




MARRIAGE

- MARRIAGE MERELY MEANS A SOCIALLY APPROVED SEXUAL AND ECONOMIC UNION BETWEEN A WOMAN AND A MAN
 - ALL SOCIETIES (WITH ONE EXCEPTION) HAVE SOME FORM OF MARRIAGE TO REGULATE FAMILY LIFE
 - EXCEPTION: THE NAYAR OF SOUTHERN INDIA WHO HAD A "WEDDING CEREMONY," BUT THE GIRL AND BOY NEVER HAD ANYTHING TO DO WITH ONE ANOTHER AFTER THE RITUAL
- RARE TYPES OF MARRIAGE
 - SOME SOCIETIES RECOGNIZE MARRIAGE BETWEEN SAME-SEX PARTNERS
 - CHEYENNE SOCIETY'S "BERDACHES"
 - THE AZANDE AND NANDI OF AFRICA




REASONS FOR THE UNVERSALITY OF MARRIAGE

- GENDER DIVISION OF LABOR
 - SOLVES THE PROBLEM OF SHARING THE FRUITS OF PEOPLE'S LABOR
- PROLONGED INFANT DEPENDENCY
 - THE SAME ARGUMENT AS WITH THE GENDER DIVISION OF LABOR
 - WOMEN TAKE CARE OF CHILDREN AND MEN ACT AS THE FAMILY'S ADVOCATE TO THE OUTSIDE SOCIAL WORLD AND BREADWINNER
- SEXUAL COMPETITION
 - IN ORDER TO AVOID THE PROBLEMS ASSOCIATED WITH PAIR-BONDING AND FAITHFULNESS, MARRIAGE WAS INSTITUTED AS A WAY TO REGULATE THE SEXUAL BEHAVIOR OF A SOCIETY'S PEOPLE
- POSTPARTUM PROBLEMS
 - HUMAN FEMALES NEED MARRIAGE SINCE THEY MAY HAVE DIFFICULTY FEEDING FOR THEMSELVES AND THEIR NEW BABY AT THE SAME TIME - PARTNERS CAN SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF PARENTHOOD

PULLING IT OFF

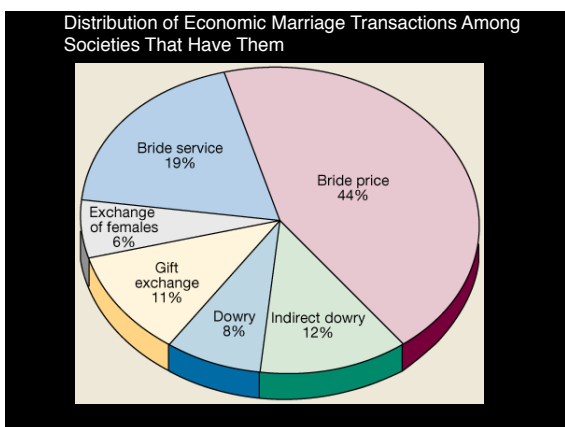
HOW ONE GETS MARRIED

- MARKING ONSET OF MARRIAGE
 - IN MANY SOCIETIES, THERE ARE SPECIFIC SIGNALS GIVEN OFF BY THE FAMILIES AND/OR THE COUPLE INVOLVED WHICH ANNOUNCES THEIR INTENTIONS
 - RITUALS ARE OFTEN USED IN ORDER TO PUBLICALLY ANNOUNCED THE UNION OF TWO FAMILIES
 - SOME COUPLES PRACTICE TRIAL MARRIAGES WHICH INCLUDES SEX AND SOCIAL RECOGNITION OF THE COUPLE
 - MANY OF THESE "RITUAL MARRIAGES" THEN END WITH A CEREMONY THAT OFFICIALLY MARKS THE UNION



THE ECONOMY OF MARRIAGE


- BRIDE PRICE (OR BRIDE WEALTH)
 - A GIFT OF MONEY OR GOODS FROM THE GROOM OR HIS KIN TO THE BRIDE' S KIN
- BRIDE SERVICE
 - REQUIRES THE GROOM TO WORK FOR THE BRIDE' S FAMILY BEFORE AND SOMETIMES AFTER THE MARRIAGE
- EXCHANGE OF FEMALES
 - EXCHANGING A SISTER OR FEMALE RELATIVE OF THE GROOM IN EXCHANGE FOR THE BRIDE - YANOMAMO OF VENEZUELA AND BRAZIL
- GIFT EXCHANGE
 - THE TWO FAMILIES EXCHANGE GIFTS OF EQUAL VALUE
- DOWRY
 - A DOWRY IS USUALLY A SUBSTANTIAL TRANSFER OF GOODS OR MONEY FROM THE BRIDE' S FAMILY TO THE BRIDE
 - 'INDIRECT DOWRIES' ORIGINATE IN THE GROOM' S FAMILY AND IS GIVEN TO THE BRIDE' S FATHER WHO GIVES IT TO THE COUPLE



RESTRICTIONS

THE PROSCRIPTIVE NORMS FOR MARRIAGE

NO WAY!



