Anthropology

Program of Study

Anthropology encompasses a variety of historical and comparative approaches to human cultural and biological diversity, ranging from the study of human evolution to the study of cultures as systems of meaningful symbols. Faculty in the Department of Anthropology specialize in sociocultural, linguistic, archaeological, and biological anthropological approaches. They take up questions of anatomy, ecology, and genomics, as well as psychological, economic, philosophical, and historical issues, often in comparative perspective. Anthropology can lead (through graduate study) to careers in research and teaching in university and museum settings. More often it provides a background for further work in other disciplines of the social sciences, humanities, and biological sciences, as well as for professional careers in government, non-governmental work, business, law, medicine, social services, and other fields.

For more information, see the Department of Anthropology website (http://anthropology.uchicago.edu).

Program Requirements

The BA program in anthropology consists of twelve courses, of which at least ten are typically chosen from those listed or cross-listed as Department of Anthropology courses. The requirements for the major are:

1. ANTH 21107 Anthropological Theory
2. One Methods course (ANTH 21420 Ethnographic Methods, ANTH 28400 Bioarchaeology and the Human Skeleton, ANTH 29500 Archaeology Laboratory Practicum, or an approved alternative in archaeological, linguistic, or biological anthropology)
3. One Discovering Anthropology course. Designated courses will be added to a list each term. Descriptions will be available on the Department of Anthropology (http://anthropology.uchicago.edu) website.
4. Seven electives in Anthropology
5. Two electives from Anthropology or from a related discipline, with approval from the director of undergraduate studies. To seek approval of non-departmental courses, submit a completed Course Petition Form (available in Haskell 119) and syllabus for the course(s) to the director of undergraduate studies. This petition should be submitted before the end of the second week of the quarter in which the student is enrolled in the course.

Students are encouraged to construct individual programs; and, in so doing, they should consult periodically with the preceptor and the director of undergraduate studies. We strongly urge students who are majoring in anthropology to complete several introductory courses before enrolling in upper-level courses. Anthropology provides a broad view of the human career and condition. Students may select courses widely across all four subfields (sociocultural, linguistic, archaeological, and biological).
biological anthropology) within the major, or may focus their work within or across any of the subfields.

Students should confer with the director of undergraduate studies before declaring a major in anthropology and must obtain the endorsement of the director of undergraduate studies on the Student Program Form before graduating with a major in anthropology. Students should submit a copy of the approved form to their College adviser.

Students interested in the Anthropology major should endeavor to complete the three required courses (Theory, Methods, and Discovering Anthropology) by the end of their third year. When possible, completion of those courses by the end of second year is recommended as they provide foundational concepts that facilitate understanding of higher level course work.

Note: These requirements are in effect starting with the graduating Class of 2018. Students who matriculated prior to Autumn 2014 may adopt the modified requirements if appropriate and should consult with the department to design their program of study.

INTRODUCTORY COURSES AND GENERAL EDUCATION

Courses designated as Discovering Anthropology provide introductions to some of the substantive, methodological, and theoretical issues of sociocultural, archaeological, linguistic, and biological anthropology. These courses do not presume any previous study of anthropology and may be taken in any order. However, students are urged to complete the general education requirement in the social sciences before taking more advanced courses in sociocultural anthropology.

SOSC 11100-11200-11300 Power, Identity, and Resistance I-II-III and SOSC 12100-12200-12300 Self, Culture, and Society I-II-III are particularly recommended.

For a firm foundation in the discipline, at least one Reading Ethnographies (ANTH 216xx) course is recommended in addition to the required Methods course.

Several sequences that satisfy the general education requirement in civilization studies typically feature anthropological approaches and content. These courses are cross-listed with Anthropology and may be used toward the major if they are not used toward the general education requirement: ANTH 20701-20702 Introduction to African Civilization I-II, ANTH 24101-24102 Introduction to the Civilizations of South Asia I-II, ANTH 23101-23102-23103 Introduction to Latin American Civilization I-II-III, and ANTH 24001-24002-24003 Colonizations I-II-III. With prior approval, other civilization courses (if taken in addition to the courses used toward the general education requirement) can be used toward the Anthropology major, in accordance with the individual student’s needs or interests and up to the two-course limit for non-departmental courses.

The director of undergraduate studies may refer students who wish to emphasize archaeological, biological, linguistic, or sociocultural anthropology to faculty in these fields for assistance in the development of their individual programs.

Readings and Research Courses

When desirable for a student’s individual anthropology program and with the approval of the director of undergraduate studies, preferably in advance, a student
may also obtain course credit for supervised individual reading or research (ANTH 29700 Readings in Anthropology).

Students electing to write a bachelor’s essay for honors are urged to enroll in ANTH 29910 Bachelor’s Essay Seminar in Winter Quarter of fourth year. They also have the option of taking ANTH 29900 Preparation of Bachelor’s Essay, in which the student does supervised reading or research in preparation for the BA essay, in Autumn Quarter of fourth year. However, students can only use a total of two independent readings or research courses toward the major, chosen from among ANTH 29700, ANTH 29900, ANTH 29910, and BA essay seminars in other departments when required for a joint second major. Additional readings and research courses would count as general elective credits.

Field Courses

Students attending field schools or taking courses offered by other universities can solicit approval to obtain course credit (up to the two-course limit for nondepartmental courses) when appropriate for their individual program of study. Credit from other institutions would first need to be approved by the College (https://college.uchicago.edu/advising/transfer-credit) and then by the director of undergraduate studies, if intended to count toward the major.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

Note: These requirements are in effect starting with the graduating Class of 2018. Students who matriculated prior to Autumn 2014 may adopt the modified requirements if appropriate and should consult with the department to design their program of study.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Units</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ANTH 21107</td>
<td>Anthropological Theory</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Methods course *</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANTH 21420</td>
<td>Ethnographic Methods</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ANTH 28400</td>
<td>Bioarchaeology and the Human Skeleton</td>
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<td>ANTH 29500</td>
<td>Archaeology Laboratory Practicum</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>One Discovering Anthropology course $</td>
<td>100</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Seven electives in Anthropology ±</td>
<td>700</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Two electives in Anthropology or approved related disciplines ±</td>
<td>200</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Total Units</td>
<td>1200</td>
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* Students may also seek approval for a relevant methods course in archaeological, linguistic, or biological anthropology.

$ A list of designated Discovering Anthropology courses will be maintained on the Anthropology Department website.

± A maximum of two reading and research courses (chosen from ANTH 29700 Readings in Anthropology, ANTH 29900 Preparation of Bachelor’s Essay, ANTH 29910 Bachelor’s Essay Seminar, and BA courses from other departments) can be used toward the Anthropology major.
**Grades**

Courses counted toward the major must be taken for quality grades (no \textit{P/F} grading).

**Honors BA Process**

Students who wish to be considered for honors must apply to the director of undergraduate studies before the end of their third year. Eligible candidates must have a GPA of 3.6 or higher in courses in the major and typically a GPA of 3.25 overall. To receive honors, students must develop an extended piece of research via a bachelor’s essay under the approved supervision of a faculty member. BA projects involving alternative media (like film, photography, photo-essay, or art installation) might be acceptable if accompanied by a written text.

To execute a successful BA essay, students should begin considering their research question early on. Students should begin looking for a faculty supervisor in their third year and aim to have a topic identified by the beginning of the fourth year so that they have sufficient time to complete the necessary research and to write the paper. Students writing BA honors papers are strongly urged to enroll in ANTH 29910 Bachelor’s Essay Seminar in Winter Quarter of their fourth year. If possible, students should also consider starting their research under the independent supervision of their faculty supervisor in Autumn Quarter by registering for ANTH 29900 Preparation of Bachelor’s Essay. Students who take these courses, ANTH 29700 Readings in Anthropology, and/or BA seminars for a second major may only use a maximum of two these courses toward the Anthropology major.

For award of honors, the BA essay must receive a grade of A or A- from the faculty supervisor and from the second reader. Students being recommended for honors must submit two copies of the completed paper to the program administrator no later than fifth week of the quarter of graduation. The faculty supervisor must be chosen from the Anthropology faculty. Affiliated faculty may serve with approval of the director of undergraduate study. The second reader may be any credentialed scholar/scientist approved by the director of undergraduate study.

This program may accept a BA paper or project used to satisfy the same requirement in another major if certain conditions are met. Approval from both program chairs is required. Students should consult with the chairs by the earliest BA proposal deadline (or by the end of their third year, if neither program publishes a deadline). A consent form, to be signed by both chairs, is available from the College adviser. It must be completed and returned to the College adviser by the end of Autumn Quarter of the student’s year of graduation.
ANTHROPOLOGY COURSES

ANTH 20001. Discovering Anthropology: Varieties of National Experience. 100 Units.
The nation remains the most important and ubiquitous form of cultural-political organization in the world today, yet it is a target of sharp critique and under brutal challenge in many regions. This course takes an anthropological perspective on nations, national belonging, and the contradictions, conflicts, and tensions that seem to be their unavoidable concomitants. What does it mean to feel loyalty to a nation? How is culture a historical product of nation and a contributor to its maintenance? What does language have to do with it? How have national cultures been invented, commodified, made into museums, tourist destinations, and heritage sites? What does "indigeneity" have to do with nationhood? What about empires? Are xenophobia and war the source and unavoidable concomitants of nationalism? How is religion variously related to nation? Participants in the course will read ethnographic and historical works from around the globe in order to take up these questions.
Instructor(s): S. Gal

ANTH 20002. Discovering Anthropology: Culture, Technology, Mediation. 100 Units.
This course introduces students to some of the major themes and theoretical questions posed in and by anthropology over the last century through the conceptual and experiential matrix of technology and mediation. Our intellectual journey will take us from techniques of magic through technologies of spatiotemporal organization, communication, and exchange. We will explore the formation of the body, social, individual, and mass as expressions of the culture of mediation and the mediation of culture. Readings from the course will cover a broad intellectual terrain that combines seminal anthropological texts with arguments from media theory and the philosophy of technology.
Instructor(s): M. Fisch

ANTH 20003. Discovering Anthropology: Reading Race. 100 Units.
No description available.
Instructor(s): R. Tuttle Terms Offered: Winter (Tentative)
ANTH 20004. Trash: An Introduction to Archaeological Thought. 100 Units.
Archaeology is the study of human experience through its material traces. These traces enter into the archaeological record through acts of discard and abandonment – they are a form of trash. This course treats archaeology not as a historical discipline but as a methodological practice nested within the philosophical inquiry that is anthropology. Students will be introduced to the key analytic units and interpretive tools of archaeology -- such as deposition, stratigraphy, and taphonomy. We will also examine contemporary human practices of waste, recycling, and demolition that provide insights into behavior, beliefs, and the larger structural conditions of life. Investigation of these practices are framed by the themes of consumption and capitalism, environmental relations, and the symbolic registers of ‘trash’ and ‘dirt.’
Instructor(s): S. Dawdy Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): This course qualifies as a Discovering Anthropology Selection

