

AN100 Final Exam Review

Key Terms and Concepts:

The AAA Code of Ethics

- Do no harm: direct or indirect harm (dignity, body and material integrity Findings should not harm people one studies)
- Link research to promote well-being (advocacy, social critique) or ‘disinterested observer’?
- Be open and honest regarding research
- Informed consent from informants (children cannot give informed consent, so must not be interviewed)
- Falsifying or fabricating evidence is unethical
- Inform people of research goals and reason for presence in the community
- Maintain anonymity (or give voice) give credit
- Weigh competing obligations and responsibilities (to funding organizations, universities, government, people studied)
- Make results accessible to people studied
- Protect and preserve records for use by community studied
- Maintain ethical and professional relationships with people

Essentialism

- Act of creating generalizations of stereotypes about the behaviour or culture of a group of people
- People are depicted in ways that tend to homogenize and stereotype them
- E.g. term “primitive” - colonial term for “non westerners”
- E.g. Dressing up as a culture for Halloween (Native, Mexican)

Ritual

- Social behaviours specific to given cultures
- Rituals are actions with intentional symbolic meaning undertaken for a specific cultural purpose, such as rite of passage from childhood to adulthood and may reinforce broader community social bonds

Rite of Passage

- Rituals that accompany or signify a change in status ex. Boys to men

Ritual transvestism

- Wearing of a dress of the opposite gender during a ritual

Syncretization

- is the combining of different beliefs, while blending practices of various schools of thought.

Kinship—relations and systems

Consanguinity- blood relationship

Fictive Kinship- not blood related but you treat them as if they are

Affinity- through marriage

Arranged marriage – Women in some countries have the ability to protest an arranged marriage (Dobe 'hoansi, Taiwanese, Bhils)

Common Law - two people cohabit in a conjugal way

Polygamy - a person is permitted to have more than one spouse

Polygyny: a man having multiple wives

Polyandry: Women having multiple husbands

Fraternal Polyandry: Brothers share the same wife

Associative polyandry: Unrelated men share a wife

Polyamory - multiple informal partnerships of single or married

Sororate: Man Marries deceased wife's sister: continues the line

Levirate: Man marries deceased brother's wife, woman can stay close to children.

Marriage rules:

Exogamy – marriage outside a specified category (Clan, Lineage, Village) Ex. Trobriands

Endogamy - Marriage within a specified category (Class, Caste, ethnicity or lineage)

Middle Eastern Societies – Parallel cousins can marry

Marriage payments:

- Bride Service or Groom Service: Groom works for bride's family (Dobe 'hoansi)
- Bride wealth: Transfer of wealth objects from groom family to bride's family -
Payment for her reproductive potential, labour, sexual access
- Dowry: transfer of wealth objects from bride's parents to bride or groom or his family
(India, China) - As bride's inheritance, her contributions to groom or his family (illegal
in India)

Lineage:

Lineage: Blood relatives who trace descent from a known ancestor/ancestress. Maybe matrilineal or patrilineal.

Bilateral Descent: traced via parents, groups formed on the basis of descent.

Regulates membership, property, and marriage.

Nuclear Family: Two generations – parents and their unmarried children (70% in Canada)

Extended family: Three generations living together.

Joint Family: Brothers and wives (or sisters and their husbands) along with their children living together (joint land is the basis for this household)

Blended Family: Created when previously divorced marry, bringing with them children.

Social Identity:

Social identity theory compares how behavior and identity vary situationally based on people's fluid concepts of themselves as either individuals or as members of groups

Learned and passed down (enculturation)

Defined by socially recognized status and roles

Textbook definition: The view that people have their own and others positions in society. These learned personal and social affiliations may include gender, sexuality, race, class, nationalism, and ethnicity. Individuals seek confirmation from others that they occupy the positions on the social landscape that they claim to occupy.

