



COURSE:	Intro to Social Anthropology + Linguistics
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IMPORTANT CLASS INFORMATION

natural

Naturwissenschaften

Natan

customs are

objects

- phenomena

- exp. distant

↳ observe

Ethnography
(participant) (observation)

exists
obs. from subject per.
nomina

* Professional stranger

* marginal native

Anthropologists are sometimes native.

(humanistic approach)
middle of culture meaning

(naturalistic approach)
nch points → natives

9/3/09

sense from their own's part of view

More fieldwork vs. lab

(participant) vs. (observant)

Leach write:

"Culture was man's extra somatic means of adaptation"

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Intro to Socio Anthropology and Linguistics

Naturalistic anthropology

"Naturwissenschaften"

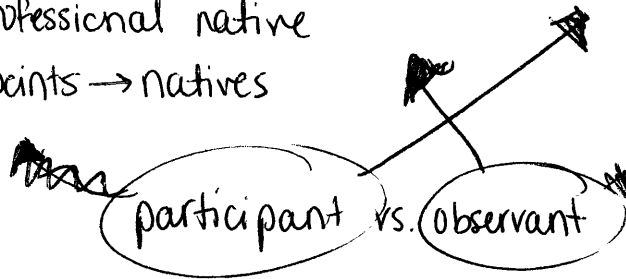
nature ↙

↘ science

"concentrates on understanding the 'meaning' of culture from the perspective of the natives."

~~anthropology~~

* professional native
richpoints → natives



Humanistic anthropology

"geisteswissenschaften"

"concentrates on the cross-cultural explanation of the 'sense' (e.g. adaptive, functional) of culturally mediated social behavior."

* marginal native

niddle of culture?

More fieldwork vs. lab

Ch. 1

Leslie White: "Culture was man's extra somatic means of adaptation."

Cultural Anthropology:

* the description and explanation of the similarities and differences in thought and behavior among groups of humans.

* the interpretation and appreciation of other people's ways of life.

Culture: is the learned, shared understandings among a group of ppl about how to behave and what everything means.

Enculturation: from infancy on, a Newfoundlander is always learning, thus acquiring culture.

Society: group of people organized into social relationships to perform certain tasks such as feeding and defending themselves and raising children.

Subculture: the particular mix of shared understandings held

by groups within a larger society: Distinguishable facts: language, dresses, food, etc...

Ethnic Group: a group within a society that maintains a subculture based on religion, language, common origin, or ancestral traditions.

Ethnic flags to display cultural differences. Ex: muslim women wear scarfs over their heads

Ethnicity: one's identification with or participation in an ethnic group.

Race: biological diff. btwn populations

Biological Anthropology: the study of human physical variety.

Cultural Construct: conceptual model of reality shared by a group.

racism: belief that actual or alleged differences btwn racial groups indicate superiority among them.

Hypodescent: child is the same race as the parent of the race of the lowest status.

Integrated system: set of mutually influential relationships among the parts.

Values: shared understandings of what is good and right to do and to be, as well as what is bad and wrong.

Relativistic Perspective: meaning w/o judging it by our own standards.

Globalization: when ppl are drawn into an increasingly dense web of communication, trade and travel.

Acculturation: the culture change in one population that has come into contact with another, larger and dominant, population.

Culture is not the same as civilization:

Civilization: a complex society supported by intensive food production and organized around large urban centers

Ethnography: a description of culture by observing

Ch. 2

Naturalistic Question: What is the best way to learn about culture?

Response Effects: measurable differences in interview data based upon the characteristics of the speaker, the listener, and the setting.

* Expectancy Effect: ask a question for a certain answer *

Hawthorne Effect: when people change their behavior because they are being observed.

Ethnography: to immerse yourself in a culture

Goal of Ethnography: to gain an understanding of a culture and its relation to the world, to realize the connection between the two.

method → participant observation

entry → seek permission to observe and be there

report → gain a degree of understanding of the culture and the world

Culture Shock: the psychological disorientation or other effects that occur when a person enters a new culture.

Key Informant: natives who explain their culture and help you to report with the information.