ANTH 20100. The Inka and Aztec States. 100 Units.
This course is an intensive examination of the origins, structure, and meaning of two native states of the ancient Americas: the Inka and the Aztec. Lectures are framed around an examination of theories of state genesis, function, and transformation, with special reference to the economic, institutional, and symbolic bases of indigenous state development. This course is broadly comparative in perspective and considers the structural significance of institutional features that are either common to or unique expressions of these two Native American states.
Instructor(s): A. Kolata Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 40100,LACS 20100,LACS 40305

ANTH 20405. Anthropology of Disability. 100 Units.
This seminar undertakes to explore "disability" from an anthropological perspective that recognizes it as a socially constructed concept with implications for our understanding of fundamental issues about culture, society, and individual differences. We explore a wide range of theoretical, legal, ethical, and policy issues as they relate to the experiences of persons with disabilities, their families, and advocates. The final project is a presentation on the fieldwork.
Instructor(s): M. Fred Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Third- or fourth-year standing
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 30405,CHDV 30405,HMRT 25210,HMRT 35210,SOSC 36900,CHDV 20505,MAPS 36900
ANTH 20535. The Social Life of Clean Energy. 100 Units.
This course in political and environmental anthropology focuses on how renewable energy forms (like solar, wind, biofuel, and geothermal) have become increasingly important sites of political activity, commercial opportunity and social imagination across the world. Against the backdrop of an enduring geopolitics and geoeconomics of petroleum, coal, and nuclear power, of transnational activist and governmental discourse on sustainability, and of local concerns about resource entitlement and cultural sovereignty, we examine how clean energy forms are being imagined, developed, institutionalized, and contested in a variety of places across the world. In each case, we explore the unique social life of an emergent technology and source of power.
Instructor(s): C. Howe Terms Offered: Summer

ANTH 20701. Introduction to African Civilization I. 100 Units.
Part one of the sequence takes a historical approach. We consider how different types of historical evidence—documentary, oral, and material—can be used to investigate processes of change and transformation in Africa from the early Iron Age through the emergence of the Atlantic world in the fifteenth century. We will investigate state formation in comparative perspective and examine case studies from the Swahili coast, the empires of Ghana and Mali, and Great Zimbabwe. The course also examines the diffusion of Islam, European contact, and the trans-Atlantic slave trade.
Instructor(s): E. Osborn Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 20701,HIST 10101

ANTH 20702. Introduction to African Civilization II. 100 Units.
Part two of the sequence introduces students to the anthropological study of African societies, with a particular focus on African modernity. The themes that we address include social organization, ritual and cosmology, the colonial encounter and the way it transformed everyday life, ethnicity and national politics, and contemporary youth culture. Case studies will be drawn primarily from countries in eastern and southern Africa, including Kenya, Zimbabwe, Zambia, South Africa, and Madagascar.
Instructor(s): J. Cole Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): CHDV Distribution, C*
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 21401,CRES 20802,HIST 10102

ANTH 21015. Media, Culture, and Society. 100 Units.
This course is a theoretical and ethnographic overview of past, current, and future directions of anthropological research on the mass media. We study issues as diverse as projects of media representation and cultural conservation among indigenous peoples, the relationship of mass media to nationalism across the world, the social life of journalism and news making in an era of new technologies and ownership consolidation, and current debates over the role of mass media.
Instructor(s): D. Boyer Terms Offered: Summer
ANTH 21102. History and Theory of Human Evolution. 100 Units.
This course is a seminar on racial, sexual, and class bias in the classic theoretic writings, autobiographies, and biographies of Darwin, Huxley, Haeckel, Keith, Osborn, Jones, Gregory, Morton, Broom, Black, Dart, Weidenreich, Robinson, Leakey, LeGros-Clark, Schultz, Straus, Hooton, Washburn, Coon, Dobzhansky, Simpson, and Gould.
Instructor(s): R. Tuttle Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 38400, EVOL 38400, HIPS 23600

ANTH 21107. Anthropological Theory. 100 Units.
Since its inception as an academically institutionalized discipline, anthropology has always addressed the relation between a self-consciously modernizing West and its various and changing others. Yet it has not always done so with sufficient critical attention to its own concepts and categories—a fact that has led, since at least the 1980s, to considerable debate about the nature of the anthropological enterprise and its epistemological foundations. This course provides a brief critical introduction to the history of anthropological thought over the course of the discipline’s long twentieth century, from the 1880s to the present. Although we focus on the North American and British traditions, we review important strains of French and, to a lesser extent, German social theory in chronicling the emergence and transformation of modern anthropology as an empirically based, but theoretically informed, practice of knowledge production about human sociality and culture.
Instructor(s): S. Palmie Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 30000

ANTH 21201. Chicago Blues. 100 Units.
This course is an anthropological and historical exploration of one of the most original and influential American musical genres in its social and cultural context. We examine transformations in the cultural meaning of the blues and its place within broader American cultural currents, the social and economic situation of blues musicians, and the political economy of blues within the wider music industry.
Instructor(s): M. Dietler Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 21201

ANTH 21217. The Luo of Kenya. 100 Units.
This course is an overview of the history and contemporary culture of the Luo, a Nilotic-speaking people living on the shores of Lake Victoria. We examine the migration of the Luo into the region, the history of their encounter with British colonialism, and their evolving situation within the postcolonial Kenyan state. We also use the wide variety of studies of the Luo to illuminate transformations in the nature of ethnographic research and representations.
Instructor(s): M. Dietler Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17
Equivalent Course(s): AFAM 21217
ANTH 21254. Pirates. 100 Units.
Many questions regarding pirates, smugglers, and privateers go to the heart of major anthropological problems (e.g., the nature of informal economies, the relationship between criminality and the state, transnationalism, the evolution of capitalism, intellectual property and globalization, political revolutions, counterculture, and the cultural role of heroic [or anti-heroic] narratives). Each week we tackle one of these topics, paring a classic anthropological work with specific examples from the historical, archaeological, and/or ethnographic literature. We compare pirate practices in the early modern Caribbean to examples spanning from ancient ship raiders in the Mediterranean to contemporary software "piracy."
Instructor(s): S. Dawdy Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 21254

ANTH 21264. Political Struggles of Highland Asia. 100 Units.
As Edmund Leach noted in a later edition of *The Political Systems of Highland Burma*, massive changes largely occasioned by outside forces reshaped political relations in the later twentieth century. And not just in Highland Burma. This course compares political trajectories of societies across the arc of the Himalayan Highlands, from Burma to Afghanistan. From World War II, through decolonization and the cold war, and via many and disparate counterinsurgency campaigns, conflict and violence has marked the region, big states and small, old states and new. This course compares the recent political regimes, struggles and fortunes of Burma, Northeast India, Nepal, Tibet, and Afghanistan.
Instructor(s): J. Kelly Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 21264

ANTH 21265. Celts: Ancient, Modern, and Postmodern. 100 Units.
Celts and things Celtic have long occupied a prominent and protean place in the popular imagination, and "the Celts" has been an amazingly versatile concept in the politics of identity and collective memory in recent history. This course is an anthropological exploration of this phenomenon that examines: (1) the use of the ancient past in the construction of modern nationalist mythologies of Celtic identity (e.g., in France and Ireland) and regional movements of resistance to nationalist and colonialist project (e.g., in Brittany, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Galicia, Asturias); (2) the construction of transnational ethno-nostalgic forms of Celtic identity in modern diasporic communities (Irish, Scottish, etc.); and (3) various recent spiritualist visions of Celtici that decouple the concept from ethnic understandings (e.g., in the New Age and Neo-Pagan movements). All of these are treated in the context of what is known archaeologically about the ancient peoples of Europe who serve as a symbolic reservoir for modern Celtic identities. The course explores these competing Celtic imaginaries in the spaces and media where they are constructed and performed, ranging from museums and monuments, to neo-druid organizations, Celtic cyberspace, Celtic festivals, Celtic theme parks, Celtic music, Celtic commodities, etc.
Instructor(s): M. Dietler Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; Will be offered 2016-17
ANTH 21269. East Asia before Confucius. 100 Units.
The teachings of the Chinese philosopher Confucius have long been considered the social glue holding East Asian societies together. Enduring ideas such as respect for elders, compassion, and social conformity can all be traced to Confucius’ writings. Confucian principles prescribed an idea of world order based on benevolent ruler and good citizen, a model seemingly at odds with Marx’s characterization of oriental despotism. To what extent did these principles cement the foundations for the earliest states in East Asia? Using the rich material record uncovered from archaeological excavations in China, Korea, and Japan, this course evaluates the development of social and political networks before the time of Confucius. We will compare constructions of communities, kingship, and ritual landscapes to understand how such principles spoke to conceptions of power and morality. Instructor(s): A. Yao

ANTH 21303. Making the Natural World: Foundations of Human Ecology. 100 Units.
This course considers the conceptual underpinnings of contemporary Western notions of ecology, environment, and balance, but it also examines several specific historical trajectories of anthropogenic landscape change. We approach these issues from the vantage of several different disciplinary traditions, including environmental history, philosophy, ecological anthropology, and paleoecology. Instructor(s): M. Lycett Terms Offered: Winter Note(s): ENST 21201 and 21301 are required of students who are majoring in Environmental Studies and may be taken in any order. Equivalent Course(s): ENST 21301

ANTH 21305. Explorations in Oral Narrative (The Folktale) 100 Units.
This course studies the role of storytelling and narrativity in society and culture. Among these are a comparison of folktale traditions, the shift from oral to literate traditions and the impact of writing, the principal schools of analysis of narrative structure and function, and the place of narrative in the disciplines (i.e., law, psychoanalysis, politics, history, philosophy, anthropology). Instructor(s): J. Fernandez Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17 Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 45300
ANTH 21327. Anthropology of Labor. 100 Units.
On the surface, labor seems to be such a ubiquitous fact of life as to be altogether unremarkable. In one form or another, most of us will spend the majority of our lives engaged in labor. Yet, how do we know when an activity is labor or not? Can gathering, thinking or speaking count as labor? How does an action come to be seen as labor, and when and for whom is it labor? This course seeks to answer these questions and deepen cultural accounts of economic practice by training attention on this ubiquitous but underspecified activity. The course begins with classic concerns about the nature of labor, and then moves to questions about the cultural dimensions of productive activity. Rather than assume the success of a capitalist logic of action in which labor is universal, the readings suggest that what counts as labor is a contingent result of the cultural determinations of forms of action. With this framework we will analyze a number of different forms of labor both temporally distinct (Fordism to flexible accumulation), as well as in different ethnographic locations (factories, fields, offices). Throughout the course we will develop nuanced modes of analysis for thinking through labor’s abstraction under capitalism in ways that do not foreclose the culturally specific modes in which labor is deployed, compensated and lived.
Terms Offered: Autumn
Note(s): A. Sargent

ANTH 21401. Logic and Practice of Archaeology. 100 Units.
This course offers an overview of the concepts and practice of anthropological archaeology. We discuss the varied goals of archaeological research and consider the range of ways in which archaeologists build inferences about the past from the material record. Throughout the quarter, the more general discussion of research logic and practice is situated in the context of detailed consideration of current archaeological projects from different parts of the world.
Instructor(s): M. Lycett Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17