Enculturation:

- The process through which individuals learn an identity. It can encompass parental socialization, the influence of peers, the mass media, government, and other forces.
- Learned and passed down

Nature vs. nurture

-Nature natural; nurture learned

-a long-standing scholarly debate concerning whether or not human behaviours and identities are the result of nature (biological and genetic factors) or nurture (learned and cultural factors)

Sociocentric/egocentric

- Sociocentric: A context-dependent view of self. The self exists as an entity only within the concrete situations or roles occupied by the person. E.g., Japan societies

- Egocentric: A view of the self that defines each person as a replica of all humanity, as the location of motivations and drives, and as capable of acting independently from others. E.g., North American societies

Holistic selves:

Imagined Community:

- Have to construct an identity in a multicultural society
- P. 164: The construction of a sense of national identity can be created in the absence of face-to-face interactions through mass media
- E.g. I don't know every Canadian in every part of Canada – but we all share a 'sense of being Canadian'
- Nationalism is culturally constructed

Commodities & gift giving:

Commodities are objects of value that are sold and bought in the market for a price (money)

- Mass produced, impersonal, alienated from producer, little history and independent from sellers
- Gifts are items that are appropriated, possessed, personalized objects defining buyer's identity
 - Inalienable – bound to people after presentation

James carrier in “gifts and commodities” relates the rise of commodities (meaningless objects passed through the market and exchanged for cash (exchange of values)

Reciprocity:

- Principles of Reciprocity: gift giving involves reciprocity. The idea is that the exchange of gifts creates a feeling of obligation, in that the gifts must be repaid.
- Example: Kula ring (see page 175) / Potlatch (see page 176)
- 3 stages - you give something, you receive something, you return something

Kinship: Refers to the anthropological, cross-cultural study of family composition, marriage, and descent patterns

New kinship:

Donor conceived family networks:

Descent principles:

- Unilineal Descent: Privileges only 1 line
- Patrilineal: male line e.g., Taiwanese
- Matrilineal: Female line e.g., Trobriands
- Bilateral descent: Traced via both parents - Euro American and ju hoansi
- Lineage: Blood relative who trace descent from known ancestor/ancestress. Maybe patrilineal or matrilineal
- Clan: Larger group with many lineage
- Members trace descent from an ancestor or ancestress but the exact relationship is not known

Class: A status group within a hierarchy (high, middle, low) based on wealth, occupation and income. It is achieved unlike Caste or Race but ascribed if born into one.

Caste system: a form of social stratification and identity where individuals are assigned at birth to the ranked social and occupational groups of their parents

Habitus (Pierre Bourdieu):

Habits and dispositions created by our class position

- Internalization via socialization, the behaviors, norms, tastes, appropriate to our class (cultural capital)
- How to act, dress, think, buy (lifestyles, tastes, education)
- Create particular dispositions (qualities, character)

Stratification: organization of society into social divisions

- Sex/gender, class, caste, ethnicity, race

Theories of Stratification:

Functionalist:

- Inequality is necessary to maintain complex societies due to specialization of tasks
- Motivates and rewards those based on qualifications

Criticism: Doesn't provide opportunity because it's not a level playing field

Conflict Theory:

- Conflicts are inevitable between privileged classes and those who struggle for inequality
- “Anyone can make it” ideology acts as “false consciousness” created by ruling classes

Criticism: not everyone has the same passions or capabilities

Poverty: women are the poorest of the poor. Likelihood of poverty is greater among indigenous communities, Dalits, new immigrants, immigrant women

Structural violence: Refers to the systematic ways in which social structures or social institutions harm or otherwise disadvantage local individuals. Structured violence is often invisible and lacking one specific who can (or will) be held responsible

Paul Farmer: Found in Liberation theology a means for pragmatic solutions to the problems of the poor – pragmatic solidarity

- o Preferential treatment
- o Different from ‘hiding away of poverty’ by the wealthy

Race & racism and all its forms & concepts related to this (i.e., white privilege, new racism etc.)

