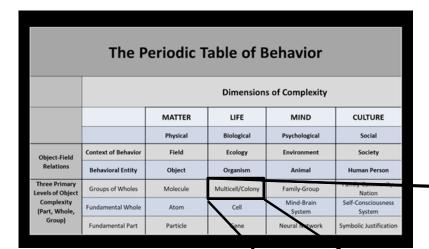
Science of Genetics



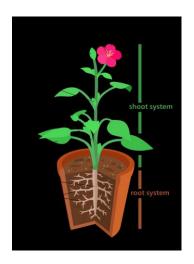
Cytology

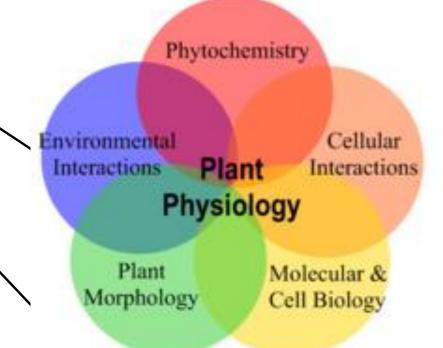


Botany

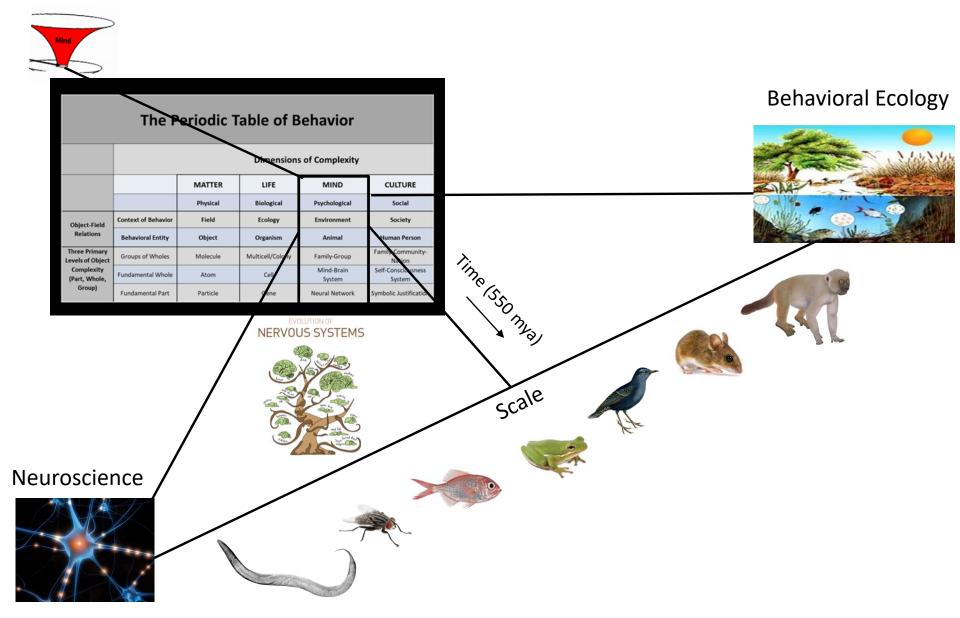


MÉDICAL

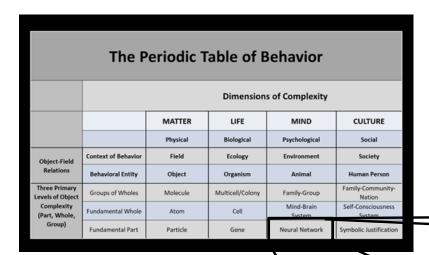




Mind, Brain, Animal Behavior Sciences



Neuroscience



Synaptic terminals

Cell body

Nucleus

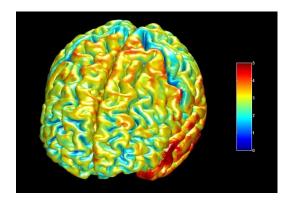
Endoplasmic reticulum Mitochondrion Axon

Axon hillock

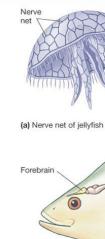
Golgi apparatus

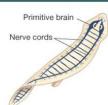
Dendritic branches

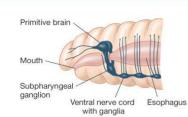
Dendrite



Evolution of the Nervous System

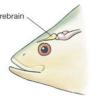






(b) The flatworm nervous system has a primitive brain.

(c) The earthworm nervous system has a simple brain and ganglia along a nerve cord.



