Notes on ANT100, Introduction to Anthropology

Tianyu Du

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Contents

1 Sep. 7 Course Descriptions

1.1 Tutorial

- Must attend. **Attendance taken**.
- Starts from **Sep.18-22**.
- Deadline for signing up: **Sep. 26**.
- Called **group** at blackboard.

1.2 Intro.

What's Anthropology? Holistic study of humans,*Homo Sapiens*, past and present that draws and builds upon knowledge from the social sciences, biological sciences, humanities and the natural sciences.

First Section: Evolutionary Anthropology

1. Historical development, mechanisms, and outcomes of biological evolution.
2. Diversity of life and the natural processes that produced diversity.
3. The **primate** fossil record, with a basic understanding of patterns and processes that evolved in the **hominin** branch.

4. The basic ecology, behaviour, and conservation biology of extant primates.
5. **Medical anthropology** How evolutionary anthropologists apply biological concepts in their research on human health, disease, and forensics.

Archaeology Lecture Topic Outline

1. Introduction to archaeology.
   (a) ...
2. The archaeological record.
   (a) What survives from the past and how can we interpret it.
   (b) Fieldwork.
   (c) Dating.
3. Analysis and interpretation.
   (a) Archaeological data.
   (b) Interpretation.
4. The earliest races of human behaviour. *e.g. Stone Tools.*
5. Origin and spread of modern humans. *From African origins to entire globe.*
6. From food production to early states.
   (a) Origin of agriculture.
   (b) Origin of urban, state-level society, *civilization.*

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2.1 Lecture Objectives

- Genetic basis of inheritance and biological evolution.
- Population genetics.
- Natural selection.
- Adaptation

2.2 Modern Synthesis of Evolution

- $DNA \rightarrow RNA \rightarrow Protein$
- Microevolution.
- Macroevolution.

Genetics

- Somatic Cells. *most cells in body, except sex cells*
- Gametes. *sex cells*
- Cytoplasm. *complex mix of membranes, molecules and tiny structures*
- Nucleus.

Chromosomes Paired rod-shaped structures in cell nucleus containing DNA.

DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) Storing genetic information.
Four Bases of DNA:

1. **Adenine(A)**
2. **Guanine(G)**
3. **Cytosine(C)**
4. **Thymine(T)**

RNA()Ribonucleic Acid

1. Dictate synthesis of proteins that perform a wide variety of functions in body.
2. Regulate expression of other genes.
3. Work with structures in cell.

Proteins

DNA & Protein Production

1. (DNA) Replication.
2. Transcription.
3. Translation.