- Intensive agriculture: large-scale, often commercial agriculture

- Modes of subsistence structure affect on society in terms of population, density, specialization, locality & equality
- From foraging to industrial, complexity increases, but this isn't evolution
- Foragers usually live in a band of 40 people & are constantly moving
- Foraging: hunting, gathering naturally available foods- Arctic Inuit and San of Kalahari (The Hunters)
- Horticulture: “slash and burn” shifting cultivation, non-mechanized- Amazonian indigenous groups, Ongka’s Big Moka
- Pastoralism: domesticated herd animals- Maasai & Nuer of East Africa
- Agriculture: intensive cultivation, permanent, mechanized; most people don't produce food, enhance money for food- USA, BBQaria

- Foraging:
  - For 99% of the time humans have existed, we’ve been foragers
  - Until about 10000 years ago, humans lived by foraging
  - Relies on food naturally available in environment- hunting, fishing, gathering
  - Most sustainable and egalitarian

- Foragers: The Inuit and San people
  - 2 foraging groups in dramatically different environments
  - Both located in harsh environments with seasonal variation
    - Arctic of Greenland: hunting & fishing large animals
    - Kalahari desert in S Africa: mostly gathered foods, hunting
  - Limited cultivation of crops or domestication of animals
  - Families: highly adapted social organization (bands), low population density, norms of reciprocity
  - Differences: egalitarian but gender inequality exists, responses to different environments affect social organization

- Horticulture: producing plants using non-mechanized technology, or shifting cultivation
  - Typically a tropical forest adaptation
  - Swidden (slash & burn): clearing fields by felling trees & burning the brush, creates an opening & fertile soil for crops, land used for 1-3 years & then abandoned
  - Occurs where there’s sun & water

- A case of horticulture:
  - Apete: tropical forest patches
  - Integrated system of plant & animal communities with high biodiversity
  - 85% plants collected in apete planted by Indians
  - Reconfigure forest with useful plants (“forest gardens”) → provide food, medicine 350+ spices, useful materials (for baskets, arrows, repellents), plants that attract game, trail stops
  - “Pristine” rainforest created?
  - Helpless reactions to environment or active management?
Manage landscape/environment: maintain grasslands with fire; enrich soils thru composting- create “dark earth”; ants to guard crops; create “forest gardens”

Geoglyph: think like an archaeologist & cultural geographer

Interpret landscape: perfection of geometric shapes indicates symbolic expression

Great deal of labor went into them means social complexity

Geoglyphs had the tools to create a rainforest, had long distance trade routes, or just a diff environment (wasn’t forest at that time); environment was different or indigenous groups were able to change it

Pastoralism: caring for domesticated animals which produce meat, milk & blood
-Found in places w/very different seasons and scarcity of human food but plenty of animal food (grass)
-Animals convert inedible grasses to human foods & humans follow them
-Cattle: most important is milk

Agriculture: production of plants using plows, animals & soil and water control
-more permanent & productive than other modes of subsistence
-associated with sedentary villages, occupational diversity, accumulation of wealth, social stratification, larger family size

Determinism: environment sets limits on humans

Possibilism: environment structures behaviors & culture to some extent but doesn’t produce inevitable results

Agency: humans are active agents creating their own culture & also changing their environment to suit their needs

Cultural beliefs serve to safeguard important resources or contribute to economic-social-well being 

Legend of the Curupira (Brazilian Amazon)

Early nature lessons: children’s books (Where the Wild Things Are, The Lorax, Winnie the Pooh, The Giving Tree), teddy bear

What’s nature? Natural? What’s pace of humans? Are human relationships w/nature harmonious or conflicted?

Nature-culture dichotomy: conceptual separation between human & nature in Western thought

Nature: natural, bio-physical
-external: plants, trees, animals, insects, weather
-internal (human nature): desire, instinct, hunger, violence

What do we call people who don't control internal or external nature?

Culture: human
-nature seen as dirty, dangerous, corrupting

Human mastery of nature seen positively

-externa: cities, civilization, fine art
-internal: self control, denial of desire, demonstration on knowledge

High “culture” as in a cultured person demonstrated by lack of contact w/nature or contact in a very specific way

"The Hunters" Richard Lee
raised above the animal; that is why superiority has been accorded in humanity not to
the sex that brings forth but to that which kills; woman lower on transcendence scale
than man
• Woman’s social role seen as closer to nature: woman creates naturally from within her
own being, whereas man is free/forced to create artificially through cultural means;
woman forced to take care of child (dependent) so “lives in home” but at some point,
boys are passed off to men (kindergarten teachers are female, college professors are
male); woman cooks (raw to cooked, nature to culture)
• Woman’s psyche seen as closer to nature: men more objective, women more subjective;
boys eventually raised by men and girls by women
• only focusing on cis men and women
• Ultimately, both men and women can and must be equally involved in projects of
creativity and transcendence

