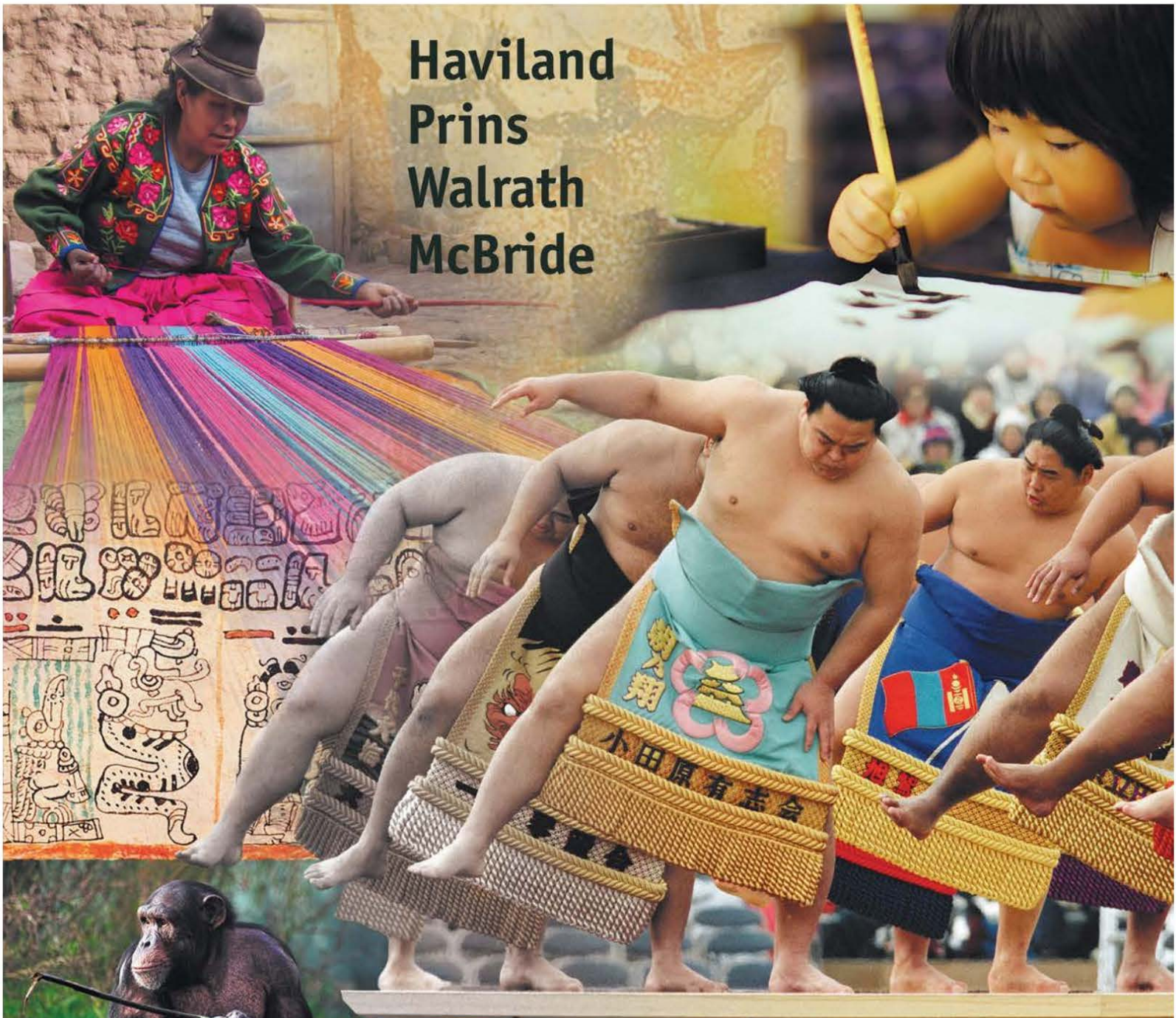


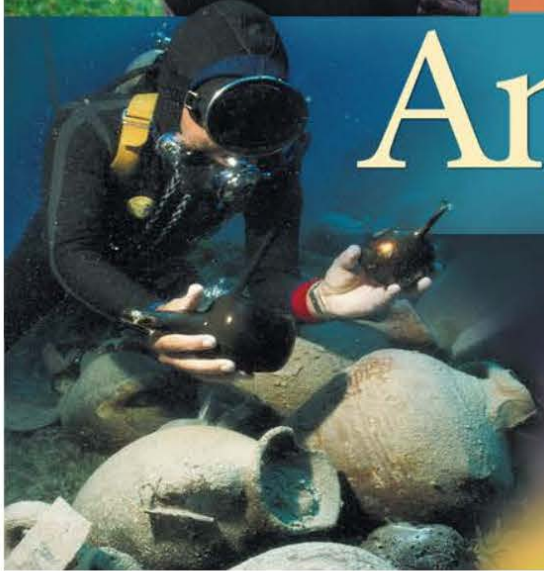
Haviland
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THE ESSENCE OF

Anthropology

FOURTH EDITION



The Essence of Anthropology



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FOURTH EDITION

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Dedicated to our long-time editor Lin Marshall Gaylord, whose distinct love for and knowledge of anthropology and publishing has kept us on a steady and inspired course through every edition of our textbooks. With gratitude for her professional commitment to excellence, depth of editorial experience, and, importantly, her enthusiasm, freely expressed in hearty laughter.



About the Authors

although each has a distinct voice, all four members of this author team share overlapping research interests and a similar vision of what anthropology is (and should be) about. For example, all are “true believers” in the four-field approach to anthropology, and all have some involvement in applied work.



Dr. William A. Haviland is professor emeritus at the University of Vermont, where he founded the Department of Anthropology and taught for thirty-two years. He holds a PhD in anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania.

He has carried out original research in archaeology in Guatemala and Vermont; ethnography in Maine and Vermont; and physical anthropology in Guatemala. This work has been the basis of numerous publications in

various national and international books and journals, as well as in media intended for the general public. His books include *The Original Vermonters*, coauthored with Marjory Power, and a technical monograph on ancient Maya settlement. He also served as consultant for the award-winning telecourse *Faces of Culture*, and he is coeditor of the series *Tikal Reports*, published by the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Besides his teaching and writing, Dr. Haviland has lectured to numerous professional as well as nonprofessional audiences in Canada, Mexico, Lesotho, South Africa, and Spain, as well as in the United States. A staunch supporter of indigenous rights, he served as expert witness for the Missisquoi Abenaki of Vermont in an important court case over aboriginal fishing rights.

