

The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind

Leonardo. Leonardo. The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind. The Antioch Review. The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind. Isis. Isis. *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*. Julian Jaynes. Perspectives in Biology and Medicine. pbm. The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind by Julian Jaynes (review). Neurology. Neurology. The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind by. American Journal of Psychiatry. AJP. The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind. The American Journal of Psychology. Retrospective: Julian Jaynes and *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*.

In the previous installment we looked at the circumstances surrounding the great Catastrophe of 1200 b.c.e. That historic moment set the stage for a dramatic change in human consciousness. On the far side of that event we see people unencumbered by the stresses of reflexive self-awareness. On the near side we witness the advent of the self-conscious individual. This transition gave the world great literature, art, religion, and philosophy. But it also guaranteed a troubled existence, from the invitation to "know thyself" that we see in the Dialogues to the expulsion from the garden in Genesis for knowing too much. It does indeed seem that "Hellenistic existence had been propelled into an individualism without instruction, an aimlessness motivated by a profound sense of alienation; in short, into a crisis of freedom" (Martin, 1987, p. 24). This is, of course, the metaphorical self, described by Julian Jaynes. We ended the previous installment with a metaphorical rendering of that transition that I called flash blindness: When the lights come back on after the great Catastrophe, they come on with the psychological equivalent of dark-adapted eyes stabbed by the flash of a thousand halogen lights. Whole civilizations stumble their way into the uncompromising brilliance of human subjective consciousness.

What do we do now? Now We Pray

. The American Journal of Psychology. Retrospective: Julian Jaynes and *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*. The American Journal of Psychology. Retrospective: Julian Jaynes and *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*. The American Journal of Psychology. Retrospective: Julian Jaynes and *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion. Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion. The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind. Psychological Medicine. Psychol. Med.. The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind. By J. Jaynes. (Pp. 491; illustrated; £10.99 pb.) Penguin Books: Harmondsworth. 1993.. Frontiers in Psychology. Front. Psychol.. "They Were Noble Automatons Who Knew Not What They Did:" Volition in Jaynes' *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*.

An important question in consciousness research concerns its origins. In Julian Jaynes' book, *The Origin of Consciousness in the Breakdown of the Bicameral Mind*, he suggests that consciousness arose rather recently in human history, sometime between the composition of *The Iliad* and *The Odyssey*. Although Jaynes' work as a theory of consciousness has achieved a great deal of attention (and indeed criticism), what has not been widely noted is the prominent role of volition in his theory. In this article I hope to draw attention to these overlooked aspects of his theory, in particular the fact that volition is central to Jaynes' definition of consciousness and that it is changes in the nature of volitional experience that mark, for Jaynes, the emergence of consciousness.

. Journal of the History of the Behavioral Sciences. J. Hist. Behav. Sci.. Julian Jaynes. The origin of consciousness in the breakdown of the bicameral mind. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1976, 467 pp. (Reviewed by Charles M. Fair). Art, Technology, Consciousness. The Bicameral Mind and the Split-Brain Human Computer Interface. Gifted Child Quarterly. Gifted Child Quarterly. Book Reviews: Jaynes, J. The Origins Of Consciousness In The Breakdown Of The Bicameral Mind, Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. \$12.95, 465pp, 1976. Consciousness. The Bicameral Mind. Julian Jaynes. Consciousness and Loneliness: Theoria and Praxis. The Bicameral Mind, the Abyss, and Underworlds. The Journal of Medical Humanities. J—

THE ORIGIN OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICAMERAL MIND

Med Hum. Bioethics and the breakdown of the bicameral mind: Sacks and Luria revisited. Consciousness Quest: Where East Meets West: On Mind, Meditation, and Neural Correlates. Origin and Uses of Consciousness: In the Beginning Is Its End

*dynamic relationship between macroeconomic variables and libri online gratis
matematica 1971 ford f350 manual scarlet letter study guide answers mcgraw hill
cultural competency for health administration and public health*

DYNAMIC RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACROECONOMIC VARIABLES AND

What is the dynamic model of macroeconomics? Dynamic Macroeconomics develops models of growth in which goods, labor, and asset markets interact, mainly to explore the possibility of cyclical growth, by drawing on ideas from alternative schools of macroeconomic theory.

