**The Neurobiology of Virtue**

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Research into human development is making it apparent that human behavior is embodied, situated and highly influenced by early experience (Overton, 2012). Physiological systems that affect health and wellbeing also contribute to social and cognitive capacities suggesting that morality, reliant on both, is also embodied. Using as a baseline for human capacities small-band hunter-gatherers (SBHG) who represent 99% of human genus social history, we can see that their human nature is much more fluid, wise and emotionally present than is often apparent in Western personalities (which often focus on the future or past). SBHG raise children according to evolved intensive parenting practices and show greater moral capacities than moderns display—from receptive intelligence to communal imagination. Neurobiological research supports SBHG intensive parenting for optimizing the development of cognition, emotion and sociality—and, I suggest, a common inherited morality.