2/21
• Race: culturally constructed category based on perceived physical differences
• Ethnicity: constructed narrative based on cultural difference (ex: Latino)
• conflated terms → melded together negatively
• No scientific basis for classifications of humans based on race
• Humans (homo sapiens sapiens) share more than 99.9% of our DNA
• More variation within traditionally conceptualized racial groups (e.g. black, white, Asian)
than between them
• Human biological variation is clinal
• Genotype: inherited genetic factors that provide framework for organism’s physical form
• Phenotype: way genes are expressed in an organism’s’ physical form as a result
of genotype interaction with environmental factors
• Racism: institutional patterns and policies that create or reproduce unequal access to
power, privilege, resources & opportunities based on imagined differences between
groups
• Colonialism: nation-state extends military, economic, political power beyond its own
borders to secure access to raw materials, cheap labor & markets in other countries or
regions
• Racial ideology: set of ideas about race that allow discriminatory behaviors seem
rational, normal and reasonable
• Whiteness: culturally constructed concept originating in 1691 Virginia designed to
establish racial stratification- White privilege invented in early 1770s to prevent rebellion
among poor landless whites who were joining enslave African workers against white
economic elite
  -Bacon’s Rebellion; hypodescent; miscegenation
• Racialization: categorizing, differentiating and attributing particular character of a person
or group of people
Classify people into different groups based on aspects of physical appearance
Groups may have different levels of power and statues based on social stratification
Cultural constructs: defined by arbitrary cultural standard that often reflect interests of some groups over others
Ascribed: born into
- race: perceived physical differences, usually based on genetic ancestry
- ethnicity: social group of people who identify with each other based on common ancestral, religious, linguistic, regionalism or nationalism (Jewish, Mexican, Asian, Hmong)
- caste: does not permit alteration of rank
Achieved: choice/permits individuals to alter their rank
- class: person or group's position in society defined in economic terms, as "achieved" by individual
Class: category of persons with about the same opportunity to obtain economic resources, power & prestige
- ranked high and low in relation to each other (the 1%, the 99%; upper, middle, lower class)
Social mobility: movement between classes
Class reproduced in a stratified society
Expressions of class
- Linked w/occupation, socioeconomic status, education level
- Subculture with attitudes, behavior, lifestyle & values
- Comes with a "script" for what you do & how you do it (speech, dress, gestures, etc)
- Class position & performance of script determines access to spaces, resources, rights, opportunities
- Linked w/race and ethnicity
- Projected onto human words (Beverly Hills Chihuahuas)
- Class is communicated thru speech, hobbies, symbols, expression of power/inequality in interaction, dress/"uniform"
Race
- Concept that organizes people into groups based on specific physical traits that are thought to reflect fundamental & innate differences
  - American Anthropological Association's Statement on Race, 1998: most (94%) of physical variation lies within so-called racial groups; conventional geographic "racial" groupings differ from one another only in about 6% of their genes
- Recent form of social inequality
- Unequal meeting of 2 formerly separate group thru colonization, slavery and other large-group movements
  - Cultural construction
  - Biological implications of social reality
  - USA, Brazil and India comparison
Jane Elliot experiment
- Riceville, Iowa 1970
- Blue eyes vs brown eyes
- Can see consequences associated with cultural constructions of privileged or marginalized categories
- Marginal groups succeed less bc of structural conditions stacked against them but failure may be seen as proof of inherent inferiority

Race in Brazil
- Similar to USA
  - Indigenous, European & African roots
  - history of slavery and abolition
- But Brazil is different in terms of racialization/construction of race
  - most “intermarried” country in the world
  - race understood as more of a continuum than a dichotomy
- USA: “one drop rule” = dichotomous
- racial category depends on other class & context
- more than skin color → hair texture, shape of facial features
- Race supposedly not a factor in “racial democracy”
  - Gilberto Freyre and Franz Boas
- But darker Brazilians tend to be poorer
  - race & social class interlinked
- “Whitening” thru wealth
  - person’s racial category become whiter in response to rising status
- Obama: from mixed to black
- Evolution of Neymar’s hair: “black power”

