

Midterm Studyguide

Anthropology- The study of humanity, including its prehistoric origins and contemporary human diversity

1859- Charles Darwin on the origin of species

Theorists:

Franz Boaz- Cultural relativism, father of American anthropology,

Claude Levi-Strauss- Symbolic anthropology

Herbert Spencer- Unilineal Evolutionism, survival of the fittest, evolve to equilibrium

Clifford Geertz- Interpretive approach

Marvin Harris- Cultural materialism

Margaret Mead- Cultural developmental theory

Ruth Benedict- Personal Identity/psychology, Franz Boas student.

B. Malinowski- Functionalism

Lewis Henry Morgan- Unilineal evolutionism

Julian Steward- Material/Unilineal evolutionism

Karl Marx- Social theorist, end of capitalism

Theoretical Perspective:

Cultural Relativism- The perspective that a culture must not be judged on the values and morals of a different culture.

Symbolic Anthropology- Studying a culture through symbolic words, objects, and actions with culturally defined meanings.

Interpretive Approach- Cultures are best understood by studying what people think about, their ideas and meanings.

Unilineal Evolutionism- Different social statuses form a single line from primitive to civilized.

Multilineal Materialism- relationships between culture and environment effect it.

Functionalism- The idea that a culture is similar to a biological organism in which all the parts work to help the whole.

Personal Identity- Distinct personality of an individual.

Cultural Developmental Theory- Structural reorganization of a culture over time.

Culture- Peoples learned and shared beliefs and behaviors.

History & Theory

Evolution as a theory-

1. Variation exists within a species
2. Variation is inheritable
3. There is a struggle for existence

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1. In a particular environment some variations may provide benefits
2. Such benefits will be demonstrated through differential reproduction and mortality

Research Methods

Ethnographic Research- Question Oriented, Applied, Longitudinal, Team & Multisited

Techniques- Participant Observation, Interviews, Questionnaires, Watching & Asking, Life History, Texts, Team Projects

Realism, Interpretive, Experimental, Reflexive

Making a Living

Modes of Livelihood:

Foraging- Searching for and gathering food

Horticulture- Growing crops in a garden with small hand tools

Pastoralism- Using the byproducts of animals

Agriculture- Growing crops in large quantity and fields

Industrialism- Mass production through mass employment and commercial business

Consumption and Exchange

Reciprocity- essentially gift giving

Redistribution- leveling mechanism, make sure no one has too much power

Market Exchange- Money, Supply and demand determine value of goods

- 1) Productivity and Efficiency –Industrialism, but not sustainable

Reproduction, Sex, Gender

Reproduction- Asexual, Sexual

Sex- Biological difference between male and female

Gender- Culturally constructed behaviors attributed to male, female, and blurred genders.

Inclusive Fitness Theory- How many offspring can be produced and supported, number of equivalent it can add to offspring by supporting others.

Disease and Healing

Disease- Biological health problem that is universal

Illness- Culturally shaped perceptions of a health problem

Shaman & Shamanka- Male and female healer respectively

Kinship and Family

Identify Charts, Peoples symbols

Descent- Derivation from ancestor, Bilineal, Unilineal

Cross-cousin/Parallel-cousin- offspring of fathers sister or mothers brother/
offspring of fathers brother or mothers sister.

PROP 8

Walker's Ruling- Banned prop 8: Unconstitutional 14th amendment