What are the 3 most important macroeconomic variables? The key macroeconomic indicators are the gross domestic product, the unemployment rate, and the rate of inflation.

What are the 5 macroeconomic variables? Balance of Payments, Inflation, GDP, Economic Growth and Unemployment are major Macroeconomics variables.

What is the relationship between macroeconomic variables and the stock market? These inadequacies led to emergence of a new model based on macroeconomic variables called MFM. Since macroeconomic forces influence expected dividend and discount rate, it can be concluded that stock prices and hence stock returns are systematically affected by macroeconomic variables.

What is a dynamic relationship in econometrics? Causal dynamic models are those models where a change in one explanatory variable in one moment of time has an impact, on one or more explained variables, which is transmitted through many moments of time (may include current and future moments or only future ones).

What is the dynamic theory of economics? The concept of dynamics is nearer to reality. In dynamic economics we study the economic variables like consumption function, income and investment in a dynamic state. In the real world, economic variables like population, capital, techniques of production, fashions, habits, etc. do not change at a constant rate.

What are the three pillars of macroeconomics? The key pillars of macroeconomic policy are: fiscal policy, monetary policy and exchange rate policy.

What variables does macroeconomics focus on? Macroeconomics focuses on the performance of economies – changes in economic output, inflation, interest and foreign exchange rates, and the balance of payments. Poverty reduction, social equity, and sustainable growth are only possible with sound monetary and fiscal policies.

What are the 3 major concerns of macroeconomic?

What is a real life example of macroeconomics? Examples of macroeconomic factors include economic outputs, unemployment rates, and inflation. These indicators of economic performance are closely monitored by governments, businesses, and consumers alike.

What are the 4 macroeconomic targets? Attain high levels of economic growth. Maintain low levels of unemployment. Achieve price stability. Maintain a satisfactory balance of payments.

What are the four main factors of macroeconomics? Inflation, gross domestic product (GDP), national income, and unemployment levels are examples of macroeconomic factors. Such economic performance metrics are closely tracked by states, companies, and consumers alike.

Do macroeconomic variables fluctuate together? However, most macroeconomic variables that measure some type of income, spending, or production fluctuate closely together.

What are the macroeconomic variables affecting business? Macroeconomic factors not only affect the entire economy but can also affect individuals and

businesses. Key macroeconomic factors that businesses should pay close attention to include unemployment, inflation, economic output and interest rates. Technology can also both positively and adversely affect these variables.

What are the key macroeconomic variables that affect money demand? Among the most important variables that can shift the demand for money are the level of income and real GDP, the price level, expectations, transfer costs, and preferences.

What are dynamic relationships? Relationship dynamics are the patterns of behaviour that happen between people in the ways we relate, interact and communicate with each other. Having an awareness and understanding of the dynamics that play out in our relationships puts us in a position of empowerment.

What is dynamic variable with example? Dynamic variables enable users to show specific fields within a group field. For instance, if we have 5 fields within a custom field group, we can outline which of the 5 fields we would like to display.

Which variable is a dynamic concept? While stock and flow diagrams may contain only stocks and flows, it is a good practice to define intermediate concepts with dynamic variables. Commonly dynamic variables consist of functions of stocks (and constants or exogenous inputs). In case you need to define a constant, use a parameter.

What is a macro dynamic in economics? Macrodynamics: Fluctuations and Growth A study of the economy in equilibrium and disequilibrium.

What is a dynamic factor in economics? In econometrics, a dynamic factor (also known as a diffusion index) is a series which measures the co-movement of many time series. It is used in certain macroeconomic models.

What makes an economy dynamic? The term economic dynamism refers to the rate and pervasiveness of change across industries, geographies, and the labor market in an economy.

What is the concept of dynamic model? The Dynamic Model describes those aspects of a system concerned with time and the sequencing of operations - events that mark changes, sequences of events, and the organizing of events and states.

The Dynamic Model does not consider what the operations do, what they operate on, nor how they are implemented.

