



HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY

STUDENT BOOK

▶ **7th Grade** | Unit 4

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY 704

Anthropology

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Anthropology

Introduction

“Man is a curious being.” This statement can be understood in two ways: (1) Man is inquisitive and seeks to learn, and (2) Man is unique and should be studied. Both ways of understanding the statement apply to anthropology.

Man is inquisitive and seeks to learn. Some interest in man and his ways of life is found in nearly all human societies. For example, **nonliterate** peoples relate stories about the first man and woman. They tell about the origin of fire, the invention of tools, or the beginnings of ways to obtain food. Descriptive accounts about different groups of people have been made through the centuries. The Greek historian, Herodotus, wrote of the Scythians and Egyptians in the fifth century BC. Explorers, world travelers, missionaries, and soldiers would return to their homes with accounts of all that they saw. Much that they related was distorted. Their accounts tended to be distorted because they saw exotic people and other ways of life through their own cultural **prejudices**. Nevertheless, these early accounts of man provided a starting point for the science of anthropology.

In this LIFEPAAC® you will learn about the science of anthropology and how it differs from other social sciences. You will learn what anthropologists do and how they control their prejudices in their work.

Man is unique and should be studied. No other creature is as widely distributed over the face of the earth as man. He has made his home on the frozen crust of the Arctic Ocean, the barren waste of the Sahara Desert, and the dense rain forest surrounding the Amazon River. He has even lived in space. His way of life is as diverse as the places in which he lives. His physical characteristics vary in color, texture, shape, and size. Yet, beneath all of his variety man is very much the same.

In this LIFEPAAC® you will learn the ways in which all people are the same. You will learn why individuals and groups will be different from each other. You will learn how races were formed. Finally, you will see the relationship between the way of life of a people and the environment in which they live.

Objectives

Read these objectives. The objectives tell you what you will be able to do when you have successfully completed this LIFEPAAC. When you have finished this LIFEPAAC, you should be able to:

1. Describe the ways the science of anthropology differs from other social sciences.
2. Explain the origin and nature of culture.
3. Tell how anthropologists control their prejudices in their work.
4. List the ways anthropologists gather information.
5. List the ways all people are the same.
6. Explain why people are different from each other.
7. Explain how human races were formed.
8. Describe the relationship between the way of life of a people and their environment.
9. Explain why all cultures are different from each other.
10. Tell the ways all cultures are the same.

1. THE STUDY OF MAN

Many scholars besides anthropologists are concerned with knowing more about man. Of all the social sciences, anthropology has the widest area of interest. Anthropologists study both literate (with a written language) and non-literate (without a written language) societies, ancient and **contemporary** ways of life, and extinct and modern human forms.

The best way to learn about man is to study him right where he lives. Anthropologists live among the people they study and often do everything the people do. The anthropologist seeks to understand what life is really like for those he studies. He tries to get an insider's point of view. In this section of the LIFEPAAC, you will study about studying man. You will learn about the science of anthropology and how anthropologists go about doing their work.

SECTION OBJECTIVES

Review these objectives. When you have completed this section, you should be able to:

1. Describe the ways the science of anthropology differs from other social sciences.
2. Explain the origin and nature of culture.
3. Tell how anthropologists control their prejudices in their work.
4. List the ways anthropologists gather information.

VOCABULARY

Study these words to enhance your learning success in this section.

band (band). A wandering group of a few families.

bias (bī' us). Favoring one side too much.

comprehensive (kom' pri hen' siv). Including much.

contemporary (kun tem' pu rer' ē). Concerning the present time.

divination (div' u nā' shun). Foreseeing the future.

ethics (eth' iks). Rules of right and wrong.

ethnographer (eth nog' ru fur). Anthropologist who describes a culture.

etiquette (et' u ket). Rules for proper behavior.

folklore (fō k' lôr'). Traditional beliefs and legends of a people.

genealogical (jē' nē u loj' u kul). Concerning family descent.