ANTH 21406. Celebrity and Science in Paleoanthropology. 100 Units.
This seminar explores the balance among research, "showbiz" big business, and politics in the careers of Louis, Mary, and Richard Leakey; Alan Walker; Donald Johanson; Jane Goodall; Dian Fossey; and Biruté Galdikas. Information is gathered from films, taped interviews, autobiographies, biographies, pop publications, instructor’s anecdotes, and samples of scientific writings.
Instructor(s): R. Tuttle Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 38300, HIPS 21100
ANTH 21420. Ethnographic Methods. 100 Units.
This course introduces theory and practice, as well as situates ethnography within social science research more generally. Students are exposed to a wide range of investigative and analytical techniques used in ethnographic research and to multiple forms of interpretation and representation of ethnographic data. Students are required to apply the methods discussed in class through field assignments and through a final ethnographic project that is developed in consultation with the instructor. This course is particularly useful for students who intend to write a senior thesis the following year. Field trips to sites in Chicago required.
Instructor(s): Staff Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Preference given to third-year anthropology majors, others by consent only

ANTH 21429. Idioms of Biopolitics: On Health, Power and Medicine. 100 Units.
Beginning with the writings of Michel Foucault in the 1970s, the term biopolitics has been used to describe the application of life sciences research in surveillance, regulation, and optimization of both individual bodies and the populations they constitute. Through a series of theoretical and ethnographic texts, we will explore the role of biopolitics, from its formulation through its contemporary instantiations. We look at biopolitics as an idiom through which modern social and institutional relationships are formulated and experienced. We also consider the ways this idiom has proliferated in a number of other realms: financial markets, sociality, statistics, ethics, and others. This course argues that the practice of the biological sciences and medicine is far from objective and value-free. Indeed, assumptions that science is an objective and apolitical enterprise enable its unquestioned application to projects of governance. A lens on its political aspects and potentials makes visible important dimensions of inequality, coercion, and social control.
Instructor(s): C. Halverston Terms Offered: Autumn

ANTH 21430. Archaeologies of Modernity. 100 Units.
In the last few decades, archaeology has made significant contributions to our understanding of the recent past. Examining everything from tableware to tchotchkes – and even sex toys – scholars are developing interdisciplinary approaches to the archaeological record that interrogate the social and political processes that have structured modern (ca. post-1450 AD) and contemporary societies. These archaeologies uncover how global developments – such as colonialism, industrialization, urban growth, and capitalism – produce the regional formations that constitute what is and what is not decidedly modern. This course is designed to critically examine the archaeological approach to modernity in theory and practice. We will engage with seminal texts and case studies to explore how archaeologists have mobilized material culture – and other forms of recorded histories – to expand the possibilities of archaeology as a discipline. The central goals of this course are 1) to impart a general understanding of the nature and effects of the processes that constitute modernity and 2) to explore how archaeologists are making theoretical interventions in a number of disciplinary domains by promoting the revelatory potential of the archaeological record.
Instructor(s): C. Grant Terms Offered: Spring
ANTH 21610. Linguistic Ethnographies. 100 Units.
Ethnographies are the classic statements of anthropological knowledge. What does an ethnography look like when it is focused on linguistic practices? How does one read such a document? How does one create such a document? First task is reading: What are some of the novel directions in the ethnographic study of communicative form? We consider recent developments in the writing of monographs on specific topics as: language and materiality, literacy, media and forms of mediation, slang and other youth styles, among others. Close reading and critique of these books provides the basis for seminar participants to write their own ethnographic papers, based on original research done during the course. The final few sessions of the course will discuss the ethnographic projects of participants.
Instructor(s): S. Gal Terms Offered: Not offered 2015; will be offered 2016-17

ANTH 21725. Mass Mediated Society and Japan. 100 Units.
This course explores the emergence of mass mediated society in twentieth century industrial modernity through the sociocultural lens of Japan. Specifically, we will be looking at the evolution of new social forms, identities, subjectivities, and experience engendered through mass mediating technologies. At the same time, we will consider the various forms of discourse that arise in relation to these phenomena. Although our attention will be on the experience and effects of mass mediated society in Japan, readings will not be Japan exclusive. They will draw from a wide range of disciplines, combining critical theory with ethnographic, and historical texts. We will also consider examples from popular culture. No previous knowledge of Japan or Japanese language is required.
Instructor(s): M. Fisch Terms Offered: TBD

ANTH 22000. The Anthropology of Development. 100 Units.
This course applies anthropological understanding to development programs in "underdeveloped" and "developing" societies. Topics include the history of development; different perspectives on development within the world system; the role of principal development agencies and their use of anthropological knowledge; the problems of ethnographic field inquiry in the context of development programs; the social organization and politics of underdevelopment; the culture construction of "well-being;" economic, social, and political critiques of development; population, consumption, and the environment; and the future of development.
Instructor(s): A. Kolata Terms Offered: Not offered 2015-16; will be offered 2016-17
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 35500,ENST 22000

ANTH 22105. The Anthropology of Science. 100 Units.
Reading key works in the philosophy of science, as well as ethnographic studies of scientific practices and objects, this course introduces contemporary science studies. We interrogate how technoscientific "facts" are produced, discussing the transformations in social order produced by new scientific knowledge. Possible topics include the human genome project, biodiversity, and the digital revolution.
Instructor(s): J. Masco Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 32300,HIPS 21301
ANTH 22125. Introduction to Science Studies. 100 Units.
Science is a dense site of practices, norms, and values that shapes what it means to be human in the contemporary era. Interwoven with the character of scientific knowledge is the character of the ideas that can be thought and not thought, the diseases that will be treated and not treated, the lives that can be lived and not lived. Yet, science, objectivity, and knowledge have proved resistant to critical analysis. This course is an introduction to thinkers who have withstood this resistance and explores questions about the nature, culture, and politics of scientific knowledge and its production.
Instructor(s): K. Sunder Rajan Terms Offered: Winter

ANTH 22130. Anthropology of the Machine. 100 Units.
This course examines the machine as a social problematic, asking what is the machine and what is its relationship with technology, science, nature, bodies, and culture. Moving between the tangible and the abstract, we explore the machine as material instantiation, historical paradigm, metaphor, limit, method, and ideal. The course will follow a lecture/seminar format, and students will develop an anthropology of the machine as part of the course requirements.
Instructor(s): M. Fisch Terms Offered: Autumn (Tentative)

ANTH 22205. Slavery and Unfree Labor. 100 Units.
This course offers a concise overview of institutions of dependency, servitude, and coerced labor in Europe and Africa, from Roman times to the onset of the Atlantic slave trade, and compares their further development (or decline) in the context of the emergence of New World plantation economies based on racial slavery. We discuss the role of several forms of unfreedom and coerced labor in the making of the "modern world" and reflect on the manner in which ideologies and practices associated with the idea of a free labor market supersede, or merely mask, relations of exploitation and restricted choice.
Instructor(s): S. Palmié Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 31700,CRES 22205,LACS 22205,LACS 31700

ANTH 22400. Big Science and the Birth of the National Security State. 100 Units.
This course examines the mutual creation of big science and the American national security state during the Manhattan Project. It presents the atomic bomb project as the center of a new orchestration of scientific, industrial, military, and political institutions in everyday American life. Exploring the linkages between military technoscience, nation-building, and concepts of security and international order, we interrogate one of the foundation structures of the modern world system.
Instructor(s): J. Masco Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 34900,HIPS 21200
ANTH 22530. Ethnographic Film. 100 Units.
This seminar explores ethnographic film as a genre for representing "reality," anthropological knowledge, and cultural lives. We examine how ethnographic film emerged in a particular intellectual and political economic context, as well as how subsequent conceptual and formal innovations have shaped the genre. We also consider social responses to ethnographic film in terms of (1) the contexts for producing and circulating these works, (2) the ethical and political concerns raised by cross-cultural representation, and (3) the development of indigenous media and other practices in conversation with ethnographic film. Throughout the course, we situate ethnographic film within the larger project for representing "culture," addressing the status of ethnographic film in relation to other documentary practices (e.g., written ethnography, museum exhibitions, documentary film).
Instructor(s): J. Chu Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 32530

ANTH 22535. Engaging Media: Thinking about Media and Their Audiences. 100 Units.
In the first part of the course we look at how post–World War II mass communications and “classical” film theory theorized communication and spectatorship; in particular, we trace the dialogue between these liberatory models and the totalitarianism and propaganda (i.e., top-down models of control) of the times. We then look at theories of mass media reception and spectatorship that put ideology at the center of their analysis, interrogating theories of the “receiver” of media messages as cultural dope (Frankfurt school Marxism), psychoanalytic and (post-)Marxist theories of spectatorship (“Screen” theory), feminist critiques of film spectatorship, and reactions to the above in cognitivist film studies. We then turn to British Cultural Studies’ theories of media, focusing on how such work attempts to reconcile models of reception as ideologically unproblematic and as determined by the ideological structures of production and reception. Particular focus is given to the theoretical arguments regarding ideology and media, the notion of “code,” and the differences and similarities in the model of communication with the sociology of mass communication. In the second half of the course we look at anthropological approaches to media and how anthropologists have taken up the issue of media reception. Why have anthropologists largely ignored media and reception studies until recently? What kinds of contributions can anthropology make to the theorization and methodological approach to reception? By critically looking at ethnographies of reception, we problematize the concept of reception proper, looking at more holistic ways of dealing with the issue of the mediation of social life. In the final part of the course we re-evaluate what we mean by “mass media” and “reception.” First we look media (con)texts that blur the duality of production/reception. We then consider new forms of media and to what extent “reception” as a category even makes sense in attempting to understand how engagement with such new media functions.
Instructor(s): C. Nakassis Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 32535
ANTH 22606. Indigeneities. 100 Units.
Depending on how you look at it, questions of indigeneity—the who, how, what, and why of peoples that either identify, or are identified, as “native”—are questions that at once transcend, entail, and/or are produced by Euro-American scholarly, political, and legal inquiry. Whether assailed as the product of colonial orientalism or celebrated as the ur-subjectivity of those who resist it (or something in between), the claims of, to, and about indigeneity continue to excite and demand attention scholarly and political. Indeed some argue that politics of indigeneity have gained unique traction in recent decades, as indigenous actors, scholars, and their advocates have pressed for changes to legal, political, and cultural/scientific regimes that have indigenous affairs as their chief objects of inquiry. One need only consider the 2007 passage of the UN Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, the legal decisions acknowledging the force of native title in the Supreme Courts of Australia and Canada, and even the changes in various regimes of research concerning the social scientific study of native peoples and/or the representation of their material culture, all of which happened less than 20 years ago. Despite these long-standing interests and recent social, political, and economic gains, indigenous communities remain among the most vulnerable in the world. These trenchant inequalities beg the question, how does the condition of indigeneity relate to the various social forces shaping the world today and to the lived experiences of those who claim to be, or get named as, indigenous. It is towards an exploration of this question that this course is dedicated. Among the lines of inquiry that we will pursue in the course are: (1) tracing the genealogies of indigeneity as a notion, both in Euro-American human sciences and in other epistemological traditions; (2) considering the role that notions of indigeneity play in contemporary national and international political regimes; (3) exploring how indigeneity is claimed or disclaimed, by different peoples around the world, and why; and (4) considering the ways in which notions of indigeneity are being figured in new regimes of possession and commodification, including intellectual property, genetics and genome mapping, and the role of indigenous knowledge in resource extraction and bioprospecting. In pursuing these questions this course will endeavor to tease out the manifold relationships that the rising politics of indigeneity at the dawn of the 21st century has to other global political economic phenomena. Simultaneously, the course will also attend to the ways in which different peoples, caught up in different sociopolitical milieu, orient to the notion of indigeneity as it articulates with their lived experiences with matters of autochthony (the state of being “from here”), allochthony (being “from elsewhere”), and the consequences of those distinctions to their everyday lives.
Instructor(s): J. Richland Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 33106
ANTH 22609. Indigenous Methodologies. 100 Units.
The 1969 publication of Vine Deloria Jr.'s *Custer Died for your Sins* forever changed the landscape for academic research with indigenous communities in North America, if not the world. Declaring, “Indians have been cursed above all other peoples in history. Indians have anthropologists.” (Deloria 1988[1969]: 78), Deloria’s broadside was aimed at a social science academy whose research methods, ethics, and findings he felt offered little concrete benefit to the indigenous peoples whose lives they studied. Whether accurate or not, the critique sent ripples not only through the academy, but through policy circles and the native communities themselves, inaugurating a period of remarkable refiguring of the legal, scholarly, and interpersonal landscapes against which social science research on indigenous peoples is constituted. This refiguring has emerged in a variety of modes and with different effects and outcomes. In this course, students will be introduced to the evolving ethics, methods, policies, and epistemologies shaping social science research with indigenous communities in North America. In addition, in the second half of the quarter, students will get firsthand experience working on issues of relevance to social science research with indigenous communities under the supervision of Prof. Richland and leadership at two institutions in Chicago — the Title VII American Indian Education Program and the North American Anthropology Division of the Field Museum. In this part of the course, students will be paired up and work on independent projects that are designed to address the needs and interests of these organizations and the indigenous peoples with which they work, and then to initiate their own academic inquiry alongside those projects. These projects will provide you with an opportunity to understand and implement the theories, ethics, and methods learned in class, revealing the rewards and challenges of conducting research programs that engage leading theories and debates in the academy while also making real contributions to the indigenous communities with which students are working.
Instructor(s): J. Richland Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 33107

