

Chapter 1 – Anthropology in a Global World

Applied Anthropology: the application of anthropological knowledge, concepts, theories, and methods to the solution of specific societal problems

Practice Anthropology: the use of existing anthropological data, methods, theories, and insights on a daily basis

Physical or biological anthropology: the subfield of anthropology that studies human biological evolution, primates, and contemporary physical variations among peoples of the world

Paleoanthropology: the study of human evolution through fossil remains

Primatology: the study of nonhuman primates in their natural environments for the purpose of gaining insights into the human evolutionary process

Race: a social construct where by people who share similar physical characteristics, especially skin colour, are deemed to belong to a particular category of people

Genetics: the study of inherited physical traits

Population biology: the study of the interrelationships between population characteristics and environments

Epidemiology: the study of the causes, occurrence, distribution, transmission, and control of disease in populations

Archeology: the subfield of anthropology that focuses on the study of prehistoric, pre-contact, and historic cultures through the excavation of material remains

Artifact: a type of material that remains made or modified by humans, such as tools and arrowheads

Features: archaeological remains made or modified by people, and that cannot easily be carried away, such as house foundations, fireplaces, postholes, and culturally modified trees

Ecofacts: physical remains that were used by humans, but were not made or reworked by them (e.g. seeds and bones)

Cultural resource management: a form of applied archaeology that involves identifying, evaluating, and sometimes excavating sites before roads, dams, pipelines, and buildings are constructed.

Anthropological linguistics: the scientific study of human communication within its socio-cultural context

Descriptive linguistics: the study of how languages change over time

Ethnolinguistics: the study of the relationship between language and culture, and how language influences how people perceive and experience the world

Sociolinguistics: the study of how language is used in different social contexts

Ethnography: the anthropological description of a particular contemporary culture by means of direct field work

Ethnology: the comparative study of cultural differences and similarities

Cultural anthropology: the branch of anthropology that studies specific contemporary cultures and the more general underlying patterns of human culture derived through cultural comparisons

Subculture: a group of people within a larger culture with beliefs and values different from those of the larger culture

Urban anthropology: the study of people in complex urban environments

Medical anthropology: the comparative study of the complex relationships between culture, disease, the environment, and biocultural adaptation

Paleopathology: the study of disease in prehistoric and pre-contact populations

Ethno medicine: the comparative study of the ideas about the causes, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of disease in different societies

Development anthropology: the application of anthropological knowledge, theory, perspectives, and methods in projects that improve the well-being of people in marginalized communities

Environmental or ecological anthropology: the study of how human populations interact with the environment, and the use of anthropological knowledge and methods to find solutions to human-environmental problems

Psychological anthropology: the study of the relationship between culture and the psychological makeup of individuals and groups

Holism: a perspective that attempts to study a culture by looking at all parts of the system and how those parts are interrelated

Ethnocentrism: the practice of viewing the cultural features of other societies in terms of one's Own

Culture shock: the feeling of anxiety and disoriented when experiencing a different culture

Culture relativism: the idea that cultural traits are best understood when viewed within the cultural context of which they are a part

Advocacy anthropology: a branch of applied anthropology that advocates on behalf of the people studied

Emic approach: a perspective in ethnography that uses the concepts and categories that are relevant and meaningful to the culture under analysis

Etic approach: a perspective in ethnography that uses the concepts and categories of the anthropologist's culture to describe another culture

Glocalization: the process whereby the universalizing processes of globalization interact with the particularizing tendencies of local cultures to produce new forms of the original cultures

Chapter 2 – The Concept of Culture

Culture: everything that people have, think, and do as members of society

Society: a community of people who share the same culture

Values: what is important to people, and that which they act to acquire or maintain

Attitudes: Learned, positive or negative evaluations of an element of culture

Beliefs: ideas about what is true

Norms: ideas about what is appropriate and what is inappropriate behavior

Schema: an organized pattern of behavior that helps organize our daily lives

Biocultural: Human existence is the product of both biological and cultural factors

Symbol: something tangible, such as a material object or behavior, that represents something intangible, such as a value, attitude, belief, or an organization

