1. Rights of Intensification
   1. Take place during crises that affect the group/collectivity. Funerals and birth are a common example.
   2. Functions
      1. Expression and affirmation of common values
      2. Unification of group
      3. Prevention of disruption of society
   3. Victor Turner and Religious Pilgrimage
2. Spirit Possession
   1. The supernatural and the natural come together for purposes of:
      1. Communication/revelation
      2. Healing/Inflicting Sickness
      3. Judgment/ethical dilemmas
      4. Disruption of the mundane (oppression)
      5. Rites of passage / rites of intensification
3. Rite of Passage
   1. Aja Rite of Passage
      1. In *Vodoun* religious practice in Benin, West Africa, *Sakpata* is the deity of the earth, and of smallpox and skin disease
      2. Community members are chosen to become initiates (Called *kponkpon*) into this spirit possession troupe; membership gives immunity to skin disease, and the new members use their status and power as members of the troupe to provide protection from illness for community members.
      3. The rite takes up to three years for initiates. Upon completion of the rite, initiates become *Sakpatashi*, or, spouses of the deity
4. Definitions to know
   1. Magic
      1. Imitative Magic
      2. Contagious Magic
   2. Witchcraft
   3. Sorcery
5. Body as Symbol in Religion
   1. Symbols are cultural construct and most do not have universally recognized meaning
   2. Symbolic classification: the attempt to create worlds and webs of meaning
   3. We all have bodies. It is a vehicle for symbolizing society
6. Medical Anthropology: Health and Society
   1. Early Anthropological Studies of Religion and Health
      1. Victor Turner
         1. Dominant Symbols < Semantic Illness Networks
         2. Ritual Process > Therapy Management Process
      2. Mary Douglas
         1. Body as Symbol, Social Body > Disease seen on individual, social, and political levels
      3. Clifford Geertz
         1. Culture as a system of symbols to be read (interpreted) as a text > the study of biomedicine as a cultural system
   2. Anthropological Study of Medical Systems
      1. Ethnomedicine
         1. The study of the medical systems or healing practices of a cultural group, the cross-cultural comparisons of such systems, and the study of the multiple use of different medical therapies (medical pluralism).
      2. Medical Pluralism
         1. The conflation of an array of medical systems; the totality of medical subsystems that coexist in a cooperative or competitive relationship
      3. Etiology
         1. The cause or origin of a disease; the study of disease causation
      4. Ethnophysiology
         1. How bodily processes are understood in different cultures and how such understanding influences perception of health and illness
      5. Biomedicine
         1. Professional medicine of the Western world emphasizing biological medical science
            1. Sometimes called Allopathic medicine

Against pathology or to attack the disease entity directly

* + - * 1. Assumed to be scientific and beyond culture and locality
        2. Every other medical system is compared to biomedicine as the norm and rule