ANTH 22710. Signs and the State. 100 Units.
Relations of communication, as well as coercion, are central though less visible in Weber’s famous definition of the state as monopoly of legitimate violence. This course reconsiders the history of the state in connection to the history of signs. Thematic topics (and specific things and sites discussed) include changing semiotic technologies; means; forces and relations of communication (writing, archives, monasteries, books, "the" internet); and specific states (in early historic India and China, early colonial/revolutionary Europe, especially France, Britain, and Atlantic colonies, and selected postcolonial "new nations").
Instructor(s): J. Kelly Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 41810
ANTH 22715. Weber, Bakhtin, Benjamin. 100 Units.
Ideal types? The iron cage? Captured speech? No alibis? Dialectical Images? Charismatic authority? Heteroglossia? Modes of Domination? Seizing the flash? Finished, monological utterances? Conditions of possibility? Strait gates through time? Weber, Bakhtin, and Benjamin provide insights and analytical tools of unsurpassed power. Scholars who use them best have faced and made key decisions about social ontology and social science epistemology, decisions that follow from specific, radical propositions about society and social science made by these theorists and others they engage, starting at least from Immanuel Kant. This course is designed for any student who wants to more clearly understand the arguments of Weber, Bakhtin, and Benjamin, and to understand more broadly the remarkable trajectories of German social theory after Kant. It is designed especially for anyone hoping to use some of their conceptions well in new research. (Yes, Bakhtin is Russian, and cultural theory in Russia and the U.S. too will come up.) Fair warning: this course focuses on four roads out of Kant’s liberal apriorism (including culture theory from Herder to Boas and Benedict, as well as Benjamin and the dialectical tradition, Bakhtin’s dialogism, and Weber’s historical realism). We will spend less time on good examples of current use of Weber’s, Bakhtin’s, and Benjamin’s ideas than on the writings of Weber, Bakhtin, and Benjamin themselves, and their predecessors and interlocutors (including Herder, Hegel, Clausewitz, Marx, Ihering, and Simmel). The premise of the course is that you will do more in your own research with a roadmap than with templates.
Instructor(s): J. Kelly Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 43720

ANTH 22720. Paperwork. 100 Units.
How does paper work in contemporary life? Few terms are as evocative of the drudgery of modernity, yet are as unexamined as is paperwork. Tacking between ethnography and social theory, this course examines how paper artifacts—from forms, reports, and memoranda to identity papers, receipts, and business cards—mediate, materialize, constitute, and shape the collective projects that produce them. What does the paperwork’s perspective allow us to see about the institutions, collaborations, and polities in which we take part? Given its ubiquity, how does paperwork become understood as alienating? The course begins with a discussion of methods. With what conceptual and ethnographic tools have anthropologists made sense of paper forms? The course is then divided in thirds: the first examines the relationship of documents and bureaucracy; the second asks about the ways in which paperwork makes people and power; and the final section considers how paper artifacts construct pasts and (purportedly paperless) futures.
Instructor(s): M. Reddy Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): INST 24101, GLST 24101
ANTH 22825. Globalization, Immigration, and Culture. 100 Units.
This course seeks to examine how globalization, immigration/migration, and culture interact. While each of these concepts is in itself a field of study, this course will focus on the intersection of all three in order to elucidate nuances about each one by juxtaposing it with the others; for example, does immigration play a primary role in globalizing, or are consumption of international media and interaction with global economies more influential in characterizing a societal group? In a globalizing world, it is increasingly difficult to discuss bounded and stagnant cultures, since in addition to evolving as it might with minimal outside influence, each society additionally contends with and incorporates often unpredictable external forces, making it potentially indistinguishable from other (increasingly amorphous) societies. How then, does this dynamic affect the ways in which individuals define themselves and the cultural alignments that they practice and profess? Is culture global? Are cultures beginning to homogenize, or are they simply differently diverse? Is any of this unique to the present day, or is contemporary globalization only a more digital and fast paced reiteration of cultural exchanges that have taken place for centuries? These are some of the questions we will touch upon.
Instructor(s): Biagioli, R. Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): CHDV Distribution, B, C
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 20602

ANTH 22910. Performance and Politics in India. 100 Units.
This seminar considers and pushes beyond such recent instances as the alleged complicity between the televised "Ramayana" and the rise of a violently intolerant Hindu nationalism. We consider the potentials and entailments of various forms of mediation and performance for political action on the subcontinent, from "classical" textual sources, through "folk" traditions and "progressive" dramatic practice, to contemporary skirmishes over "obscenity" in commercial films.
Instructor(s): W. T. S. Mazzarella Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): SALC 22900

ANTH 22915. The Crowd. 100 Units.
At the end of the nineteenth century, the figure of the unruly, affect-laden crowd appeared as both the volatile foundation and the dystopian alter ego of the democratic mass society. By the middle of the twentieth century, following the traumatic excesses of communism and fascism in Europe, the crowd largely disappeared from polite sociological analysis—to be replaced by its serene counterpart, the communicatively rational public. At the turn of the twenty-first century, however, the previously demonized crowd has unexpectedly returned, now in the valorized guise of ‘the multitude’—in part as a result of a growing sense of the exhaustion of the categories of mainstream liberal politics.
Instructor(s): W. Mazzarella
Equivalent Course(s): Anth 41901
ANTH 23101. Introduction to Latin American Civilization I. 100 Units.
Autumn Quarter examines the origins of civilizations in Latin America with a focus on the political, social, and cultural features of the major pre-Columbian civilizations of the Maya, Inca, and Aztec. The quarter concludes with an analysis of the Spanish and Portuguese conquest, and the construction of colonial societies in Latin America.
Instructor(s): E. Kouri
Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 16101, HIST 16101, HIST 36101, LACS 34600, SOSC 26100, LACS 16100

ANTH 23102-23103. Introduction to Latin American Civilization II-III.

ANTH 23102. Introduction to Latin American Civilization II. 100 Units.
Winter Quarter addresses the evolution of colonial societies, the wars of independence, and the emergence of Latin American nation-states in the changing international context of the nineteenth century.
Instructor(s): M. Tenorio
Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 16200, CRES 16102, HIST 16102, HIST 36102, LACS 34700, SOSC 26200

ANTH 23103. Introduction to Latin American Civilization III. 100 Units.
Spring Quarter focuses on the twentieth century, with special emphasis on the challenges of economic, political, and social development in the region.
Instructor(s): B. Fischer
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 16300, CRES 16103, HIST 16103, HIST 36103, LACS 34800, SOSC 26300

ANTH 23103. Introduction to Latin American Civilization III. 100 Units.
Spring Quarter focuses on the twentieth century, with special emphasis on the challenges of economic, political, and social development in the region.
Instructor(s): B. Fischer
Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): LACS 16300, CRES 16103, HIST 16103, HIST 36103, LACS 34800, SOSC 26300

ANTH 23600. Medicine and Society in Twentieth-Century China. 100 Units.
This course is a survey of historical and anthropological approaches to medical knowledge and practice in twentieth-century China. Materials cover early modernizing debates, medicine and the state, Maoist public health, traditional Chinese medicine, and health and medicine in popular culture.
Instructor(s): J. Farquhar
Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 33610, HIPS 22601
ANTH 23620. Medicine and Anthropology. 100 Units.
The rise of modern biological medicine into global dominance dates from the 18th century, with the field developing in tandem with technological industrialization, scientific objectivism, and secular modernism in writing and social theory. The things we now have before us in the medical field—doctors, patients, drugs, symptoms, diseases, pacemakers, antiseptic wipes, psychologies, therapeutic protocols, health insurance, white coats, immunizations, folk remedies, and much more—are many of the things that ground all of our ethics and our politics in contemporary North America. In order to better understand how medicine affects wider worlds of experience and action, this course gathers a number of historical and ethnographic studies of medical knowledge and practice for careful study. In a series of readings and discussions we will consider the social and political economic shaping of illness and suffering and the “culture-bound” character of diseases; we will examine medical and healing systems—well beyond biomedicine—as social institutions and as sources of epistemological authority; and we will read about the knowledge politics of medical experts and their clients and patients. Topics covered will also include the problem of belief; local theories of disease causation and healing efficacy; the placebo effect and contextual healing; theories of embodiment; medicalization; modernity and the distribution of risk; the meanings and effects of medical technologies; and the relatively recent global health movement.
Instructor(s): J. Farquhar Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 33620, CHDV 23620, CHDV 33620

