

- **archaeology:** study of material culture
 - tells us about ways they lived
 - how they differ from other cultures
 - difficult to read sometimes because we are not part of the same ingroup

CASE STUDIES

Bank's Island/Sak's Harbour

- stones hold down the skin tent
- whale bones form superstructure
- entrance dug out to keep cold air out
- driftwood and skins used to make boats
- exploited materials from abandoned ship

What Do Archaeologists Do?

Archaeology

- research-driven archaeology
 - slow, methodical
 - spend time outside doing physical work
 - analyzed in the lab
- cultural resource management
 - developers pay for archaeological excavations
 - less time and energy for post-excavation analysis

Why Does Archaeology Matter?

- provides a long term perspective
 - case study: Norse Greenland
 - Norse suddenly left Greenland after many years
 - foraging hay for domestic animals was difficult on ecology
 - massive soil erosion
 - selective feeding: wouldn't eat abundant sources of food and relied on domestic animals instead
 - ivory
- social justice
 - case study: Myth of the Moundbuilders
 - historical connections to local Native American groups

Study Guide for Linguistic Anthropology

Chapter 1: Introducing Linguistic Anthropology (have a full understanding on the points that are in this chapter) (know the difference between the types of data and the data collection method)

- **Anthropology** – the holistic study of humankind
- **Linguistic anthropology** – how people use language, where it came from, social variations, how language has changed over time, relations between speech use and society/culture
- **Linguistics** – scientific study of language, more focused on grammar, the study of language structure, sounds, the rules languages follow
- **Holistic** – focuses on the system as a whole rather than its parts
- **Franz Boas** – held the first academic position in anthropology in the US, wrote publications on Native American art, music, and language; he shaped anthropology and he has had a direct influence on anthropology even after his death
- **Edward Sapir** – language is related to culture

Chapter 2: Methods of Linguistic Anthropology

- **Fieldwork** – exposure of anthropologists to the societies they wish to study
- **Participant observation** – the immersion of anthropological field-worker in a community for an extended period to observe the people in the society
 - Helpful to be able to communicate with the people in their own language
 - Translators might distort what is being interpreted and are not perfectly reliable
- **Informant** – the native speaker that the researcher collects linguistic or cultural information from
- **Consultant** – an intellectual contribution made to linguistic/anthropological studies by the people who are working with the anthropologists or linguists
 - The collaboration of the members of the society and outsiders
- **Culture** – socially acquired, shared ways of doing things and understanding the world
- **Methods used in linguistics vs. linguistic anthropology** – LA requires immersion into the culture and interaction with people, linguistics can be based solely of data that has been collected
 - **Ways of collecting data**
 - Participant observation
 - Interviews
 - Surveys
 - Naturally occurring talk
 - Experiments (not very often)
 - Analysis of written text – graffiti (what are people saying, what it means), emails, something that has been transcribed, etc.
 - Research assistants – used for transcribing, help in interviews, a translator (typically do use because anthropologists like to learn

- Reviving raised field agriculture
 - Archaeological excavation reveals construction techniques, none of which are like present day ways
 - Tried to reproduce in Bolivia

Who owns the past?

- Ethics and guidelines are important
 - Stewardship
 - Commercialization of the past
 - Need to share the findings
 - Proper training
- Ethical issues
 - Access to human remains and sacred objects in colonial contexts
 - Kennewick Man was a nearly intact and complete skeleton found on a coast in 1996. It was 9300 years old, the oldest in North America and best-preserved skeleton in the world. Had a narrow face, long nose, and high round eye sockets. 5'7, 40 years old, strong right arm, fractures in his skull, broken ribs that never healed, and had been shot by an arrowhead, with the bone healing around it. His diet was seafood, and so he lived on the coast. Not Caucasian.
 - Native American Tribes demanded for him to be returned to be reburied.
 - NAGPRA (Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act) came into effect.
 - This act was challenged since it was such a perfect skeleton, it would really help with studies.
 - Act was altered to be only in effect if there was a clear relation.
 - Looting and the antiquities trade
 - Maya sites in Mesoamerica, Belize
 - They people doing the looting are very impoverished, so hard to punish them
 - Laws aren't really enforced, low on the list of concerns
 - Hard for museums since they shouldn't support looters, yet they want to protect the items
 - Heritage tourism and conservation
 - Newgrange
 - Run by a heritage site
 - Light shines in on winter solstice
 - Tourism is starting to rub away the carvings
 - People won't come if they can't go in...

What can things tell us about people?

- **Context is everything**
 - Without knowing what was found along with the individual object, getting a sense of the situation is hard
- Depending on the context, an item can have a completely different meaning
 - We don't get to see the thing in use, so it is difficult to decipher, so we need to use everything found amongst it to help

Context: The temporal and spatial setting of an archaeological find, comprised of its:

- *Matrix* – The material in which it was buried (sand, gravel, clay...)

- *Provenience* – The object's horizontal and vertical position within the matrix (where exactly it

Anthropology: The holistic study of the human species, past and present.

Archaeology: The Study of humans and their history, studied by focusing on their human remains, such as dwellings, tools, garbage, field systems.

- Franz Boas' work laid the groundwork of archaeology.
- The material things that we have say a lot about us.

Archaeologists are interested in tracking material culture differences from point a to b (*change across space*). How material cultures differentiated and interacted. This explains how we organize ourselves. As well, they are interested in *change over time*. They explore how and why things change over time, and what drives the changes socially.

What do they really do?

- They can 'connect' with people from the past
- Research driven archaeology: everything is driven by a series of questions, funded by research grant
- University based archaeology: look at everything that comes back and try to figure out what it means
- Cultural Resource Management (CRM) takes place ahead of development, paid by the developer. They check to see if there is any archaeology in the ground before they build anything on top. Not a lot of time and resources, seems to be a little emphasis.

Why does archaeology matter?