Awards received by Dr. Haviland include being named University Scholar by the Graduate School of the University of Vermont in 1990; a Certificate of Appreciation from the Sovereign Republic of the Abenaki Nation



of Missisquoi, St. Francis/Sokoki Band in 1996; and a Lifetime Achievement Award from the Center for Research on Vermont in 2006. Now retired from teaching, he continues his research, writing, and lecturing from the coast of Maine. He serves as a trustee for the Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor, focused on Maine's Native American history, culture, art, and archaeology. His most recent books are *Canoe Indians of Down East Maine* (2012) and *Excavations in Residential Areas of Tikal: Non-Elite Groups without Shrines* (2014).



Dr. Harald E. L. Prins is a University Distinguished Professor of cultural anthropology at Kansas State University. Academically trained at half a dozen Dutch and U.S. universities, he previously taught at Radboud University (Netherlands), Bowdoin College and Colby College in Maine, and was a visiting professor at Lund University in Sweden. Also

named a Distinguished University Teaching Scholar, he received numerous honors for his outstanding academic teaching, including the Presidential Award in 1999, Carnegie Professor of the Year for Kansas in 2006, and the AAA/Oxford University Press Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching of Anthropology in 2010.

His fieldwork focuses on indigenous peoples in the western hemisphere, and he has long served as an advocacy anthropologist on land claims and other native rights. In that capacity, Dr. Prins has been the lead expert witness in both the U.S. Senate, U.S. District Court, and Canadian federal and provincial courts. He worked on a UNESCO project in Paris on anthropology and racism, and also chaired or served on dozens of panels, including for the Wenner-Gren Foundation and the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. He has refereed for 40 academic book publishers and journals. His own numerous academic publications appear in nine languages, with books including *The Mi'kmaq: Resistance, Accommodation, and Cultural Survival* (Margaret Mead Award finalist).

Also trained in filmmaking, he was president of the Society for Visual Anthropology, and coproduced award-winning documentaries. He has been the visual anthropology editor of *American Anthropologist*, coprincipal investigator for the U.S. National Park Service, international observer in Paraguay's presidential elections, and a research associate at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution.



Dr. Dana Walrath, an award-winning writer, artist, and anthropologist, is a faculty member of University of Vermont's College of Medicine. After earning her PhD in medical and biological anthropology from the University of Pennsylvania, she taught there and at Temple University. Dr. Walrath broke new ground in paleoanthropology through her work on the evolution of human

childbirth. She has also written on a wide range of topics related to gender in paleoanthropology, the social production of sickness and health, sex differences, genetics, and evolutionary medicine. Her work has appeared in edited volumes and in journals such as *Current Anthropology*, *American Anthropologist*, *American Journal of Physical Anthropology*, and *Anthropology Now*. Her books include *Aliceheimer's*, a graphic memoir, and *Like Water on Stone* a verse novel. She developed a novel curriculum in medical education at the University of Vermont's College of Medicine that brings humanism, anthropological theory and practice, narrative medicine, and professionalism skills to first-year medical students.

Dr. Walrath also has an MFA in creative writing from Vermont College of Fine Arts and has exhibited her artwork in North America and Europe. Her recent work on in the field of graphic medicine combines anthropology with memoir and visual art. Spanning a variety of disciplines, her work has been supported by diverse sources such as the National Science Foundation, the Templeton Foundation, the Centers for Disease Control, the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Vermont Studio Center, the Vermont Arts Council, and the National Endowment for the Arts. She spent 2012–2013 as a Fulbright Scholar at the American University of Armenia and the Institute of Ethnography and Archaeology of the National Academy of Sciences of Armenia. She is currently working on a second graphic memoir that combines her *Aliceheimer's* work with her fieldwork on aging and memory in Armenia.



Bunny McBride is an award-winning author specializing in cultural anthropology, indigenous peoples, international tourism, and nature conservation issues. Published in dozens of national and international print media, she has reported from Africa, Europe, China, and the Indian Ocean. Holding an MA from Columbia University,

she is highly rated as a teacher, and she has taught at the Salt Institute for Documentary Field Studies and two dozen terms as visiting anthropology faculty at Principia College. Since 1996, she has been an adjunct lecturer of anthropology at Kansas State University.

Among McBride's many publication credits are the books *Women of the Dawn*; *Molly Spotted Elk: A Penobscot in Paris*; and *Our Lives in Our Hands: Micmac Indian Basketmakers*; as well as chapters in a dozen books and several coauthored books, including *Indians in Eden* and *National Audubon Society Field Guide to African Wildlife*. Working on a range of issues and projects with Maine Indian tribes since 1981—including the Aroostook Band of Micmacs' successful federal recognition effort—McBride received a commendation from the Maine state legislature for her research and writing on the history of native women. *Boston Globe Sunday Magazine* featured a long profile about her,

and Maine Public Television made a documentary about her research and writing on Molly Spotted Elk.

In recent years, McBride has served as coprincipal investigator for a National Park Service ethnography project and curated several museum exhibits, including "Journeys West: The David & Peggy Rockefeller American Indian Art Collection" for the Abbe Museum in Bar Harbor, Maine. Her 2012 exhibit, "Indians and Rusticators," received a 2012 Leadership in History Award from the American Association for State and Local History. Currently, she serves as president of the Women's World Summit Foundation, based in Geneva, Switzerland, and is wrapping up two books (with coauthor Harald Prins): *From Indian Island to Omaha Beach: Charles Norman Shay, Penobscot Indian War Hero* and *Native Americans in Seacoast Maine: A Natural and Cultural History of Mount Desert Island*.

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Preface

In many cultures, the number four carries symbolic meaning, suggesting completion and the essence of all things. Consider the four seasons, the four directions, the four phases of the moon, and the four elements of earth, air, fire, and water. Powerful essences wrapped up in the nice square package of four. Considering this, we cannot help but think of the four fields of anthropology conveyed in *The Essence of Anthropology*, and how they work together to offer a holistic and integrative look at our species.