- **INCEST TABOO**
 - PROHIBITS SEXUAL INTERCOURSE OR MARRIAGE BETWEEN SOME CATEGORIES OF KIN
 - ESPECIALLY IMMEDIATE FAMILY MEMBERS, BUT OFTEN COUSINS AS WELL
 - CHILDHOOD-FAMILIARITY THEORY
 - HOLDS THAT CHILDREN WHO GREW UP AROUND EACH OTHER WOULD NOT BE ATTRACTED TO EACH OTHER IN SEXUAL WAYS
 - IF THIS WERE TRUE, WHY THE NEED FOR AN INCEST TABOO?

OTHER THEORIES ABOUT INCEST

- **FREUD'S PSYCHOLANALYTIC THEORY**
 - THE REACTION SOCIETY HAS TOWARD INCEST IS A DEFENSE AGAINST THE FORBIDDEN, UNCONSCIOUS IMPULSE
- **FAMILY-DISRUPTION THEORY**
 - THE FAMILY COULD NOT FUNCTION IF SEXUAL TENSION WAS ALWAYS PRESENT
- **COOPERATION THEORY**
 - HAVING A TABOO AGAINST INCEST SERVES THE WIDER COMMUNITY IN A POSITIVE WAY - PEOPLE NEED TO WORK TOGETHER IN A COMMUNITY
- **INBREEDING THEORY**
 - FOCUS IS PLACED ON THE POTENTIALLY DAMAGING CONSEQUENCES OF INBREEDING, OR MARRYING WITHIN THE FAMILY
 - THE CLOSER THE FAMILIAL RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MAN AND WOMAN, THE MORE HARMFUL THE GENETIC EFFECT

WHO ONE MARRIES

- **ARRANGED MARRIAGES**
 - NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN FAMILIES THAT ARE OFTEN HANDLED BY "GO-BETWEENS"
- **EXO GAMY AND ENDO GAMY**
 - EXO GAMY IS PRACTICED WHEN YOUNG PEOPLE ARE FORCED TO GO OUTSIDE OF THEIR GROUP TO FIND A SPOUSE
 - ENDO GAMY IS PRACTICED WHEN YOUNG ARE FORCED TO STAY WITHIN THEIR OWN GROUP

MORE ON MARRIAGES

- **COUSIN MARRIAGES**
 - CROSS-COUSINS ARE CHILDREN OF SIBLINGS OF THE OPPOSITE SEX
 - FATHER' S SISTERS CHILDREN OR MOTHER' S BROTHERS CHILDREN
 - PARALLEL COUSINS ARE CHILDREN OF SIBLINGS OF THE SAME SEX
 - FATHER' S BROTHERS CHILDREN OR MOTHER' S SISTERS CHILDREN
- **LEVIRATE AND SORORATE**
 - LEVIRATE IS A CUSTOM WHEREBY A MAN IS OBLIGED TO MARRY HIS BROTHER' S WIDOW
 - SOROATE OBLIGES A WOMAN TO MARRY HER DECEASED SISTER' S HUSBAND

MARITAL ARRANGEMENTS

- **MONOGAMY**
 - ONE MAN AND WOMAN AT A TIME
- **POLYGAMY COMES IN TWO FORMS:**
 - **POLYGyny** (SORORAL AND NONSOROAL)
 - ONE MAN AND MORE THAN ONE WOMAN
 - **POLYANDY** (FRATERNAL AND NONFRATERNAL)
 - ONE WOMAN WITH SEVERAL MEN
- **GROUP MARRIAGES**
 - MORE THAN ONE MAN IS MARRIED TO MORE THAN ONE WOMAN AT THE SAME TIME

VARIATION IN FAMILIES

- **FAMILY**
 - A SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC UNIT CONSISTING MINIMALLY OF ONE OR MORE PARENTS AND THEIR CHILDREN
- **TYPES**
 - **NUCLEAR FAMILY**
 - FATHER, MOTHER, AND CHILDREN OF THE PARENTS
 - SINGLE-PARENT FAMILY WITH WOMAN AT HEAD IS CALLED A MATRIFOCAI FAMILY
 - **EXTENDED FAMILY**
 - EVER MORE POPULAR DURING HARD ECONOMIC TIMES
 - ALSO, IN SEDENTARY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES EXTENDED FAMILIES OFFER MORE WORKERS FOR FAMILY ENTERPRISE
 - ETHNIC TRADITIONS IN A DIVERSE POPULATION

FORM OF MARRIAGE	MALES	FEMALES
Monogamy	Δ	$= \bigcirc$
Polygamy		
Polygyny	Δ	$= \bigcirc + \bigcirc +$
Polyandry	$\Delta + \Delta +$	$= \bigcirc$
Group marriage	$\Delta + \Delta +$	$= \bigcirc + \bigcirc +$

Δ represents male; \bigcirc , female; and $=$, marriage.
