# Fall 2014 Anthropology Undergraduate Course Schedule

## MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Location</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:30-10:45</td>
<td>WHITE</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 215 Arch Theory &amp; Technique</td>
<td>194 Mercer</td>
<td>307</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00-12:15</td>
<td>BEIDELMAN</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 30 Anthropology of Religion</td>
<td>25 WAV 612</td>
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<tr>
<td>12:30-1:45</td>
<td>HIGHAM</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 54 Primate Behavioral Ecology</td>
<td>MEYER 122</td>
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<td>2:00-3:15</td>
<td>WRIGHT</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 225 Discovering Arch in NYC</td>
<td>25 WAV KRIS</td>
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<td>3:30-4:45</td>
<td>CRABTREE</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 3 Arch: Early Soc &amp; Culture</td>
<td>Meyer Hall 122</td>
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<td>002 T 9:30-10:45 25 WAV 204</td>
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<td>003 T 11:00-12:15 25 WAV 204</td>
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<td>005 T 2:00-3:15 25 WAV 204</td>
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<td></td>
<td>BEIDELMAN</td>
<td>FRSEM-UA 542 Anthropology and Literature of the Other (WED Only, 12:30-3:00pm)</td>
<td>194M 206</td>
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<td>TURBULL</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 320 Ethnicity and Religion in Post-Reform China</td>
<td>25 WAV 706</td>
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<td>ANDERSEN</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 36 Global Bioculture GCASL 269</td>
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<td>DISOTELL</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 80 Emerging Disease</td>
<td>25 WAV KRIS</td>
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<td>MYERS</td>
<td>CORE-UA 536 Indigenous Australia SILV 207</td>
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<td>ABERCROMBIE</td>
<td>CORE-UA 544 C&amp;C: Spain</td>
<td>19UP 102</td>
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<td>DAS</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 16 Language, Power &amp; Identity</td>
<td>KIMM 804</td>
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<td>WILLSAMS</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 512 Evol Biol Human Behavior</td>
<td>GCASL 275</td>
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<td>HARRISON</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 2 Human Evolution</td>
<td>Cantor Fil 200</td>
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<td>ROGERS</td>
<td>ANTH-UA 45 History of Anthropology</td>
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Anthropology Department Course Descriptions

Human Society and Culture
ANTH-UA 1
Grant
Surveys the general aims, methods, and findings of modern cultural anthropology and its ties with the humanities and social sciences. Economic, political, and family organizations and systems of thought, including religion, are covered with equal attention to "primitive," traditional, and modern complex societies, particularly non-Western societies.

Human Evolution
ANTH-UA 2
Higham
Investigates the evolutionary origins of humans. The study of human evolution is a multidisciplinary endeavor involving a synthesis of concepts, techniques, and research findings from a variety of different scientific fields, including evolutionary biology, paleontology, primatology, comparative anatomy, genetics, molecular biology, geology, and archaeology. Explores the different contributions that scientists have made toward understanding human origins and provides a detailed survey of the evidence used to reconstruct the evolutionary history of our own species.

Archaeology: Early Societies and Cultures
ANTH-UA 3
Crabtree
Introduces contemporary archaeology, its theories, practices, and early societies and cultures. Examines current methodological and theoretical viewpoints of archaeological scholarship within the discipline of anthropology. Focuses on key transformations in cultural evolution, such as the origins of modern humans, the emergence of food production, and the development of complex societies, urbanism, and early states. Explores gender roles, landscapes and settlements, technologies, art, cognitive systems, urbanism, and state formation.

Language, Power, and Identity
ANTH-UA 16 Prerequisite: Human Society and Culture (ANTH-UA 1) or permission of the instructor.
Das
Explores how identity is a process of “becoming” rather than a mode of “being” by examining how speakers enact their gender, sexuality, race, ethnicity, nationality, religion, and socioeconomic class through everyday conversations, narratives, performances, literacy activities, and public debates. Also explores the moral and political consequences of people's identification strategies by examining how their beliefs about language reinforce or contest normative power structures. Readings on the relationship between bilingual education and accent discrimination, multilingualism and youth counterculture, migration and code-switching, media and religious publics, linguistic nationalism and xenophobia, and literacy and neo/liberalism in different areas of the world.