Forebrain

Forebrain

(d) The fish forebrain is small compared to remainder of brain.

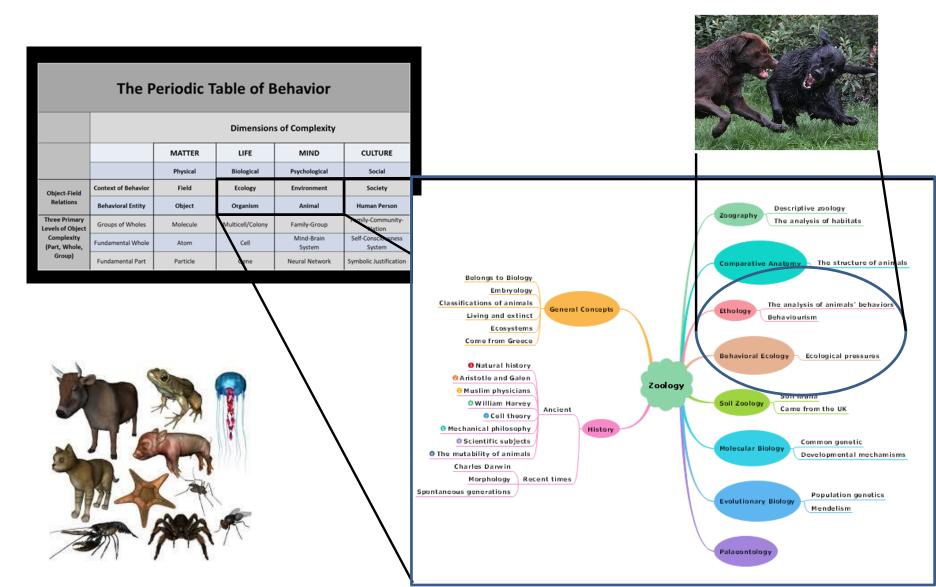
(e) The goose forebrain is larger.

(f) The human forebrain (cerebrum) dominates the brain.

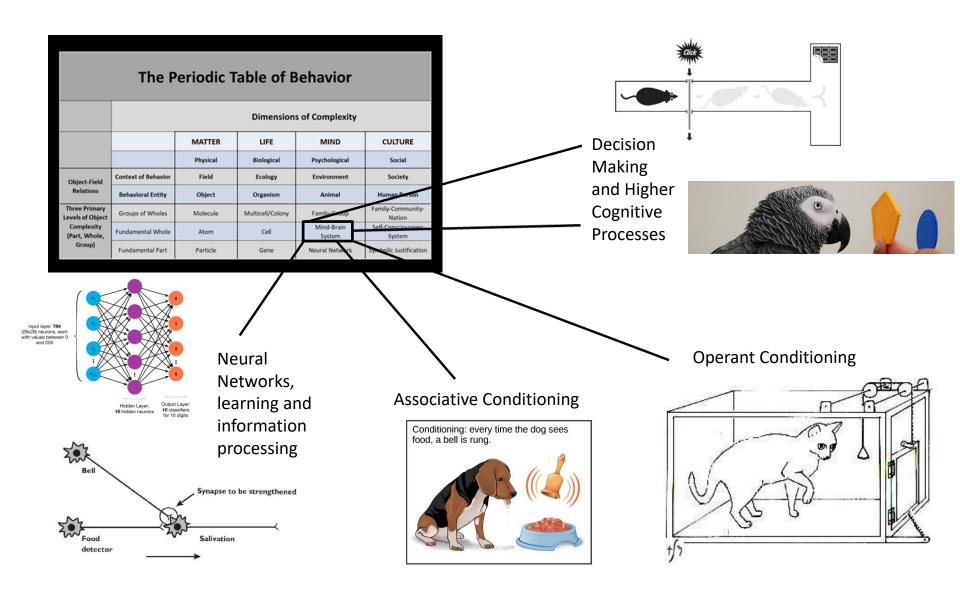
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Figure 9-1: Evolution of the nervous system

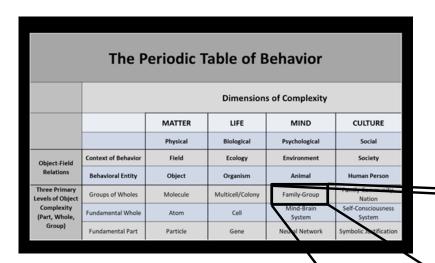
Zoology (Animals as Organisms) and Ethology and Comparative Psychology (Patterns of Animal Behavior in Nature)