And, speaking of “four,” this is the fourth edition of *Essence*. It is more thoroughly revised than any new edition since its debut a dozen years ago. Entering its fourth phase, the book’s evolution has been fueled by our own ongoing research, along with vital feedback from students and anthropology professors who have used and reviewed previous editions. We have scrutinized the archetypal examples of our discipline and weighed them against the latest innovative research methodologies, archaeological discoveries, genetic and other biological findings, linguistic insights, and ethnographic descriptions, theoretical revelations, and significant examples of applied anthropology. We believe that these considerations, combined with giving attention to compelling issues in our global theater, have resulted in a lively and relevant textbook that presents both classical and fresh material in ways that stimulate student interest, stir critical reflection, and prompt “ah-ha” moments.

The word *essence* has served as our guiding principle—alerting us to reach for content that covers anthropology’s established foundations and modern ramifications without getting distracted by too many details or examples. With each revision, one thing has remained constant: the goal of presenting four-field anthropology to undergraduates in a concise text that does justice to the breadth and depth of the discipline—a book that is light in weight, but not “lightweight.” We remain committed to creating a stimulating, quick-moving narrative that gives anthropology majors a solid basis for more advanced coursework while sowing seeds of awareness in all students concerning cultural and biological diversity.

For those unfamiliar with the Haviland et al. textbook series, it is important to note that like the earlier editions of *Essence*, this one stands on the substantial shoulders of our *Anthropology: The Human Challenge*—now in its 14th edition and the discipline’s leading introductory textbook for many years.

Our Mission

Most students enter an introductory anthropology class intrigued by the general subject but with little more than a vague sense of what it is all about. Thus the first and most obvious task of our text is to provide a thorough introduction to the discipline—its foundations as a domain of knowledge and its major insights into the rich diversity of humans as a culture-making species. Recognizing the wide spectrum of students enrolled in entry-level anthropology courses, we cover the fundamentals of the discipline in an engaging, illustrative fashion—creating a textbook that establishes a broad platform on which teachers can expand the exploration of concepts and topics in ways that are particularly meaningful to them and their students.

In doing this, we draw from the research and ideas of a number of traditions of anthropological thought, exposing students to a mix of theoretical perspectives and methodologies. Such inclusiveness reflects our conviction that different approaches offer distinctly important insights about human biology, behavior, and beliefs.

If most students start out with only a vague sense of what anthropology is, they often have less clearly defined but potentially more problematic views of the superiority of their own species and culture. A second task for this text, then, is to encourage students to appreciate the richness and complexity of human diversity. Along with this goal is the aim of helping them understand why there are so many differences and similarities in the human condition, past and present.

Debates regarding globalization and notions of progress, the “naturalness” of the mother, father, child(ren) nuclear family, new genetic technologies, and how gender roles relate to biological variation all benefit greatly from the distinct insights gained through anthropology’s wide-ranging, holistic perspective. This aspect of the discipline is one of the most valuable gifts we can pass on to those who take our classes. If we, as teachers (and textbook authors), do our jobs well, students will gain a wider and more open-minded outlook on the world and a critical but constructive perspective on human origins and on their own biology and culture today. To borrow a favorite line from the famous poet T. S. Eliot, “the end of all our exploring will be to arrive



where we started and know the place for the first time” (“Little Gidding,” *Four Quartets*).

We have written this text, in large part, to help students make sense of our increasingly complex world and to navigate through its interrelated biological and cultural networks with knowledge and skill, whatever professional path they take. We see the book as a guide for people entering the often bewildering maze of global crossroads in the 21st century.

A Distinctive Approach

Two key factors distinguish *The Essence of Anthropology* from other introductory anthropology texts: our integrative presentation of the discipline’s four fields and a trio of unifying themes that tie the book together.

Integration of the Four Fields

Unlike traditional texts that present anthropology’s four fields—biological anthropology, archaeology, linguistics, and cultural or social anthropology—as if they were separate or independent, our book takes an integrative approach. This reflects the holistic character of our discipline, a domain of knowledge where members of our species are studied in their totality—as social creatures biologically evolved with the inherent capacity for learning and sharing culture by means of symbolic communication. This approach also reflects our collective experience as practicing anthropologists who recognize that we cannot fully understand humanity in all its fascinating complexity unless we see the systemic interplay among environmental, physiological, material, social, ideological, psychological, and symbolic factors, both past and present.

For analytical purposes, however, we discuss physical anthropology as distinct from archaeology, linguistics, and sociocultural anthropology. Accordingly, there are separate chapters that focus primarily on each field, but the links among them are shown repeatedly. Among many examples of this integrative approach, Chapter 7, “Modern Human Diversity—Race and Racism,” discusses the social context of race and recent cultural practices that have impacted the human genome. Similarly, material concerning linguistics appears not only in Chapter 9, “Language and Communication,” but also in Chapter 3, “Living Primates,” Chapter 4, “Human Evolution,” and Chapter 6, “The Emergence of Cities and States.” These chapters include material on the linguistic capabilities of apes, the emergence of human language, and the origin of writing. In addition, every chapter includes a Biocultural Connection feature

to further illustrate the interplay of biological and cultural processes in shaping the human experience.

Unifying Themes

In our own teaching, we recognize the value of marking out unifying themes that help students see the big picture as they grapple with the vast array of material involved with the study of human beings. In *Essence*, we employ three such themes:

1. **Systemic adaptation:** We emphasize that every culture, past and present, is an integrated and dynamic system of adaptation that responds to a combination of internal and external factors, including influences of the environment.
2. **Biocultural connection:** We highlight the integration of human culture and biology in the steps humans take to meet the challenges of survival. The biocultural connection theme is interwoven throughout the text—as a thread in the main narrative and in boxed features that highlight this connection with a topical example for each chapter.
3. **Globalization:** We track the emergence of globalization and its disparate impact on various peoples and cultures around the world. European colonization was a global force for centuries, leaving a significant and often devastating footprint on the affected peoples in Asia, Africa, and the Americas. Decolonization began about 200 years ago and became a worldwide wave in the mid-1900s. However, since the 1960s, political and economic hegemony has taken a new and fast-paced form—namely, globalization (in many ways a concept that expands or builds on imperialism). Attention to both forms of global domination—colonialism and globalization—runs through *Essence*, culminating in the final chapter where we apply the concept of structural power to globalization, discussing it in terms of hard and soft power and linking it to structural violence.