Anthropology of Religion
ANTH-UA 30 Prerequisite: Human Society and Culture (ANTH-UA 1) or permission of the instructor.
Beidelman
Examines the cultural nature of basic beliefs and values manifested in both simple and complex societies. Discussion of time and space, causality, myth, prophecy and divination, witchcraft and magic, and mysticism.
Global Biocultures: Anthropological Perspectives on Public Health
ANTH-UA 36
Andersen
Surveys the mutual shaping of culture and biology in diverse contexts around the world. Starts with sociocultural theories of biocultural process and ends with ethnographies of disability, drugs, food, place, pain, and biotechnology. Examines the relationship between larger political economic structures and individual subjectivities, and examines biological experience as simultaneously material and socioculturally plastic.

History of Anthropology
ANTH-UA 45 Prerequisite: Human Society and Culture (ANTH-UA 1) or permission of the instructor.
Rogers
Explores the development of some of the discipline's defining themes such as the culture concept, understandings of human commonalities and diversity, and participant observation research methods. Considers some of the key persons and institutions associated with these ideas. Focuses primarily on British and American sociocultural anthropology over the 20th century.

Primate Behavior and Ecology
ANTH-UA 54 Prerequisite: Human Evolution (ANTH-UA 2) or permission of the instructor.
Higham
Why do some primates live in large social groups while others are solitary and yet others live in pairs or cooperatively breeding families? Why are strong social hierarchies seen in some primate taxa but not in others? How do multiple species of primates often manage to coexist in the same habitat? Why are social relationships in some primate species characterized by strong bonds among females while such bonds are absent in other primate societies? Why do some species of primates show marked geographic variability in behavior and social structure? The answers to these and other questions lie in understanding the relationships between each species and its ecological and social setting and in understanding each species' phylogenetic history. Explores the diversity of primate social systems and the evolutionary relationships among the primates and discusses many of the general ecological laws that have been proposed by evolutionary biologists as the keys to understanding important features of primate behavior and ecology.

Emerging Diseases
ANTH-UA 80
Disotell
Integrates evolutionary biology, genetics, immunology, ecology, and behavioral ecology, along with sociocultural anthropology, politics, and economics, to better understand newly emerging and reemerging diseases as they affect human health. General evolutionary theory and an introduction to Darwinian medicine are provided before the course examines viral, bacterial, parasitic, and prion-based diseases along with their hosts, vectors, and other organisms. Particular attention is paid to how humans have purposely and inadvertently created both biological and cultural environments for the transmission of different diseases. Media representations and misrepresentations are examined throughout the course.
Archaeological Theory and Technique
ANTH-UA 215 Prerequisite: Archaeology: Early Societies and Cultures (ANTH-UA 3) or permission of the instructor.
White
Considers both current and past theoretical developments in archaeology, with special attention to the role of innovations in analytical technique as they relate to these developments. Theoretical approaches to the economy, technology, and organization of hunter-gatherers; early agriculturalists; gender differences; and complex societies. Examines research design, sampling problems, chronometric methods, analysis of paleoenvironments, and typology in terms of modern understanding as well as historical perspective.

Discovering Archaeology in New York City
ANTH-UA 225
Wright
In this course, New York City is our archaeological site. The period covered is from 10,000 years ago to the beginning of the 20th century and is based on archaeological remains. Its history is both fascinating and mind-expanding as a different perspective on the city emerges in time and space from what is learned. Walking around its various boroughs, students learn that our modern landscape is vastly different from that of earlier eras. Along with our gains as a major cultural center, we will assess some losses brought about by the destruction of aspects of the city’s past. In particular, students come to understand the meaning of stewardship in the context of urban development. At the same time, viewing our place in the city’s 10,000 years of history gives us a deeper sense of time and place and a unity in its shared heritage.