Polysemic: having many meanings, for example, symbols

Enculturation: the process by which humans learn their culture

linked changes: changes in one part of a culture brought about by change in other parts of the culture

pluralistic societies: societies composed of a number of different cultural or subcultural groups

cultural universals: those general culture traits found in all societies of the world

adaptive nature of culture: the implication that culture is the major way human populations adapt or relate to their specific habitat in order to survive and reproduce

invention: a new combination of existing cultural features

innovation: a change brought about by the recombination of already existing items within a culture

cultural diffusion: the spreading of a cultural trait (i.e. a material object, idea, or behavior pattern) from one society to another

acculturation: a specific form of cultural diffusion in which a subordinate culture adopts many of the cultural traits of a more powerful culture

cultural hegemony: a process whereby a people are forcibly assimilated by a dominant culture

cultural genocide: a process whereby a people lose their identity as a distinct culture through disposing of their lands and cultural hegemony

small-scale society: a society that has population, minimal technology, lacks a written form of their language, has little division of labour, and is not highly stratified

Chapter 3- Applied Anthropology

Problem- oriented Research: A type of anthropologic research designed to solve a particular societal problem rather than to test a theoretical position

Anthropological perspective: The way anthropologists look at and understand peoples and cultures that is holistically relativistically naturalistically comparative globally bioculturally and reflexively

Medical System: The etiology methods of diagnosis treatment and prevention of diseases and the organization of the health system

Eiology: ideas about the causes of disease

Biomedical model: The primary western medical system in which disease is thought to be due to genetics or infection that affects the biology of the body and where diagnosis and treatment are performed by highly trained specialists

Medical Pluralism: A situation in which more than one medical system co-exist

Ethnopharmacology: An ethnic group use of drugs

Applied medical anthropology: The application of anthropological theories concepts and methods in the study of health illness and healing to improve the well-being of people everywhere

Business Anthropology: The application of anthropological concepts and methods to help businesses and other organizations improve productivity through understanding and managing culture

Corporate or organizational culture: Everything people have think and do as members of a company or an organization

Educational Anthropology: The application of anthropological concepts and methods to the study of educational institutions and processes

Chapter 4- The Growth of Anthropological Theory

Hawthorne effect the phenomenon whereby subjects in behavioral studies change their performance in response to being observed

Theory: A general statement that explains observations

Hypothesis: An unproven proposition that can provide a basis for further investigation

Induction: Deriving a conclusion by making particular observation

Deduction: Predicting an observation by reasoning from a general premise

Degenerations: A theory that so called savage or primitive cultures had degenerated from more civilized culture because they had fallen from Gods Grace

Evolutionism: The 19th century anthropological theory that cultures evolved from savagery through barbarism to civilization

Unilinear model: A 19th century idea that all cultures passed through the same sequence of stages

Survivals: Elements of culture that evolutionary anthropologists believed had survived from an earlier period

Psychic Unity: A concept popular among some 19th century anthropologist who assumed that all people when operating under similar circumstance will think and behave in similar ways.

Diffusionism: The late 19th and early 20th century theory that cultural differences can be explained by the diffusion of cultural traits from one society to another

Culture complex: A group of closely related aspects of culture

Kulturkreis: A German and Austrian form of diffusion whereby culture complexes diffused from several cultures centers

Culture historical archaeology: An archaeologic theory that separates societies or ethnic groups produce their own unique pattern of material culture that could be used to trace the diffusion of culture in the migration of people

Neolithic Revolution: The period in history when hunter gathers took up agriculture resulting in major cultural changes

Urban revolution: The cultural changes that resulted from the development of state level societies and cities

Cambridge Expedition to the Torres Straits: A 1909 British expedition that investigated the cultures and peoples of the Torres Straits

Mechanical Solidarity: The idea that small scale societies are intergraded because its member believe and act similarly

Organic solidarity: The idea that complex societies are integrated by the dependence of its members on each other

Social Facts: The institution of a society that transcend the indivial and have a coercive influence such that people follow the appropriate cultural norms

Institution: A pattern of beliefs and behaviors that are relatively stable over time

Functionalism: The theory that social institutions are integrated and function to maintain or satisfy the biological needs of the indivial

Structural Functionalism: A school of cultural anthropology that examines how parts of a culture function for the wellbeing of the society

Universal functions: The functionalist idea that every part of a culture has a particular function

Functional Unity: A principle of functionalism stating that a culture is an integrated whole consisting of a number of interrelated parts

Historical Particular: A school of anthropology prominent in the first part of the 20th centenary that insisted on the collection of ethnographic data (through direct fieldwork) before making cross cultural generalization

Culture and personality: A theoretical school in anthropology that looks at the relationship between culture and personality

Noevolutionism: A 20th century school of cultural anthropology whereby similarities between cultures could be explained by parallel adaptations to similar natural environments

Carrying Capacity: The maximum population size an environment can sustain given the food and water resources and technology available

Cultural core: the constellation of features most closely related to subsistence activities

Culture type: Cultures that shared similar core features

Multilinear Evolution: the mid 20th century anthropological theory whereby specific cultures evolve independently of all others but follow a similar evolutionary process