Reading Notes (Ch 8)
- Politics: relationships & processes of cooperation, conflict, social control & power that are fundamental aspects of human life
- Government: separate legal & constitutional domain that’s source of law, order & legit force
- Acephalous society: no gov. head or hierarchical structure
- Laws: set of rules established by some formal authority
- Structural-functionalism: diff societal structures (religion,politics, kinship, etc) functioned in an integrated way to maintain social order & control
- Age-grades: groupings of age-mates who are initiated into adulthood together
- Non-centralized political systems: power & control over resources are dispersed among members of society- bands & tribes
- Centralized political systems: certain individuals & institutions hold power & control over resources- chiefdoms & states
- Political power: how power is created & enacted to attain goals that are presumed to be for the good of the community/common good
- Action theory (1960s): politics is a dynamic & competitive field of social relations in which people are constantly managing their ability to exercise power over others
Biocultural diversity: linking linguistic, cultural, and biological diversity as manifestations of the diversity of life

Biodiversity in 1980s: massive, human-made extinction crisis threatening the diversity of life in nature

1990s is biocultural diversity

Main foci of this emerging field are as follows: (a) the parallels & correlations between biodiversity & linguistic diversity, the overlaps in the global distribution of languages and biodiversity, and the relationships between language, traditional knowledge, and the environment; (b) studies & assessments of the common threats to biodiversity, cultural diversity, and linguistic diversity and of the sociocultural and environmental consequences of loss of these interlinked diversities; (c) approaches to the joint maintenance and revitalization of biocultural diversity; and (d) development of the related aspects of human rights

Indigenous languages being replaced by majority languages

Harmon- If the world’s diversity in nature and culture is indeed rapidly diminishing, why should we care?

Language richness is cultural richness

Nominalism: all universal concepts are arbitrary social constructs with no connection to the real world (Wollock)

Sympatric linguistic boundary: high concentrations of linguistically distinct communities coexisting in the same area & communicating through complex networks of multilingualism

Nettle: lower rainfall & shorter growing seasons, where people are at higher subsistence risk, tend to correlate with geographically more extended ethnolinguistic groups & fewer diff languages, whereas areas with higher rainfall and longer or constant growing seasons (such as in tropical and equatorial regions) correlate with higher numbers of smaller-scale ethnolinguistic groups & thus higher linguistic diversity; in former case people need to establish larger networks of exchange to mitigate their ecological risk, whereas in the latter case people can be more self-sufficient in their localized ecological niches

Wet = vegetation → animal life (biodiversity) → linguistic diversity- more things to name

Exam 4: 20 MC, 25 min limit, GS open 2-10pm (no essay qs)

Final: 60 MC, 60 min time limit, opens at noon & closes at 1:30pm

Take online exams on campus in computer lab with ethernet (non-wifi) connection; can take with wifi

Globalization: process of intense global interconnectedness & movement of goods, info & people
● “Development”: programs to reduce poverty & improve people’s lives
● Aim to bring positive impacts to marginal groups but often unintended consequences
● Economic development and GDP doesn’t equal increased quality of life or “human development"
● White, European male at top and savages at bottom of cultural evolutionary scale; modernization & many other theories are built on same biased foundations
● Periphery → third world → underdeveloped → developing → developed → first world → core

Peace Corps
● Not a recruitment event- example of applied anthro, development
● Good and bad of PC, role of outsider in development projects designed to help marginalized populations, of life with an indigenous group
● Critical anthropological perspective shows complexity of “doing good” in modern world; importance of understanding cultural factors for development to succeed; tensions between development & culture loss
● Hopeless/hopeful about future? Structure-agency interplay
● JFK 1960- what you can do for your country
● Established PC in 1961 “to promote world peace and friendship”
● Help people of interested countries in meeting their need for trained men & women
● Help promote better understanding of American ways of peoples served
● Help promote better understanding of other people on part of Americans

“Banana Republic”
● Central American countries and U.S. influence
● Stratification in banana plantations
● “Chiquita” - word for sticker in Ngabe

The Ngabe “Guaymi”
● Material improvements are beneficial but they have a cost
● Increased reliance on market economy- loss of knowledge, self-sufficiency
● Not isolated; interact with outsiders who think they’re backward
● Value their traditions & are sad they’re losing them, but also want access to things that make their life better
● Most choose to send their kids away to school if they have the option
● The Pig Project: asked for by community; provide better nutrition & source of income

Gaucho article
● BBQ, not cowboying makes an authentic gaucho
● Little kids not gauchos anymore- obesity (video games)

3/15
Curb sitting in IV
● Interviews with students, police, people on DP
● Superstition; Avoid curb sitting → police might intervene
● Cause & effect? Police just enforcing the law for those who are out of line