Methodology: the study of methods and procedures used in research.

Participant: the person who is being studied, usually a member of the culture.

Fieldwork: the process of observing and recording the behavior of people in their natural setting.

Ethnoscapes: the social and cultural landscape of a particular period by vocabulary.

Proxemics: study of the use of space in communication
Codes in Cultural Anthropology

- Ethics in Research
- Ethics in Scholarship
- Ethics toward Subjects
- Ethics in teaching Anthropology

Class Notes

Words that may be misinterpreted

primitive → kinship
→ tribal

Hominin = two or more kinds that
sound similar.

Numera = thing in of itself.

• Symbolic mediation of the social learning

MEANINGFUL To the people themselves.

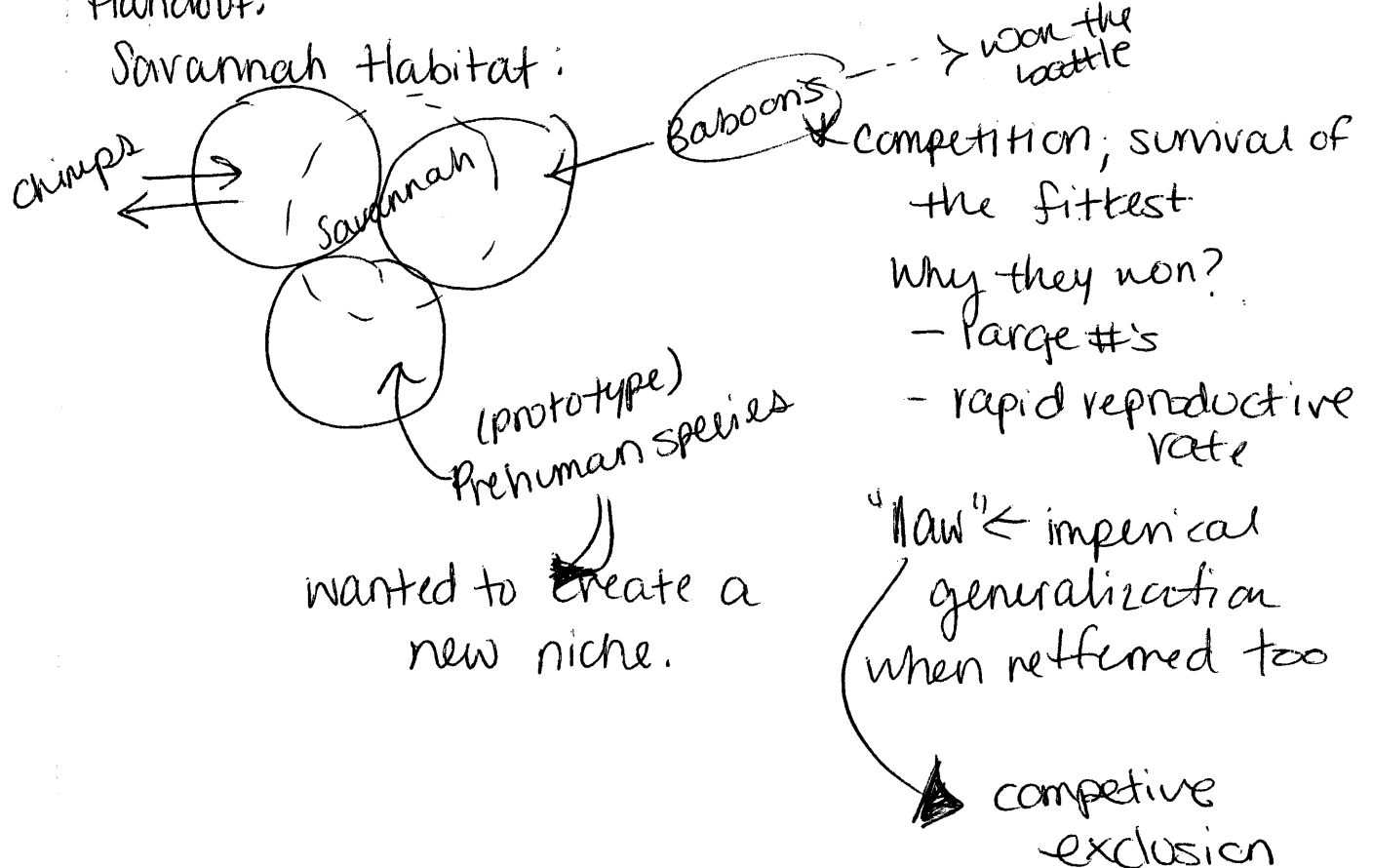
"cult" = new religious mv

... - - - - - cult[sic] ... - - - - -

→ Marvin Harris argued that the origin of the "swine" taboo is meaningful in hot, tropical areas.

- cultured materialism
- pidgin english (create)
- Language is concurrent with culture

Handout:



Ch. 3 Notes

★ Holism: a way of looking at ideas and behaviors as interrelated elements best understood when seen in a broader context.

↳ Holistic question: How does this particular idea or practice connect to the other aspects of ^{other people's} lives?

★ Reductionism: simplifying a problem to just the few factors or variables that can be observed or controlled (opp. of holism).

Overconsumption: refers to acquiring goods and services in quantities and at rates that natural resources are depleted and waste disposals become difficult.

Commercialization: assign a market price to goods and services that a society once exchanged outside the market.

Politicization: refers to shifting power from local and regional groups to centralized bureaucracies.

Types of Holistic Connections:

- 1) casual
- 2) contextual - related as parts of a larger institution or society ^{ex:} da
- 3) processual - links cultural features involved in a culture change process. ex: policies that influence other countries
- 4) metaphorical: transferring the meaning from one symbol to another. Ex: venus (♀) and female have same symbols.