- Gives us a long-term perspective
 - You can't know where you are going until you know where you have been" – J. F. Kennedy
 - Learn from the past
 - Understand different areas/cultures
 - Need lots of different perspectives on the past to better understand

Archaeology's Contributions

- Long-term perspective
 - The myth of the mound builders
 - Thought that no way could native Americans do such a thing
 - People's preconceptions shape how we view things
 - Nazi archaeology
 - Demonstrated that there had once been a great Germanic empire
- Social justice
 - Document experiences of how things are/were
 - The slave experience
 - Community/Indigenous Archaeology
 - Meeting with and working with community groups help to empower them
 - Involve them in all stages of the research project
 - Dissemination of the results (bring the results to the public)
- Applied Archaeology
 - Taking things that we have learned and applying them to help us in present day
 - Sea otter reintroduction
 - Used to be abundant, but massively overhunted and became extirpated
 - Bringing in populations from other places to help their population, but not working. Could be because they were reintroducing the wrong subspecies.
 - Sustainable agricultural practices
 - Trying to reintroduce ancient agri practices

was found) – *the datum*

- *Association(s)* – All of the other finds found in the same matrix

All of these elements give us clues leading to the meaning.

What are the main categories of archaeological evidence?

Archaeological Site: A location that contains physical evidence of past human activity in the form of:

- *Artifacts* – Evidence that people were there, portable objects that were used or made by people
- *Features* – Non-portable things that have been made or used by people (ditches, fireplaces, walls...)
- *Eco facts* – Non-artifactual environmental remains that have meaning to human past (plant remains, twigs, animal bones...)

Cultural Landscapes: Combined works of nature and humankind that express a long and intimate relationship between peoples and their natural environment.

Why do archaeologists dig square holes?

Helps to record information to gain context.

Stratigraphy: The layers (strata) or soil and other material that compose an archaeological site

Natural strata (layers of soil)

Cultural strata

Law of superposition

Excavation:

- Proceeds
- The choice
- Recording
 - o I

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g a datum and grid

How do archaeologists link old things with past people?

Hawkes' ladder of inference

- Antiques of production (methods of manufacture)
- Subsistence-economics (acquisition of necessities of life)
- Communal organization (social and political institutions)
- Spiritual life (ideology)

Middle Range Theory

- Analogical reasoning (see a pattern and relate it to something similar in present day)
- Lewis Binford

Ethnographic Analogy

- Similarities between living groups and patterns observed in the archaeological record
 - remains follow matrilineal vs patrilineal descent

Ethnoarchaeology

- Study the use of material culture in living cultures

Experimental Archaeology

- Recreate artifacts and features that were found in order to understand meaning and how they were used

What is Anthropology?

- the study of human kind in all times and places
- studies humans from an outside perspective
- it is unique in its holistic approach, ex. The study of all aspects of humanity in relation to each other
- it uses a comparative perspective to understand similarities and difference within and between human groups

Sub disciplines of Anthropology:

Biological anthropology: is the study of humans as biological organisms and includes:

Paleoanthropology, the study of human evolution

Primatology, the study of extant (alive today) and extinct primates

The study of *human biological diversity* (genetics and population genetics)

Archeology is the study of the human past by studying material remains left by earlier human societies, the scope of archeology goes back to the first sign of material evidence behind by early human ancestors, the main focus of archeology is the study of homo sapiens' prehistory

Cultural Anthropology is the study of living people and their cultures primarily through their behaviors and beliefs, it tries to explain and understand similarities and differences within and between human cultures, it is based on the concept of *cultural relativism*, the idea that cultures should not be judged according to one's own cultural biases, it includes *ethnography* (firsthand observations of a particular culture) and *ethnolinguistics*(the study of human languages)

January 14, 2016

Darwinian Evolution

- species are capable of producing offspring faster than the food supply increases (Malthus)
- all living things show variations; no two individuals are the same
- because there are more individuals than can possibly survive, individuals with a favourable variation in size, strength or whatever characteristics needed for survival, will possess an advantage over the other (Malthus)
- these favorable variations are inherited and passed onto the next generation
- over long periods of time, these successful variations produce great differences that result in new species

Darwin's Evidence

- domesticated plants and animals –artificial selection, choosing traits wanted not needed-
- geographic distribution of life forms (isolation)
- geological and paleontological record
- comparative anatomy
- vestigial organs

Conclusions

- a trait must be inherited to have importance in natural selection
- natural selection cannot occur without variation
- fitness is a relative measure that will change as the environment changes
- fitness is simply understood as differential reproductive success

What Darwin didn't know!

- Where did all this intraspecies variation come from?
- How heredity works
- Gregory Menedel discovered the principles of genetics and heredity

January 19, 2016

* know definition for **alleles** *

Some **negative mutations** are eliminated right away b/c some don't even make it till birth. However, there are some that make it to birth but it can affect your life. (Today's technology makes it easier)

Ex. If your colony depends on scent for hunting and you can not smell properly, your chances of surviving decrease.

Positive Mutations: Survival, better reproduction.

They are harder to detect, and see how they can be advantageous.

Ex. Your vision may be clearer than others.

Having particular *phenotypes/characteristics*, that are unfamiliar, could potentially make you look less attractive making it harder to reproduce.

Human Biological Diversity

Are humans still evolving?

- Populations evolve by a process called microevolution
- **Microevolution** is the change in allele frequency from one generation to the next
- Over long periods of time, microevolution produces more obvious change in species (**macroevolution**)

Sources of biological Variation:

- *Mutations* are the only new source of alleles in a species
- *Sexual reproduction* recombines the parent's DNA to form new combinations
- *Random mating* is a process whereby every allele has an equal chance of being passed on to the next generation
- *Natural selection* acts on this variation based on differential reproductive success

Natural Selection-

- *Adaptation*: any change by which organisms respond to selection pressure
- *Genetic adaptations*: are changes within populations in response to selection pressure (over several generations); applies only to populations
- *Acclimatization*: physiological response within individuals to environmental pressure (takes from a few days to a few months)

January 26, 2016

Problems with Classification of Human Diversity

- What are the units of classification? (geographical, ethnic, breeding populations)
- How many and which traits should be used to classify into groups?