ANTH 23700. Capitalism, Colonialism, and Nationalism in the Pacific. 100 Units.
This course compares colonial capitalist projects and their dialogic transformations up to present political dilemmas, with special attention to Fiji, New Zealand, and Hawai’i, and a focus on the labor diaspora, the fates of indigenous polities, and tensions in contemporary citizenship. We will compare Wakefield’s “scientific colonization” in New Zealand, Gordon’s social experiments and indentured labor in Fiji, and the plantations, American annexation, tourism, and the military in Hawai’i. We will compare the colonial experiences of the Maori, Hawaiians, and indigenous Fijians, and also those of the immigrant laborers and their descendants, especially white New Zealanders, the South Asians in Fiji, and the Japanese in Hawai’i. General propositions about nationalism, capitalism “late” and otherwise, global cultural flows, and postcolonial subject positions will be juxtaposed with contemporary Pacific conflicts.
Instructor(s): J. Kelly
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 33700
ANTH 23715. Self-Determination: Theory and Reality. 100 Units.
From the Versailles Conference (1919) through the Bandung Conference (1955) and beyond, global politics has been reorganized by efforts to implement and sustain political sovereignty on the basis of national self-determination. This course examines the theories informing this American-led plan and its real consequences, with attention to India, Algeria, Indo-China, New Zealand, Fiji, and Hawaii. Dilemmas in decolonization, partitions, the consequences of the cold war, and the theory and practice of counterinsurgency are discussed together with unintended consequences of the plan in practice, especially the rise of political armies, NGOs, and diaspora.
Instructor(s): J. Kelly Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 43715

ANTH 23805. Nature/Culture. 100 Units.
Exploring the critical intersection between science studies and political ecology, this course interrogates the contemporary politics of "nature." Focusing on recent ethnographies that complicated our understandings of the environment, the seminar examines how conceptual boundaries (e.g., nature, science, culture, global/local) are established or transgressed within specific ecological orders).
Instructor(s): J. Masco Terms Offered: Winter (Tentative)
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 43805, CHSS 32805, HIPS 26203

ANTH 23902. Latin America After Development. 100 Units.
The Latin American region has long been imagined as a crucible for forging theories about how to conduct development interventions, on both right and left. Since the region's "discovery" exposed it to centuries of colonization, Latin America has also helped organize how the West has defined the idea of indigenous people, understood indigeneity as a "problem" to be solved, and imagined how to incorporate those identified as indigenous - or exclude them 0 within larger polities. In this course, students will read texts and engage with media that explore the ways in which development and indigenous human rights intersect and have come to be at stake together in diverse sites throughout Latin America. To what extent do indigenous rights in Latin America mean the right to develop, or crucially, to not develop? What is it about this region that has made it such an important place in our contemporary moment for thinking about how best to conduct development interventions? And most broadly, what does the Latin American context teach us about what it means to "develop", what it means to be "indigenous", what it means to be "human", what it means to have "rights" in today's world?
Instructor(s): E. Hirsch Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): HMRT 26616, LACS 26616
ANTH 23910. The Holocaust Object. 100 Units.
What is the role of ordinary everyday things in the extraordinary time of war and genocide? In this multidisciplinary course, we explore and reconstruct the often overlooked, yet meaningful connections between humans and everyday things during and after WWII. Arguing for their interdependence and symmetry, we read narratives which foreground things and represent various Holocaust artifacts and material remnants. We analyze them as a source of support for their owners/users and in various processes of control, dispossession, and accretion. Next, we ask how the post-Holocaust matter and things—ranging from infrastructure to detritus—deliver their ‘testimonies’ and serve as tools of remembrance through museum displays and documentary accounts. To study representational strategies, we engage a textual and visual reading of museum narrations and fiction writings; to tackle with demands of preservation we apply a neo-materialist approach to analyze the diminishing post-Holocaust material world through the prism of authenticity. By engaging these discourses the course tracks the impact of ever evolving memory politics and ideologies on the Holocaust remnants understood here as both the (post)human and material. The course will also equip students with critical tools for future research in the Holocaust studies and thing theory, as well as with texts constituting the Holocaust literary canon.
Instructor(s): B. Shallcross Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): No knowledge of Polish or German is required.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 35035, HIST 33413, HIST 23413, REES 27019, REES 37019, JWSC 29500

ANTH 24001-24002-24003. Colonizations I-II-III.
This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This three-quarter sequence approaches the concept of civilization from an emphasis on cross-cultural/societal connection and exchange. We explore the dynamics of conquest, slavery, colonialism, and their reciprocal relationships with concepts such as resistance, freedom, and independence, with an eye toward understanding their interlocking role in the making of the modern world.

ANTH 24001. Colonizations I. 100 Units.
Themes of slavery, colonization, and the making of the Atlantic world are covered in the first quarter.
Terms Offered: Autumn
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. This course is offered every year. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 24001, HIST 18301, SOSC 24001

ANTH 24002. Colonizations II. 100 Units.
Modern European and Japanese colonialism in Asia and the Pacific is the theme of the second quarter.
Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 24002, HIST 18302, SOSC 24002
ANTH 24003. Colonizations III. 100 Units.
The third quarter considers the processes and consequences of decolonization both in the newly independent nations and the former colonial powers.
Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 24003, HIST 18303, SALC 20702, SOSC 24003

ANTH 24002. Colonizations II. 100 Units.
Modern European and Japanese colonialism in Asia and the Pacific is the theme of the second quarter.
Terms Offered: Winter
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 24002, HIST 18302, SOSC 24002

ANTH 24003. Colonizations III. 100 Units.
The third quarter considers the processes and consequences of decolonization both in the newly independent nations and the former colonial powers.
Terms Offered: Spring
Note(s): This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. These courses can be taken in any sequence.
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 24003, HIST 18303, SALC 20702, SOSC 24003

ANTH 24101-24102. Introduction to the Civilizations of South Asia I-II.
This sequence introduces core themes in the formation of culture and society in South Asia from the early modern period until the present. This sequence meets the general education requirement in civilization studies. These courses must be taken in sequence.

ANTH 24101. Introduction to the Civilizations of South Asia I. 100 Units.
The first quarter focuses on Islam in South Asia, Hindu-Muslim interaction, Mughal political and literary traditions, and South Asia’s early encounters with Europe.
Instructor(s): M. Alam Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): SALC 20100, HIST 10800, SASC 20000, SOSC 23000

ANTH 24102. Introduction to the Civilizations of South Asia II. 100 Units.
The second quarter analyzes the colonial period (i.e., reform movements, the rise of nationalism, communalism, caste, and other identity movements) up to the independence and partition of India.
Instructor(s): R. Majumdar Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): SALC 20100, ANTH 24101, HIST 10800, SASC 20000, SOSC 23000
Equivalent Course(s): SALC 20200, HIST 10900, SASC 20100, SOSC 23100
ANTH 24102. Introduction to the Civilizations of South Asia II. 100 Units.
The second quarter analyzes the colonial period (i.e., reform movements, the rise
of nationalism, communalism, caste, and other identity movements) up to the
independence and partition of India.
Instructor(s): R. Majumdar Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): SALC 20100, ANTH 24101, HIST 10800, SASC 20000, SOSC 23000
Equivalent Course(s): SALC 20200, HIST 10900, SASC 20100, SOSC 23100

ANTH 24315. Culture, Mental Health, and Psychiatry. 100 Units.
While mental illness has recently been framed in largely neurobiological terms as
“brain disease,” there has also been an increasing awareness of the contingency of
psychiatric diagnoses. In this course, we will draw upon readings from medical and
psychological anthropology, cultural psychiatry, and science studies to examine this
paradox and to examine mental health and illness as a set of subjective experiences,
social processes, and objects of knowledge and intervention. On a conceptual
level, the course invites students to think through the complex relationships
between categories of knowledge and clinical technologies (in this case, mainly
psychiatric ones) and the subjectivities of persons living with mental illness. Put
in slightly different terms, we will look at the multiple links between psychiatrists’
professional accounts of mental illness and patients’ experiences of it. Questions
explored include: Does mental illness vary across social and cultural settings? How
are experiences of people suffering from mental illness shaped by psychiatry’s
knowledge of their afflictions?
Instructor(s): E. Raikhel Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Undergraduates must have previously completed a SOSC sequence.
Note(s): CHDV Distribution, C*, D*; 3*, 4*
Equivalent Course(s): HIPS 27302, CHDV 23301

ANTH 24320. Cultural Psychology. 100 Units.
There is a substantial portion of the psychological nature of human beings that is
neither homogeneous nor fixed across time and space. At the heart of the discipline
of cultural psychology is the tenet of psychological pluralism, which states that the
study of “normal” psychology is the study of multiple psychologies and not just the
study of a single or uniform fundamental psychology for all peoples of the world.
Research findings in cultural psychology thus raise provocative questions about the
integrity and value of alternative forms of subjectivity across cultural groups. In this
course we analyze the concept of “culture” and examine ethnic and cross-cultural
variations in mental functioning with special attention to the cultural psychology of
emotions, self, moral judgment, categorization, and reasoning.
Instructor(s): R. Shweder Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Third- or fourth-year standing. Instructor consent required.
Note(s): CHDV Distribution, B*, C*; 2*, 3*
Equivalent Course(s): AMER 33000, ANTH 35110, CHDV 31000, GNSE 21001, GNSE
31000, PSYC 23000, PSYC 33000, CHDV 21000
100 Units.
Ideas about health and the experience and interpretation of distress and illness are
products of specific historical, social, economic, and cultural contexts. The physical
body, however, constrains the shaping of these ideas. The aim of this course is to
examine the way in which concepts about the body in health and in illness in any
given society are reflections of specific kinds of social organization and political
relations together with shared cultural values. The first module of the course will
outline the major theoretical models for approaching the study of illness, health,
and medicine, as objects of anthropological analysis. The second, third, and fourth
modules of this course will variously examine historical, cultural, environmental,
economic, and political considerations to provide a comprehensive global overview
of the many factors that influence the health of individuals and populations. In each
module we will explore specific themes, buttressed by ethnographic case studies: for
example, medicine as a cultural system; different medical traditions; cross-cultural
medicine; medicalization of the life-cycle; anthropology of the body; the social lives
of medicines, reemerging infections, biomedical technologies; social suffering; and,
finally, the political dimensions of health policy in the US and abroad.
Instructor(s): S. Brotherton Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): This course qualifies as a "Discovering Anthropology" selection for
Anthropology Majors.
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 24335, HIPS 24335

ANTH 24511-24512. Anthropology of Museums I-II.
This sequence examines museums from a variety of perspectives. We consider the
World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Native American Graves Protection
and Repatriation Act, the image and imagination of African American culture
as presented in local museums, and museums as memorials, as exemplified by
Holocaust exhibitions. Several visits to area museums required.
ANTH 24511. Anthropology of Museums I. 100 Units.
This sequence examines museums from a variety of perspectives. We consider
the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Native American Graves
Protection and Repatriation Act, the image and imagination of African
American culture as presented in local museums, and museums as memorials,
as exemplified by Holocaust exhibitions. Several visits to area museums
required.
Instructor(s): M. Fred Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Advanced standing and consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 34502, CHDV 38101, CRES 34501, MAPS
34500, SOSC 34500
ANTH 24512. Anthropology of Museums II. 100 Units.
This sequence examines museums from a variety of perspectives. We consider the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the image and imagination of African American culture as presented in local museums, and museums as memorials as exemplified by Holocaust exhibitions. Several visits to area museums required.
Instructor(s): M. Fred Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Advanced standing or consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 34502, SOSC 34600

ANTH 24512. Anthropology of Museums II. 100 Units.
This sequence examines museums from a variety of perspectives. We consider the World’s Columbian Exposition of 1893, the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, the image and imagination of African American culture as presented in local museums, and museums as memorials as exemplified by Holocaust exhibitions. Several visits to area museums required.
Instructor(s): M. Fred Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Advanced standing or consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): CRES 34502, SOSC 34600