- 5) collateral: cultural elements are connected because they share a common origin. ex: food prod. in England connects to food growth in Newfoundland.
- 6) thematic: practices or ideas are combined into a theme in content, form, or values. ex: values in south asian countr _{don't change}

Cosmology - theory of the universe.

Embeddedness: overlap of cultural institutions such as kinship, religion or leadership.

Monogamous: marriage involves one spouse at a time.

political economy: economic behavior and power relationships influence each other.

ecological economics: economic systems and ecosystems influence each other.

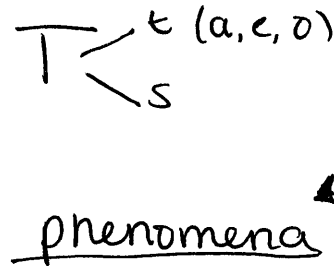
economic anthropology: economic ideas are linked to the rest of the culture is the subject.

Class Lecture

noumena

interaction (language)

vs.



Δ = male

\circ = female = marriage

sense

phenomena

hominoid.

naturalistic

behavior on society

Holistic

cognitive (meaning)

analogy = common structures / functions ~~the history~~

homology = common origins / history with similar traits

phenomenal

phenetic vs. phenemic → numena

- health class
- negation
- anth lectur

foraging economies: those relying upon gathering wild plants and h
Horti

Horticultural economies: farmers hand cultivate their crops.

Charisma
"gift" - divine
reason - ① Authority

Ex: President Obama

- You can use charisma because it can be a trait.
- Some may use charisma central to a person in office.

Presidential office and charisma!

YES RACE: is not a biological entity
How can race be a social construct? categorization, organization
Race refers to biological differences and ethnicity refers to culture.

Ch. 4: Do other Societies Also Do something like this?

Comparison to one's own culture is not simply convenient: it is central to one of anthropology's humanistic purposes, to increase self-understanding.

diffusion: borrowing or migrating in culture.

Q-mode analysis: comparison of trait inventories among culture.

R-mode analysis: comparison of trait distributions among cultures

→ compare a festival to a festival

→ start w/a trait and look to see what festivals have that tra

Patriarchal: males control the public ^{and private} sphere of life.

What do Anthropologists learn by comparing this culture to others?