What is a macro dynamic in economics? Macrodynamics: Fluctuations and Growth A study of the economy in equilibrium and disequilibrium.

What is dynamic model of meaning? The dynamic model of meaning (DMM) is put forward as an attempt to give equal importance to message and actual situational context in meaning construction as described above, and blend the external and internal approaches to context.

What is the dynamic system theory model? Dynamical systems theory is an area of mathematics used to describe the behavior of complex dynamical systems, usually by employing differential equations or difference equations. When differential equations are employed, the theory is called continuous dynamical systems.

LIBRI ONLINE GRATIS MATEMATICA

Dove studiare matematica online?

Dove si fa più matematica? Il liceo scientifico, così come suggerisce il nome, presta maggiore attenzione alle materie scientifiche quali matematica, fisica e chimica.

Cosa ripassare di matematica?

Cosa si fa in matematica in 1 superiore?

Qual è il modo migliore per studiare matematica? Il modo più efficiente per studiare la matematica, consiste nel sedersi a un tavolo tenendo davanti il libro di testo (in formato cartaceo o elettronico non importa), dei FOGLI DI CARTA BIANCA, UNA MATITA (morbida 2B/0) CON GOMMA E TEMPERINO e quando proprio occorre una riga millimetrata, una squadra e un compasso.

Dove è meglio studiare matematica?

Qual è il ramo della matematica più difficile? Altri esempi vengono da un ramo della matematica più difficile, ma più importante, della teoria delle costruzioni con

riga e compasso: la teoria delle funzioni ellittiche. In quest'ambito Carl Gustav Jacob Jacobi ha individuato una classe di equazioni (le 'equazioni modulari') che risultano inaspettatamente riducibili.

Qual è la cosa più difficile in matematica? Il primo problema matematico più difficile al mondo: l'ipotesi di Riemann. Questo problema è considerato da molti matematici come uno dei più difficili di tutti i tempi. E in effetti l'ipotesi di Riemann non è mai stata risolta.

Perché matematica è così difficile? La matematica è difficile da imparare perché il "ragionamento matematico" richiede una logica mentale che, secondo studiosi come Piaget, l'individuo acquisisce solo nella fase adulta. Ricerche recenti di psicologia cognitiva hanno però evidenziato che carenze logico-formali possono presentarsi anche dopo l'adolescenza.

Cosa ha di bello la matematica? La matematica non è altro che una lingua che ci aiuta a capire la natura, il movimento dei pianeti e beh tutto ciò che ci circonda. Con essa i matematici, i fisici e i chimici cercano di capire tutti i giorni un qualcosa in più sull'universo.

Cosa si impara con la matematica? Col termine matematica di solito si designa la disciplina (e il relativo corpo di conoscenze) che studia problemi concernenti quantità, estensioni e figure spaziali, movimenti di corpi, e tutte le strutture che permettono di trattare questi aspetti in modo generale.

Quanti esami ci sono in matematica? 2 Presentazione ART. Il Corso di Laurea in Matematica appartiene alla Classe delle lauree in Matematica (L-35), ha una durata di tre anni e comporta l'acquisizione di 180 crediti formativi universitari (CFU) per il conseguimento del titolo. Sono previsti non più di 20 esami che prevedono l'acquisizione di 172 CFU.

Che scuola fare se non sei bravo in matematica?

In che ordine si studia la matematica? Nel momento in cui si approccia un determinato argomento i passi da seguire sono sempre gli stessi: prima si studia la teoria, che quasi sicuramente rimarrà poco impressa e dirà poco o niente allo studente. Poi si devono analizzare casi concreti, e infine provare a mettere in pratica

la teoria.

In quale scuola superiore si fa più matematica? Il liceo scientifico. Ideale per chi ama i numeri e l'algebra: accanto alla formazione umanistica unisce anche quella più scientifica, approfondendo materie quali la matematica, la fisica, la chimica e la biologia.

Quali sono le basi di matematica? Gli argomenti trattati sono: il linguaggio della matematica, alcuni rudimenti della teoria degli insiemi e le nozioni di base sulle funzioni, equazioni, disequazioni, geometria analitica, logaritmi ed esponenziali, trigonometria.