ANTH 24705. Jurisdiction: Language and the Law. 100 Units.
Instructor(s): J. Richland Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 34705

ANTH 24800. Uncanny Modernities. 100 Units.
This seminar examines the concept of the "uncanny" as an ethnographic topic. Pursuing the linkages between perception, trauma, and historical memory, this course asks if the modern state form necessarily produces the uncanny as a social effect. We explore this theme through works of Freud, Lacan, Derrida, Benjamin, and Foucault, as well as recent ethnographies that privilege the uncanny in their social analysis.
Instructor(s): J. Masco Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 54800
ANTH 25117. About Nature: From Science to Sense. 100 Units.
“Consider mushrooms,” Anna Tsing (2012) suggests to those who are curious about human nature as she points to the relational and biological diversity found at the unruly edges of the global empire—the governmentalized, politicized, commoditized culture nature of capitalism. This course follows the suit, tracking the scent of what evidently remains, thrives, withdraws, overpowers, and inspires wonder in the guises of the natural, wild, organic, or awesome. About Nature starts with critiques of the essentialized Nature in the modernist, theological, and scientific discourses, but it directs attention elsewhere: to the zones of writing and practice, academic and activist, professional and popular, where the natural figures through theoretical insights, empirical observations, or in practical problems; where it materializes in sensuous encounters, knowledgeable collecting, or ecstatic experiences; and where it rallies communities of inquiry and interest. The reading list mixes ethnographies with literary, philosophical, and “mystical” texts and pairs anthropological discussions with practical manuals and popular science books. Moreover, the course will look obliquely to the natural sciences—botany, environmental sciences, and entomology—presuming neither their thorough disenchantment nor a merely performative and populist value of scientific “wonder” and curiosity.
Instructor(s): L. Jasarevic Terms Offered: Autumn
Equivalent Course(s): GLST 27702, INST 27702

ANTH 25118. Earthbound Metaphysics: Speculations on Earths and Heavens. 100 Units.
Social thought has recently reopened the subject matter of the “world”: what is it made of, how does it hold together, who and what inhabits it? Proposals and inquiries generated in response are as imaginative as they are self-consciously urgent: written on the crest of the global ecological disaster, from within the zones of disturbance or the sites of extreme intervention into the living matter and forms of life, contemplating the end of the world and possibilities of extinction, redemption, cohabitation, or “collateral survival” (Tsing 2015). All are variously political. Foregrounding the plurality of the material worlds and lived worldviews on the one hand, and of the shared historical predicament on the other, social thinkers question universal values and conceivable relations, and search for alternate forms of grasping, engaging, and representing the pluriverse. This course goes along with such interests in the “worlds” and collects a number of compelling, contemporary texts that are variously oriented towards cosmopolitics, “minimalist metaphysics,” “new materialisms,” speculative realisms, eco-theology, and multispecies coexistence. Readings will stretch out to examine some classic ethnographic texts and past theoretical excursions into the perennial problem of how to know and tell the unfamiliar, native, worlds, which are swept by, mingling with, or standing out in the more globalizing trends of capitalist, scientific, and secular materialism.
Instructor(s): L. Jasarevic Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): INST 27703, GLST 27703
ANTH 25200. Approaches to Gender in Anthropology. 100 Units.
This course examines gender as a cultural category in anthropological theory, as well as in everyday life. After reviewing the historical sources of the current concern with women, gender, and sexuality in anthropology and the other social sciences, we critically explore some key controversies (e.g., the relationship between production and reproduction in different sociocultural orders; the links between "public" and "private" in current theories of politics; and the construction of sexualities, nationalities, and citizenship in a globalizing world).
Instructor(s): S. Gal
Note(s): Will be offered 2015–16
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 43800, GNDR 25201, GNDR 43800

ANTH 25250. The Human Behind Human Rights. 100 Units.
The exhibition of ‘primitive’ peoples in European capitals began in the 1870s and continued well into the 20th Century. The exhibits drew in hundreds of thousands of spectators and were a considerable source of revenue for those who curated them. Today such zoos are illegal in Europe and most Europeans would be repulsed by the very idea of displaying human beings in this way. How do we explain this turnabout in European laws and attitudes? Why did it take so long for Europeans to realize that the non-Europeans put on display were, like themselves, human beings with human rights? If it is obvious to us, why was it not obvious to them? The following course considers what it means to be human and the rights and obligations this quality is supposed to confer. According to what criteria do we determine the humanity of another being or, rather, who gets to decide this criteria? Moreover, what are the implications of this humanity for the types of social relations and political institutions deemed desirable and /or achievable? The selected readings address these questions with a particular focus on liberal understandings of humans and human rights and the systems of knowledge production and power within which these are embedded.
Instructor(s): Y. Hilal Terms Offered: Autumn. Autumn 2015
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 29002, HMRT 29002

ANTH 25305. Anthropology of Food and Cuisine. 100 Units.
Contemporary human foodways are not only highly differentiated in cultural and social terms, but often have long and complicated histories. Anthropologists have long given attention to food. But, until quite recently, they did so in an unsystematic, haphazard fashion. This course explores several related themes with a view towards both the micro- and macro-politics of food by examining a range of ethnographic and historical case studies and theoretical texts. It takes the format of a seminar augmented by lectures (during the first few weeks), scheduled video screenings, and individual student presentations during the rest of the course.
Instructor(s): J. Farquhar Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 35305
ANTH 25310. Drinking Alcohol: Social Problem or Normal Cultural Practice? 100 Units.
Alcohol is the most widely used psychoactive agent in the world, and, as archaeologists have recently demonstrated, it has a very long history dating back at least 9,000 years. This course will explore the issue of alcohol and drinking from a trans-disciplinary perspective. It will be co-taught by an anthropologist/archaeologist with experience in alcohol research and a neurobiologist who has experience with addiction research. Students will be confronted with literature on alcohol research from anthropology, sociology, history, biology, medicine, psychology, and public health and asked to think through the conflicts and contradictions. Selected case studies will be used to focus the discussion of broader theoretical concepts and competing perspectives introduced in the first part of the course. Topics for lectures and discussion include: What is alcohol? chemical definition, cultural forms, production processes, biological effects; The early history of alcohol: archaeological studies; Histories of drinking in ancient, medieval, and modern times; Alcohol and the political economy: trade, politics, regulation, resistance; Alcohol as a cultural artifact: the social roles of drinking; Styles of drinking and intoxication; Alcohol, addiction, and social problems: the interplay of biology, culture, and society; Alcohol and religion: integration vs. prohibition; Alcohol and health benefits: ancient beliefs and modern scientific research; Comparative case studies of drinking: ethnogr
Instructor(s): M. Dietler, W. Green Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Third- or fourth-year standing. This course does not meet requirements for the biological sciences major.
Equivalent Course(s): BIOS 02280, BPRO 22800

ANTH 25325. History and Culture of Baseball. 100 Units.
Study of the history and culture of baseball can raise in a new light a wide range of basic questions in social theory. The world of sports is one of the paradoxical parts of cultural history, intensely intellectually scrutinized and elaborately “covered” by media, yet largely absent from scholarly curricula. Perhaps more than any other sport, baseball has even drawn a wide range of scholars to publish popular books about it, yet has produced few professional scholars whose careers are shaped by study of it. In this course, we will examine studies that connect the cultural history of baseball to race, nation, and decolonization, to commodity fetishism and the development of capitalist institutions, to globalization and production of locality. We will compare studies of baseball from a range of disciplinary perspectives (economics, evolutionary biology, political science, history, and anthropology) and will give special attention to the culture and history of baseball in Chicago. We hope and expect that this course will be a meeting ground for people who know a lot about baseball and want to learn more about cultural anthropology, and people who are well read in anthropology or social theory who want to know more about baseball. The course will draw heavily on the rich library of books and articles about baseball, scholarly and otherwise, and will also invite students to pursue their own research topics in baseball culture and history.
Instructor(s): J. Kelly Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 35325
ANTH 25410. Anthropology of Everyday Life. 100 Units.
In an effort to clarify the field of everyday life ethnography and stimulate critical reflection on the everyday lives we all lead, this course draws on three bodies of literature: (1) classic anthropological approaches to studying social life (e.g., behaviorism and utilitarianism, the sacred/profane distinction, phenomenology, habitus and practice); (2) twentieth-century cultural Marxist critical theory; and (3) recent studies of popular culture. This course includes a workshop component to accommodate student projects.
Instructor(s): J. Farquhar Terms Offered: TBD

ANTH 25500. Cultural Politics of Contemporary India. 100 Units.
Structured as a close-reading seminar, this class offers an anthropological immersion in the cultural politics of urban India today. A guiding thread in the readings is the question of the ideologies and somatics of shifting "middle class" formations; and their articulation through violence, gender, consumerism, religion, and technoscience.
Instructor(s): W. Mazzarella Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 42600, SALC 20900, SALC 30900

ANTH 25900. South Asian Archaeology. 100 Units.
South Asia has a rich historical record, from the very beginnings of our species to the present, and yet the earlier part of this record is surprisingly little-known outside specialist circles. This course provides a broad overview of South Asian archaeology and early history, from the beginnings of agricultural production to the expansion of states and empires in the early days of textual records. We cover critical anthropological processes such as the origins and expansion of agriculture, the development of one of the world’s first urban societies—the Harappan or Indus civilization—the growth and institutionalization of social inequalities, and changing contexts of social and religious life. While the course actually extends a bit beyond the time of the Buddha, its major focus is on the periods up to and including the Early Historic. No prior experience of either South Asia or archaeology is assumed; Indeed, we will think quite a bit about the nature of evidence and about how we know about the more distant past.
Instructor(s): K. Morrison Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s):

ANTH 25908. Balkan Folklore. 100 Units.
Vampires, fire-breathing dragons, vengeful mountain nymphs. 7/8 and other uneven dance beats, heart-rending laments, and a living epic tradition. This course is an overview of Balkan folklore from historical, political, and anthropological perspectives. We seek to understand folk tradition as a dynamic process and consider the function of different folklore genres in the imagining and maintenance of community and the socialization of the individual. We also experience this living tradition firsthand through visits of a Chicago-based folk dance ensemble, “Balkan Dance.”
Instructor(s): A. Ilieva
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 35908, CMLT 23301, CMLT 33301, NEHC 20568, NEHC 30568, REES 36800, REES 26800
ANTH 25915. Entertainment Industrial: Presents, Pasts, and Futures of Fun. 100 Units.
Spaces throughout our uncertain present have often been referred to as ‘post-industrial.’ However, many cities, regions, and laborers remain dedicated to bringing novel, entertaining product including films, music, and devices to diverse markets. Among skeptics, an old functionalist question has reemerged: Do seemingly lighthearted institutions, venues, and techno-gadgets enable capitalism’s continued transnational primacy through their capacity to distract? Are pressing social problems including gross wealth imbalance, state surveillance, and punitive policing ignored in favor of never-ending amusement? No doubt, theoreticians from various walks of life have long deemed entertainers, gizmos, and the audiovisuals that they conjure critical in winning hearts, minds, and conflicts — both foreign and domestic. By following ambivalent, aspirational genres through a range of distinct, yet kindred 21st century industries, we will critically consider entertainment’s capacity to reflect, challenge, and shape political economy. Our bi-weekly lectures, readings, and discussions will draw upon social practices and performances that have awkwardly aimed to do more than merely amuse by supposedly educating, enlightening, and benefitting consumers.
Instructor(s): Kohl, Owen Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): INST 24102, GLST 24102