AAA on race: Race is a social construction, classification of races is selective and arbitrary

Structural racism: embeddedness of racial beliefs within institutions (form of structural violence)

Racialism: ethnocentric belief in the existence & ill treatment of ‘races’

New Racism: racial differences as insurmountable & immutable ‘cultural’, rather than biological differences e.g., identity soup kitchen campaign in Paris (p. 208)

White Privilege: refers to the fact that, in many societies, “white” people have access to greater power, authority, and privileges than non-white people

Critiques of the ‘White Privilege’ concept:

-The term is a proxy for class and other privileges & distraction from deeper & underlying inequalities

- It creates divisions within classes

-Not all whites are privileged (intersectionality)

- Minorities and non whites are no longer limited by prejudice
- Some non-whites have same privileges

Sex & gender and all related terms-third gender etc.

Third Gender: A gender role given to someone who does not fit within strictly masculine or feminine gender roles in a given society

Misogyny: prejudice & hatred of women. Sexual violence & domestic violence, sexual harassment

Misandry: prejudice & hatred of men. Representation of men in social media as violent & evil, incompetent (breadwinner model)

Masculinity/Femininity:

- Attributes and qualities of being male or female
- These attributes can have negative impacts on those who don't 'fit' these stereotypes

Hegemonic masculinity: "ideals and norms of masculinity which are privileged over others" privileging of the phallus (physical symbol) to demonstrate, power, dominance and debasement of women

Feminization of labor: visibility of women in the labor force, but integrated in unequal terms

Feminization of poverty: poverty affects more women than men

Anne-Fausto Sterling identifies 5 sexes (there are more...):

- Male (testes, primary & secondary characteristics)
- Female (ovaries & primary and secondary characteristics)
- Merm (male pseudo hermaphrodites) but more male
- Ferm (female pseudo hermaphrodite but more female)
- Herm (intersexed, ovaries and testes)

Naturalizing discourse; naturalizing power

anyone know what this is i cant find it

Globalization: Intensification of worldwide social relations that link distant localities in such a way that local happenings are shaped by events occurring many miles away, and vice versa.

Neoliberalism: An economic philosophy that argues for minimal government involvement in the economy and greatly accelerated economic growth. Well being, neoliberals argue, is best served by liberating individual entrepreneurs to operate in a framework of strong property rights, free markets, and free trade.

Market Externality: Costs that are not included in the prices people pay, for example, health risks and environmental degradation

Nation-state:

Nation: Cultural Entity (language, religion, common heritage)

State: Political Entity

Nation-State: “political community that has clearly defined borders and centralized authority”
(p. 226)

Role of the Nation-State:

-Imposes a common language

 Ensure communicate with other members

 Meech Lake Accord – an attempt to make non-English and non-French speakers marginal by their exclusion from this amendment

-Cross-country transportation is provided

-A bureaucracy collects taxes and revenues

-Law and Order

National identity:

Transnationalism: extending or going beyond national boundaries

Diaspora: Population whose members are dispersed outside their homeland

- Migrants, migration, immigration

Multiculturalism: A Canadian policy in which all hyphenated cultures, such as African-Canadian and French-Canadian, are described and celebrated as part of a “cultural mosaic.” Contrast with the “cultural melting pot” image that is used in the United States

Indigenism

- International, collaborative movement to protect the rights and livelihoods of indigenous populations (p. 241)
- Houaorani of Ecuador (240 and 241) confederation of Indigenous Nations of Ecuador fighting oil companies (Petro Canada etc)
 - Resisted and takeover, water prices, tourism, oil production
- Idle no more movement (Canada)
- Dakota Pipeline Resistance

Hegemony, power, authority

- Power: ability to influence - coercion or persuasion (hegemony)
 - I.e, legitimate or illegitimate; autocratic VS democratic
- Authority: legitimate use of power; power inherent in the position (President or PM)

Political anthropology:

- Study of Social and political power and their organization in different societies
- Conflict resolution between and different societies and groups
- The types of leadership

Political organization refers to the...

Means used by society to maintain order, regulate behaviour of members, and manage inter group relations.

