

Nature vs Nurture

1. Personality
2. Intelligence
3. Athleticism
4. Attitude
5. Interests
6. General Behavior
7. Language Capabilities
8. Sexual Behavior

Traits	Nature	Nurture
Personality	20% - Personality appears to have relatively little affect on survivalism. It primarily serves as a tool for forming intra-species groups.	80% - As social beings, humans are impressionable. One's personality evolves throughout their lifetime. Therefore, it is heavily influenced by one's environment.
Intelligence	90% - Intelligence serves as a crucial tool for survival. Therefore, it would stand to reason that intelligence persists through natural selection. A specific example is the increase in average human IQ.	10% - One may stretch themselves to enhance their intelligence. However, this does little to the gene line.
Athleticism	10% - Perhaps athletic motive would be inherited.	90% - Athletic ability would be determined by exercise, and environment.
Attitude	20% - Attitude would serve little use as an inheritance.	80% - One's environment and upbringing determines one's attitude.

Nature vs Nurture

Traits	Nature	Nurture
Interest	50% - Interests are related to intelligence. It is likely that what one is proficient at, they will also be interested in.	50% - One must discover and experience their proficiency. That is determined by their upbringing.
General Behavior	10% - It's certain that behavior is based on experience. One's wiring has little to do with the matter.	90% - Social inheritance is determines behavior.
Language Capabilities	30% - Very tied to intelligence. I define intelligence below	70% - One's interest in language capabilities is determined by upbringing.
Sexual Behavior	20% -	

Intelligence - Ability to adapt to different situations.

For each of the topics, there exists an evolutionary basis which is extant in all species. However, after billions of years of evolution, we humans fall under a remarkably complex set of species who exhibit social interaction. This sociability has a substantial effect on our individual development. The impact is so great that it can have physiological effects, such as neural and synaptic development. This means that your experience can literally affect how you think, what you think, and how you respond to situations. There exist a variety of social interactions, each of which originate from natural environment amongst many other factors. We call these varieties Cultures. In any given Culture, an individual is predisposed to have certain values. These social interactions are coupled with nutritional availability, both of which occur postnatal.

Attitude can be defined as one's response to their general environment, or any specific aspect thereof. This response exists on a neurological level, and is manifested in one's opinions and reactions to stimuli and ideas. Therefore, Attitude is predominately determined postnatal, as we all can agree that our feelings can vary depending on our environment. An example of a synthetically generated response would be John B. Watson's psychological experiments. Watson supposed that no human can have an inborn fear of domesticated animals. He began his experiments by exposing a baby to an animal and simultaneously sharply striking a metal rod with hammer. By the conclusion of the study, the baby would begin to cry when he saw the animal, even when the rod was not struck. This experiment, immoral as it may be, is analogous to a human's response to a given idea and how it may be manipulated by the way it is presented.