

## Lesson 6-Making a living and modes of production

**Agriculture:** Mono cropping, mechanization, fertilization, irrigation, larger yields per acre. Intensive agriculture, distinctions between small scale agriculture (family farms) and large scale (industrial scale), sedentarism, high population density, private ownership of land, accumulation of surplus (social/economic inequalities), division of labour according to gender and age/specialization of labour, formal leadership, centralization of power, political unit is the state.

**Dumpster diving:** Also known as urban foraging.

Extensive agriculture:

**Family farming:** See agriculture. It is small scale agriculture

**Food crisis of 2008:** Due to environmental factors (draught in Australia and monsoons in Assia affect production of rice and wheat), economic factors (transformation of corn into biofuel creates shortage in corn as food, high price of petrol, international subsidies and competition), social factor (changing food abits in various parts of the world), and demographic factor (increase in population)

**Foraging:** Also called hunting and gathering. Found in places where horticulture cannot take place (some exceptions). They are nomadic, thus no private ownership of land, equal accss to natural resources, generalized reciprocity, and no accumulation of wealth. There is no specialization of of labour, but gendered divison of labour, private ownership of tools, informal leadership, egalitarian societies, and they are in small unit of about 50 people called bands.

**Forces of production:** labour power (people), and means of production (see: means of production)

**Horticulture:** Also called slash and burn cultivation, swidden cultivation, shifting cultivation, extensive agriculture. Etymology; from latin word hortis (garden), which contrasts with latin word ager (field). Found primarily in tropical areas. Technology; multicropping, use of fallows (fallow cycle: felling trees, garden cleared, garden planted, garden harvested, new land or land left fallow times 2, continue at beginning), no mechanization, no irrigation, no fertilization, no draft animals or plows, small yields per acre. They live in small residential units, larger tribal units (300 to 6000 people), sedentarism but hamlets can be relocated, gendered division of labour, no private ownership of land; only rights to use land within one's lineage, private ownership of tools, possibility of accumulation of surplus, formal leadership (headman, big man), exchange is balanced reciprocity.

Household budget:

**Hunting and gathering:** Another term for foraging.

Industrialism:

**Mode of production:** The dominant way of making a living in a society (produce goods and services)

**Means of production:** tools, equipment, land, capital, buildings, etc.

Neolithic revolution:

Nomadic:

**Pastoralism:** Also called herding. Offshoot of mixed agriculture and herding, developed in marginal zones, where different types of animals are being herded (cattle, llamas, goats, horses), and they live off the product of their herds. Lineage based society with formal leadership, gendered division of labour (women take care of the herd), possibility of accumulation of wealth, territory and migration routes, larger political units called "tribes", livelihood threatened by states that cut across migration routes. There are different types of pastoralism such as pastoral nomadism (live off products of their herds like milk and cheese, move in accordance to the seasons-summer in high pastures, winters in valleys-, patrilineal descent, large tribes of 10 to 40 families called oulad, centralized political system led by the chief called khan, during migration social groups comprise of 5 to 6 families which are conceived of as tents led by a headman), pastoralism with transhumance(see below), semi nomadic pastoralism (unilineal descent group whose members trace ancestry to the same ancestor through genealogical links, live in camps of about 5 to 10 families), move their herds every 5 or 6 weeks, live off milk which is sometimes mixed with blood, cattle is used for exchange in marriage, division of labour based on gender and age-men move herds, women milk cows and take care of houses-, Samburu are polygynous, power lies in hands of elder men, and some Samburu have started to practice agriculture)

Production:

Swidden cultivation:

Slash and burn cultivation:

Transhumance: (pastoralism with transhumance) the moving of herds with the seasons to maximize grazing abilities, associated with agriculture and sedentarism, only the shepherds relocate in the high pastures, the rest of the village stays put in the valleys.

**Urban foraging:** Also called dumpster diving, curb shopping, garbage gleaning, freeganism. It consists of sifting through garbage. Contrasts needs with political convictions.

Lesson 7-Economic Systems:

**Bigman:**

Currency:

**Economic system:** The part of a socio-cultural system that deals with the production, distribution and consumption of goods.

Gift-giving:

Goods:

Formal economics: The basic assumptions of FE is that human wants are unlimited but means to obtain them are not, and choices are made in a rational manner.

Forms of exchange: Reciprocity

**Forms of reciprocal exchange:** Generalized reciprocity (no account is kept of what is exchanged, usually between parents and children or among foragers), balanced reciprocity (includes a clear obligation to return, within a specific time limit, goods of nearly equal value, related to Mauss' spirit of the gift, and is less personal than generalized reciprocity and more economic), negative reciprocity (refusal to receive a gift, refusal to return a gift, theft, silent trade about mbuti pygmees of Ituri forest)

Karl Polanyi (1886-1964): Often, the dominant type of distribution in a society is linked to the means of production and local social organization.

Leveling mechanism:

Marcel Mauss (1872-1950): Circulation of goods and services is at the basis of exchange. The spirit of the gift.

Malinowski: Argonauts of the Western Pacific- Trobriand islands- the Kula Ring

Market: Is unbalanced; price of commodities linked to supply and demand, buyer and seller are not in personal relationship and transaction is not meant to foster one, buyer and seller do not need to be of equal status, seller is expected to make a profit.