Che lavoro fare se sei bravo in matematica? Gli sbocchi professionali dei laureati in matematica sono molti: le banche, le società di assicurazioni, gli istituti di sondaggi, le società di consulenza o di certificazione, le società di progettazione e sviluppo software, i centri e le società che operano in ambito medico, biomedico e farmacologico, in ambito ...

Che senso ha studiare matematica? La matematica — scienza fondamentale che studia e analizza i numeri, le figure e le loro relazioni — è infatti indispensabile per interpretare e comprendere il mondo che ci circonda.

Qual è la migliore università di matematica al mondo? Stati Uniti. Le università americane hanno il primato su tutte le altre secondo quanto riportato dalla classifica dell'Academic Ranking of World Universities in Mathematics (del 2014). Al primo posto infatti vi è la Princeton University, forse la più sviluppata dal punto di vista tecnologico e digitale.

Quanti laureati in matematica trovano lavoro? A un anno dal titolo. A dodici mesi dalla laurea magistrale biennale, il tasso di occupazione per i laureati in Matematica è pari all'86,8%.

Qual è la scuola dove si studia meno matematica? Sicuramente il Liceo Classico: percorso incentrato solo sulle discipline umanistiche e con due sole ore di Matematica. La matematica delle università è molto più difficile di quella insegnata nelle scuole superiori? Forse il liceo artistico. Ma anche al liceo classico e a scienze umane si fa poca matematica.

Qual è l'operazione di matematica più difficile al mondo? Qual è il quesito matematico più difficile di tutti i tempi? Uno dei più complessi è l'ipotesi di Riemann. Si tratta di una semplice congettura: la parte reale di ogni radice non banale della funzione ζ è $1/2$.

Chi è il più bravo in matematica? Comunque, per quello che valgono simili comparazioni, è Newton il matematico che figura al primo posto. Secondo questa classifica, è stato il matematico più bravo di tutti i tempi, staccando nettamente "l'odiato" Leibniz che figura al decimo posto.

Chi ha difficoltà in matematica? La discalculia è generalmente percepita come una difficoltà specifica, inerente all'area dell'apprendimento, per la matematica, o più esattamente, per l'aritmetica in relazione all'elaborazione di calcoli di base, come addizioni, sottrazioni, e le esecuzioni di calcoli mentali eseguiti in maniera fluente.

Quale università scegliere se si è bravi in matematica? Dopo il liceo scientifico. Con un diploma del liceo scientifico le facoltà che si possono scegliere sono diverse. Se avete una forte vocazione scientifica e vi piace la matematica allora potete orientarvi verso ingegneria, fisica, chimica o matematica.

Dove studiare matematica applicata in Italia? A vincere la classifica generale è l'Università di Trento, poi quella di Bologna, seguita da quella di Camerino. La top 10 vede al quarto posto Milano-Bicocca, poi Modena e Reggio Emilia, Genova, Genova, Perugia, Pavia, Padova, Trieste, Parma, Torino e la Statale di Milano.

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Che scuola fare se non sei bravo in matematica?

Qual è il ramo della matematica più difficile? Altri esempi vengono da un ramo della matematica più difficile, ma più importante, della teoria delle costruzioni con riga e compasso: la teoria delle funzioni ellittiche. In quest'ambito Carl Gustav Jacob Jacobi ha individuato una classe di equazioni (le 'equazioni modulari') che risultano

inaspettatamente riducibili.

Cosa più difficile in matematica? L'ultimo teorema di Fermat è uno dei saggi di matematica più appassionanti in circolazione, se vi piacciono gli enigmi non potete perderlo!

Qual è la migliore università di matematica al mondo? Stati Uniti. Le università americane hanno il primato su tutte le altre secondo quanto riportato dalla classifica dell'Academic Ranking of World Universities in Mathematics (del 2014). Al primo posto infatti vi è la Princeton University, forse la più sviluppata dal punto di vista tecnologico e digitale.

Come si chiama chi si laurea in matematica? Il MATEMATICO studia, sviluppa ed elabora teorie matematiche sia nell'ambito della ricerca teorica, sia in ambiti modellistico-applicativi.