Pedagogy

The Essence of Anthropology features a range of learning aids, in addition to the three unifying themes previously described. Each pedagogical piece plays an important role in the learning process—from clarifying and enlivening the material to revealing relevancy and aiding recall.

Accessible Language and a Cross-Cultural Voice

In writing this text, we consciously cut through unnecessary jargon to speak directly to students. Manuscript reviewers have recognized this, noting that even the most difficult concepts are presented in prose that is straightforward and understandable for today's first- and second-year college students. Where technical terms are necessary, they appear in bold type with a clear definition in the narrative. The definition appears again in the running glossary at the bottom of our pages, and again in a summary glossary at the end of the book.

To make the narrative more accessible to students, we deliver it in chewable bites—short paragraphs. Numerous subheads provide visual cues to help students track what has been read and what is coming next.

Accessibility involves not only clear writing enhanced by visual cues, but also an engaging voice or style. The voice of *Essence* is distinct among introductory texts in the discipline, for it has been written from a cross-cultural perspective. We avoid the typical Western “we/they” voice in favor of a more inclusive one that will resonate with both Western and non-Western students and professors. Also, we highlight the theories and work of anthropologists from all over the world. Finally, we have drawn the text's cultural examples from industrial and postindustrial societies as well as nonindustrial ones.

Compelling Visuals

Haviland et al. texts repeatedly garner praise from students and faculty for having a rich array of visuals, including maps, photographs, and figures. This is important because humans—like all primates—are visually oriented, and a well-chosen image may serve to “fix” key information in a student's mind. Unlike some competing texts, all of our visuals are in color, enhancing their appeal and impact. This edition of *Essence* features about ten photographs per chapter, many presented in large format to increase their impact. These are in addition to maps and figures created with a colorblind-sensitive palette.

Photographs

Our pages feature a hard-sought collection of compelling, content-rich photographs. Large in size, many of them come with substantial captions composed to help students do a “deep read” of the image. Each chapter includes about ten pictures. New to this edition are “Visual Counterpoints”—side-by-side photos that effectively compare and contrast biological or cultural features.

Visual Essence

Each chapter begins with the Visual Essence feature—an especially compelling photograph accompanied by a

paragraph that prompts students to study the image and think about the essence of that particular chapter.

Maps

Geographic aids appear throughout the book, beginning with an introductory world map that identifies the many ethnic groups profiled in the text. Chapters feature locator maps, as well as distribution maps that provide overviews of key issues such as pollution, energy consumption, migration, and religion.

Student Learning Objectives, Knowledge Skills, and Chapter Checklist

Each chapter narrative opens with a set of learning objectives. Presented under the heading “In this chapter you will learn to,” this feature gives students a tangible grip on the main goals of the chapter and the knowledge skills they are expected to develop while reading and studying the material. These goals are incorporated in a closing Chapter Checklist, which summarizes the chapter's content in an easy-to-follow format.

Thought-Provoking Questions

The Biocultural Connection essay featured in every chapter ends with a thought-provoking question aimed toward helping students grapple with and firmly grasp that connection. In addition, the end pages of each chapter offer four Questions for Reflection designed to stimulate and deepen thought, trigger class discussion, and link the material to the students' own life.

Integrated Methods: Digging into Anthropology

New to this edition is our “Digging into Anthropology” feature, presented at the end of every chapter, just after the Questions for Reflection. These hands-on assignments offer students an opportunity to dig deeper into each chapter's content through mini “fieldwork” projects designed to integrate methodology throughout the book and prod students in exploring topics in their own culture.

Integrated Theory: Barrel Model of Culture

Past and present, every culture is an integrated and dynamic system of adaptation that responds to a combination of internal and external factors. This is illustrated by a pedagogical device we refer to as the “barrel model” of culture. Depicted in a simple but telling drawing (Figure 8.5), the barrel model shows the interrelatedness of

social, ideological, and economic factors within a cultural system along with outside influences of environment, climate, and other societies. Throughout the book, examples are linked to this point and this image.

Integrated Gender Coverage

In contrast to many introductory texts, *The Essence of Anthropology* integrates coverage of gender throughout the book. Thus material on gender-related issues is included in *every* chapter. As a result of this approach, gender-related material in *Essence* far exceeds the single chapter that most books devote to the subject.

We have chosen to integrate this material because concepts and issues surrounding gender are almost always too complicated to remove from their context. Spreading this material through all of the chapters has a pedagogical purpose, for it emphasizes how considerations of gender enter into virtually everything people do. Gender-related material ranges from discussions of gender roles in evolutionary discourse and studies of nonhuman primates, to intersexuality, homosexual identity, and same-sex marriage. Through a steady drumbeat of such coverage, this book avoids ghettoizing gender to a single chapter that is preceded and followed by resounding silence.

Glossary as You Go

The running glossary is designed to catch the students' eye, reinforcing the meaning of each newly introduced term. It is also useful for chapter review, as students may readily isolate the new terms from those introduced in earlier chapters. A complete glossary is also included at the back of the book. In the glossaries, each term is defined in clear, understandable language. As a result, less class time is required for going over terms, leaving instructors free to pursue other matters of interest.

Special Boxed Features

Essence includes three types of special boxed features. Every chapter contains a Biocultural Connection, along with either an Original Study or an Anthropology Applied profile. These features are carefully placed and introduced within the main narrative to alert students to their importance and relevance.

Biocultural Connections

Appearing in every chapter, this signature feature of the Haviland et al. textbooks illustrates how cultural and biological processes interact to shape human biology, beliefs, and behavior. It reflects the integrated biocultural approach central to the field of anthropology today. All of the Biocultural Connections include a critical thinking

question. For a quick peek at titles, see the “Features Contents” inventory just after the Table of Contents.

Original Studies

Written expressly for this text or adapted from ethnographies and other original works by anthropologists, these studies present concrete examples that bring specific concepts to life and convey the passion of the authors. Each study sheds additional light on an important anthropological concept or subject area found in the chapter where it appears. Notably, each Original Study is integrated within the flow of the chapter narrative, signaling students that the content is not extraneous or supplemental. Appearing in nine chapters, Original Studies cover a wide range of topics, evident from their titles, listed in the “Features Contents” inventory just after the Table of Contents.