Topical Seminar in Social and Cultural Anthropology I; Ethnicity and Religion in Post-Reform China
ANTH-UA 320
Turnbull
Analyzes and assesses selected key issues in the discipline theoretically, politically, and epistemologically. Full description forthcoming.

Human Rights and Culture
ANTH-UA 331 Prerequisite: Human Society and Culture (ANTH-UA 1) or permission of the instructor.
Merry
Offers an overview of the human rights system, looking at its basic elements and studying how it works. Focuses on the relationships between human rights and culture. Human rights campaigns frequently encounter resistance in the name of protecting cultural differences. This is particularly common with issues concerning women, children, and the family. Explores several issues that raise questions of human rights and culture, such as female genital cutting, honor killing, trafficking of persons, and indigenous peoples’ rights to culture. Using these examples, considers how the human rights system deals with tensions between global standards and local ways of life. Examines the meanings of rights and of culture in these debates and shows the implications of adopting an anthropological analysis of these situations. The goal of the course is developing an understanding of human rights in practice.
Topical Seminar in Biological Anthropology II; Evolution of Human Biological Behaviour
ANTH-UA 512 Open to majors in anthropology with the permission of the director of undergraduate studies or the instructor.

Williams
Explores selected key issues and problems in biological anthropology, theoretically and methodologically. Full Description Forthcoming

Honors Research I
ANTH-UA 950

Bailey
Open only to honors majors who have the permission of the director of undergraduate studies and who have secured the support of a faculty mentor to supervise the student's honors research and serve as the primary thesis reader. 4 points per term.
Cultures & Contexts: Indigenous Australia
CORE-UA 536
Myers

The indigenous people of Australia have long been the subject of interest and imagination by outsiders for their cultural formulations of kinship, ritual, art, gender, and politics, and they have entered into representations as distinctively "Other"—whether in negative or positive formulations of the "Primitive."

These representations—in feature films about them such as Walkabout and Rabbit Proof Fence, in New Age Literature, or museum exhibitions—are now also in dialogue with their own forms of cultural production. At the same time, Aboriginal people have struggled to reproduce themselves and their traditions in their own terms, asserting their right to forms of cultural autonomy and self-determination. We explore the historical and geographical range of Aboriginal Australian forms of social being through ethnographic texts, art, novels, autobiographies, film and other media, and consider the ways in which identity is being challenged and constructed.

Cultures & Contexts: Spain
CORE-UA 544
Abercrombie

Spanish modernity, from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic: Spain has not been a major world power in over 200 years, during which its competitors and successor empires (France, Britain, and the U.S.) branded it, via a conglomeration of ideas called the "Black Legend," as a backwards and feudal bastion of superstition and intolerance, good only for anthropologists and tourists. A hotbed of state-building in antiquity, Spain emerged as a center of Renaissance learning under Arab and Berber rule. While the rest of Europe languished in feudalism, its seven centuries co-existence of Christians, Muslims, and Jews saw the rebirth of classical knowledge, the spread of literacy, the development of a human-centered cosmology, the emergence of narrative self-making and the novel, and Europe's first primarily urban society, where philosophy, the sciences, architecture, and the arts flourished. After Christian princes defeated the last Islamic foothold in the Peninsula in 1492, Castilian language and culture was the backbone of Spain's imperial expansion across the Atlantic and produced the first modern, disciplining state, the privileging of individualism, private property, and capitalism, and theses of popular sovereignty, the nation state, and theories of racial inequality. Outpaced in industrialization by the late 18th-century, still Spain (and the new nations of Spanish America) kept pace with liberal reforms that culminated in the clash of competing fascist-capitalist and democratic-socialist ideologies, leading to the Spanish Civil War, World War II, the Cold War, and the re-birth of Spanish democracy in the post-Franco and European Union era, and Spain’s current avant-garde role in culture and the arts. Materials include history, ethnography, literature, and film.