Cultural ecology: An approach to anthropology that examines the interactions between people who reside in similar environments and their technologies social structures and political institutions

Idealism: the position that reality is shaped or constructed by ideas

Cultural materialism: An anthropological theory that cultural systems are most influenced by such material things as natural resources, technology and human biology

French Structuralism: A theoretical orientation holding that cultures are the product of unconscious processes of the human mind

Binary Oppositions: A mode of thinking found in all cultures, according to Claude Lévi-Strauss based on opposites such as old young left and right

Symbolic Anthropology: A theoretical school in anthropology that views the goal of anthropology as the interpretation of symbols

Interpretive Anthropology: A theoretical orientation holding that culture is a web of symbols and meaning and the job of anthropology is to interpret those meanings

Thick Description: The detailed descriptions of behaviors in ethnographic context

Feminist Anthropology: A theoretical approach that seeks to describe and explain cultural life from the perspective of women

Political economy: A perspective that at its core examines the abstract issues of conflict ideology and power

Political Ecology: A perspective that examines how unequal relations in and among societies affect the use of the natural environment and its resources especially in the context of wide ranging ecological settings and subsequent economic policy and regulatory actions

Postmodernist anthropology: A school of anthropology that advocates the switch from cultural generalization and laws to descriptions interpretation and the search for meaning

Ethnographic Present: the practice of giving accounts of other cultures in the present tense

Reflexive anthropology: Recognition of anthropology's biases as well as the influence of the anthropologists own personal situation and experiences in the production of anthropological knowledge

Chapter 5 – Research Methods in Cultural Anthropology

Ethnographic Fieldwork: The practice whereby an anthropologist is immersed in the daily life of a culture to collect data

Participatory action research: A mode of research in which the anthropologists and the community work together to understand the conditions that produce the community's problems and find the solutions to these problems

Community based participatory research (CBPR): A collaboration involving partners from within a community in all aspects of the research process. Most importantly., CBPR begins within a research topic of importance to the community and works toward achieving social change equitably

Qualitative Data: Peoples words, actions, records and accounts obtained from participants observation, interviews, group interviews, and relevant documents

Field Notes: The daily descriptive notes recorded by an anthropologist during or after an observation of a specific phenomenon or activity

Quantitative Data: Data that are counted and interpreted through statistical analyses

OCAP principles: Principles of ownerships control access and possession that ensure First Nation communities actively participates in ethnographic research

Literature Review: An evaluation of previously conducted research on a topic that allows the researcher to develop their own research proposal and situate their findings within the academic literature

Research Design: The overall strategy for conducting the research

Research Proposal: A written proposal required for funding anthropological research that spells out in detail a research projects purpose hypotheses methodology and significance

Participant Observation: Research that involves living with and observing the people under study

Attitudinal data: Information collection in a fieldwork situation that describes what a person thinks believes or feels

Behavioral Data: Information collected in a fieldwork that describes what a person does

Unstructured Interview: A data gathering techniques in which interviewees are asked to respond to broad, open ended questions

Semi Structured Interview: A data gathering technique relying on a interview guide covering the topics or themes needing to be addressed

Interview Guide: A list of questions and topics that the anthropologists use to guide interviews

Structured Interviews: An ethnographic data gathering techniques in which large numbers of respondents are asked a set of specific questions

Census Taking: The collection of demographic data about the culture being studied

Ethnographic mapping: A data gathering tool that locates where the people being studied live, where they keep their livestock, where public buildings are located, and so on to determine how that culture interacts with its environment

Document Analysis: Examination of data such as personal diaries newspapers colonial records and so on

Ethnohistory: The use of historical documents oral traditions as well as other archaeological and ethnographic methods to understand the history of ethnic groups both past and present

Proxemic Analysis: The study of how people in different cultures use space

Event Analysis: Photographic documentation of events such as weddings funerals and festivals in the culture under investigation

Human Relation Area Files (HRAF): The world's largest anthropological data retrieval system used to test cross cultural hypotheses

Reflexive narrative ethnography: An ethnography in which the ethnographer discusses the influence of his or her personal

Collaborator, Research Participant, Cultural expert, or informant: The person in the culture being researched who provides the ethnographer with information

Elder: An influential person in a society who is respected for their experiences and wisdom

Situated Knowledge: Anthropological knowledge that is influenced by the anthropologist age, gender, religion, socio-economic status, ethnicity, education and historical and cultural context

Intersubjectivity: Shared meanings constructed through the interaction of people from different perspectives