Anthropology Applied

Featured in eight chapters, these succinct and compelling profiles illustrate anthropology's wide-ranging relevance in today's world. They give students a glimpse into the range of careers anthropologists enjoy—from forensics to language preservation. For a quick peek at topics covered, see the “Features Contents” inventory just after the Table of Contents.

Changes and Highlights in the Fourth Edition

The pedagogical features described previously strengthen each of the sixteen chapters in *The Essence of Anthropology*, serving as threads that tie the text together and help students feel the holistic nature of the discipline. In addition, the engagingly presented concepts themselves provide students with a solid foundation in the principles and practices of anthropology today.

The book in hand is distinct from the first three editions. Throughout, data and examples have been updated, less relevant material has been trimmed or cut, new examples and findings have been woven into the story, and the writing has been further chiseled to make it all the more clear and engaging. Each chapter opens with a new Visual Essence photograph and caption. We've increased the number of photos and replaced numerous images that appeared in earlier editions, so many new compelling pictures will be found from start to finish.

The student learning objectives (SLOs) introduced as a new chapter opening feature in the third edition have been honed and more clearly tied to the Chapter Checklists at the end of every chapter. (Both are described in the previous pedagogy inventory.) Presented under the heading As described in the pedagogy inventory just presented, the SLOs give students a tangible grip on the critical

goals of the chapter and the knowledge skills they are expected to develop while reading and studying the material. Other changes with this edition include new Questions for Reflection in many of the chapters and a new discussion question in every chapter's Biocultural Connection feature. Brand new to this edition is the inclusion of a "Digging into Anthropology" assignment at the end of each chapter. Designed to bring subject matter to life, this feature also provides tangible ways for professors to introduce anthropological methods.

Beyond these changes, each chapter has undergone specific modifications and additions. The inventory that follows provides brief previews of the chapter contents and changes in this edition.

Chapter 1: Thinking and Doing Anthropology

This introductory chapter emphasizes the contemporary relevance of the discipline of anthropology. It opens with a new essence feature on coltan mining, war, and global cell phone use that shows the interconnectedness of our world. Students will come to understand anthropology in relation to other disciplines as a living laboratory that allows for testing of hypotheses without the influence of culture-bound notions. Students will see how anthropological methods constantly incorporate new technologies as they develop as shown through the ethnographic exploration of cyberspace and the use of GIS technology in the field. New terms such as *eco-facts* and *features* refine the introduction to archaeology. An updated and streamlined approach to anthropological ethics makes it more relevant to students. The reorganization of the introduction to linguistic anthropology parallels the book's later chapter on linguistics, thus solidifying student learning.

The new Digging into Anthropology feature, "Talking Trash: Hidden in the Middens," on archaeology and trash provides students the opportunity to learn archaeological concepts and methods through hands-on experience. It is enhanced by updates on William Rathje's Garbage Project that focus on the trash production and deposition in large urban areas.

Chapter 2: Biology, Genetics, and Evolution

This chapter on biology, evolution, and genetics opens with a visual essence feature exploring the relationship between DNA and identity. To help students stay abreast of the technological developments in genetics and its application in the world, more details of DNA replication to protein synthesis are explained with a variety of new figures and clarified organizational headings. This will help students comprehend how scientists use genetics to trace the spread of infectious diseases like Ebola or to identify criminals or to exonerate others. Likewise, the social consequences of genetic technology are explored in the contexts of sex-selective abortion, prenatal testing for various genetic conditions, and surrogacy.

A new Biocultural Connection on genetics and immigration illustrates that simple genetic relationships do not account for the complete global variation in family structure. Compelling photographs with content-rich captions illustrate basic concepts such as toxic mutagenic agents. This very contemporary content is complemented by refined historical references regarding the history of human classification and the development of evolutionary theory. Material added on Lamarck and the inheritance of acquired characteristics lays the groundwork for students to grasp cutting-edge work in epigenetics. The new Digging into Anthropology feature, "Making Meaning of Memes," asks students to apply principles of genetics, heredity, and evolution to social media as they trace the appearance, dissemination, and mutation of memes.

Chapter 3: Living Primates

This photo-rich chapter on the living primates introduces students to our closest relatives in the animal world and to the cutting-edge discoveries about their behavior and biology. Accordingly, the discussion is expanded to include more about the other apes, gorillas, orangutans, and gibbons, instead of limiting the discussion to chimps and bonobos.

A new Original Study on arrested development among male orangutans illustrates the range of reproductive strategies and the complex interplay between behavior and biology, as does the discussion of sexual dimorphism. New figures on brachiation, vertical clinging and leaping, and primate social organization also show the variation present among the contemporary primates. The brave and creative methods of primatologists are explored in the Digging into Anthropology feature, "Finding or Losing Your Inner Ape." Here, students experience their daily lives with some primate quality either enhanced or restricted as a way to tease apart human and nonhuman primate behavior and biology.

Chapter 4: Human Evolution

Bookended by features on paleoart, this comprehensive human evolution chapter provides students with a basic paleoanthropological tool kit while exploring fundamental questions about how scientists go about reconstructing the lives of our ancestors.

The opening visual essence feature with paleoartist Élisabeth Daynès shows how she sculpts muscle, skin, and hair onto the bones of ancient fossils. The knowledge gained through the chapter's rich visual program and clear comprehensive text equips students to make a hands-on connection with paleoart in the new Digging into Anthropology feature, "Ancient Visions: Paleoart Then and Now." The chapter also includes cutting-edge paleogenetic research with the newly identified Denisovans and Neandertals and how genetics has shifted paleoanthropological discourse on modern human origins.

Chapter 5: The Neolithic Revolution: The Domestication of Plants and Animals

A suite of new features demonstrates the relevance of this comprehensive chapter on the Neolithic revolution to contemporary life. The competition for resources begun in the Neolithic is connected to the impact of global food markets on local economies.

A new Biocultural Connection—“Dogs Get Right to the Point” featuring the work of evolutionary anthropologist Brian Hare on the domestication of dogs—challenges human-centered models of domestication. The new Anthropology Applied feature, “Pre-Columbian Fish Farming in the Amazon” by Clark Erickson, challenges students to rethink myths about the Americas and the environment while also providing models of land use valuable for today’s expanding global population. The expanded section on biological consequences of the Neolithic explores a series of Paleolithic prescriptions for today’s diseases. Students are challenged to put Paleolithic prescriptions into practice in the new Digging into Anthropology methods feature.