- Involves: decision making, social control, dispute resolution

Social control:

Internal/cultural: Guilt via socialization and internalization of norms

External: Coercion, laws, punishments

Leadership type:

- Bands: Un-centralized - Informal leader
- Tribes: Un-centralized - leader can be: village headman/big men/chiefs of independent descent groups (Ex. Trobriands)
 - Big men: achieve their position
 - Chief: inherit their position
- Chiefdoms: Centralized - chiefs of regional system
- States: Centralized - Elected President/Prime minister

Centralized: Part of a larger authority

Un-centralized: Smaller community that does not come under one authority / there is no higher authority

Genocide: The attempt to exterminate a people

Ethnocide: The attempt to destroy the culture of a people

Ethnographic Examples: **Can people fill these in please**

Polyandry in Tibet (see Goldstein's "Polyandry: When Brothers Take a Wife"):

-Brothers marrying the same wife

-The reading studies why the Tibet people choose Polyandry when they have the choice between all the other marriage forms (including monogamy)

-A group of brothers marrying the same wife can easily preserve their family resources (no splitting of the family farm)

-Young brothers do not join in on the marriage ceremony, however join the marriage when older

-The eldest brother is dominant

-They all share the wife sexually

- Children do not get linked to one father as all the brothers are seen as the father
- Women feel they will be better off economically with multiple brother husbands
- Causes less family trouble
- It is false that Tibetans practice infanticide (kill a child within a year of birth) therefore less women to marry
- It is false that extremely harsh ecological factors play a role in marriage choice

Marriage practices among the Fouta Djallon (see Fioratta's "Marriage and Adulthood in West Africa")

- Arranged marriage
- Focused on the Guinea Society
- It is hard for them to stay married
- The presidential candidate had posters saying "no wife" "no children"
- Marrying meant you were an adult
- Marriage can be lost through death or divorce
- Marriage is hard for young men b/c of their lack of education they get less opportunities, therefore it is hard for them to provide money for their wife and children (if wife's family is unhappy with the husband's income they **will** take her back and marry off to someone more suitable)

Family life in traditional rural China

- revolves around the patrilineal extended family household of a married couple, their married sons and daughters-in-law, and their grandchildren and unmarried daughters
- family includes a long line of patrilineal ancestors
- the identity of each male is defined by his relations to the dead as much as it is by his relations to the living

-his social worth and destiny are but reflections of the actions of his ancestors

-chinese express a marked preference for male children, to maintain the patrilineal descent group

AIDS and Ju/'hoansi life in remote areas vs. Ju/'hoansi life in Tsumke

Child-naming among the Umbundu in Angola

- Child named after an ancestor

The Trobriand Islanders

Sexual relations and conception:

The kula ring :

- A well know example of gift giving in anthropological literature is the kula ring
- Trobrianders travel from island to island to visit and trade
- Each man has trading partners on the island he visits and these partnerships are signalled with gifts of red shells necklaces or white shell armbands
- Men who receive these passes them along to another trading partner

Western consumerism, reciprocity and gift-giving (see James Carrier)

- James argues that since the 16th and 17th centuries the production and distribution of goods has become impersonal and that the spread of industrial and commercial capitalism, as meant the spread of alienated objects and relations
- Commodities were personalized in various ways- in earlier times
- The relationship between the producer and the seller of goods was a personal one between friends and relatives ; the buyer knew who made and sold the object that was purchased

- Today the buyer knows neither the seller or producer
- Gifts says Carrier must be possessions before they can carry meaning in an exchange
- Convert commodities into possessions and gifts through a process of appropriation

The Potlatch among indigenous groups in North West Canada

Muslim women in Canada and Spain (see Rogozen-Soltar's "Becoming Muslim in Europe")

-Maria Martinez married a Muslim man but she was Spanish and Catholic, and claimed she would never switch to Muslim

-After a while, she converted to Muslim

-Converts to Islam face misunderstandings and judgements from other members of society who see Islam and Spanish identity as mutually exclusive

-She worked hard to spread positive messages of having a muslim religious identity and Spanish national identity at the same time and educating people on the topic