- Whichever units of classification are used, they are dynamic entities and breeding populations change constantly over time and space

Why the concept of Biological Races is rejected

- There is no natural way to classify humans into biologically meaningful categories
- There are no 'pure' races because all populations have been in contact (interbreeding) with others during their history and they are constantly changing
- There is more genetic variation within groups than between group, (we are more similar on the inside than on the outside)
- Races are no more than cultural constructions based on arbitrary characteristics
- Biological characteristics are not linked with abilities or behaviors

January 28, 2016

Senses

- Reduced snout and less reliance on sense of smell
- Binocular vision and colour vision
- Tactile pads and dermal ridges on digits for greater prehensility

Teeth & Diet

- Generalized dental pattern (2-1-2-3 or 2-1-3-3) – incisors, canines, premolars, molars
- Lack of specialization in teeth and diet

Post Cranial (everything other than the skull)

- Prehensile hands and feet with pentadactily
- Opposable thumb and big toe
- Retention of the collar bone (clavicle)
- Large brain to body size ratio
- Erect upper buddy (spine relatively straight)
- Different modes of locomotion

Vertical Clinging and Leaping

Life History

- Long gestation period and period of infancy considering their size
- K-selected vs. r-selected(give birth to many offspring in life, ex. Sea turtles)

Geographical &Niche Distribution

- Tropical to temperate environments
- Desert to tropical rain forests
- Arboreal and terrestrial
- Nocturnal and diurnal

Origins of the Primate Pattern

- Three hypotheses to explain the combination of characteristics of characteristics found in primates:
 1. Arboreal hypothesis
 2. Visual-predation hypothesis
 3. Angiosperm (ecological) hypothesis

Sociology & Group Structure

- Socio-ecology studies the relationship between ecological factors and social behavior (ex. Social organization)
- Nocturnal primates - tend to be small and to live alone or in small groups
- Arboreal species – live in smaller groups and are generally smaller in body size compared to terrestrial species

Sexual dimorphism-

- Monogamous species - tend to be monomorphic for body size and canine size
- Species living in one-male/multi female groups tend to have more extreme sexual dimorphism than species living in multi-male/multi female groups
- When females can forage in close proximity, one male can prevent other males from getting close to the females, ex. Form one-male/multi-female groups

Why do primates have Large Brains?

- Ecological Hypothesis
 1. Spatial memory
 2. Food processing
 3. Tool use
- Species that have more complex diets should have larger brains
- Social Hypothesis:
 1. Alliances (rank)
 2. Tactical deception
 3. Social traditions (culture)
- Species that live in large social groups should have larger brains (cognitive abilities)

Goals of Archeology

- Recover, describe and preserve sites or artifacts
- Reconstruct past life ways
- Describe cultural history of the area
- Understand the processes of cultural evolution

How to find sites or localities?

- Surface survey

March 1, 2016

Domestication systematic, artificial selection of traits in plants or animals to make them more useful to human beings

Cultivation systematic planting and harvesting of plants to support the subsistence activities of a population

UNIT 1

Anthropology - anthropology is the study of people. Anthropology is “a scholarly discipline that aims to describe in the broadest sense what it means to be human

Applied Anthropology - The application of the techniques and the theories of anthropology to solving real-world problems

Archaeology Anthropology - the study of past societies through material culture, ex cookware ornaments

Biological or Physical anthropology – the study of human beings as living organisms and examines what makes us similar to or different from other living things.

Characteristics of anthropology - Evolution, comparative, Holism

Cultural relativism - perspective that each culture must be understood in terms of the values and ideas of that culture and should not be judged by the standards of another. View that no culture is superior

Dualist Anthropology - The view that the human is made up of two components: a material, physical body, and an immaterial soul or spirit.

Edward B. Tylor - According to Tylor, culture is: [t]hat complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs, and any other capabilities and habits acquired . . . as a member of society

Enculturation - the process (formal or informal) by which children acquire the culture of their society

Ethnocentrism - judging other cultures by the standards of one’s own culture rather than by the standards of that particular culture.

Ethnography - firsthand, detailed description of a living culture, based on personal observation. **(sets anthropology apart from sociology, psychology.) (method of study) (go to a particular field, stay there, and learn how people live (long term study of a particular group))**

Ethnology - comparative study of a particular topic in more than one culture using ethnographic material. **(method of study) (doing the ethnography first, taking one part of it, ex: how a group uses radio, and compare it to how another group uses radio)**

Evolutionism – The idea that organisms that show the best adaptive qualities have the best chance of survival ex. savagery- hunting and gathering/ barbarism- herding, pottery, tools/ civilization- farming, rise of technology

Fieldwork - research in the field, which is any place where people and culture are found.

Franz Boas argued that differences in human behaviour were not primarily determined by innate biological dispositions but rather were largely the results of cultural behaviour acquired through social learning

Holism - a way of thinking about and explaining the human condition that considers the ways in which mind and body, person and society, humans and their environment interpenetrate and define one another. idealism and materialism.

Idealism - Deterministic form of an idea that mind and body are split

Informants - individuals who help anthropologists gather the information that they need.

Lila Abu-Lughod arguing that anthropology can teach us to take difference seriously and to not impose our own values on others.

Linguistic anthropology – The study of the interplay between language, culture, and societies.

Materialist - emphasize the role played by the activities of our physical bodies in the material world in shaping what it means to be human

Symbol - something that stands for something else; symbols are arbitrary (bearing no necessary relationship with what is symbolized), unpredictable, and diverse.

Unit 2

aesthetic and narrative analysis - Analysis of objects such as films, paintings, photographs, and films is frequently an essential component of research

Archival Research - type of primary research which involves seeking out and extracting evidence from original archival records.

culture shock - the feeling of physical and mental dislocation/discomfort a person experiences when in a new or strange cultural setting

kinship diagrams - A documentation of the ways of counting who is and is not considered kin within a given community

Objective Knowledge - knowledge about reality that is [considered] absolute and true for all people, in all times and places

obtain research clearance - This can mean obtaining clearance both from academic and government offices in a host country and from the communities themselves.

participant observation - the method anthropologists use to gather information by living and working with the people whose culture they are studying while participating in their lives as much as possible

positivism - how the world works based on material causes and processes that can be detected with the senses, or, in other words, in collecting empirical knowledge.

Stages of Ethnographic Research - **First**, researchers must define a problem that is worthy of researching. **Second**, is to determine the field site in which you will work. **Third**, prepare for the field is to obtain research clearance. **Fourth**, obtain funding

structured and semi-structured interviews - key interlocutors in the community or communities in which they work.

The Positivist Mode of Ethnographic Fieldwork -

The Reflexive Mode of Ethnographic Fieldwork - positivism's interest in and commitment to the detailed and accurate gathering of information, but it also takes into consideration a broader range of factors that influence the research process.

The Multi-Sited Mode of Ethnographic Fieldwork –

Unit fi

Capitalism - an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.

Colonialism - the policy or practice of acquiring full or partial political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically.

Eric Wolf and **Sidney Mintz** argued that anthropologists should examine how global processes moved through, connected, and, as a result, transformed different societies over time, often in ways that perpetuated large-scale systems of inequality between colonizers and the colonized, as well as between the dominant and working classes in Europe.

