Chapter 1:

• Anthropology-study of humanity; study of the full scope of human diversity and the application of that knowledge to help people of different backgrounds better understand one another

• Observation of other cultures has always existed

• Armchair Anthropology - sharing data from other groups - ship captains was an ex.)

• Anthropology is about relationships, actions, community

• Franz Boas (native americans)

• 4 subdisciplines:
  - Archeology
    - Study of cultures by materials they leave behind
    - Egypt and mayan kingdoms
    - Garbage Project-asked ppl how much of something they use and then went through garbage to see how different their answers and the truth were
  - Linguistic
    - How language affects our culture and worldview
    - Descriptive, historical, sociolinguistics
  - Physical(biological)
    - Paleoanthropology
    - Primatology
    - Forensic and medical anthro
  - SocioCultural
    - Ethnography
    - Ethnology (HRAF files)
    - Participant Observation

• All sub disciplines are connected by time and space

• Traditional approach in the US

• Holistic

• Power relations-

• Traditionally focused on small scale societies

• Derived out of european colonial expansion

• Increased contact brought about interest
  - Margaret mead (samoa)

• Ethical Issues - if hired by gov. They own all your research-exploit others weaknesses

• Making the exotic mundane and the mundane exotic - essence of anthro

• Globalization and Anthro key dynamics
  - Time-space compression
  - Flexible accumulation
  - Increasing migration
  - Uneven development
  - Rapid change
  - Adapting to the natural world
Some degree of achieved status is found, but extreme forms of class and inequality are very recent concepts in human history.

Egalitarian societies:
- Hunters and gatherers
  - Transient (moves around a lot) nature difficult to accumulate wealth
  - Share economic resources to ensure group success and everyone’s survival
  - Sharing things anticipating reciprocation
  - Gifts are rarely given for the purpose of sheer generosity
  - Status can be achieved not ascribed
- Reciprocity
  - A mutual or cooperative exchange of goods or services

Ranked societies:
- Wealth is still relatively egalitarian
- Usually positions of leadership referred to as chiefs

Redistribution:
- A politically or economically powerful individual or group allocates goods/services

Potlatch:
- We accumulate stuff
- Potlatch—a ceremony used to display wealth and redistribute it to increase status

How do anthropologists analyze class and inequality?

Theories of class:
- Karl Marx—bourgeoisie and proletariat
  - Means of production
  - Referred to everything from land to factories, machines to raw materials
- Max Weber—prestige and life chances
  - Prestige—a simple notion that certain classes of people had greater prestige than others
  - Weber noted that class and inequality were influenced by more than simple access to the means of production
  - Look at how this affected life changes
○ How race varies across different cultures
○ Malaysian culture
○ How whiteness was constructed in the us
○ Hypodescent or one drop rule
○ Race in regards to immigration
○ Individual vs institutional
○ Ideology
○ How race and ethnicity are different
○ Constructing identity
○ Hutu and tootsie
○ Ethnic cleansing
  ■ Yugoslavia
○ Assimilation vs multiculturalism
○ Nation states vs our states
○ Citizenship and nationalism
○ Transnationalism
○ Diaspora
○ Men or women -- born or made?
○ Cultural construction of gender how created
○ Gender performance
○ Diversity of genders and sexes
○ Hijra and two spirit
  ■ Heteronormative
○ Cultural stereotypes
  ○ Manhunter women of the pier
○ Impact of globalization on gender
○ Sexuality--what is it where does it come from why are we weird
○ Mati work
  ■ Surinam
○ Is inequality natural or part of human culture
○ Theoretical orientations--marx, etc
○ What did weber add with prestige/life chances
○ French dude--social mobility, reproduction, etc
○ Cultural capital
○ Intersectionality--baseball analogy
○ Work done about moms in harlem
○ Info on poor whites in KY
○ Downward mobility
○ Culture of poverty
○ Why is poverty invisible
○ What is caste and how are caste and class related
○ Look at global inequality across the world and who that impacts