

Anthropology

Physical Anthropology

Biological Anthropology

- Disease
- Environment
- Evolution



Primatology

- Culture
- Behaviour
- Species



Forensic Anthropology

- Criminal Investigations
- who? what?
where? how?
when?



Cultural Anthropology

Sociocultural Anthropology

- Ethnology
- Ethnography



Archaeology

- Digs
- Artifacts



Linguistic Anthropology

- Language



Applied Anthropology

- Practical solutions



Social or Cultural Anthropology

- Investigates the origin, development and functioning of human cultures
- Culture is a way of living learned over time and shared by a group of people
 - including knowledge, language, beliefs, art, morals, laws, and customs
- There are four main branches
 - Archaeology
 - Applied Anthropology
 - Linguistics
 - Ethnology & Ethnography



Archaeology

- examines the past through archaeological digs to unearth information that is buried and forgotten.
- Bits and pieces help researchers put together ideas about how individuals, families and cultures lived together.



Applied Anthropology

What type of concerns could arise practicing this type of anthropology?

- uses research results to solve practical problems for people in different cultures.
- it could be solutions from one culture shared to another.
- Example would be researchers sharing irrigation methods with a developing country.
- or it could be solutions from research done in one culture and then solutions applied to the problem.
- Example would be researchers looking at a study of changing marriage patterns in Swaziland which then leads to policy recommendations for a program in population control.



which people are being encouraged to irrigate by treadle pump

Linguistics

- studies language changes over time.
- look at how languages are related & their meanings.
- often use primary research such as case studies, interviews, content analysis and participant observation to better understand the use of language in a particular culture.



Ethnology & Ethnography

- the study of and comparison of past cultures and or contemporary cultures.
- primary research involves looking at case studies, analyzing data, observations and interviews.
- in-depth description of a particular culture
- primary research is done through participant observation where the anthropologist lives among the culture for a period of time conducting observations and in depth interviews with individuals or groups.



Which is the most challenging & Why?



Physical Anthropology

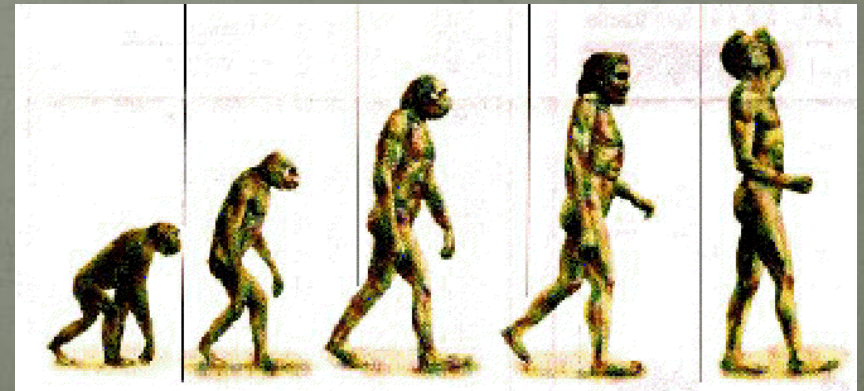


- Studies human evolution, human biology and other primates
- Have extensive training in human skeletal anatomy
- Some subfields overlap but each has its own specialists and methods of investigation



Biological Anthropologists

- Study diseases and illness
- Study environmental and social conditions
- Study human evolution



Primatologists

- Study primates to better understand their culture and behaviours and species as a whole
- Compare primates to humans



Forensic Anthropologists

- the examination of human skeletal remains for law enforcement to determine the identity of unidentified bones.
- a forensic anthropologist can aid law enforcement in developing a profile on unidentified remains.
 - profiles include sex, age, ethnicity, height, length of time since death, and sometimes the evaluation of trauma seen on bones.