Franz Boas spearheaded the four fields approach that still dominates many American and Canadian anthropology departments today

Functionalism - the belief and practices of a society serve a particular function

Margaret Mead is renowned for her study of gender and sexuality in communities in Papua New Guinea

Michel-Rolph Trouillot argued that in the division of labour among the social sciences at the end of the nineteenth century anthropology was assigned what he terms "the savage slot."

neo-colonialism - the persistence of profound social and economic entanglements linking former colonial territories to their former colonial rulers despite political sovereignty

Residential school system - best be explained in terms of cultural genocide, that is, as an effort to ensure the spiritual, mental, economic, and social eradication of Native peoples

Ruth Benedict investigated the links between culture and individual personality and produced important work on Japan

Spanish flu pandemic - 18% of the adult population of the Norway House Cree Nation in Northern Manitoba died in the span of six weeks in 1880-1881

Structural Functionalism - the theory that social structure determines people's thoughts and behaviour

unilineal evolutionism - a nineteenth century theory that proposed a series of stages through which all societies must go (for had gone) to reach civilization

Zora Neale Hurston wrote about African-American folktales and voodoo in Jamaica and Haiti in addition to producing several compelling novels and short stories.

Unit 4

Connotations - additional meanings of a word that derive from the typical contexts in which they are used and rely on personal and cultural associations

Enculturation - process by which human beings living with one another must learn to come to terms with the ways of thinking and feeling that are considered appropriate to their respective cultures

Ethnopragmatics - the study of language in use and its relationship to culture. the study of language use in a specific culture, grounded in an ethnographic approach, with close attention to the relationships among language, communication, and social interaction

Heteroglossia - refers to the co-existence of different genres and styles of speech.

linguistic determinism - This version of the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis takes a deterministic approach to the relationship between the grammar and vocabulary of languages and cultural beliefs and patterns

Metaphors - a form of thought and language that asserts a meaningful link between two expressions from different semantic domains

Morphemes – contrast to phonemes, refer to the ways in which human languages are patterned on the level of meaning. the smallest meaning-bearing units in any language

Morphology - the study of the minimal units of meaning (morphemes) in a language

Phonemes - basic units of sound that are characteristic of a language and come together to form words

Phonology - the study of the sounds of language

Pragmatics - the study of language in the context of its use

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis - principle of linguistic relativity, represents one of the first attempts on the part of anthropologists to theorize how language related to culture or, to put this otherwise, how a culture's language might shape the ways in which its speakers interpreted the world and their experience of it.

Semanticity - the study of meaning

Socialization - the process by which human beings learn to become members of a group both by interacting appropriately with others and by coping with the behavioural rules established by the group

Syntax - the study of sentence structure

WHAT IS ANTHROPOLOGY

Anthropology - The study of humanity, from its evolutionary origins millions of years ago to its current worldwide diversity.

Applied anthropology - An area of anthropology that applies the techniques and theories of the field to problem solving outside of traditional academic settings.

Archaeology - The study of past cultures, both historic cultures with written records and prehistoric cultures that predate the invention of writing.

Biological, or physical, anthropology - The study of human origins and biological diversity.

Comparative perspective - An approach in anthropology that uses data about the behaviors and beliefs in many societies to document both cultural universals and cultural diversity.

Contract archaeology - The application of archaeology to assess the potential impact of construction on archaeological sites and to salvage archaeological evidence.

Cultural anthropology - The study of cultural behavior, especially the comparative study of living and recent human cultures.

Cultural relativism - An approach in anthropology that stresses the importance of analyzing cultures in their own terms rather than in terms of the culture of the anthropologist.

Cultural resource management - The application of archaeology to preserve and protect historic structures and prehistoric sites.

Culture - The learned values, beliefs, and rules of conduct shared to some extent by the members of a society that govern their behavior with one another.

Culture change - Changes in peoples' ways of life over time through both internal and external forces.

Ethical relativism - The belief that all rights and wrongs are relative to time, place, and culture, such that no moral judgments of behavior can be made.

Ethnocentrism - The widespread human tendency to perceive the ways of doing things in one's own culture as normal and natural and that of others as strange, inferior, and possibly even unnatural or inhuman.

Ethnography - Aspect of cultural anthropology involved with observing and documenting peoples' ways of life.

Ethnology - Aspect of cultural anthropology involved with building theories about cultural behaviors and forms.

Forensic anthropologists - Biological anthropologists who analyze human remains in the service of criminal justice and families of disaster victims.

Globalization - The spread of economic, political, and cultural influences throughout a very large geographic area or through a great number of different societies. Through globalization, many countries and local communities are enmeshed in networks of power and influence far beyond their borders, exchanging goods and services, forms of entertainment, and information technologies.

Historical linguistics - The study of changes in language and communication over time and between peoples in contact.

Holistic perspective - A perspective in anthropology that views culture as an integrated whole, no part of which can be completely understood without considering the whole.

Indigenous societies - Peoples who are now minority groups in state societies but who were formerly independent and have occupied their territories for a long time.

Linguistic anthropology - The study of language and communication and the relationship between language and other aspects of culture and society.

Material culture - The tools people make and use, the clothing and ornaments they wear, the buildings they live in, and the household utensils they use.

Medical anthropology - A discipline that bridges cultural and biological anthropology, focusing on health and disease in human populations.

Paleoanthropology - The study of the fossil record, especially skeletal remains, to understand the process and products of human evolution.

Societies - Populations of people living in organized groups with social institutions and expectations of behavior.

Symbolic culture - The ideas people have about themselves, others, and the world, and the ways that people express these ideas.

THE NATURE OF CULTURE

Acculturation - Process by which a group adjusts to living within a dominant culture while at the same time maintaining its original cultural identity.

Assimilation - Process by which a less numerous and less powerful cultural group changes its ways and cultural identity to blend in with the dominant culture.

Counterculture - An alternative cultural model within a society that expresses different views about the way that society should be organized.

Cultural core - Practices by which people organize their work and produce food and other goods necessary for their survival.

Cultural evolution - Belief of early anthropologists that cultures evolve through various stages from a simpler and more primitive state to a complex and more culturally advanced state.

Cultural integration - Tendency for people's practices and beliefs to form a relatively coherent and consistent system.

Cultural knowledge - Information that enables people to function in their society and contributes to the survival of the society.

Cultural models - Shared assumptions that people have about the world and about the ideal culture.

