

THE DISCIPLINE

- THE SCOPE OF ANTHROPOLOGY
 - EVERY PART OF THE WORLD THAT HAS EVER CONTAINED HUMAN BEINGS
 - THUS, ANY EXPLANATION FOR HUMAN BEHAVIOR SHOULD EVIDENCE ITSELF ACROSS TIME AND PLACE
- THE HOLISTIC APPROACH
 - RESEARCH TAKES INTO ACCOUNT THE TOTALITY OF HUMAN EXPERIENCES
- THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL CURIOSITY
 - THERE IS A CURIOSITY ABOUT THE TYPICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF HUMAN POPULATIONS AND VARIATIONS



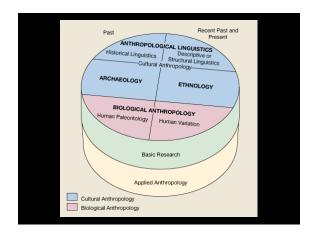
SPECIFIC FIELDS OF STUDY



THERE ARE TWO BROAD AREAS OF STUDY WITHIN ANTHROPOLOGY

- PHYSICAL (BIOLOGICAL) ANTHROPOLOGY
 - ONE MAJOR FIELD
- CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY
 - ARCHEOLOGY

 - LINGUISTICS
 ETHNOLOGY



PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY - HUMAN PALEONTOLOGY - THE FOSSIL RECORD - EMERGENCE OF HUMANS AND THEIR LATER EVOLUTION - PRIMATES - PROSIMIANS, MONKEYS, AND APES - PRIMATOLOGY - STUDY OF PRIMATES - HUMAN VARIATION - HOW AND WHY CONTEMPORARY HUMAN POPULATIONS VARY BIOLOGICALLY - HOMO SAPIENS - THE "HUMAN" SPECIES - THROUGH THE USE OF - HUMAN GENETICS (INHERITED TRAITS) - POPULATION BIOLOGY (IMPACT OF ENVIRONMENT) - EPIDEMIOLOGY (IMPACT OF DISEASES)



LINGUISTICS

- THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE
 - HISTORICAL LINGUISTICS HOW LANGUAGES CHANGE OVER TIME AND HOW THEY MAY BE RELATED
 - STRUCTURAL LINGUISTICS -FOCUSING ON VARIATION IN LANGUAGE CONSTRUCTION
 - SOCIOLINGUISTICS
- HOW LANGUAGE IS USED IN SOCIAL CONTEXTS
 - TYPES OF LANGUAGE
 - APPROPRIATENESS OF USE
 - FORMAL AND INFORMAL SIDES OF LANGUAGE



TO REALLY UNDERSTAND, ONE MUST GET SUBJECTIVE!

ETHNOLOGY

- THE STUDY OF EXISTING AND RECENT CULTURES
 - ETHNOGRAPHY A
 DETAILED DESCRIPTION
 OF MANY ASPECTS OF
 CUSTOMARY THOUGHT
 AND BEHAVIOR OF A
 PEOPLE
 - ETHNOGRAPHER ONE WHO UNDERTAKES FIELD RESEARCH IN THE FORM OF AN ETHNOGRAPHY

THE SCIENTIFIC METHOD



- SCIENTIFIC METHOD
 - A LOGICAL SYSTEM USED TO EVALUATE DATA DERIVED FROM SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION
- QUESTIONS WORTH PONDERING
 - OBJECTIVITY IS STRESSED, BUT CAN IT BE ACHIEVED?
 - SHOULD VALUE-NEUTRALITY BE A GOAL FOR SCIENTISTS?

TWO APPROACHES TO "DOING SCIENCE"

- INDUCTIVE
 - OBSERVATION FIRST, THEN DATA COLLECTION
- DEDUCTIVE
 - BEGINS WITH GENERAL THEORY THEN MOVES TO TESTING HYPOTHESES
 - HYPOTHESIS A TESTABLE PROPOSITION CONCERNING RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN VARIABLES
 - VARIABLE ANY DATUM THAT CHANGES FROM CASE TO CASE
 - THEORY STATEMENT THAT CONNECTS HYPOTHESES AND OFFERS AN EXPLANATION FOR NATURAL OR SOCIAL PHENOMENA

SCIENTIFIC LIMITATIONS

- OBJECTIVE KNOWLEDGE
 - WHAT SCIENCE STRIVES FOR; BEYOND PERSONAL BELIEFS, VALUES, BIASES
- SUBJECTIVE KNOWLEDGE
 - INFORMATION THAT STEMS FROM A PERSON'S BELIEFS, VALUES, AND BIASES; TAINTS OBJECTIVENESS
 - PARADIGMS
 - SETS OF BELIEFS, ASSUMPTIONS, TECHNIQUES, IDEALS, AND RESEARCH STRATEGIES THAT SHAPE A PERSON'S OBSERVATION AND CONCLUSIONS



OTHER METHODS

- WITHIN-CULTURE COMPARISONS
 - COMPARING VARIABLES WITHIN A GIVEN SOCIETY OR GROUP
- · NONHISTORICAL CONTROLLED COMPARISON
 - COMPARING ETHNOGRAPHIC DATA FOUND IN A PARTICULAR REGION
- CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH
 - TESTING EXPLANATIONS USING DATA FROM ACROSS THE WORLD
- · HISTORICAL RESEARCH
 - AN ETHNOHISTORY CONTAINS DATA COLLECTED ABOUT ONE SOCIETY ACROSS DIFFERENT POINTS IN TIME

WHY STUDY ANTHROPOLOGY? TO UNDERSTAND PEOPLE IN VARIOUS PLACES AND AT DIFFERENT SOCIAL LEVELS TO HELP US AVOID MISUNDERSTANDINGS IN A PERSON'S LOCAL COMMUNITY, STATE, REGION, EVEN THE WORLD RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIFFERENCES BEGIN TO TAKE ON LESS SIGNIFICANCE AS PEOPLE BECOME USED TO THOSE LABELED AS "DIFFERENT," AND IF DIFFERENT, THENSOMEONE TO BE FEARED