The Cognitive Behavioral Neurosciences (Experimental Analysis of Animal-Mental Behavior)

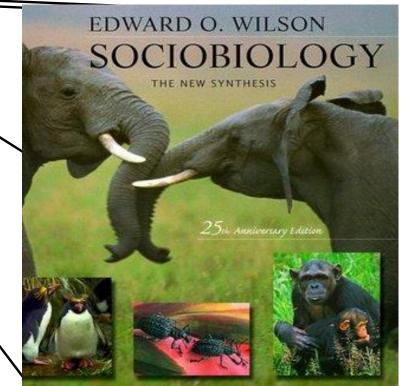


Sociobiology and Group Behavioral Ecology

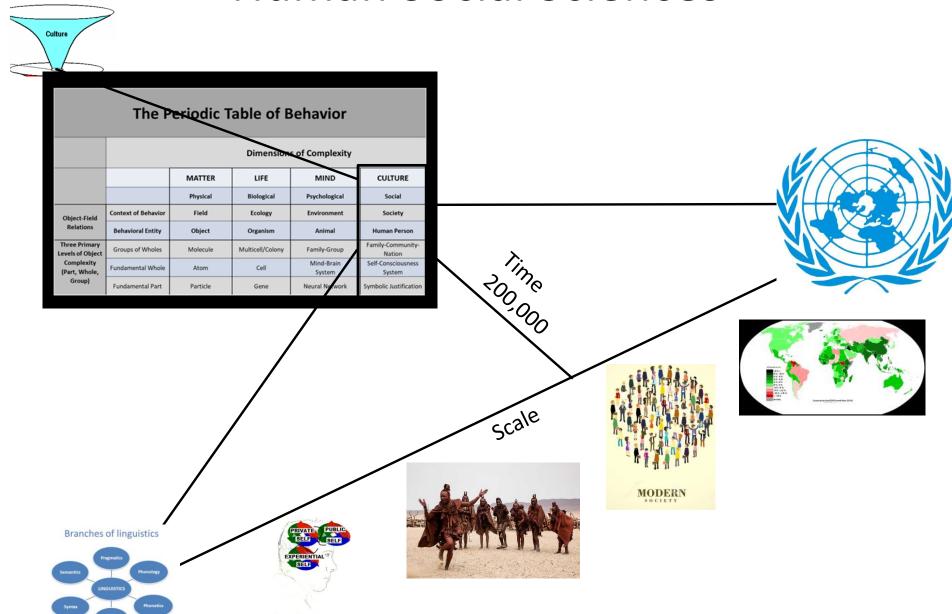




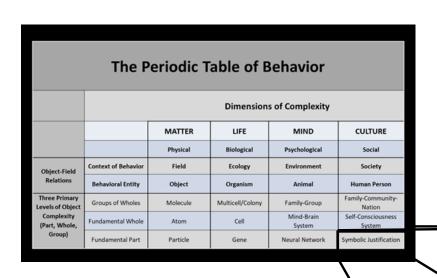




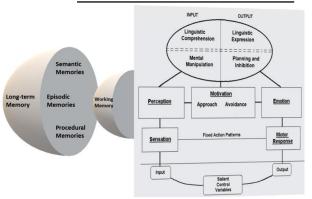
Human Social Sciences

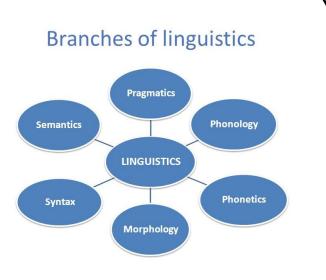


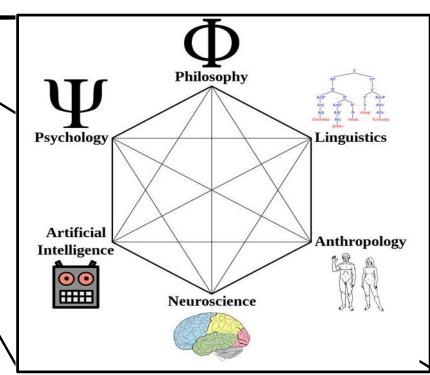
Human Cognitive Science



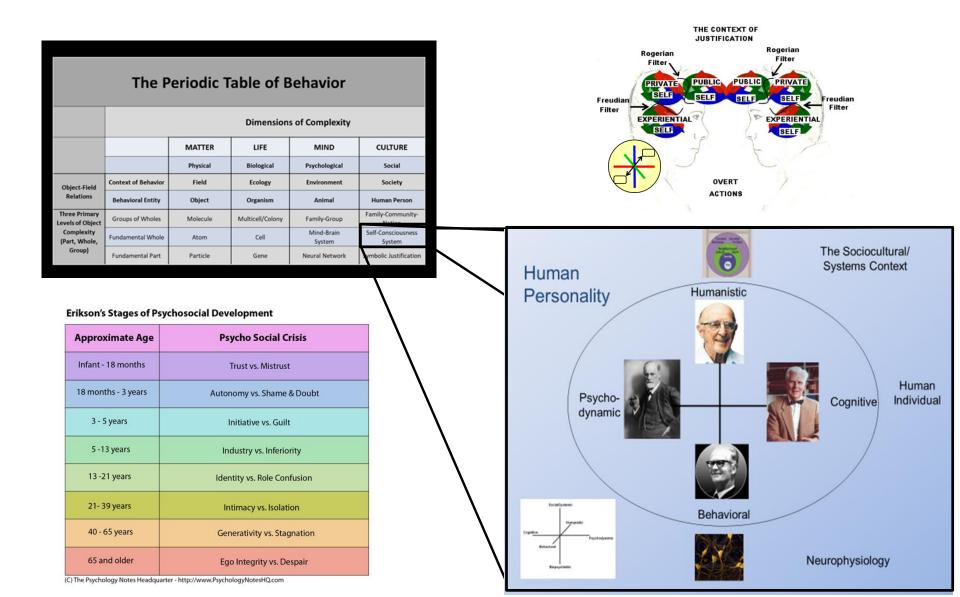
Architecture of Human Mind





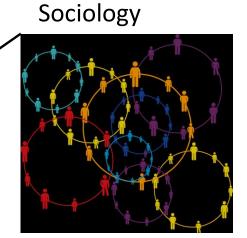


Human Psychology (Development, Personality, Social)



Social Sciences (Socio-Cultural Group Economic Behavior)

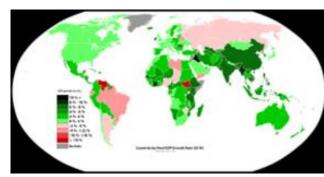
The Periodic Table of Behavior **Dimensions of Complexity** MATTER LIFE MIND CULTURE Physical Biological Psychological Social Context of Behavior Field Ecology Society Environment Object-Field **Behavioral Entity** Object Animal Organism Three Primary Family-Community-Multicell/Colony Groups of Wholes Molecule Family-Group evels of Object Atom (Part, Whole, Particle