Cultural pluralism - Condition in a stratified society in which many diverse cultural groups ideally live together equally and harmoniously without losing their cultural identities and diversity.

Culture contact - Direct interaction between peoples of different cultures through migration, trade, invasion, or conquest.

Culture history - Ongoing culture change in which people respond and adapt to their environment.

Diffusion - Spread of ideas, material objects, and cultural practices from one society to another through direct and indirect culture contact.

Enculturation - Process of learning one's culture through informal observation and formal instruction.

Ethnogenesis - Ongoing process in which people develop, define, and direct their own cultural and ethnic identities.

Global culture - A constellation of technologies, practices, attitudes, values, and symbols that spread internationally and enmesh nations and communities throughout the world in networks of power and influence.

Innovation - Process by which new technologies and systems of knowledge are based on or built from previous tools, knowledge, and skills.

Inventions - New technologies and systems of knowledge.

Modernization - Complex culture change, both internal and external, based on industrialism and a transnational market economy.

Naturalized concepts - Ideas and behaviors so deeply embedded in a culture that they are regarded as universally normal or natural.

Norms - Sets of expectations and attitudes that people have about appropriate behavior.

Reactive adaptation - Coping response of captive, conquered, or oppressed peoples to loss and deprivation.

Revitalization movement - Type of nonviolent reactive adaptation in which people try to resurrect their culture heroes and restore their traditional way of life.

Revolution - Process by which people try to change their culture or overturn the social order and replace it with a new, ideal society and culture.

Social Darwinism - Early belief that cultures compete for survival of the fittest, as in the process of natural selection in biological evolution.

Subculture - A group whose members and others think of their way of life as in some significant way different from that of other people in the larger society.

Symbol - A word, image, or object that stands for cultural ideas or sentiments.

Syncretism - Process by which a cultural product is created when people adapt a cultural item selectively borrowed from another culture to fit their existing culture.

Taboos - Norms specifying behaviors that are prohibited in a culture.

Worldview - A culture-based way that people understand the world and their relations with themselves and with other peoples.

LANGUAGE AND CULTURE

African American Vernacular English (AAVE) - A dialect of English spoken by some, but not all, Americans of African descent.

Body language - The meanings people communicate through their posture, stance, movements, expressions, gestures, and proximity to other communicants.

Call systems (signal systems) - Animal communication systems that consist of a relatively small number of sounds to express moods and sensations, like fear, delight, contentment, anger, or pain.

Cognates - Words in different languages that are derived from the same word in their parent language.

Componential analysis - A technique of analyzing the similarities and contrasts among words in a category, such as kinship terms or animal names.

Creoles - Languages that have historic roots as an amalgamation of vocabulary and grammar derived from two or more independent languages.

Cultural presuppositions - Shared knowledge and unspoken assumptions that people have as members of their culture.

Dialect - A variety of a language spoken by a group of people, based on regional differences or social differences such as gender, class, race, or ethnicity.

Displacement - Ability to communicate about something that is not happening at the moment.

Ebonics - Another name for African American Vernacular English.

Emblems - Nonverbal actions with specific meanings that substitute for spoken words.

Ethnography of communication - Study of communication as it occurs within a particular cultural context, considering such features as settings, participants, and participants' attitudes and goals.

Ethnosemantics - Study of culture through people's use of language to categorize and classify people, objects, activities, and experiences.

Intercultural communication - The communication of meanings between people of different languages and cultures.

Jargons - Specialized or technical words and expressions spoken by people who share a particular occupation or interest.

Language - Any form of communication that involves symbols, displacement, and productivity.

Language family - A group of languages that are historically related, descendants of a common ancestral form.

Lingua francas - Languages used in particular areas by speakers of many different languages in order to communicate with each other.

Linguistic relativity - The concept that people perceive objects, events, and relationships in time and space based on the grammatical forms provided by their language.

Loanwords - Words borrowed from one language into another.

Morpheme - A unit of sound and meaning, either a separate word or a meaningful part of a word.

Morphology - The study of the internal structure of words and the combination of meaningful units within the words.

Nonverbal communication - Communication through gestures, facial expressions, body posture, use of space, and touch.

Phoneme - A minimal unit of sound that differentiates meaning in a particular language.

Phonemics - Analysis of the use of sounds to differentiate the meanings of words.

Phonetics - Study of the articulation and production of human speech sounds.

Phonology - Study of sound systems in language, including phonetics and phonemics.

Pidgins - Rudimentary languages that have a simplified grammar and a limited vocabulary.

Productivity - Ability to join sounds and words in theoretically infinite meaningful combinations.

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis - The assertion that the form and content of language influence speakers' behaviors, thought processes, and worldview.

Semantics - Study of systems of meaning in language.

Sociolinguistics - Study of the impacts of socioeconomic and cultural factors, such as gender and class, on language and communication within a society.

Standard English - Dialect of English chosen as normative, a reflection of the social, economic, and political standing of its speakers.

Symbolic - A feature of language based on symbols or on the arbitrary association of sounds with meanings.

Syntax - The rules that generate the combination of words to form phrases and sentences.

Universal grammar - Abstract rules that underlie the structure of phrases and sentences in all languages, generally thought to be an innate capacity of human thought.

COLONIAL AND CULTURAL TRANSFORMATIONS

Cash economies - Systems of exchange based on the use of currency in modern markets.

Colonialism - Policies in which countries establish colonies in distant places to exploit their resources and labor, and possibly to establish settlements of their own citizens abroad.

Colonies - Settlements of foreign nationals with controlling interests in indigenous territories.

Customary law - Selected aspects of native justice and jurisprudence codified into law by colonial authorities, mainly to secure greater control over indigenous populations.

Depopulation - Reduction in population size as a result of war, conquest, colonization, or disease.

Encomiendas - Spanish landholding system in the American colonies that granted the use of land and the labor of any indigenous people on that land to soldiers, priests, and settlers.

Exploitation colonies - Colonies established by military conquest for the purpose of exploiting the economic and natural resources of a region.

Fur trade - Exchange of animal pelts or hides between Native Americans and colonists in exchange for European trade goods.

Haciendas - Estates made up of lands directly owned by Spanish settlers.

Imperialism - Empire building through state expansion in both commerce and territory.

Maritime enclaves - Colonies established as a result of sea trade and coastal exploration for the purpose of controlling trade at foreign ports.

Missionism - Settlement for religious conversion.