Market exchange:

Money: Is not readily accessible since can only be obtained through wage labour and selling of goods. (slide 23) Special purpose money exists in some places for particular events or transactions only (ex. Pigs bought with shell money in Melanesia).

**Potlach and potlaching:** A festive event amongst Northwest coast first nations, distribution or destruction of prestige, takes place at important moments (marriage, funeral), importance and size of potlaches increased with involvement in cash economy. Cultural ecology explanation; adaptive function is competition between chiefs provoked over production of food that could be stored in winter, reciprocity of potlaches was expected, thus ensuring exchange of food, and line between redistribution and reciprocity is blurred.

**Redistribution:** Involves a social centre (chief, bigman, central power) to which goods are brought and redistributed from. Goods are collected and redistributed in the same pattern or a new pattern (ex. Melanesian bigman, prestige economy). Local redistribution include Medicare, social services, unemployment insurance, scholarships.

Services:

Special-purpose money:

Surplus:

The gift:

The Kula ring: Related to Malinowski. The purpose is barter, politics, peace keeping.

Use rights:

### Lesson 8-The Life Cycle:

: Adolescence. Rites from childhood to adolescence indicate puberty (i.e. ability to reproduce), accompanied with restrictions on whom one may have sex with, and great cultural variations on how to handle the sexuality of young people (permissive societies, semi restrictive societies [caribbean, latin american]). Linked to family structure, matrilineally, social class, cultural construction of gender role and propriety, social local situation (social unrest, wars, etc). Birth Rates:

Communitas:

Cultural conception of birth: Varies across the world, linked to conception of what pregnancies are; natural side of life, or medical condition. A gender exclusive activity (segregation can be very strict; Kwaio). Three steps of rites of passage: mother to be, parturient, mother.

Cultural understanding of pregnancies:

Enculturation: Human social transmission, becoming a social person, rites of passage are part of that effort.

Marriage:

Naming: Naming with care. A private act is incorporating the child into a family. A social act is incorporating the child into a kinship system (naming taboos, namesakes, incorporating the individual into a new social order-changing family name at marriage, naming slaves in Rome and US). A religious act is incorporating the individual into a religious (taking vows and changing names).

Naming ceremonies:

Naming taboos:

Permissive societies: Trobriand islanders, samoans, lepcha

Puberty: Coming of age, overt or covert recognition that the child moves into another phase of life, most important puberty rituals (in societies where control over children is the strongest in terms of children being expected to perform tasks and assume responsibilities), ex Nuer of Sudan (gaar facial markings).

Restrictive societies:

Rites of passage (separation, liminality, incorporation): Arnold van Gennep and Victor Turner. Three phases; separation (ex: getting short hair cut when joining army, wearing white gown at

wedding), liminality from latin limen=transition (going into seclusion before big event, pilgrimage, transition between last assignment and grad), incorporation (getting capped at grad, exiting church after Christian wedding). Most common rites are naming and puberty celebrations, marriage, and funerals. They can be religious or non-religious.

Rituals:

Social birth: Often associated with naming ceremonies. Ceremonies linked to infant mortality. Ceremonies linked to the new social status. Ceremonies linked to new religious affiliation.

### Lesson 9-Marriage and kinship:

**Affinal:** Related by marriage, not by blood. Affinal tie is a contract and can be broken.

**Bridewealth:** Patrilineal horticultural or pastoralist societies. Compensation for bride's fertility, work, presence, service. Acknowledgement of girl's personal value and distinction. Deals alliance between two families, and within each families.

### **China's one child policy:**

**Clan:** Group of people united by actual or perceived kinship and descent.

**Consanguinal:** Of the same blood, related by birth.

**Cross cousins:** cousin that is from parent's opposite sexed sibling

**Endogamy:** Leads to increase of group solidarity within one;s caste, within one's class. Different criteria leads to endogamy.

**Exogamy:** Leads to wider and stronger alliances outside of clans or lineages or one's moiety.

Femicide:

Forms of adoption/exchange of children:

Forms of descent:

Forms of residence and households:

**Hypergyny:** Where one marries "up", or seeks out those who are of slightly higher social status.

Hypogyny:

**Incest taboo:** A rule that forbids sexual behaviors between designated kin, included but not limited to intercourse between parents and children and between siblings. Biological theories (ex. Instinct would make incest repulsive), psychological (familiarity breeds contempt vs familiarity breeds attempts), sociological (taboo prevents confusion or roles within the family), economic/political (marry out or die out).

Kinship diagram/chart:

Kinship diagram symbols and abbreviations:

Lineage:

Matrifocality:

Matrilineage:

Nuclear family:

Patrilineage:

Parallel cousins: cousin from a parent's same sex sibling

Pronatalism: Pro birth position, belief that promotes human reproduction.

Taboo relatives:

Types of marriage: Consider the number of spouses (polygamous-polygyny, polyandry-, monogamous-serial monogamy-), choice of spouse (who should i/can I not/must I marry), individual's decision or parental decision (love, arranged marriage),