generalization (jen' ur u lu zā' shun). General principle or rule.

haphazard (hap' haz' urd). Not planned.

holistic (hō lis' tik). Concerning the whole of something.

hygiene (hī jēn). Rules for health.

kin-group (kin' grüp). A group of related families.

monograph (mon' u graf). A scholarly book about a particular subject.

nonliterate (non lit' ur it). A term used in Anthropology to refer to a people or culture without a written language; also referred to as an oral society.

prejudice (prej' u dis). Hastily and unfairly formed opinion.

puberty (pyü' bur tē). Physical beginning of manhood and womanhood.

status (stā' tus). Social position or rank.

subdue (sub dü'). Conquer and control.

tempo (tem' pō). Characteristic pace or rhythm.

trauma (trô' mu). An emotional shock.

Note: All vocabulary words in this LIFEPAK appear in **boldface** print the first time they are used. If you are not sure of the meaning when you are reading, study the definitions given.

Pronunciation Key: *hat, āge, cāre, fār; let, ēqual, tèrm; it, īce; hot, ōpen, ōrder; oil; out; cup, pūt, rüle; child; long; thin; /FH/ for then; /zh/ for measure; /u/ represents /a/ in about, /e/ in taken, /i/ in pencil, /o/ in lemon, and /u/ in circus.*

THE BASIS OF ANTHROPOLOGY

The word *anthropology* is composed of the Greek stem *anthropo-* (man) and the noun ending *-logy* (science). As a word, the literal meaning of *anthropology* is the *science of man*. Anthropologists are scientists who study man and all his activities—his “way of life.”

Anthropology is divided into three special studies: archaeology, ethnology, and physical anthropology. Archaeologists are

anthropologists. They study man’s past. They dig in ancient refuse heaps, explore graves and tombs, and unearth buried cities. Anthropologists can understand much about life in the past by studying the discards of peoples, the foods they ate, and the environments in which they lived. Knowledge of the past gives anthropologists a key for understanding some of the ways of modern man.

Ethnologists are anthropologists concerned with the “way of life” of living peoples.



| Digging into the Past

Ethnologists study how people are organized into groups; how they make a living; how they view the world; and how they choose their mates, marry, and raise their children. Any group of people can be studied, but ethnologists have concentrated primarily on so-called “primitive” groups. Anthropological studies focused on these groups when it became evident they were dying out. Since the early 1900s ethnologists have been recording passing ways of life in writings, pictures, films, and collections of native goods. Because of their studies, ethnologists have concluded that these groups are not at all primitive. Anthropologists now refer

to such peoples as oral societies or “**nonliterate**”—without written language.

The third special area of concern is physical anthropology. Physical anthropologists study the similarities and differences among the physical forms of people. Like the archaeologists they examine ancient or fossil forms of people. Like the ethnologists they examine modern or living forms. A primary purpose of this area of anthropology is to understand the genetic basis for the physical differences among living peoples. The differences between ancient or fossilized human forms and modern human forms are also studied.