Mita - Traditional Incan system of conscripted labor for public works, adapted by the Spanish for use in obtaining indigenous workers for their mines.

Nationalism - Movement in independent states to build national identity, pride, and unity.

Pacification - Colonial goal of forcing indigenous people to be peaceful and nonresistant so that settlers could safely inhabit their lands.

Postcolonial era - Period (roughly since 1965) following the independence of the last former European colonies as new nations under indigenous leadership and control.

Reservations - Land guaranteed by treaty for native residents' ownership and control.

Resettlement policies - Efforts of colonial authorities to relocate indigenous people to permanent settlements, usually on less desirable land, to control and influence them.

settlement colonies - Permanent colonies established through exploration or conquest for occupying land and controlling labor.

slave trade - Buying and selling of people into servitude.

white man's burden - Paternalistic, racist, colonial attitude that treated colonized peoples as inferiors in need of protection and instruction on how to live.

Xenophobic - Having to do with fear, hatred, and envy of strangers, outsiders, or foreign-born minorities within the society.

MAKING A LIVING

Agriculture - A subsistence strategy focusing on intensive farming, investing a great deal of time, energy, and technology.

Carrying capacity - The number of people who can be sustained by the resources and environment in which they live.

Economic anthropology - Subdiscipline of anthropology that focuses on subsistence strategies and economic systems.

Food producers - Users of a subsistence strategy that transforms and manages the environment to obtain food.

Foragers - Peoples whose subsistence pattern is hunting and gathering.

Horticulture - A subsistence strategy that focuses on small-scale farming using a relatively simple technology.

Intensive agriculture - Application of technology and intensive labor to farming, such as the plow and irrigation.

Leveling mechanisms - Cultural practices designed to equalize access to food, resources, and social prestige through a community so that no one individual can amass greater wealth or greater prestige than other people.

Nomads - People who do not have permanent homes but travel to sources of food as the food becomes seasonably available.

Optimal foraging theory - Application of animal studies and decision theory to human foraging.

Pastoralism - A subsistence strategy focusing on raising and caring for large herds of domesticated animals.

Reciprocity - Principles of mutual gift giving.

Redistribution - The gathering together and then reallocation of food and resources to ensure everyone's survival.

Sedentary communities - Settlement pattern involving long-term, permanent settlements.

Settlement pattern - The way people distribute themselves in their environment, including where they locate their dwellings, how they group dwellings into settlements, and how permanent or transitory those settlements are.

Slash-and-burn (swidden) cultivation - A farming technique for preparing new fields by cutting down trees and bushes and then burning them to clear the land and enrich the soil with nutrients.

Subsistence patterns - Methods of obtaining food using available land and resources, available labor and energy, and technology.

Surplus - Food and other goods that are produced at a level greater than that needed for survival.

Transhumance - The practice among pastoralists of moving to new pastureland on a seasonal basis.

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Balanced reciprocity - Exchange of goods and services of a specified value at a specified time and place.

Barter - An exchange of products in which one person gives one type of product in exchange for another type of product.

Capital - Land, money, factories, and the like that support and supply the materials needed for production.

Capitalism - An economic mode of production in which the goal is to amass wealth in the form of money in order to gain control over the means of production and then use this control to accumulate even greater wealth.

Colonialism - Policies in which countries establish colonies in distant places to exploit their resources and labor, and possibly to establish settlements of their own citizens abroad.

Commodity - A product that can be sold or traded in return for money or other products.

Consumerism - Culture of consumption of goods and services.

Consumption - The use of subsistence resources, including outcomes of production.

Economic system - Cultural methods of allocating natural resources, the means of exploiting the resources through technology, the organization of work, and the production, distribution, consumption, and exchange of goods and services.

Generalized reciprocity - The exchange of goods and services without keeping track of their exact value, but often with the expectation that their value will balance out over time.

Industrial agriculture - Application of industrial technology and chemicals to farming to increase productivity.

Industrialism - The use of machines to produce products and foods.

Market economy - Economic system in which products are traded in impersonal exchanges between buyers and sellers using an all-purpose currency.

Negative reciprocity - Exchange of goods and services in which each party seeks to benefit at the expense of the other, thus making a profit.

Poll taxes - Taxes levied on households.

Potlatch - Ceremonial feast, characteristic of indigenous Pacific Northwest coast societies, during which hosts distributed to guests a great deal of food and goods that had been accumulated over many months or years.

Production - System of extracting resources and utilizing labor and technology to obtain foods, goods, and services.

Redistributive networks - Economic systems in which food and other goods are amassed by an organizer and then distributed to community members or guests at large public gatherings.

Specialization of labor - System of allocating work in which different people perform different tasks.

Trade - System of exchange in which goods are exchanged for either other goods or for money.

KINSHIP AND DESCENT

Affines - People related through marriage.

Ambilineal descent - Principle of descent in which individuals may choose to affiliate with either their mother's or their father's kinship group.

Avoidance relationships - Patterns of behavior between certain sets of kin that demonstrate respect and social distance.

Bilateral descent - Principle of descent in which people think of themselves related to both their mother's kin and their father's kin at the same time.

Clans - Named groups of people who believe that they are relatives even though they may not be able to trace their actual relationships with all members of their group.

Consanguines - People related by blood.

Cross-cousin - A child of one's mother's brother or of one's father's sister.

Crow system - Kin terms used by some matrilineal peoples that extend the term for father and father's sister to include cross-cousins on the paternal side.

Double descent - Kinship principle in which people belong to kinship groups of both their mother and father.

Endogamy - Marriage principle in which people marry members of their own group.

Eskimo system - Kin terms making distinctions between the nuclear family and all other types of relatives and on gender.

Exogamy - Marriage principle in which people cannot marry members of their own lineage or clan but instead must forge alliances with members of other groups.

Fictive kin - Unrelated individuals who are regarded and treated as relatives.

Hawaiian system - Kin terms making distinctions only of generation and gender.

Inheritance rules - Rules for the passage of land, wealth, and other property from one generation to the next.

Iroquois system - Kin terms that emphasize the difference between one's parents' same-sex siblings and parents' opposite-sex siblings, classifying parallel cousins with one's own siblings.

Joking relationships - Patterns of behavior between certain sets of kin that involve reciprocal joking, teasing, and playfulness, sometimes taking the form of flirtation and sexual innuendo.

Kindred - Kinship group consisting of known bilateral relatives with whom people interact, socialize, and rely on for economic and emotional assistance.