ANTH 26020. Archaeology of Modernity. 100 Units.
This course covers the development, themes, practices, and problems of the archaeology of the modern era (post 1450 AD), or what in North America is better known as the subfield of “historical archaeology.” Texts and discussions address topics such as the archaeology of colonialism, capitalism, industrialization, and mass consumption. Case studies from plantation archaeology, urban archaeology, and international contexts anchor the discussion, as does a consideration of interdisciplinary methods using texts, artifacts, and oral history. Our goal is to understand the historical trajectory of this peculiar archaeological practice, as well as its contemporary horizon. The overarching question framing the course is: what is modernity and what can archaeology contribute to our understanding of it?
Instructor(s): S. Dawdy Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 46020
ANTH 26205. Experimental/Archaeometric Approaches to Pottery. 100 Units.
Making and Breaking in Archaeology takes us through the beginning and the end life stages of pots. Too often archaeologists study the end result of prehistoric and historic social actions, i.e., the leftover material culture of the past. By adopting a more explicit experimental approach we will develop a better understanding of what goes into making a pot, i.e., the choices that potters make depending on the types of pottery in mind, including where clays and tempers can be collected, the appropriateness of different kinds of clay, the types of temper needed for different types of vessels depending on various social, political, and economic contexts, and the symbolic and functional processing of those tempers. This course is hands-on; each of us will make (and fire) several pots and, ultimately, participate in their breaking. We will examine how pots break focusing on different factors such as height of drop, motion/strength of drop, hardness of ground/floor surface, as well as number and size of sherds produced. Students will be introduced to and given instruction on how to use petrographic analysis in tandem with the handheld portable X-ray fluorescence analyzer (pXRF) to examine variability in chemical and mineralogical signatures before and after firing, as well as within and between the broken pots. As the final component to the hands-on portion of the course, students will refit the pottery sherds, reconstructing the vessels that they broke and then comparing the r
Instructor(s): J. Johnson Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 36205

ANTH 26505. Non-Industrial Agriculture. 100 Units.
Agriculture is, fundamentally, a human manipulation of the environment, a deliberately maintained successional state designed to serve human needs and desires. In this course, we use the history of non-industrial agriculture to think through some contemporary concerns about environmental change and the sources of our food—including topics such as genetically modified plants, fertilizers, sustainability, and invasive species. Beginning with the origins of agriculture in the early Holocene, we examine several forms of so-called "traditional" agriculture in the tropics and elsewhere, from swidden to intensive cropping. While the course is framed in terms of contemporary concerns, our focus is primarily historical and ethnographic, focusing on the experiences of agriculturalists over the last ten thousand years, including non-industrial farmers today. Students will be expected to produce and present a research paper.
Instructor(s): K. Morrison Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 46505, ENST 26505
ANTH 26710-26711. Ancient Landscapes I-II.
The landscape of the Near East contains a detailed and subtle record of environmental, social, and economic processes that have obtained over thousands of years. Landscape analysis is therefore proving to be fundamental to an understanding of the processes that underpinned the development of ancient Near Eastern society. This class provides an overview of the ancient cultural landscapes of this heartland of early civilization from the early stages of complex societies in the fifth and sixth millennia B.C. to the close of the Early Islamic period around the tenth century A.D.

ANTH 26710. Ancient Landscapes I. 100 Units.
The landscape of the Near East contains a detailed and subtle record of environmental, social, and economic processes that have obtained over thousands of years. Landscape analysis is therefore proving to be fundamental to an understanding of the processes that underpinned the development of ancient Near Eastern society. This class provides an overview of the ancient cultural landscapes of this heartland of early civilization from the early stages of complex societies in the fifth and sixth millennia B.C. to the close of the Early Islamic period around the tenth century A.D.
Instructor(s): S. Branting Terms Offered: Autumn

ANTH 26711. Ancient Landscapes II. 100 Units.
Instructor(s): S. Branting Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): NEAA 20061
Equivalent Course(s): NEAA 20062, GEOG 25800

ANTH 26712. Archaeological Approaches to Settlement and Landscape Survey. 100 Units.
Archaeological field survey has been instrumental in the recovery of ancient settlements and the exploration of forgotten political geographies and historical landscapes. This course covers methodology for survey archaeology through discussion of case studies and hands-on exercises. We will discuss the relationship between research questions, field conditions, and methodology as well as the various goals of survey—such as settlement pattern analysis, site catchment analysis, demographic reconstruction, and landscape archaeology—in the context of both “classical” and recent case studies drawn from the archaeology of China, the Near East, the Mediterranean, and Mesoamerica. Hands-on exercises will include training in the use of a total station, training in the use of a hand-held GPS receiver in combination with freeware mapping tools, and practice designing hypothetical archaeology surveys and data recording systems.
Instructor(s): A. Yao, E. Hammer Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): A course in archaeology in any department.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 36712, NEAA 26712, NEAA 36712
ANTH 26715. The Rise of the State in the Near East. 100 Units.
This course introduces the background and development of the first urbanized civilizations in the Near East in the period from 9000 to 2200 BC. In the first half of this course, we examine the archaeological evidence for the first domestication of plants and animals and the earliest village communities in the "fertile crescent" (i.e., the Levant, Anatolia, Mesopotamia). The second half of this course focuses on the economic and social transformations that took place during the development from simple, village-based communities to the emergence of the urbanized civilizations of the Sumerians and their neighbors in the fourth and third millennia BC.
Instructor(s): G. Stein Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Any course in archaeology or permission of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): NEAA 20030

ANTH 26740. Economic Organization of Ancient Complex Societies. 100 Units.
This course provides undergraduate and graduate students with an overview of some of the basic theoretical and methodological issues involved in the study of ancient complex societies, primarily through archaeological evidence supplemented by textual data.
Instructor(s): G. Stein Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 36740, NEAA 20045, NEAA 30045

ANTH 26830. Archaeology of Religious Experience. 100 Units.
This seminar provides a critical exploration of archaeological approaches to past religious life. Drawing on a variety of case studies spanning a broad temporal and geographic spectrum, we examine/interrogate how object worlds can help to expand our understanding of religion in prehistoric and historic societies. Firmly grounded in contemporary anthropological thinking, this course explores theoretical and methodological possibilities, challenges, and limitations arising from archaeological studies of religious experience.
Instructor(s): F. Richard Terms Offered: TBD

ANTH 26900. Archaeological Data Sets. 100 Units.
This course focuses on the methodological basis of archaeological data analysis. Its goals are twofold: (1) to provide students with an opportunity to examine research questions through the study of archaeological data; and (2) to allow students to evaluate evidential claims in light of analytical results. We consider data collection, sampling and statistical populations, exploratory data analysis, and statistical inference. Built around computer applications, the course also introduces computer analysis, data encoding, and database structure.
Instructor(s): A. Yao Terms Offered: Autumn
Prerequisite(s): Advanced standing and consent of instructor
ANTH 27130. America: Society, Polity, and Speech Community. 100 Units.
We explore the place of languages and of discourses about languages in the history and present condition of how American mass society stands in relation to the political structures of the North American (nation-) states and to American speech communities. We address plurilingualisms of several different origins (i.e., indigenous, immigrant) that have been incorporated into the contemporary American speech community, the social stratification of English in a regime of standardization that draws speakers up into a system of linguistic "register," and how language itself has become an issue-focus of American political struggles in the past and contemporaneously.
Instructor(s): M. Silverstein Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): LING 27130

ANTH 27135. Theories and Practices of Communicating Politically. 100 Units.
A linguistic anthropological consideration of how communication mediates political processes, with the ultimate goal of focusing reflexively on those of mass participatory democracies. Readings will range over primary materials as well as theorists of the so-called public sphere (Habermas, Warner, Fraser); ethnographic accounts of the texture of political processes (Brenneis, Caton); and rhetorical, literary, and pragmatic analyses of Western, especially Anglo-American, moments of political communication (Gustafson, Looby, Campbell, and Jamieson). Of two class meetings per week, generally one will be devoted to the instructor's exposition, the second to student presentations and discussion in seminar format. Among other things, a course research paper will be required.
Instructor(s): M. Silverstein

ANTH 27210. The Politics and Psychology of Language. 100 Units.
Language is a semiotic system based on difference, and humans use it to differentiate and divide, but also to identify and unite. This course draws on a broad range of writing on language—anthropology, linguistics, philosophy, psychoanalysis and psychology—to explore the social meaning of language in relation to individuals, groups and societies. We will investigate such topics as hate speech, political correctness, language and thought, accent discrimination, language change, and language ideologies.
Instructor(s): K. Kinzler, D. Kulick Terms Offered: Not offered in 2015-16
Prerequisite(s): Third- or Fourth-year standing
Equivalent Course(s): BPRO 23220, CHDV 23220, LING 23220, PSYC 23220
ANTH 27300. Language Voice and Gender. 100 Units.
This course explores how we “voice” ourselves as “gendered” persons by, in essence, performing gender in discursive interaction, that is, in language-mediated and semiosis-saturated interpersonal events. The several analytic orders and interacting semiotic planes of framing gender will be emphasized, as also the inherently “dialectic” character of social categories of identity such as gender, which exist emergently as “culture” between essential[ized] individual “nature” and interested intuitions we have and formulate about the micro- and macrosocial orders in which we participate. No prior linguistics or sociocultural anthropology is presupposed, but serious attention to conceptual and theoretical issues in the sociocultural analysis of language in relation to identity will be nurtured in the course of the discussion. We start with a review of some key ideas that have shaped the recent study of language and gender, then cycle back to consider several problematic areas, and finally look at some discursively rich ethnographic treatments of gendering.
Instructor(s): M. Silverstein Terms Offered: TBD

ANTH 27505. Professional Persuasions: The Rhetoric of Expertise in Modern Life. 100 Units.
This course dissects the linguistic forms and semiotics processes by which experts (often called professionals) persuade their clients, competitors, and the public to trust them and rely on their forms of knowledge. We consider the discursive aspects of professional training (e.g., lawyers, economists, accountants) and take a close look at how professions (e.g., social work, psychology, medicine) stage interactions with clients. We examine a central feature of modern life—the reliance on experts—by analyzing the rhetoric and linguistic form of expert knowledge.
Instructor(s): S. Gal Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): LING 27220