Quanti laureati in matematica trovano lavoro? A un anno dal titolo. A dodici mesi dalla laurea magistrale biennale, il tasso di occupazione per i laureati in Matematica è pari all'86,8%.

Dove si studia tanta matematica?

Qual è la scuola superiore più difficile? Il liceo scientifico è spesso considerato uno dei percorsi più difficili, soprattutto per l'importanza data alle materie scientifiche.

Qual è la scuola superiore più utile? Tra i Licei, l'indirizzo che tra tutti facilita l'accesso nel mondo del lavoro è il Liceo artistico (35,7%), seguito da quello delle Scienze Umane (32,4%), dal Musicale e Coreutico (31,5%) e dal Linguistico (29,2%).

Qual è il liceo con più bocciati? In vetta spicca l'istituto tecnico-economico Caracciolo di Napoli con lo stratosferico tasso di bocciati del 73,7 per cento.

Qual è l'esercizio di matematica più difficile al mondo? Qual è il quesito matematico più difficile di tutti i tempi? Uno dei più complessi è l'ipotesi di Riemann. Si tratta di una semplice congettura: la parte reale di ogni radice non banale della funzione $\zeta(s)$ è $1/2$. Le radici cosiddette "banali" sono gli interi pari negativi, come -2 , -4 o -1088 .

Come si fa ad andare bene in matematica?

Chi ha difficoltà in matematica? La discalculia è generalmente percepita come una difficoltà specifica, inerente all'area dell'apprendimento, per la matematica, o più esattamente, per l'aritmetica in relazione all'elaborazione di calcoli di base, come addizioni, sottrazioni, e le esecuzioni di calcoli mentali eseguiti in maniera fluente.

1971 FORD F350 MANUAL

Archives of Disease in Childhood - Fetal and Neonatal Edition. Archives of Disease in Childhood - Fetal and Neonatal Edition. Avery's diseases of the newborn, 8th edition. Manual 8: Manual de caminos forestales.

Antecedentes para resolver problemas de planificación y ejecución de obras en caminos forestales en forma económica.

. A Sculptor's Manual. A Statistical Manual for Chemists. A Sculptor's Manual. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS. A Sculptor's Manual. PREFACE. A Sculptor's Manual. Copyright. A Sculptor's Manual. INDEX. A Sculptor's Manual. Front Matter. A Sculptor's Manual. Inside Front Cover. . Manual of lexicography. A Statistical Manual for Chemists. Copyright. USER'S MANUAL FOR BEMOD-I. EBR-II Project.. A Statistical Manual for Chemists. Appendix. A Sculptor's Manual. DRAWING. A Sculptor's Manual. RELIEFS. A Statistical Manual for Chemists. Index. A Sculptor's Manual. MODELLING. A Statistical Manual for Chemists. Front Matter. American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology. American Journal of Physiology-Renal Physiology. Isolation of rat kidney cortical tubules enriched in proximal and distal segments

SCARLET LETTER STUDY GUIDE ANSWERS

MCGRAW HILL

Scarlet Letter Study Guide Answers (McGraw Hill)

- 1. Who is the protagonist of The Scarlet Letter?** Answer: Hester Prynne
- 2. What is the significance of the scarlet letter "A" that Hester is forced to wear?** Answer: It symbolizes her sin of adultery.

3. Who is the narrator of the story? Answer: An unnamed observer who claims to have found Hester's story in church records.

4. What is the identity of Hester's lover, the father of her child? Answer: Arthur Dimmesdale

5. What is the role of Reverend Arthur Dimmesdale in the story? Answer: He is Hester's former lover and the father of her child, but he keeps his identity secret and is tormented by guilt.

6. What is the punishment for adultery in the Puritan society depicted in the novel? Answer: Public shaming and wearing the scarlet letter.

7. What is the significance of the forest scene where Hester and Dimmesdale meet? Answer: It is a place where they can escape the judgment of society and confess their sins.

8. What is the fate of Roger Chillingworth, Hester's vengeful husband? Answer: He dies after tormenting Dimmesdale with his accusations.

