Anthropology

Physical Anthropology
- Biological Anthropology
  - Disease
  - Environment
  - Evolution
- Primatology
  - Culture
  - Behaviour
  - Species

Cultural Anthropology
- Sociocultural Anthropology
  - Ethnology
  - Ethnography
- Archaeology
  - Digs
  - Artifacts

Linguistic Anthropology
- Language

Forensic Anthropology
- Criminal Investigations

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

- 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.

What type of concerns could arise practicing this type of anthropology?
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 interesting & Why?
Which is the most challenging & Why?
Which is the most important & Why?

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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.
Which is the most interesting & Why?

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Which is the most challenging & Why?

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Which is the most important & Why?

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