Chapter 6: The Emergence of Cities and States

With most of the world’s 7 billion plus inhabitants living in urban environments, this chapter on the emergence of cities and states demonstrates the vital role of archaeology to solving problems brought about by this dominant form of social organization.

The chapter’s new Visual Essence feature explores the relationship between centralized authority and war using the destruction of archaeological treasures during the current civil war in Syria as an example. The section on the interdependence of cities has been updated to include Hurricane Katrina, Hurricane Sandy, and the 2011 earthquake and tsunami in Japan, the current war in Syria, the Ebola virus, as well as the role of social media and interconnections through cyberspace and air space. A new visually rich Original Study, “Ani: Identities and Conflicts in and around a ‘Silk Road’ City” by Gregory Areshian, connects global politics past and present to the discipline of archaeology. Rich with maps, figures, and explorations of archaeological methods employed at a variety of sites, this chapter also engages deeply with social stratification, an outcome of cities and states that has profound impact on human populations today through visuals and hands-on activities. Students see elaborate cemeteries turned into housing as the population of Cairo, Egypt, expands. “Mapping Class,” the new Digging into Anthropology feature, asks students to bring an awareness of social stratification to their local communities as they create maps that note differences in features such as building density and materials, transportation, and access to services according to class.

Chapter 7: Modern Human Diversity: Race and Racism

This chapter’s exploration of human biological diversity lets students simultaneously see that biologically speaking distinct human races do not exist and that the social division of humans into distinct races is all too real. Significantly updated to make stronger links to contemporary life—both in terms of biological breakthroughs in epigenetics and social realities such as structural violence and genocide—the chapter opens with a Visual Essence feature on basketball star Jeremy Lin.

A new Biocultural Connection, “Beauty, Bigotry, and the Epicanthic Eye Fold of the Beholder,” brings students into the world of ethnic plastic surgery that individuals seek to meet a dominant “white” standard. In addition, this chapter explores the history of race-based intelligence testing and then asks students about “Digging for Bias in Standardized Tests” in their own college entrance exams. Gene environment interactions shape human biological variation but also result in unequal distribution of health globally due to the conflation of race and class, as the poor are more exposed to toxins and other stressors. Genocide is explored through Stanton’s eight stages so that students have a tool kit with which to address the dangers and presence of categorizing humans into distinct groups in today’s world.

Chapter 8: The Characteristics of Culture

This chapter addresses anthropology’s core concept of *culture*, exploring the term and its significance for individuals and societies. It opens with a new Visual Essence photo and caption highlighting Kuchi nomads in Afghanistan, easily recognized by their distinctive dress and packed camels.

The narrative begins with a section on culture and adaptation, setting the foundation for a discussion of culture and its characteristics. Our original “barrel model” illustration appears in this chapter, showing the integrative and dynamic nature of culture and introducing the key concepts of the integration of cultural infrastructure, social structure, and superstructure. We present the Kapauku Papua of Western New Guinea as an example of culture as an integrated system, enlivening the description with a dynamic new photo of a Kapauku village. Subcultures are explored through a look at the Amish of North America, enhanced by a new photo of a community barn raising.

In addition, the chapter includes discussions on culture, society, and the individual; ethnocentrism and cultural relativism; and cultural change in the age of globalization. Special features include a new Biocultural Connection, “Modifying the Human Body,” and the Anthropology Applied feature, “New Houses for Apache Indians” by George Esber, who describes his role in designing culturally appropriate homes for a Native American community.

The new Digging into Anthropology task, “Hometown Map,” invites students to utilize the barrel model in

an assignment that involves mapping their community's various features.

Chapter 9: Language and Communication

This chapter begins with a dynamic new Visual Essence photograph of a busy Chinatown street in Thailand's capital city of Bangkok, where signs appear in multiple languages. It goes on to investigate the nature of language and the three branches of linguistic anthropology—descriptive linguistics, historical linguistics, and the study of language in its social and cultural settings (ethnolinguistics and sociolinguistics). Also found here are sections on paralinguistics and tonal languages, and a unique introductory exploration of talking drums and whistled speech. We have retooled the section on language and gender, and we have revised and retitled the body language section to “Nonverbal Communication” to make it a more fitting head for discussions on proxemics and kinesics.

Our discussion of language loss and revival includes a look at modern technology used by linguistic anthropologists collaborating on field research with speakers of endangered Khoisan “click” languages in southern Africa. That section also includes the latest data on the digital divide and its impact on ethnic minority languages—plus an updated chart showing Internet language populations. A historical sketch about writing takes readers from traditional speech performatives and memory devices to Egyptian hieroglyphics to the conception and spread of the alphabet. A concluding section on literacy and modern telecommunication looks at issues of language in our globalized world.

A new Visual Counterpoint contrasts social space across cultures. Boxed features include S. Neyooxet Grey-morning's Anthropology Applied essay on language revitalization, and a revised Biocultural Connection on the biology of human speech. The new Digging into Anthropology task, “Body Talk,” calls on students to investigate the relationship between language and culture by documenting the body language of individuals from different cultures and also by observing and noting what happens when students alter their own body language.

Chapter 10: Social Identity, Personality, and Gender

Looking at individual identity within a sociocultural context, this chapter surveys the concept of self, enculturation and the behavioral environment, social identity through personal naming, the development of personality, the concepts of group and modal personality, and the idea of national character. It opens with a fascinating Visual Essence image of Khanty mothers and their fur-clad children on a reindeer sled at their winter camp in Siberia.

This ethnographically rich chapter features a revised investigation of naming practices including new material on matronyms and teknonyms—the latter illustrated by a

striking new photo of a Tuareg naming ceremony. The section on self and the behavior environment presents a new pair of Visual Counterpoint photos contrasting an Inuit hunter in a sea kayak with an individual navigating cyberspace while waiting to board a plane. Our discussion of child-rearing practices includes a striking new photograph that brings enlivens the discussion on interdependence training among the Beng of West Africa. And the section on group personality offers narrative and visual descriptions of the Yanomami's masculine ideal of *waiteri*. Our exploration of alternative gender models includes R. K. Williamson's highly personal Original Study about intersexuality, along with several fresh examples: the social recognition of five genders among the Bugis of Indonesia, transgendered Hijras in India, and an updated picture of intersexed Olympian track star Caster Semenya from South Africa.