1. To see ourselves
2. To Assess cultural variety
3. To identify and celebrate the Distinctive
4. To Discover worldwide regularities
5. To analyze regions
6. To document change of ^{stabi.}

female infanticide: selective destruction of newborn females

fraternal polyandry: group of brothers marry one woman.

boreal habitat: (isolated, high-latitude ecosystem adapted to cold)

★ Etic View: comparativist's perspective which is the linguistic task of collecting and categorizing all the sounds made in human language. Ex: rites of reversal (obscene)

In other words, the etic view attempts to achieve a global overview of the range of possibilities in all cultures; then creates a common language to describe any one culture.

★ Emic view: participant's perspective, is the insider's view, not the overview.

Ch.4 Discussion

female infanticide

→ = abaction X
=

~~infanticide~~

emi vs. etic

holism vs. comparative

inside
endemic warfare

ex: Yanomamo

Hobbes "warre"

bride price → dowry
payment

* Monopolize power than you
can achieve the state/gov't.

Has globalization
caused a lot of
ethnocide?

Ethnogenesis
can also mean
a culture newly
modified.
ex: syncretism

Chapter 5: What was this practice or idea like in the past?

temporal: events in time

ethnographic present: a specific time was selected to represent the "now" of that culture.

Three stages of cultural evolution: 1. savagery, barbarism, and
civilization

little
government

↓ complex social
organization/
significant wealth
but no writing

Set of evolutionary stages; 4 sociopolitical structures

- bands - tribes - chiefdoms - stratified societies

Borrowing culture features:

direct diffusion: borrowing

Cultural Diffusion → Acculturation

stimulus diffusion: only the idea migrates and the recipients build the practice from that idea.

ethnocide: cultural destruction

Syncretism: a borrowing that ^{re-}arranges elements, mixes, and combines them with other features of the culture

Reinterpretation: changing borrowed ideas

Development: term for directed change intended to bring a culture more in line w/ that of industrialized nations.

Re-orientation movement: cultural change movements are spearheaded by a charismatic leader, claiming to lead the people out of error and into a new relationship into the world. Ex: Obama!

Ethnography:

ethnogenesis: creation of new culture

ethnohistory: the history of a culture over a certain period in time or reconstruction of past culture at some point.

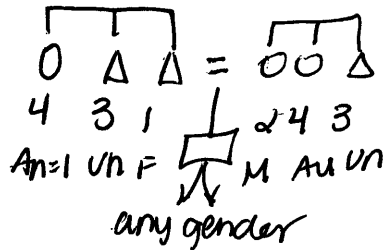
need writing
and cities

want to develop
countries but learn
from them

why do
culturalists

Delphi Method: prompt a panel of the culture's "experts" and leaders to think about their problems and opportunities and about what cultural changes are being made and might be made to respond to them.

- G11
- △ = male
 - = female
 - = marriage
 - = gender child



- Lewis Henry Morgan made a questionnaire that went around the whole world.

Exam Review

Questions

1. Human transformation from troop to band (1st rubicon)
2. Give an example of ethnocide?
3. Does not consume animals - herbivore
4. becomes overwhelmed by new stuff - culture shock
5. food production is an asset to this society - civilization
6. protein - intake
7. example of division of labor
8. anthropologist takes part in a culture (participant observation)
9. What is a key informant? Native person that helps in adapting and learning
10. Key evolutionary step involves humans becoming - Bipedal^{towards culture}
11. Describe a relativistic perspective? looking at other cultures w/o bias
12. Matriliney - through mother lineage
13. Race → incorporates biological ethnicity → incorporates culture
14. Competitive inclusion: animals vs. humans
15. Ethnography - method
16. 3 classifications - Herbivore, Carnivore, Omnivore
17. # of highest births: 69

2 ←
species
compete
for same
resource

Notes: Chapter 6: How are human biology, culture, and the Env't interacting?
Bio-cultural question: How does human biology or the biophysical environment shape the culture? And vice versa?

Morbidity: frequency of diseases in a population. ^{fish and logs}
↳ due to northerners' unable to replenish their supplies for long winters (a.k.a. did not have refrigerators).