Japanese & advertising

- Keigo "polite speech"
- Keigo has the effect of establishing at the outset of a conversation the relative social standing and degree of intimacy of speaker and listener
- Japanese speakers use different forms of address depending on their social position relative to the person whom they are speaking to
- Japanese advertisers have a problem with Keigo because actors should not give imperative commands
- With Enryo the giving of opinions is avoided

Pakistani immigrants and their experience of multiculturalism

Poverty and the use of crack among East Harlem residents (see Bourgois' "Poverty at Work: Office Work and the Crack Alternative")

Chicago street gangs (the Vice Lords)

Racial categories and whitening in Brazil

-the attainment of physical “beauty” was regarded as a necessary means of achieving social mobility

-Plastic surgery rates in Brazil are among the highest in the world, and the government subsidizes plastic surgeries for the working classes

-Non-white Brazilians use plastic surgery to “whiten” their appearance by correcting some what some people viewed as undesirable - a “Negroid” nose for example

-In Brazil, white skin and stereotypically “white” facial features are associated with power, privilege, and prestige

-“whitening” is used as a means of achieving a sense of individual fulfillment, well-being, and status

-ironic because Brazil has been known as a multicultural nation, but there is huge social pressure to achieve “white” features

Mixed Blood (Fish)

- In America you are considered a certain race b/c of our biological heritage
- In Brazil you are considered a certain race b/c of your skin colour
- There are multiple tipos based on skin colour not parents or genes
- These colours determine your class (the lighter the better)
- Fish says that there is no such thing as race, and that our racial categories are myths produced by fantasy.

Emily Martin’s study of descriptions of menstruation in medical textbooks

Ryna Rapp and Lisa Mitchell on Ultrasounds

Valorization of the gene

Body image in America among adolescent girls

Gender relationships and identities in coal mines (see Rolston's "Women in the Mine")

- Gender as a shifting performance
- Women mine b/c it is good pay without a degree needed
- Women who mine are tomboys

Canada's treatment of Native Americans and Canadian residential schools

Canadian identity and the ambivalent relationship with the United States

Nuer refugees in America (see Shandy's "Nuer Refugees in America")

The Meech Lake Accord

The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

Quebec's "Quiet Revolution" in the 1960s

Initiation Rites (David Gilmore)

Global Women in the New Economy (Ehrenreich & Horchschild)

- Global Demand for care work, women from the developing countries often replace women's work in developed countries and creates interdependence between, employer and the employee
- Life of a nanny who unequivocally divides her time between her foreign employer's family and her own family at home
- Traces the migration routes of nannies from their homes to work in other societies
- Looks at how home countries encourage women to work abroad as a way to promote foreign exchange
- Creates Stratified Reproduction (supports reproductive care for some while making it difficult for others) doesn't give the same support to everyone
- What about the care takers own family?

Negotiating Work & Family in America (Shandy & More)

Japan and the global economy (see "How Sushi Went Global")

- Describes the journey of a Bluefin tuna from the new England coast to the Tokyo fish market
- Shows the interdependence between fishermen and the international markets
- Looks at the growth of tuna fish farming in the Mediterranean

- Notes the growing world-wide demand for sushi and the effect of demand on tuna prices and production
- Concludes that tuna is still a 'Japanese cuisine'

Conflict resolution in the Zapotec village of Ralu'a (see Spradley and McCurdy's "Law and Order")

- Zapotec laws seek to promote harmony
- Adjudication dispute settlement (judge in a court of law who has the authority)
- Case of the flirting husband, case of the disobedient son, case of the frightened boy

Gypsies and cross-cultural crime (see Sutherland's "Cross-Cultural Law: The Case of an American Gypsy")

-The case: acquisition of another's identity

-Anthropology as expert witness

-Shows differences in culture

-1. Mobile (Gypsies) and settled lifestyles (Other Americans)

-2. Collective VS Individualistic identity

-3. Beliefs on Ritual pollution VS Prison culture

-Cross-cultural Misunderstanding or American law applied to Gypsy offender

Examples of violent and peaceful societies and their correlation with social, political and economic structures