Anthropology



Political Science **Economics**

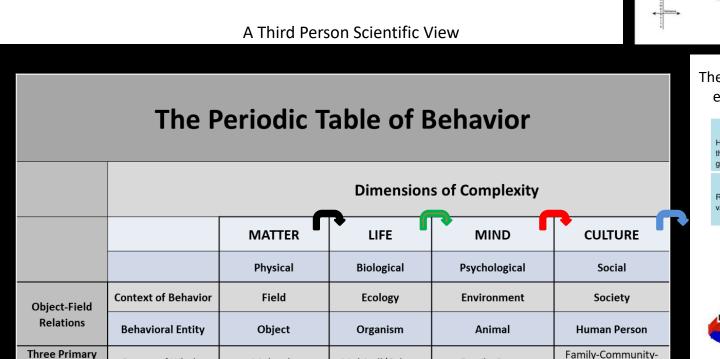


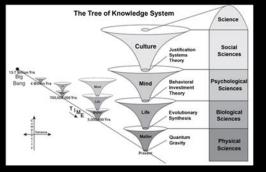
A Functional Behavioral Phenomenological View

Molecule

Atom

Particle

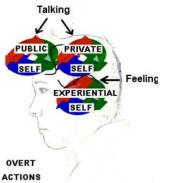




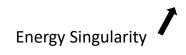
The ToK moves across Wilber's epistemological quadrants

I – Why I do	IT – What I do
How I experience, feel, think, believe, value, grow.	Behaviours, products, measurables
WE – Why we do	ITS – How we do

First Person Third Person



A First Person Phenomenological View



Groups of Wholes

Fundamental Whole

Fundamental Part

Levels of Object

Complexity

(Part, Whole,

Group)

Multicell/Colony

Cell

Gene

Family-Group

Mind-Brain

System

Neural Network

Nation

Self-Consciousness

System

Symbolic Justification