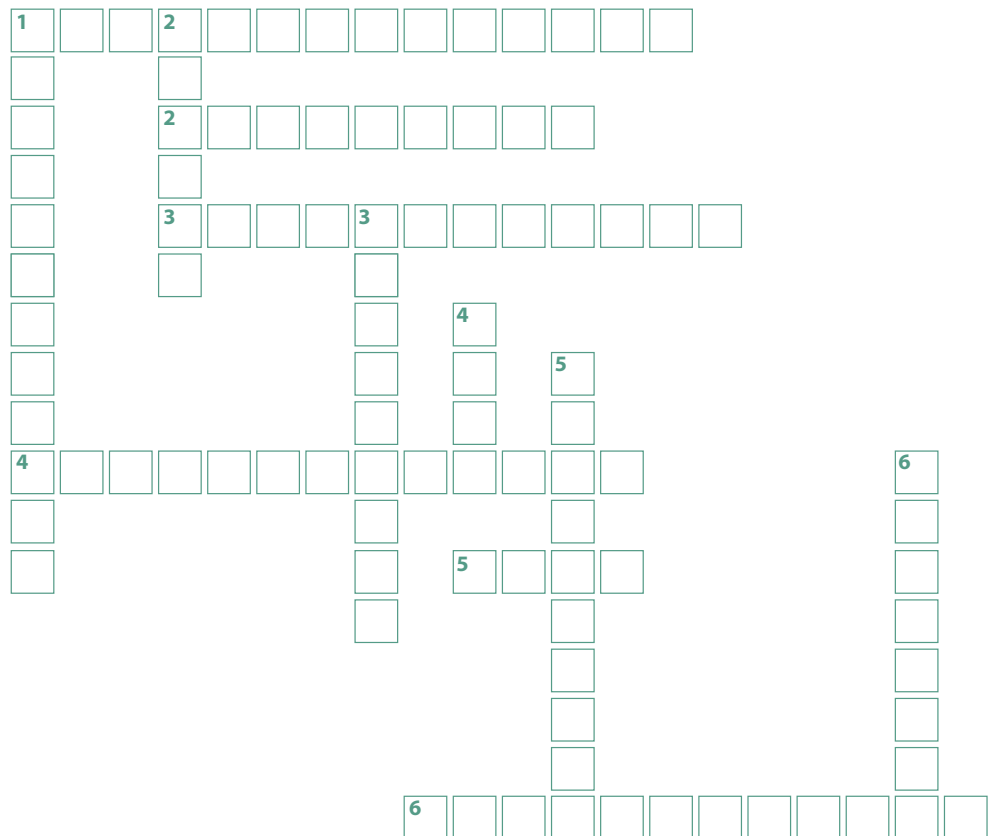
Complete the vocabulary crossword.

1.1 ACROSS

1. General principle or rule.
2. Not planned.
3. Concerning the present time.
4. Including much.
5. A wandering group of a few families.
6. Anthropologist who describes a culture.

DOWN

1. Concerning family descent.
2. Rules of right and wrong.
3. Rules for proper behavior.
4. Favoring one side too much.
5. Foreseeing the future.
6. Traditional beliefs and legends of a people.





Complete these statements.

- 1.2 The literal meaning of *anthropology* is _____ .
- 1.3 Anthropologists who study the ways of living peoples are called _____ .
- 1.4 Archaeologists are interested in man's _____ .
- 1.5 Anthropologists who study human forms are called _____ .
- 1.6 Anthropologists who learn about the past by studying the buried discards of a civilization are called _____ .

Match these vocabulary words with their definitions.

- | | |
|------------------------|--|
| 1.7 _____ holistic | a. hastily and unfairly formed opinion |
| 1.8 _____ hygiene | b. an emotional shock |
| 1.9 _____ kin-group | c. concerning the whole of something |
| 1.10 _____ monograph | d. characteristic pace or rhythm |
| 1.11 _____ nonliterate | e. rules for health |
| 1.12 _____ prejudice | f. conquer and control |
| 1.13 _____ puberty | g. group of related families |
| 1.14 _____ status | h. social position or rank |
| 1.15 _____ subdue | i. scholarly book about a particular subject |
| 1.16 _____ tempo | j. physical beginning of manhood and womanhood |
| 1.17 _____ trauma | k. without written language |

Answer this question.

- 1.18 What two kinds of human forms do physical anthropologists study?
 - a. _____
 - b. _____

Answer this question.