Autoethnography: An ethnographic method in which the ethnographer attempts to understand another culture through a description and analysis of their own fieldwork experience

Systematic Sociological Introspection: An examination of ethnographer's emotions, thoughts and behaviors during fieldwork and how they impact data collection

Life History or Life Story: The story of a collaborator's life experience in a culture that provides insight into their culture

Multi-sited Fieldwork: Ethnographic fieldwork conducted in more than one location and united by a common research topic or theme

Research Ethics Board: An official group of people that ensures research conducted involving humans is done in an ethical manner

Bicultural Perspective: The capacity to think and perceive in the categories of one's own culture as well as in the categories of a second culture

Chapter 6 – Communication and Culture

Communication: the process of sharing information and knowledge through either language or some non-verbal system of meaning

Language: a symbolic system of arbitrary sounds that, when put together according to a certain set of rules, convey meaning to its speakers

Linguistics: the scientific study of language

Phoneme: the smallest unit of sound that distinguishes meaning in language

Morpheme: the smallest linguistic form that conveys meaning

Grammar: the systematic rules by which sounds are combined in a language to enable users to send and receive meaningful utterances

Syntax: the linguistic rules, found in all languages, that determine how phrases and sentences are constructed

Speech community: people who share a set of norms about how to speak and expectations about how language is used

Nonverbal communication: the various means by which humans send and receive messages about using words

Kinesics: a form of nonverbal communication involving the interpretation of bodily movement

Facial expressions: a nonverbal form of communication that uses the face to communicate emotional information

Paralanguage: a nonverbal form of communication that accompanies words and helps convey their meaning as well as expressing the emotional state of the speaker

Prosodic features: auditory qualities of speech, such as intonation, stress, loudness, and rhythm, that help interpret the meaning of words

Haptic communication: a form of nonverbal communication that involves touch

Proxemics: a form of nonverbal communication that involves how people use space

High-context culture: cultures in which communication is indirect, relying heavily on the context to convey meaning

Low-context cultures: cultures in which communication is direct and unambiguous, where meaning is conveyed by words themselves

Honorifics: words or phrases that show respect and this encode social status

Genderlects: varieties of speech associated with particular genders

Uptalk: the use of a rising, questioning intonation when making statements

Backchannels: minimal responses to a speaker that serve to continue the conversation or show agreement

Mutual intelligibility: when speakers can readily understand each other, they speak the same language

Dialect continuum: a chain of speech variants that are mutually intelligible between adjacent geographic areas, but the ends are mutually unintelligible

Lingua franca: a common language that people use to communicate when they do not share the same native or first language

Pidgin: a simplified language used as a means of communication

Creole: a pidgin that has become a mother tongue or native language

Mixed language: a language that results from the fusion of two languages, in which the grammatical elements come from one and much of the vocabulary from the other

International auxiliary language: an invented language used for communication between people lacking a common language

Artlang: a language created for artistic purposes to provide a sense of realism in novels, television shows, online games, and movies

dialect: a region or class variation of language

standard language: the variety of language spoken in public that receives the most institutional support

accent: the manner of pronouncing words

received pronunciation: the accent of the standard language

diglossia: the situation in which two languages or forms of the same language are spoken by people in the same language community at different times and places

code switching: speakers of two or more languages or varieties of one language switch between the two, depending on the social context

endangered language: a language that is at risk of disappearing because it is not being used by the younger generation

extinct language: a language of which the last known speaker has died

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis: the notion that a person's language shapes his or her perceptions and view of the world, and consequently their behavior

Texting: the use of cell phones to send text messages to another cellphone

Internet slang: the use of text shortcuts, common expressions, and taboo terms; viewed as a less dignified form of language

Instant messaging: the real-time exchange of messages over the internet

Social media: internet-based applications that allow users to create and share information and images

User-generated content: text, video, or audio material created and uploaded by users of social media websites

Sexting: the exchange of sexually explicit messages and images between cellphones

Cyberbullying: the use of text messaging, instant messaging, and social media to harass people and cause harm

Digital divide: the differences between those who have access to information technologies and the skills to use them and those who do not

Chapter 7- Economics, Adaptation, and Subsistence Patterns

Optimal Foraging Theory: A theory that foragers choose those species of plants and animals that maximize their caloric intake for the time spent hunting and gathering

Locavore: A person who is committed to eating foods grown locally in the community or within a narrow radius of where they reside

Horticulture: Small scale crop cultivation characterized by the use of simple technology and the absence of irrigation and fertilizer

Shifting Cultivation: (stiffen cultivation, slash and burn method) clearing the land by manually cutting down natural growth burning it and planting in the burned area relatively short periods of cultivation are followed by longer fallow periods