* Biology responded to culture, and culture responded to biology.

bipedal: walking on 2 legs, changed the shape of the pelvis, allowing a narrow canal for fetal production.

Think of bio and culture as a feedback loop → each propels, molds, and restrains the other.

↳ Transmitted by 2 diff. processes: learning and genetic inheritance.

• culture changes more quickly because it does not need/depend upon any biological change.

biological anthropologists study human genetic and physical diversity and behavior of other primates

C.A. ^{not intentional or directed} come to new culture as strategy of adaptation - fundamental set of behaviors for surviving by changing in response to environmental stimuli.

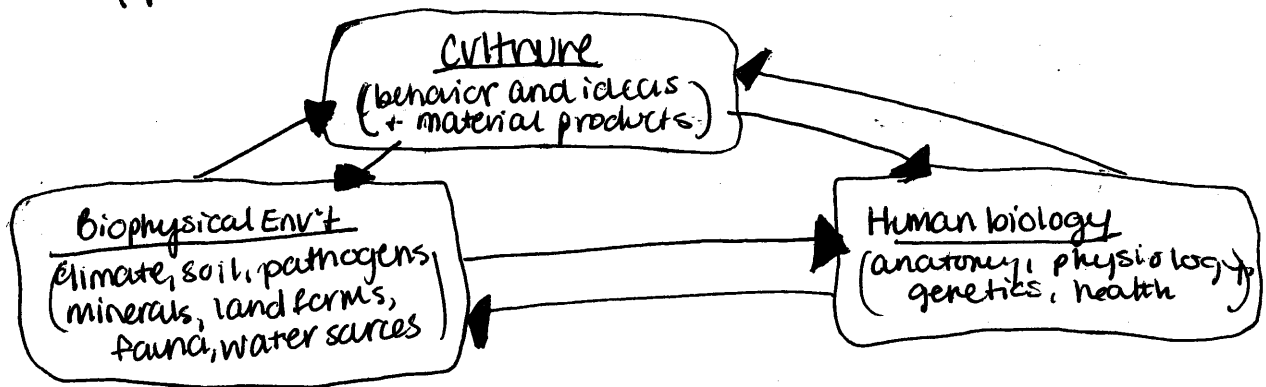
biological adaptation: human population reacts to env'tal stimuli by changing its anatomy or physiology.

cultural adaptation: population reacts by changing its behavior and thinking.

↳ biological evolution: inheritable, genetic changes in a population

Bio-cultural perspective emphasizes the systematic relationship, web of feedback interactions, among the trend of biology, culture, and env't.

The Bio-Cultural Triad



Socio-natural system: a human population practicing a certain culture adapts to a "nature" of its own creation. Ex: industrialized societies.

Developmental adaptation: irreversible physiological changes in individuals during a lifetime. Ex: Sherpa children developing a permanently expanded lung capacity in oxygen-poor areas.

Acclimatization: reversible physical change during one's lifetime. Ex: Sherpa having more RBC's to absorb more oxygen.

Endemic diseases: omnipresent ones that shape human population structure by killing the immature or reducing fertility in adults.

Ex: smallpox, plague, cholera, influenza by way of poultry and livestock

- Postpartum sex taboos: restrictions on intercourse for a certain period of time after giving birth.

- Infanticide: killing of newborns

- Fertility-affecting drugs

* restrains population growth *

* Culture has been the both cause and effect of anthropological evolution.

Chapter 6 Class Discussion



Functionalism

→ behavior
ethogram

"why"
Evolution adaptation

Developmental Adaptation: go to the Himalayas and humans are able to breathe (larger lung capacity and make more blood cells).