ANTH 27510. Language and Temporality: Ethnographies of Time. 100 Units.
How does language create our sense of time, and our conviction that there is/are pasts, presents, and futures? How are quite different forms of time (in conjunction with space) constructed by language ideologies and enacted in familiar and exotic interactional events? National time and memory, narrative time, historical time, romantic time, diachronic time, diasporic time, global time, institutional time, and many others—have all been proposed and discussed in recent ethnographies. They all require mediation by linguistic or broadly semiotic form and action. The class will start with some theoretical discussion of semiotic tools for analyzing temporality and then read a series of recent ethnographies that take up these issues in depth.
Instructor(s): S. Gal Terms Offered: TBD
ANTH 27605. Language, Culture, and Thought. 100 Units.
Survey of research on the interrelation of language, culture, and thought from the evolutionary, developmental, historical, and culture-comparative perspectives with special emphasis on the mediating methodological implications for the social sciences.
Instructor(s): J. Lucy Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): Grad status, Undergrads in 3rd or 4th year, or permission of instructor.
Note(s): CHDV Distribution, B*, C*; 2*, 3*, 5*
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 37605, CHDV 31901, PSYC 21950, PSYC 31900, LING 27605, LING 37605, CHDV 21901

ANTH 27615. Citationality and Performativity. 100 Units.
This class explores the concept of citationality—the (meta)semiotic form and quality of reflexive interdiscursive practices—and its relationship to various social forms and formations. Particular focus is given to the citational form of performativity and the performativity of citational acts. Drawing on the semiotic of Charles Sanders Peirce’s and its reformulation by linguistic anthropology, in the first part of the class we explore J. L. Austin’s discussion of performativity, Jacques Derrida’s discussion of performativity and his critique of speech act theory, and Judith Butler’s and others’ reading of Derrida and Austin. The second part of the class explores various forms of citational practices, including reported speech; gender performativity, mimicry, and drag; mockery and parody; and brand forms.
Instructor(s): C. Nakassis

ANTH 27903. Beginning Modern Spoken Yucatec Maya III. 100 Units.
This sequence is a basic introduction to the modern Yucatec Maya language, an indigenous American language spoken by about 750,000 people in southeastern Mexico. Three consecutive quarters of instruction are intended for students aiming to achieve basic and intermediate proficiency. Students receiving FLAS support must take all three quarters. Others may elect to take only the first quarter or first two quarters. Students wishing to enter the course midyear (e.g., those with prior experience with the language) must obtain consent of instructor. Materials exist for a second year of the course; interested students should consult the instructor. Students wishing to continue their training with native speakers in Mexico may apply for FLAS funding in the summer.
Instructor(s): J. Lucy Terms Offered: Spring. Will tentatively be offered during 2015-16.
Equivalent Course(s): CHDV 27903, CHDV 47903, LACS 47903, ANTH 47903, LACS 27903
ANTH 28010. Introduction to Biological Anthropology. 100 Units.
This course provides a general evolutionary framework for the 360 living and 470 fossil primate species. Applications of chromosomal studies (karyology) and biomolecular comparisons (molecular phylogenetics) are also covered. Other topics include principles of classification, principles of phylogenetic reconstruction, scaling effects of body size, primates in the context of mammal evolution, diets and dentitions, locomotor morphology and behavior, morphology and function of sense organs, evolutionary aspects of the brain, reproductive biology, and social organization. Each lecture concludes with implications for human evolution.
Instructor(s): R. Martin Terms Offered: Spring
Prerequisite(s): BIOS 10110 or 10130
Equivalent Course(s): BIOS 13330

ANTH 28100. Evolution of the Hominoidea. 200 Units.
This course is a detailed consideration of the fossil record and the phylogeny of Hominidae and collateral taxa of the Hominidea that is based upon studies of casts and comparative primate osteology.
Instructor(s): R. Tuttle Terms Offered: TBD
Prerequisite(s): Third- or fourth-year standing and consent of instructor
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 38100, EVOL 38100, HIPS 24000

ANTH 28200. Naturalizing Disaster: Nature, Vulnerability, and Social History. 100 Units.
The United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction defines disaster in three crucial terms: hazards, vulnerability, and capacity. While only the first of these can be "natural" in the way that that term is commonly understood, catastrophic events and processes are frequently represented as exogenous, autonomous, and unpredictable elements of a bio-physical world. Beginning from the theorization of disaster as a property of nature, this seminar examines the political ecology of drought, flood, earthquake, and famine in their historical, economic, and cultural contexts, focusing on community vulnerability and capacity as outcomes of socio-natural histories and relations. Drawing on historical and contemporary case studies, we will consider a number of dimensions of the dynamic between nature, dislocation, and communities in an increasingly vulnerable world.
Instructor(s): M. Lycett and P. Drake Terms Offered: Not Offered 2015-16
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 38220, ENST 26201

ANTH 28210. Colonial Ecologies. 100 Units.
This seminar explores the historical ecology of European colonial expansion in a comparative framework, concentrating on the production of periphery and the transformation of incorporated societies and environments. In the first half of the quarter, we consider the theoretical frameworks, sources of evidence, and analytical strategies employed by researchers to address the conjunction of environmental and human history in colonial contexts. During the second half of the course, we explore the uses of these varied approaches and lines of evidence in relation to specific cases and trajectories of transformation since the sixteenth century.
Instructor(s): M. Lycett, K. Morrison Terms Offered: Spring
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 48210, ENST 28210
ANTH 28300. Comparative Primate Morphology. 200 Units.
This course covers functional morphology of locomotor, alimentary, and reproductive systems in primates. Dissections are performed on monkeys and apes. Instructor(s): R. Tuttle Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 38200, EVOL 38200, HIPS 23500

ANTH 28400. Bioarchaeology and the Human Skeleton. 100 Units.
This course is intended to provide students in archaeology with a thorough understanding of bioanthropological and osteological methods used in the interpretation of prehistoric societies by introducing bioanthropological methods and theory. In particular, lab instruction stresses hands-on experience in analyzing the human skeleton, whereas seminar classes integrate bioanthropological theory and application to specific cases throughout the world. Lab and seminar-format class meet weekly.
Instructor(s): M. C. Lozada Terms Offered: Winter
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 38800, BIOS 23247

ANTH 28420. Death, the Body, and the Ends of Life. 100 Units.
Is death a universal and natural condition? Is life necessarily its opposite? Anthropologists have sought to problematize the biological and psychological ‘reality’ of death by drawing out the conditional ways death is constructed and experienced across different cultural contexts. These range from ‘normal’ deaths to the unconventional (e.g. sorcery killings and human sacrifice) and even virtual deaths. How might these culturally specific accounts be open to comparison and influence new conceptualizations? This course will explore this wide-ranging literature to foreground how death puts self, personhood, and the social into question while engaging the body or corpse as a site of this cultural (re)production. A focus of the course is to seek out a possible productive tension between death as a form of cultural representation to those that analyze the making and allowing of life and death. Tracing classic to recent ethnographic, archaeological, psychological writings, this course will explore themes such as grief and mourning, the undead, immortality, disposals and funerals, and the materiality of dying.
Instructor(s): A. Yao Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 48710
ANTH 28510. Anthropology of Space/Place/Landscape. 100 Units.
Materiality has emerged as a fertile interest in anthropology and other social sciences. Within this broad conceptual umbrella, space, place, and landscape have become critical lenses for analyzing and interpreting people’s engagement with their physical surroundings. Once an inert backdrop to social life, a mere epiphenomenon, the material world is now acknowledged as a generative medium and terrain of cultural production: at once socially produced and framing sociality, shaping and constraining human possibilities, both by and against design. This course concerns itself with these articulations: (1) the spatial production of social worlds, (2) its expressions in different cultural and historical settings, and (3) its trails of ambiguous effects. Drawing on several fields, anthropology and geography chiefly, but also art history, architecture, philosophy, and social theory, we will explore how the triad of space/place/landscape works on, in, and through different social worlds and its role in the making of social experience, perception, and imagination. We will also reflect on how spatial formations frequently elude the very social projects that have birthed them. The objective of the course is to provide you with a foundation in contemporary spatial thought, which can be creatively applied to questions of spatiality in your own research setting.
Instructor(s): F. Richard Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 58510

ANTH 28600. Apes and Human Evolution. 100 Units.
This course is a critical examination of the ways in which data on the behavior, morphology, and genetics of apes have been used to elucidate human evolution. We emphasize bipedalism, hunting, meat eating, tool behavior, food sharing, cognitive ability, language, self-awareness, and sociability. Visits to local zoos and museums, film screenings, and demonstrations with casts of fossils and skeletons required.
Instructor(s): R. Tuttle Terms Offered: Autumn, Spring
Note(s): BIOS 23241 recommended; Autumn course in Paris, Spring course on campus
Equivalent Course(s): BIOS 13253
ANTH 28702. Archaeologies of Political Life. 100 Units.
This seminar examines how archaeologists have approached political life in the past forty years. Its aim is to question the categories through which political worlds are often studied (beginning with such unwieldy terms as ‘states,’ ‘chiefdoms,’ ‘complexity,’ etc.) and complicate analyses of politics in the past. Rather than relying on concepts that already predetermined the outcome of political functioning, we will read key texts in anthropology and political theory (on sovereignty, domination, legitimacy, political economy, governance, ideology, hegemony, subjectivity, anarchy) to dissect the foundations and operations of power, expose its cultural logics, and explore the processes behind the categories. Some of the questions that will guide our discussions include: How do politics work in both past and present? Through what channels and modalities? With what effects (anticipated or not)? And what role does the material world play in mediating these relations? Each week will pair theoretical readings with case-studies drawn from different parts of the world and from different moments in history. Through this seminar, students will gain familiarity with classic archaeological thinking on power and critical perspectives steering contemporary studies of past politics.
Instructor(s): F. Richard Terms Offered: TBD
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 58702

ANTH 29105. Pollen Analysis. 100 Units.
Although this course is concerned with Holocene vegetation history and the impact of humans on that vegetation, concepts and lab skills presented can be applied to a variety of disciplines. Initial lab exercises prepare students for the primary focus of the course: the collection, processing, analysis, and interpretation of a pollen core from a local wetland. We take one weekend field trip to collect the core and observe local vegetation. Students then analyze and interpret pollen from the core, culminating in an in-class research symposium.
Instructor(s): K. Morrison
Note(s): Will be offered 2015–16

ANTH 29500. Archaeology Laboratory Practicum. 100 Units.
This hands-on lab practicum course exposes students to various stages of artifact processing on a collection from a recently excavated site (e.g., washing, sorting, flotation, identification, data entry, analysis, report preparation, curation). The primary requirement is that students commit to a minimum of nine hours of lab work per week, with tasks assigned according to immediate project needs.
Instructor(s): F. Richard, S. Dawdy Terms Offered: Various
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor
Note(s): Undergraduates may take this course only once for credit.
Equivalent Course(s): ANTH 59500
ANTH 29700. Readings in Anthropology. 100 Units.
No description available.
Terms Offered: Autumn, Winter, Spring
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor and Director of Undergraduate Studies
Note(s): Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. At the discretion of the instructor, this course is available for either a quality grade or for P/F grading.

ANTH 29900. Preparation of Bachelor’s Essay. 100 Units.
No description available.
Terms Offered: Autumn, Winter, Spring
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor and Director of Undergraduate Studies
Note(s): Students are required to submit the College Reading and Research Course Form. At the discretion of the instructor, this course is available for either a quality grade or for P/F grading. For honors requirements, see Honors section under Program Requirements.

ANTH 29910. Bachelor’s Essay Seminar. 100 Units.
No description available.
Terms Offered: Winter
Prerequisite(s): Consent of instructor and Director of Undergraduate Studies
Note(s): Open only to students currently writing BA honors papers.