Pastoralism: A food getting strategy based on animal husbandry: found in regions of the world generally unsuited for agriculture

Animal Husbandry: The herding, breeding, and use of domesticated animals

Transhumance: The seasonal movement of livestock between upland and lowland pastures

Nomadism: The movement pattern of pastoralists involving the periodic migration of human populations in search of food or pasture livestock

Cattle Complex: A situation among east African pastoralist cultures in which cattle have both economic and social functions

Intensive agriculture: A form of food production that requires intensive working of the land with plows and draft animals and the use of techniques of soil and water control

Property Rights: The Western concept of individual ownerships (An idea unknown to some non-Western cultures) in which rights and obligation to land, livestock, or material possessions reside with the individual rather than with a wider group

Peasantry: Rural people, usually on the lowest rung of society ladder who provide urban inhabitants with the farm products but have little access to wealth or political power

Industrial Agriculture: Food production that relies on technological sources of energy rather than human or animal energy

Monoculture: The production of a single commodity on vast acreage

Reciprocity: A mode of distribution characterized by the exchange of goods and services of approximately equal value between parties

Generalized Reciprocity: The practice of giving a gift without expecting a gift in return: creates a moral obligation

Balanced Reciprocity: The practice of giving a gift with the expectation that will be reciprocated with a similar gift after a limited period of time

Negative Reciprocity: A form of economic exchange between individuals who try to take advantage of each other

Redistribution: A mode of distribution in which goods and services are given by members of a group to a central authority (such as a chief) and then distributed back to the donors

Chiefly Redistribution or Tribute: The practice in which goods (usually food) are given to a chief as a visible symbol of people's allegiance and then the chief gives the items back to the people (usually in the form of a feast)

Potlatch: A gift giving ceremony among First Nations on the northwest coast of Canada and the United States that serves as a mechanism for both achieving social status and distributing goods

Market Exchange: A mode of distribution in which goods and services are bought and sold, and their value is determined by the principle of supply and demand

Barter: The direct exchange of commodities between people that does not involve standardized currency

Coincidence of wants: The basic problem of barter whereby one exchange partner lacks what the other wants

Money: A generally accepted medium of exchange that acts as a standard of values

Chapter 9- Sex and Gender

Sex: The biological or genetic differences between males and females

Gender: The way the sexes are perceived evaluated and expected to behave

Masculinity: The social definition of maleness which varies from culture to culture

Femininity: The social definition of femaleness, which varies from culture to culture

Gender Ideology: A system of thoughts, attitudes and values that legitims gender roles statuses and customary behavior

Cultural construction of gender: The ways a culture shapes individual so they conform to that cultures concept of gender

Gender Stereotypes: Oversimplified conceptions about the characteristics of men and women

Gender Identity: The gender a person identifies with among the range of culturally appropriate possibilities

Transgender: Individuals whose gender expression or identity does not conform to the norms for their sex

Homophobia: Fear and hatred of homosexuals

Two Spirit: First nations and native American indivual who possess both masculine and feminine characteristics and hold a respected place in their communities

Hijra: A third gender in India and Pakistan

Gender Fluid: A gender identity that can vary between male and female or some non-binary identify over time and in different circumstances

Human Sexuality: The sexual practice of humans usually varying from culture to culture

Heterosexual: Having a sexual attraction to people of the opposite sex

Homosexual: Having a sexual attraction to people of the same sex

Sexual Revolution: The period during the 1960's to the 1980's when conservative Western norms about sexual practices were challenged resulting in more permissive attitudes toward sex and sexuality

Heteronormative: The view that heterosexuality is the norm

Gay Straight Alliance: School support groups where LGBTQ youth can meet with straight friends

Gender Roles: Expected ways behaving based on a society's definition of masculinity and femininity

Breadwinner: A traditional North American gender role that views males as being responsible for the economic support and protection of the family

Homemaker: A traditional North American gender role that views females as responsible for child rearing and domestic activities

Occupational Segregation: The separation of different occupations in a society

Feminization of poverty: The fact that women make up the largest proportion of world poor

Micro-credit: Small loans at low interest rates and without collateral, to people (mostly women) in developing nations to help them start a small business

Sex-Selective Abortion: The abortion of a fetus usually female based on its sex

Female Genital Mutilation (FGM): An operation, usually done with crude instruments, in which a girl's genitalia (Labia and Clitoris) are either partially or completely surgically cut away

Misogyny: Hatred of women

Misandry: Hatred of men

Gynocentric view: A view of the world from a female perspective