A new section titled “The Social Context of Sexual and Gender Identity” provides recent global statistics on state-sponsored homophobia. On its heels is a broad-ranging section titled “Normal and Abnormal Personality in Social Context,” which presents the extreme sadhu tradition in India and then discusses mental disorders across time and cultures. The Biocultural Connection offers a cross-cultural view on psychosomatic symptoms and mental health, while a concluding section, “Personal Identity and Mental Health in Globalizing Society,” drives home the need for medical pluralism with a variety of modalities fit for humanity in the worldwide dynamics of the 21st century. This chapter's Digging into Anthropology assignment, “Gender across Generations,” charges students to do intergenerational interviewing on the concepts of femininity and masculinity to gain insight on gender differentiation.

Chapter 11: Subsistence and Exchange

Here we investigate the various ways humans meet their basic needs and how societies adapt through culture to the environment, beginning with a dramatic new Visual Essence photo of peasant farmers practicing wet-rice cultivation on the steep slopes of China's Guangxi Province. This connects to the subject matter of economic systems—the production, distribution, and consumption of goods—also covered in the chapter. The narrative begins with a discussion of adaptation, followed by profiles on modes of subsistence in which we look at food-foraging and food-producing societies—pastoralism, crop cultivation, and industrialization.

Numerous new photos enliven this chapter. The chapter headings, along with the narratives they introduce, have been revised to provide greater clarity and a consistent focus on how—across time, space, and cultures—food is obtained, produced, and distributed.

The section on adaptation and cultural evolution features a new, beautifully illustrated subsection recounting the latest ethnohistorical research on ecosystemic

collapse on Rapa Nui, commonly known as Easter Island. A discussion of peasantry leads into an illustrated narrative about large-scale industrial food production, using chickens as an example.

Under the heading “Subsistence and Economics,” we delve into the control of resources (natural, technological, labor) and types of labor division (gender, age, cooperative, craft specialization). A section on distribution and exchange defines various forms of reciprocity, along with redistribution (including a potlatch account) and market exchange. The discussion on leveling mechanisms looks at the potlatch and features an ethnographically rich photo of a contemporary Tlingit potlatch in Sitka, Alaska.

Our trimmed concluding section on local economies and global capitalism includes a discussion on the development and marketing of genetically modified seeds, indicating the economic possibilities and risks of our era. Also new is a section on the informal economy.

Boxed features in this chapter include a new Anthropology Applied piece on global ecotourism in Bolivia and a newly illustrated Biocultural Connection on chocolate.

“Global Dining,” the topic of this chapter’s Digging into Anthropology task, gives students an opportunity to see how they “embody” globalization by having them make a list of their groceries and locate the source of each item on a map.

Chapter 12: Sex, Marriage, and Family

Exploring the inseparable connections among sexual reproductive practices, marriage, family, and household, this chapter opens with a gorgeous new photo of a Muslim bride and her female relatives and friends displaying hands decorated with traditional henna designs. Particulars addressed in this chapter include the incest taboo, endogamy and exogamy, dowry and bridewealth, cousin marriage, same-sex marriage, divorce, residence patterns, and non-family households. Up-to-date definitions of *marriage*, *family*, *nuclear family*, and *extended family* encompass current real-life situations around the world.

The chapter’s opening paragraphs on marriage and the regulation of sexual relations present a recent example of Sharia law as it relates to women and adultery, along with a nuanced commentary about the relationship between such restrictive rules and the incidence of HIV/AIDS. A discussion on polygamy in the “Forms of Marriage” section includes a look at the impact immigration is having on polygamy statistics in Europe and the United States, even as the practice declines in sub-Saharan Africa.

The chapter’s closing section sketches the impact of global capitalism, electronic communication, and transnationalism on love relations. It includes subsections on adoption, new reproductive technologies, and migrant workforces. Two popular boxed features remain in this chapter: Serena Nanda’s Original Study, “Arranging

Marriage in India,” and Martin Ottenheimer’s Biocultural Connection on marriage prohibitions in the United States.

This chapter’s Digging into Anthropology is titled “Sex Rules?” It involves making a list of six distinctive sets of sexual relationships, noting which are socially accepted or prohibited by law or faith and what the punishment is for breaking the prohibition. The second half of the exercise is comparison and analysis.

Chapter 13: Kinship and Other Forms of Grouping

Beginning with a festive Visual Essence photograph showing the opening parade of a clan gathering in Scotland, this chapter marks out the various forms of descent groups and the role descent plays as an integrated feature in a culture system. The discussion includes details and examples of lineages, clans, phratries, and moieties, followed by illustrated examples of a representative range of kinship systems and their kinship terminologies.

A substantial section on grouping beyond kinship includes discussions of grouping by gender, age, and common interest. The latter includes a lively new Visual Counterpoint contrasting two men’s groups: Shriners (committed to fun, fellowship, and service) and Yakuza (tattooed members of Japan’s crime syndicate). Also featured is the massive, far-reaching Self-Employed Women’s Association in India.

A section titled “Associations in the Digital Age” describes rapid and widespread changes in social networking platforms across the globe, noting their impact on personal, professional, and political relationships—including challenging social hierarchies among civil rights activists. This brings us to a section about grouping based on social hierarchy, presenting three historical case studies: one on caste and its role in India’s Hindu culture and two concerning racial segregation in South Africa and the United States. The section on social mobility features a revised discussion of the civil rights movement among India’s Untouchables and the lowest Sudra castes (collectively called Dalits), in particular a brief profile and dramatic photograph of a group of women activists known as the “pink vigilantes.”

Several new photographs appear in this chapter, and special features include the newly illustrated Biocultural Connection, “Maori Origins: Ancestral Genes and Mythical Canoes,” and archaeologist Michael Blakey’s Original Study on the African Burial Ground Project.

“Comfortable Connecting?” is the title of this chapter’s Digging into Anthropology. It tasks students with investigating how their social media self (or that of an interviewee) may be different from their face-to-face self.

Chapter 14: Politics, Power, and Violence

Looking at a range of uncentralized and centralized political systems—from kin-ordered bands and tribes to

chiefdoms and states—this heavily revised chapter explores the question of power, the intersection of politics and religion, and issues of political leadership and gender. It opens with a dramatic new Visual Essence photo of the Nigerian emir of Kano in a military parade during a festival ending the Muslim holy month of Ramadan.