- 1.19 Why have ethnologists focused their study on “nonliterate” peoples? _____

Although anthropologists study every aspect of mankind, anthropology is not the only science concerned with humans. Anatomy, physiology, embryology, and genetics are sciences of the physical structures and processes of living things, including man. Biology and zoology are sciences through which the similarities and differences between humans and all forms of animal life are examined. Human behavior is studied in the sciences of psychology, sociology, and history. The ways man relates to his fellows comprises the subject matter of political science. The ways man makes his living is studied in economics. Man's methods of relating to the supernatural is the focus of religious studies. Ecology is the study of the relationship of man and his environment. Human language is the focus of study in linguistics. Like anthropology, all of these sciences focus on man to learn about his physical form and social behavior. Anthropologists take the information these other sciences discover and use it to help them in their own research. Much overlap occurs between anthropology and other sciences concerned with man. Nevertheless, anthropology differs from all of the other human sciences in its central problem, its goal, and its method of analysis.

The central problem of anthropology. Man is unique among all of God's creation. Before He formed man from the dust and woman from man, God determined to make humans different from all other creatures. God said in Genesis 1:26 that man was to "...have dominion over the fish of the sea, and over the fowl of the



air, and over the cattle, and over all the earth, and over every creeping thing that creepeth upon the earth." Man was equipped and told in Genesis 1:28 to "... Be fruitful, and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it..."

The way in which man **subdues** his environment is known to anthropologists as *culture*. Culture includes the way food is obtained, prepared, and eaten; the material, style, and method of construction of a shelter; and the way people communicate, visit, marry, raise children, trade, and travel. Culture is any information or behavior that is learned, shared by society, and passed on to the next generation. That is, culture is a learned human custom. The study of culture is the primary difference between anthropology and the other social sciences.



Write the correct letter and answer in the blank.

- 1.20** The ability of man to have culture comes from _____.
 a. man b. the environment c. God d. the opera
- 1.21** Culture is the way man _____ his environment.
 a. submits b. subdues c. submerges d. substitutes
- 1.22** The science concerned with culture is _____.
 a. anatomy b. ecology c. genetics d. anthropology
- 1.23** Culture is only found among _____.
 a. Americans b. animals c. "primitives" d. man

The goal of anthropology. Thousands of groups of people live on the earth. Some groups are large (nations) and others are small (**bands**). Each group has its own characteristic style of life, or culture. The goal of anthropology is to discover the regularities in human custom that exist among these groups. Knowing the regularities, anthropologists can make **generalizations** about human behavior.

At the beginning of this century, Arnold van Gennep noted that birth, **puberty**, marriage, and death are accompanied by ceremonies in all groups. Although the details of the ceremonies differ from one group to another, the significance is constant. The social marking of a person passing from one stage in life to the next is considered to be cultural regularity. Anthropologists call such ceremonies "rites of passage."

In addition to rites of passage, anthropologists have found many other elements common to all social groups. These widespread elements are known as cultural "universals." Cultural universals include the following items:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| athletic sport | joking |
| bodily adornment | kin-groups |
| calendar | language |
| community organization | law |
| cooking | magic |
| cooperative labor | meal times |
| courtship | medicine |

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| dancing | mourning |
| decorative art | music |
| divination | numerals |
| education | personal names |
| ethics | property rights |
| etiquette | religious rituals |
| family | social concepts |
| feasting | status |
| folklore | differentiation |
| games | surgery |
| gestures | tool making |
| gift giving | trade |
| greetings | visiting |
| housing | weather control |
| hygiene | |

These and other elements provide the basic material for anthropological analysis. The main concern in the study of cultural universals would be to explain why people who are so scattered from one another do the same kinds of things. For example, why do all societies have cooperative labor, kin-groups, and language? Are these behaviors inherited or learned? Where did they originate? Why do they appear in isolated groups? In addition, anthropologists want to explain the differences among the details of these universals. For example, why does housing style, size, and material differ among groups? Why all people do not get their food in the same way? The goal of anthropology is to answer questions such as these.



Answer these questions.

1.24 What is the goal of anthropology? _____

1.25 What cultural regularity did Arnold van Gennep discover? _____

Complete these activities. Circle the correct answer.

