Exam 2 anthro study:

Terms:

1. Discrimination = policies and practices that harm a group and its members
2. Race = an ethnic group assumed to have biological basis
3. Stereotypes = fixed ideas, often unfavorable, about what member of a group like
4. Descent = a rule assigning social identity on the basis of some aspect of one’s ancestry
5. Discrimination = policies and practives that harm a group and its memvers
6. Humanities = the fields that study are, narratives, music ,dance, and other forms of creative expression.
7. Colonialism = the political, social, economic, and cultural domination of a territory and its people by a foreign power for an extended time.
8. Phenotype = an organism’s evident traits; its manifest biology anatomy and physiology.
9. Polunesia = a triangle of south pacific islands formed by Hawaii to the north, easter island to the east , and new Zealand to the southwest
10. Tropics = a geographic zone extending from 23 degrees north and south of the equator, between the tropic of cancer and the tropic of capircorn
11. Racial classification = the attempt to assign humans to discrete categories based on common ancestrty
12. Haplogroup = is a lineage or branch of such a genetic tree marked by one or more specific genetic mutations
13. Rickets = a nutritional disorder caused by a shortage of viamin d, so that calcium is imperfectly absorvd in the intestines; causes softening and deformation of the bones
14. Biological determinism = viewing human behavior and social organizations as biologically determined.
15. Ideal culture = what people say they should do and what they say they do; contrasted with real culture
16. Stratum = one of two or more groups that contrast in regard to social status and access to strategic resources. Each stratum includes people of both sexes and all ages.
17. Universals = traits that exist in every culture
18. Ethnicity = identification with, and feeling part of , and ethnic group and exclusion from certain other groups because of this affiliation.
19. Racism = discrimination against an ethnic group assumed to have a biological basis.
20. Afrocentric = orientation of many African Americans and the native movements of other minorities.
21. Subordinate = the lower or underprivileged, group in a stratified system.
22. Ethnic group a group distinguished by cultural similarities and differences; ethnic group members share beliefs, values, habits, customs, and norms, and a common language, religion, history, geography kinship, or race.
23. Hypodescent = a rule that automatically places the children of a union or mating between members of different socioeconomic groups in the less privileged group.
24. Descent = ie anybody with black ancestory would be placed in the lesser black group. Hyper decent has to do with their children
25. Minority groups = subordinate groups in a social/political hierarchy, with inferior power and less secure access to resources than majority groups have.
26. Social races = groups assumed to have a biological basis but actually perceived and defined in a social context, by a particular culture rather than by scientific criteria
27. Inigenized = modified to fit the local culture
28. Gender roles = the tasks and activities that a culture assigns to each sex
29. Society = in social science terminology, organized life in groups in the united states, society has acquired an additional and more restrictive meaning: the “proper” organization of individuals and groups with people in assigned stations, or places, in the social order.
30. Role = a set of expected (culturally proper) behaviors, attitudes, rights and obligations attached to a particular status.
31. Sexual dimorphism = Marked differences in male and female biology besides the contrasts in breasts and genitals
32. Domestic = within or pertaining to the home
33. Generalities = culture patterns or traits that exist in some but no all societies
34. Universals = traits that exist in every culture
35. Status = any position that determines where someone fits in society; may be ascrived or achieved
36. Domestic = within or pertaining to the home
37. Matriarchy = a society ruled by women; unknown to ethnography
38. Matrilineal descent = a unilineal descent rule in which people join the mother’s group automatically at birth and stay members throughout life
39. Matrilocality = customary residence with the wife’s relatives after marriage, so that children grow up in their mother’s community.
40. Patriarchy = a political system ruled by men inb which women have inferior social and political status, including
41. patrilocality = customary residence with the husbands relatives after marriage.
42. Power = the ability to exercise one’s will over others to do what one wants; the basis of political status.
43. Gender stratification uneqla distribution of rewards (socially valued resources, power, prestige and personal freedom) between men and women, reflecting their different positions in a social hierarchy
44. Transgender = describing a variety of individuals, behaviors and groups that contradict normative gender roles that society assigns to males and females at birth
45. Berdaches = among the crow Indians, members of a third gender, for whom certain ritual duties were reserved
46. Hijras = in india, a third gender composed of biological males who have undergone an operation to have their genitals removed; they exaggerate female dress codes and decorum, have certain ritual duties, and work as prostitutes.