The sections on bands, tribes, chiefdoms, and states have all been significantly revised—reorganized, tightened, and illustrated with adjusted or new ethnographic examples. For example, the Pashtun are now featured in the section on tribes, and the Kpelle chiefdom narrative carries readers from precolonial to contemporary times. The section on state offers a revised definition of the term and updated examples. We also improved significantly our discussions and examples of political systems and authority, politics and religion, and politics and gender—the latter including updates on the example of the dual-sex government among the Igbo of Nigeria.

A new section titled “Cultural Controls and the Maintenance of Order” streamlines our discussion of cultural control and its two forms (internalized/self-control and externalized control, including sanctions), each illustrated with ethnographic examples. In another new section, “Holding Trials, Settling Disputes, and Punishing Crimes,” we contrast traditional kin-based approaches to those of politically centralized societies, ending with a discussion of restorative justice.

New in our discussion of violent conflict and warfare is a section on the evolution of warfare, which sketches its development in chiefdoms and states, up through World War II, the Chinese civil war, and modern inventions in military technology. It features a new photo and substantive caption about drones. Looking at domination and repression, we discuss acculturation, ethnocide, and genocide, along with violent and nonviolent forms of resistance, including revitalization movements and diplomacy. A final section discusses the politics of nonviolence with two vivid examples—brief profiles of movements led by Gandhi in India and Aung San Suu Kyi in Myanmar.

Special features in this chapter include a Biocultural Connection, “Gender, Sex, and Human Violence,” and an Anthropology Applied box about the work of William Ury on dispute resolution.

“Politics and Purses,” the Digging into Anthropology assignment for this chapter, takes students on a journey to locate links between money and power.

Chapter 15: Spirituality and Religion

This entirely revised chapter, rich with new visuals, opens with a poignant Visual Essence photo showing a crowded pilgrimage to the shrine of the Virgin of Guadalupe, patron saint of Mexico.

The main narrative begins with a discussion of superstructure and worldview. Noting the distinction between spirituality and religion, we discuss the roles they play and

the anthropological approach to studying them, and offer a chart and a map that mark out the numbers of religious adherents and the concentrations of major religions around the world. We introduce myths and their role in mapping cosmology. Then we move on to discuss supernatural beings and spiritual forces—from gods and goddesses to ancestral spirits and the concepts of animism and animatism.

Next we mark out religious specialists. Our overview of priests and priestesses includes Hillary Crane’s fascinating Biocultural Connection on the masculinization of Taiwanese nuns. And the discussion of shamans features our “shamanic complex” diagram and Marjorie Shostak’s Original Study, “Healing among the Ju/’hoansi of the Kalahari.”

In a section on ritual performances, we discuss taboos and cleansing ceremonies (noting the use of water, air, fire, and earth), rites of passage (describing, with ethnographic examples, the phases of separation, transition, and incorporation), rites of intensification, magic (imitative and contagious), divination (from geomancy to chiromancy, and necromancy). A section on witchcraft offers a brief cross-cultural overview, followed by a more detailed description of Navajo skinwalkers. Next we explore sacred sites—from shrines to mountains—and the pilgrimages (devotions in motion) they inspire. This includes a subsection on female saints, highlighting Marian devotions and Black Madonnas in particular. It also includes a discussion of desecration, past and present.

Moving on to a section on cultural dynamics, we explore religious and spiritual change, including revitalization movements and syncretic religions, focusing on Vodou in Haiti. Next we move on to religious pluralism and secularization, providing an overview of spirituality and religious practices today. The chapter concludes by noting that the anthropological study of religion is crucial to gaining an understanding of today’s world.

This chapter’s Digging into Anthropology is titled “Going through a Phase.” It calls on students to observe a rite of passage, take note of its phases, and analyze why the event requires a ritual.

Chapter 16: Global Changes and the Role of Anthropology

This final chapter—enhanced with numerous new photos, along with global maps depicting pollution, migrations, and energy consumption—zeroes in on numerous global challenges confronting the human species today. It prompts students to use anthropological tools to think critically about these issues and to help bring about a future in which humans live in harmony with one another and with the nature that sustains us all.

Following a Visual Essence featuring a new photograph of an Internet bar in China, we begin the main narrative with an overview of the processes of modernization. Then, in a new section titled “Cultural Revolutions: From

Terra Incognita to Google Earth,” we offer a succinct historical tracing of human movement and interaction across the globe from 500 years ago through today’s era of globalization. Next we explore the forces of global integration and fragmentation, taking a look at Westernization and its counterforce of growing nationalism and the breakup of multiethnic states. We present examples of resistance to globalization and discuss transnationals, diasporic communities, xenophobia, pluralism, and multiculturalism. Developing the discussion of migration and pluralism, we present a new section, “Migrants, Urbanization, and Slums,” offering a brief historical overview of the growth of cities worldwide and the fact that about 1 billion people in the world live in slums.

Recounting the ever-widening gap between those who have wealth and power and those who do not, we define and illustrate the term *structural power* and its two branches—hard power (military and economic might) and soft power (media might that gains control through ideological influence). The section on hard power includes a new figure showing the global distribution of military expenditure, as well as a detailed discussion of the rise of global corporations, accompanied by a revised graph comparing corporate revenues to country GDPs.

We next look at problems of structural violence, from pollution and global warming to epidemics of hunger and obesity. The issue of pollution is tangibly conveyed in this chapter’s Biocultural Connection, “Toxic Breast Milk,” which chronicles how animals eaten by Arctic peoples have been contaminated by chemicals carried thousands of miles by winds, rivers, and ocean currents. Structural violence evidence in obesity and hunger is vividly represented in a new Visual Counterpoint that juxtaposes images of both as two faces of malnutrition. Also discussed are the roles structural power and violence play in internal and external migrations, touching on the lives of refugees, migrant workers, and diasporic communities.

A revised concluding section offers a positive note about anthropology’s potential for helping to resolve some of the negative aspects of globalization covered in the chapter. It features a new, heartening Anthropology Applied essay about the work of world-renowned medical doctor, anthropologist, and human rights activist Paul Farmer.

“How are You Wired?” asks this chapter’s Digging into Anthropology question. It directs students to track/compare/analyze how telecom devices are used within their intergenerational circle.

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