Kinship system - System of determining who one's relatives are and what one's relationship is to them.

Kinship terminology system - System of terms used to address and refer to relatives.

Lineage - A set of relatives tracing descent from a known common ancestor.

Matriclans - Clans formed through descent and inheritance from women of their group.

Matrilineal - Descent system in which kinship group membership and inheritance pass through the female line.

Moieties - Groups of linked clans that divide a society into two halves, usually exogamous.

Omaha system - Kin terms used by some patrilineal peoples that extend the term for mother and mother's brother to include cross-cousins on the maternal side.

Parallel cousin - A child of one's mother's sister or of one's father's brother.

Parallel descent - Kinship principle in which descent and inheritance follow gender-linked lines so that men consider themselves descended from their fathers and women consider themselves descended from their mothers.

Patriarchy - Social system in which men occupy positions of social, economic, and political power from which women are excluded.

Patriclans - Clans formed through descent and inheritance from men of their group.

Patrilineal - Descent system in which kinship group membership and inheritance pass through the male line.

Phratries - Groups of linked clans that are usually exogamous.

Rules of descent - Social rules that stipulate the nature of relationships from one generation to another.

Segmentary lineages - Lineages organized in a hierarchical structure, ranked according to the number of generations they encompass.

Sudanese system - Kin terms that give separate words for all kin relationships.

Totem - An animal or plant believed by a group of people to have been their primordial ancestor or protector.

Unilineal descent - Principle of descent in which people define themselves in relation to only one side, either their mother's side or their father's side.

MARRIAGE AND THE FAMILY

Arranged marriages - Marriages that are arranged by the parents or other relatives of the bride and groom.

Avunculocal residence - Patterns of residence after marriage in which the couple lives with or near the husband's mother's brother.

Bilocal residence - Patterns of residence after marriage in which the couple alternates between living with the wife's kin and the husband's kin.

Brideservice - A period of months or years before or after marriage during which the husband performs labor for his wife's parents.

Bridewealth - Presents given by the husband's family to the wife's kin before, during, or after the wedding ceremony.

Caste - Social grouping whose membership is determined at birth and is generally inflexible.

Class - Social grouping usually determined on the basis of a combination of birth and achievement.

Courtship - Period prior to marriage when a couple tests attraction to and compatibility with each other.

Dowry - Gifts given by the wife's family to the married couple or to the husband's kin before, during, or after the wedding ceremony.

Extended family - Family formed with three or more generations, for example, parents, children, and grandparents.

External warfare - Warfare that takes place at some distance from home communities, requiring warriors' absence from their homes for extended periods of time.

Family - A married couple or other group of adult kinfolds who cooperate economically and in the upbringing of children, and all or most of whom share a common dwelling.

Ghost marriage - Marriage practice among the Nuer of Sudan in which a widow marries her dead husband's brother and in which the children ensuing from the second marriage are said to be the children of the first, dead husband.

Groom-service - Obligation for a future bride to perform service for her future husband and his family

Groom-wealth - Gifts such as clothing, ornaments, and household supplies given by the parents and relatives of the bride to the parents and relatives of the groom.

Household - A group of people occupying a common dwelling.

Incest taboo - A ban on sexual relations or marriage between parents and their children and between siblings.

Internal warfare - Warfare between closely situated villages or communities.

Joint family - Family consisting of siblings with their spouses and children, sharing work and resources.

Levirate - Marriage preference rule in which a widow marries her deceased husband's brother.

Marriage - A socially recognized, stable, and enduring union between two adults that publicly acknowledges their rights and obligations and forms a new alliance between kin groups.

matrilocal residence - Pattern for residence after marriage in which the couple lives with or near the wife's family.

Monogamy - Marriage rule that stipulates a union between two people.

Neolocal residence - Pattern of residence after marriage in which the couple establishes a new, independent household separate from their relatives.

Nuclear family - Family consisting of parents and their children.

Patrilocal residence - Pattern of residence after marriage in which the couple lives with or near the husband's relatives.

Polyandry - Marriage between a woman and two or more men.

Polygamy - Marriage in which the marital unit consists of three or more people.

Polygyny - Marriage between a man and two or more women.

Residence rules - Rules that stipulate where a couple will reside after their marriage.

Same-sex marriage - Marriage between two men or two women.

Serial monogamy - Marriage pattern that stipulates that a person can be married to only one person at a time, although individuals may have two or more spouses during their lifetime.

Single-parent family - Family consisting of one parent (either mother or father) and her or his children.

Social fatherhood - The status of a man who fulfills the responsibilities of parenting, a role that may or may not be the same as biological paternity.

Sororal polygyny - Marriage between a man and two or more women who are sisters.

Sororate - Marriage between a widower and his deceased wife's sister.

Uxorilocal - Living with or near the wife's parents.

Virilocal - Living with or near the husband's parents.

GENDER

Berdaches - Male Two-Spirits in some Native American societies who adopted some of the economic and social roles of women.

Cult of domesticity - A constellation of beliefs popular in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that promoted the notion that women were, by nature and biology, suited to the domestic tasks of nurturing and caring for their husbands and children.

Cultural constructs - Models of behavior and attitudes that a particular culture transmits to its members.

Gender - The roles that people perform in their households and communities and the values and attitudes that people have regarding men and women.

Gender construct (gender model) - The set of cultural assumptions about gender roles and values and the relations between the genders that people learn as members of their societies.

Gender equality - A constellation of behaviors, attitudes, and rights that support the autonomy of both women and men.

Gender gap - The difference in wages and income earned by men and women for comparable work.

Gender inequality - The denial of autonomy and equal rights to one group of people based on their gender.

Gender relations - Norms of interaction between men and women, which may reflect differences in the relative status, prestige, and power of women and men.

Gender roles - Constellations of rights, duties, attitudes, and behaviors that are culturally associated with each gender.

Male dominance - A constellation of behaviors and attitudes that grant men access to roles of prestige and reward and deny the same to women.

Sex - Biological differences between males and females.

social reproduction - The care and sustenance of people who will be able to contribute productively to society.

Transvestism - Dressing in the clothes usually worn by members of the opposite gender.

Two-Spirits - In Native American societies, males who adopted some of the social and economic roles of women, and females who adopted some of the social and economic roles of men.

EQUALITY AND INEQUALITY

Achieved status - A social position attained by a person's own efforts and skills.

Ascribed status - A social position that a person attains by birth. A person is born into an ascribed status.

