-genders or egalitarian relations its focus  
common way of understanding world as male biased  
-ideas about gender are socially constructed not biology

Postmodernism-  
-the knowledge is impossible  
-there is no objective truth  
-everything is socially constructed  
-must deconstruct or break down what society believes to be true  
-practice reflexivity  
-ensures we see all sides of a social question

Cultural Construct- created or shaped by a culture  
Subculture- a small group within a larger group who shares a common system of values, beliefs, attitudes, behaviours districts from those of the larger groups  
Speciation- New species being discovered  
Kula Ring- Kula ring jewelry exchange brings status to reinforce alliances and trade relations (Malinoswski, Trobraind Islanders) to maintain peaceful relationships  
Hindu Sacred Cow- cows are useful for much more that meat (milk, yogurt, wealth, status). Therefore belief in sacredness remains so they are not eaten (Warren Harris 1960's)

Participant-Observation- observing your research writing notes and data.  
Human Variation- the study of the physical differences and similarities of existing human populations  
Adaptation- being able to adapt to their surroundings  
Universal Grammar- that all human children are born with internal, universal rules for grammar and that they apply these rules as they learn their mother tongue. Developed by Noam Chomsky.

Ethics in Research- Do not interfere, or make up answers - honesty.  
Hominin- a human or human ancestor

FOSSILS, ANIMALS, AND MAJOR EVENTS:

Australopithecus Afarensis- Bipedalism  
Laetoli Footprints- A line of hominid fossil footprint from 3 individuals preserved by volcanic ash. (Australopithecus Africanus)  
Ardipithecus Ramidus- Some bipedalism  
Bipedalism- the trait of habitually walking on two legs. He can also make stone tools, draw symbols, and create music. (2 feet)  
Homo Habilis- Tool use, and big brain  
Homo Erectus- First fire control  
Homo Neanderthals- Agriculture - larger brain, adapted to colder climate, cave living  
Neolithic Revolution- Homo sapiens (after the last stone age)  
Homo Sapiens- Neolithic revolution - Domestication of animals and development of agriculture lead to food surplus, population increase, sedentism and urbanization  
Tools- Homo habilis
Control of Fire- Homo erectus
Kanzi- 30 year old bonobo who knows 348 graphic symbols which he uses to communicate (was taught by Su Savage - Rumbaugh). He can state simple sentences, respond to requests, and have conversations with human caretakers.
Lucy- 40% complete skeleton found in Ethiopia by Donald Johnson named Lucy because the song “Lucy in the sky of Diamonds” was playing on the radio at the time of her discovery. She was a australopithecus afarensis.
Sedentism- Staying in one place to develop

Videos:
Neanderthals- 30,000 ya over Europe and the Atlantic ocean. They hunted in forests by silently approaching their prey and thrusting them with a spear. They had a powerful grip and strong hand/arm muscles. Were very strong and built. Speed of climate change affected them, their forests were dying out, weren't as agile as humans, and eventually became extinct.
Ape Genius-
Similarities:
- apes will help humans
- chimps can understand what others want (they know if it is close or far)
- have a sense of justice
- can co operate with people
- they understand cause and effect
- emotional connection
- use tools (make spear and hunt - stones spares and sticks)
- they know our face and can count ascending order
Difficulties:
- emotional issues
- impulsive
- humans have control over emotions
- apes don't understanding pointing
- apes don't have a shared commitment or goal
- apes are not driven

Unit 2- Psychology Notes

Neuroscientist: the scientist who specializes in the study of the human brain

Cerebrum: the largest and most of all a portion of the brain which is responsible for controlling memory understanding and logic

Richard Davidson: discovered that through the meditation behaviour of Buddhist monks it had altered several parts of their brains including the amygdala

Language acquisition: language development occurs through the association of words and things, imitation of sounds
Social learning theory: people are influenced by their surroundings and do things differently by learning

Leta Stetter Hollingworth:
- found that woman’s concerns were being ignored
- she believe children’s potential could be realized her education and environment
- gifted students benefitted from her program which was that she introduced and enrichment curriculum called "evolution of common things"

Harry Harlow:
- devised the surrogate mother experiment using rhesus monkeys
- he remove young monkey from mother before Bon was made an isolated them
- there were two mothers in the cage one with food and the other with nurturing/caringness
- found that the monkey preferred the cloth which was nurturing
- she concluded that infants depend on their caregivers for more than just physical needs

Mary Ainsworth:
- didn’t experiment where caregiver played with a child, instead a stranger came in to try and console the child and then the stranger left as was done twice
- infant attachment:
  • secure – children have positive working model
  • avoidant – unaccepting working model
  • resistant – indicate are emotional responses to gain attention
- conclusion: secure attachment leads to positive emotional development and avoidant/resistant can set up a child for difficult emotional development

Genie:
- was isolated as a child on a potty chair for 10 years
- after her parents were found she had trouble walking talking and writing
- she began to work hard to gain learning capacity but in the end regressed and became silent/mute again after a traumatizing experience when she threw up and got beaten

Teen Brain:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Is it biology?</th>
<th>Is it sociology?</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-Brain development occurs from the age 10-25</td>
<td>-Adolescence are treated like children when interacting with adults, but when interacting with each other, they are treated the same</td>
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<tr>
<td>-The frontal and temporal lobes are the last parts of the brain to develop</td>
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<tr>
<td>-Prefrontal cortex is responsible for judgement/reasoning/planning/organization/impulse control</td>
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</tbody>
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Unit 3 - Sociology Notes