1.26 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **baby shower**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.27 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **graduation**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.28 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **wedding**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.29 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **funeral**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.30 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **infant baptism**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.31 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **Sweet Sixteen party**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.32 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **wake**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.33 Choose the correct rite of passage for the following ceremony: **honeymoon**
 a. birth b. puberty c. marriage d. death

1.34 List five cultural universals.

a. _____ b. _____

c. _____ d. _____

e. _____

SELF TEST 1

Match these items (each answer, 2 points).

- | | | |
|--------------|-------------------------------|---|
| 1.01 | _____ physical anthropologist | a. presents all aspects of a culture |
| 1.02 | _____ Arnold van Gennep | b. show relationships among people |
| 1.03 | _____ life history | c. studies human forms |
| 1.04 | _____ census | d. helps an ethnographer understand himself |
| 1.05 | _____ archaeologist | e. noted life-crisis ceremonies |
| 1.06 | _____ key informant | f. began training ethnographers |
| 1.07 | _____ general monograph | g. one person's view of his culture |
| 1.08 | _____ psychological tests | h. reveals life in the past |
| 1.09 | _____ ethnologist | i. list of marriages, births, deaths, and so on |
| 1.010 | _____ specialized monograph | j. provides a visual record |
| 1.011 | _____ ethnographic film | k. digs up ancient ruins |
| 1.012 | _____ trash heaps | l. focuses on one aspect of culture |
| 1.013 | _____ Bronislaw Malinowski | m. gives ethnographer much information |
| 1.014 | _____ diary | n. studies culture of living peoples |
| 1.015 | _____ kinship chart | o. reveals inner feelings |

Write the correct letter in the blank (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.016** Rites of passage, joking, music, and family are cultural _____.
 a. ceremonies b. universals c. problems d. biases
- 1.017** The study of all aspects of culture makes anthropology _____.
 a. thorough b. comparative c. a science d. holistic
- 1.018** The goal of anthropology is to discover cultural _____.
 a. shocks b. people c. regularities d. prejudices
- 1.019** Anthropology differs from other human sciences through its emphasis on _____.
 a. culture b. primitives c. nonliterate d. man
- 1.020** Anthropologists should stay in the field at least one year to see _____.
 a. all the people b. all seasonal activities
 c. a key informant d. rites of passage
- 1.021** Culture originally comes from _____.
 a. man b. God c. Noah d. Babel

- 1.022** Anthropology tries to understand every aspect of a culture because anthropology is _____.
a. comparative b. relative c. biased d. holistic
- 1.023** Anthropology focuses on oral societies because _____.
a. they are dying out b. they are more diverse
c. they are older d. they are easier to analyze

Put these events in the proper order: first, second, third, and so on (each answer, 2 points).

- 1.024** _____ Read about the people.
- 1.025** _____ Choose a society to test the problem.
- 1.026** _____ Leave the field.
- 1.027** _____ Adjust to the new culture.
- 1.028** _____ Study anthropology courses.
- 1.029** _____ Enter the field.
- 1.030** _____ Write about the culture.
- 1.031** _____ Observe and record cultural events.
- 1.032** _____ Formulate a problem to test.
- 1.033** _____ Sort out the cultural information.

Complete these statements (each answer, 3 points).

- 1.034** The ethnographer would be wise to learn a people's _____ because this is the way people perceive and relate to their world.
- 1.035** The method for discovering cultural similarities and differences is _____.
- 1.036** Two extreme interpretations of a foreign culture are known as a. _____ and b. _____.
- 1.037** Two tools for discovering the social organization of a group are a. _____ and b. _____.
- 1.038** Difficulty in adjusting to a new way of life is called _____.
- 1.039** Studying a way of life by living that life is called _____ observation.

Put a check next to the answers that are correct (each answer, 2 points).

1.040 Which of the following are cultural universals?

_____ fairy tales

_____ greetings

_____ feasting

_____ child marriage

_____ law

_____ property rights

_____ ethics

_____ polytheism

_____ agnostic philosophy

_____ family

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SCORE _____

TEACHER _____

initials

date



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