Egalitarian societies - Societies in which all members have equal access to valued resources, including land, social prestige, wealth, and power.

Elites - Members of a social group in a stratified society who have privileges denied to the majority of the population.

Ethnicity - Social category based on a complex mix of ancestry, culture, and self-identification.

Mobility - A principle that people can move from membership in one social group to another.

Power - The ability to exert control over the actions of other people and to make decisions that affect them.

Prestige - A social resource reflected in others' good opinions, respect, and willingness to be influenced.

Race - A cultural, not scientific, category that groups people according to so-called racial distinctions.

Ranked societies - Societies in which people or, more usually, kinship groups are ordered on a continuum in relation to each other.

Slavery - An ascribed status forced on a person upon birth or through involuntary servitude.

Social stratification - Division of society into two or more groups, or strata, that are hierarchically ordered.

stratified societies - Societies in which people have differential access to valued resources, including land and property, social prestige, wealth, and political power.

Wealth - Economic resources, whether in land, goods, or money.

POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Age grade (age set) - A sociopolitical association of people of more or less similar age who are given specific social functions.

Associations - Sociopolitical groups that link people in a community on the basis of shared interests and skills.

Authority - Ability to affect the activities and decisions of others based not only on one's personal characteristics but also because of one's social role.

Bands - Small, loosely organized groups of people held together by informal means.

Chiefdoms - Stratified societies organized by kinship.

Confederacy - A form of political organization in which tribes and bands join together under common leadership to face an external threat.

Empires - States expanded into larger units through conquest and the occupation or annexation of new territories.

Factionalism - The tendency for groups to split into opposing parties over political issues, often a cause of violence and a threat to political unity.

Influence - Ability to have an effect the activities of others and on the decisions taken by others. Influence is based on an individual's personal characteristics of intelligence, skill, oratory, and charisma.

Kingdom - A centralized political organization with the king as the paramount leader.

Political anthropology - The study of the ways that communities plan group actions, make decisions affecting the group, select leadership, and resolve conflicts and disputes both within the group and with other groups.

Political organization - The ways in which societies are organized to plan group activities, make decisions affecting members of the group, select leadership, and settle disputes both within the group and with other groups.

Power - The ability to exert control over the actions of other people and to make decisions that affect them.

Primogeniture - A system of inheritance of leadership in which the eldest child (usually the eldest son) automatically inherits the position of leadership from his or her parent.

Republics - State societies with elected rather than inherited leadership.

social control - Informal and formal mechanisms in society through which people's actions are controlled and social norms or laws are enforced.

States - Highly organized, centralized political systems with a hierarchical structure of authority.

Terrorism - Acts of violence perpetrated by private citizens against groups within their own country or against a foreign country without the cover and sanction of a state-declared war.

Theocracies - Societies ruled by religious leaders, in which the social order is upheld through beliefs in its divine origin or sanction.

Tribes - Societies with some degree of formalization of structure and leadership, including village and intervillage councils whose members regularly meet to settle disputes and plan community activities.

RELIGION

Ancestor worship - Belief in the importance of ancestors as they affect the lives of their survivors, protecting their descendants in return for rituals of honor performed to show them respect.

Animatism - Belief that all things are endowed with some spirit form or essence.

Animism - Belief in the existence of souls.

Calendric rituals - Ceremonies performed at specific times during the year, for example, agricultural rituals performed for planting, growing, and harvesting crops.

Cargo cults - Revitalization movements arising in Melanesia in the early twentieth century with the aim of obtaining material wealth through magical means.

Contagious magic - Magic that operates on the principle that positive and negative qualities can be transferred through proximity or contact.

Cosmology - Religious worldview of a people, including beliefs about the origin of the world, the pantheon of deities that exist, and their relationships to the spirit realm.

Diviners - People with the power to predict the future through messages and omens from the spirit world.

Fundamentalism - A term coined in the United States in 1920 meaning a commitment to do battle to defend traditional religious beliefs.

Funerary rites - Rituals performed to mark a person's death and passage to the afterworld.

Healers - Religious practitioners who acquire spirit power to diagnose the spirit cause of illness and effect cures.

Imitative magic - Magic that operates on the principle of "like causes like."

Mana - A force, power, or essence that endows people, animals, other living things, and possibly inanimate objects with special qualities or powers.

Mediums - People having special gifts to make contact with the spirit world, often in a state of trance.

Messianic movements - Revitalization movements stressing the role of a prophet or messiah as a savior for people.

Millenarian movements - Revitalization movements incorporating apocalyptic themes, prophesying an abrupt end to the world as we know it, leading to the establishment of a new way of life or form of existence.

Monotheistic religions - Belief systems that hold to the existence of one supreme deity who has powers and knowledge that affect all aspects of life.

Nativistic movements - Revitalization movements attempting to rid society of foreign elements and return to what is conceived to be a prior state of cultural purity.

Polytheism - Belief in the existence of numerous deities that have specific attributes, powers, and functions.

Prayer - Religious speech or thought through which believers transmit messages to spirit beings.

Priests - Full-time religious practitioners who lead a religious organization and officiate at rituals but are not expected to be able to communicate directly with the spirit world.

Prophets - Religious leaders who receive divine inspiration, often in a vision or trance.

Proselytism - The attempt to convert a person or group from one religion to another.

Puberty rites - Rituals performed to mark the passage of an individual from childhood to adulthood; also called initiation rites.

Religion - Thoughts, actions, and feelings based on belief in the existence of spirit beings and supernormal (or superhuman) forces.

Religious speech - Invocations, prayers, prophecies, songs of praise, and curses that are powerful means of transmitting messages about the world and also creating the world.

Revivalistic movements - Revitalization movements focused on bringing back cultural and religious practices that express core values that have been largely abandoned.

Rites of renewal - Rituals performed with the goal of renewing the bounty of the earth.

Rituals - Activities, including religious speech, ceremonies, and behaviors, that are demonstrations of belief.

Sacred rituals - Activities, places, or objects that are connected to the spirit realm and are imbued with power.

Sacrifice - Offerings made to spirit beings to show gratitude and honor.

Secret societies - Organizations that control the use of special objects used in religious rituals.

Shamans - Part-time religious practitioners who contact the spirit world through prayer, ritual, and trance.

Spirit possession - Belief that spirits can enter a body and take over that person's thoughts and actions.

Totemism - Belief system in which people believe they are descendants of spirit beings.