Characteristics of Cultures ← symbol-based language
* note the similarities/differences

Status → ex: professor vs student
Role (R) ← ascribed / achieved

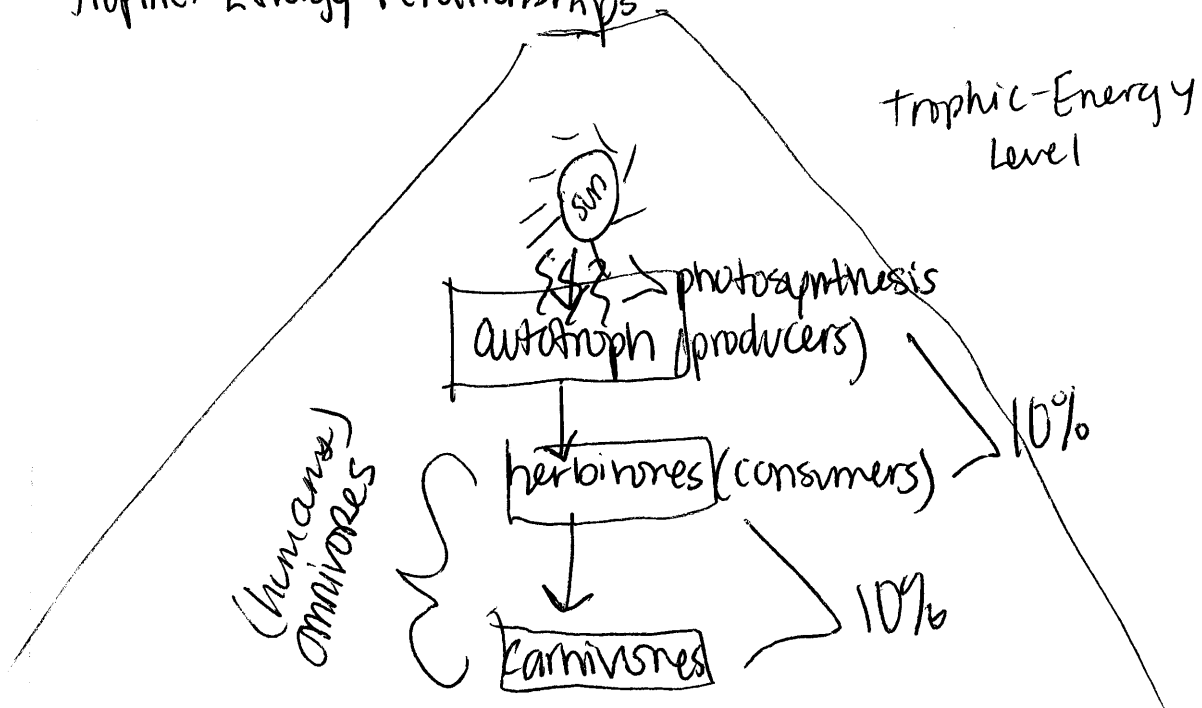
Ethics

→ of doing fieldwork (research ethics)

→ telling the truth, don't act like a spy (stated ethics)

policy-oriented ethics

Trophic: Energy relationships





one ← monogamy

: polygamy → mates

many

a) polygyny

b) polyandry

Significance: produce more babies
male will marry many women

Socialization

(a) Norms
→ social behavior
"Rites of the road"

(b) enculturation
bliss (moves) → norms strongly enforced
"The Skinner Effect"
↳ punishment/reward experiment

Acculturation (opp. of enculturation).
* phenomena



* Rites of passage (reversal)

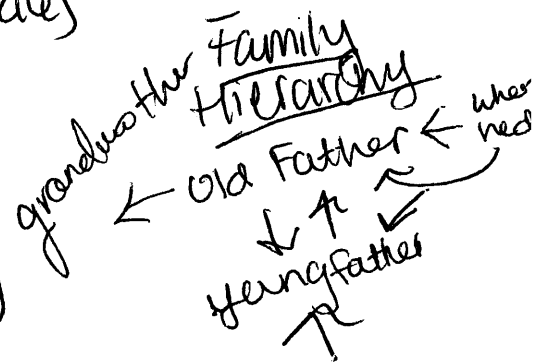
pulling "him" from another culture to another culture (re-introduced a new culture)
↳ only males

* Rights of reversal

↳ Females (society focuses on → (matrilocal)

person's on top (male)

person on bottom (female)



why →
terminology
has one organizes
a system of
hierarchy