9. What is the significance of Pearl, Hester's daughter? Answer: She is a symbol of Hester's sin and redemption.

10. How does the novel end? Answer: Hester and Pearl leave the Puritan society and establish a new life in Europe.

CULTURAL COMPETENCY FOR HEALTH ADMINISTRATION AND PUBLIC HEALTH

American Journal of Health-System Pharmacy. Cultural Competency for Health Administration and Public Health. Cultural Competency for Public Administrators. Cultural Competency and Public Administration. Cultural Competency for Public Administrators. Cultural Competency in Public Administration Programs. Cultural Competency for Public Administrators. Challenges to Cultural Competency in Public Administration. Cultural Competency for Public Administrators. Cultural Competency Across the Master's in Public Administration Curriculum. Cultural Competency for Public Administrators. An Assessment of the State of Cultural Competency in Public

THE ORIGIN OF CONSCIOUSNESS IN THE BREAKDOWN OF THE BICAMERAL MIND

Administration. Cultural Competency for Public Administrators. Cultural Competency in Health Care: Standards, Practices, and Measures RaJade M. Berry-James. Self-Confidence of Public Health Nurses in Cultural Competency During Infectious Disease Investigation.

Infectious disease (ID) investigation is a core function of local, state, and federal public authorities across the United States. Public health nurses (PHN) are charged with investigating a wide array of infectious diseases, with tuberculosis (TB) being one of the most resource heavy. Strong relationships between healthcare providers and nurses with their patients are crucial for the success of the individual and of the public's health. As occurred with the COVID-19 pandemic, ID investigation without the participation of the individual affected makes controlling the spread of disease far more challenging. Adherence to treatment for IDs of public health concern, such as TB, is even more critical with the emergence of increasing antibiotic resistance. As the pace of globalization continues upwards there are an increasing number of interactions between healthcare providers, specifically nurses, and patients from vastly different cultural backgrounds. A quality improvement project will be implemented to assess the effect of public health nurse cultural competence training on nurses' perceptions and confidence in employing training concepts in the course of infectious disease investigation.

. Nutrition in Public Health. Cultural Competency. Review of Public Administration and Management. Review Pub Administration Manag. System Base Practice as a Public Health Nursing Workforce Competency Requirement. Public Health. Public Health. Dancing doctors: exploring the potential of cultural dance education to improve cultural competency and clinical communication. The Handbook of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Public Health. Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Cultural Competency for Public Health Practitioners. Public Health Research Methods for Partnerships and Practice. Cultural competency. Introduction to Aboriginal Health and Health Care in Canada. Cultural Competency, Cultural Sensitivity and Cultural Safety. SpringerBriefs in Public Health, Cultural Competence in Health. Services and Programs to Improve Cultural Competency. Administration and Policy in Mental Health. Administration and Policy in Mental Health. Performance Measures and Their Benchmarks for Assessing Organizational Cultural Competency in Behavioral Health Care Service Delivery. Public Administration

Quarterly. Public Administration Quarterly. Cultural Competency: Administrative Accountability and Responsibility.

The organizational practice of cultural competency is not new. Public sector organizations hold a responsibility in promoting cultural competency and incorporating practices that serve diverse communities. The following research lays out various aspects of cultural competence accountability. Using the framework of Romzek and Dubnick (1987) cultural competency is explored through four systems of accountability. These systems: bureaucratic, legal, professional and political, allow for different perspectives to view organizations and areas for which they can systematically review their cultural competence practices.

. Frontiers in Public Health. Front. Public Health. Lack of Cultural Competency in International Aid Responses: The Ebola Outbreak in Liberia. Social Work in Public Health. Social Work in Public Health. Cultural Competency, Human Genomics, and the Elimination of Health Disparities. Encyclopedia of Social Work. Cultural Competency in Mental-Health Services. Cultural Competency in Mental-Health Services.

Since the 1980s, cultural competency has increasingly been recognized as a salient factor in the helping process, which requires social-work professionals to effectively integrate cultural knowledge and sensitivity with skills. This entry chronicles the history of mental-health services and the development of cultural competency in social-work practice, followed by a discussion of mental-health services utilization and barriers to services among racial/ethnic minorities. Directions for enhancing cultural competency in mental-health services are also highlighted.