



# Independent Study | in Idaho

**ANTH 100**  
**Introduction to**  
**Anthropology**

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The University of Idaho in statewide cooperation with  
Boise State University — Idaho State University — Lewis-Clark State College

# Course Guide

Independent  
Study | in Idaho

*Self-paced study. Anytime. Anywhere!*

## **Anthropology 100 Introduction to Anthropology**

University of Idaho  
3 Semester-Hour Credits

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## **Welcome!**

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Whether you are a new or returning student, welcome to the Independent Study in Idaho (ISI) program. Below, you will find information pertinent to your course including the course description, course materials, course objectives, as well as information about assignments, exams, and grading. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact the ISI office for clarification before beginning your course.

## **Policies and Procedures**

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Refer to the ISI website at [www.uidaho.edu/isi](http://www.uidaho.edu/isi) and select *Students* for the most current policies and procedures, including information on setting up accounts, student confidentiality, exams, transcripts, course exchanges, refunds, academic integrity, library resources, and disability support and other services.

## **Course Description**

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Basic theories, methods, and findings of human paleontology, prehistory, and culture. *16 graded assignments, 4 graded exams*

Students may submit up to 3 assignments at a time/6 per week. Grades on assignments may take up to two weeks after date of receipt by the instructor.

ALL assignments and exams must be submitted to receive a final grade for the course.

## **Course Materials**

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### **Required Course Materials**

- Haviland, William A. *Anthropology*. 9<sup>th</sup> ed. Wadsworth Publishers, 2000. ISBN-10: 0155067559, ISBN-13: 9780155067554

## **Course Delivery**

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This course is available online. An electronic course guide is accessible through BbLearn at no additional cost. Refer to your *Registration Confirmation Email* for instructions on how to access BbLearn.

## **Course Introduction**

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Anthropology is the study of humans in all places and throughout time. Anthropologists are concerned primarily with a single species—*Homo sapiens*—the human species, its ancestors, and its near relatives. This course provides an introduction to the diversity of peoples and cultures in the past and in the present and how and why they are constantly changing.

## **Lessons**

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**There are 16 lessons.** Each lesson may include the following components:

- Lesson objectives
- An introductory lecture
- A reading assignment
- A written assignment or activity

### **Study Hints:**

- Keep a copy of every assignment submitted.
- Complete all reading assignments.
- Set a schedule allowing for course completion one month prior to your personal deadline. An *Assignment Submission Log* is provided for this purpose.

- Web pages and URL links in the World Wide Web are continuously changing. Contact your instructor if you find a broken Web page or URL.

## **Exams**

### **Overview**

- You are encouraged to wait for grades and comments on lessons before taking each subsequent exam. Instructor feedback can help you improve your score on exams.
- For your instructor’s exam guidelines, refer to the letters sent in your registration packet.

See *Grading* for specific information on exams, points, and percentages.

## **Grading**

At the end of each lesson there are between two to five essay questions. Each assignment is worth between 10 and 30 points for a total of 250 points possible for all the assignment. The course is divided into four sections; at the end of each section there is an exam covering the lessons in that section. Each exam is worth 100 points for a total of 400 points for all the exams. There are a total of 650 points possible for the successful completion of both the assignments and the exams. Your final grade will be based on the percentage of the total that you receive.

**See the table below:**

<b><u>Points</u></b>		
90–100%-----	585–650	A
80–89%-----	520–584	B
70–79%-----	455–519	C
60–69%-----	390–454	D
Below 59%	Below 390	F

The grading criteria for the essay questions in both the assignments and the exams include the following:

1. Accurately presents the material requested in the questions.
2. Completely covers the breadth of issues posed in the question.
3. Refers to and integrates information from the text.
4. Written in a legible and well-organized style with concepts and examples clearly articulated.

The final course grade is issued after **all** assignments and exams have been graded.

Acts of academic dishonesty, including cheating or plagiarism are considered a very serious transgression and may result in a grade of F for the course.

## **About the Course Developer**

Your course developer is Donald E. Tyler, a Professor of Anthropology at the University of Idaho. He received his Ph.D. in physical anthropology from Washington State University in 1987. His primary areas of research are the evolution of humans and other primates in Asia, particularly in Indonesia, and the physical variations in modern human populations. Professor Tyler has been the Chair of the Sociology/Anthropology/Justice Studies department at the University of Idaho since the fall of 1991.

## **Contacting Your Instructor**

Instructor contact information is available in BbLearn.

## Assignment Submission Log

Lesson	Projected Date for Completion	Date Submitted	Grade Received	Cumulative Point Totals
1	Anthropology, Chapter 1 2 Essay Questions			
2	Anthropology, Chapter 14 2 to 3 page paper			
3	Anthropology, Chapter 7,8,9,10 5 Essay Questions			
<b>It is time to take Exam 1.</b>				
<b>Exam 1</b>				
4	Anthropology, Chapter 15 3 Essay Questions			
5	Anthropology, Chapter 16 2 Essay Questions			
6	Anthropology, Chapter 17 3 Essay Questions			
7	Anthropology, Chapter 18 3 Essay Questions			
<b>It is time to take Exam 2.</b>				
<b>Exam 2</b>				
8	Anthropology, Chapter 19 3 Essay Questions			
9	Anthropology, Chapter 20 2 Essay Questions			
10	Anthropology, Chapter 21 2 Essay Questions			
11	Anthropology, Chapter 22 2 Essay Questions and a Chart			
<b>It is time to take Exam 3.</b>				
<b>Exam 3</b>				

12	Anthropology, Chapter 23 3 Essay Questions			
13	Anthropology, Chapter 24 3 Essay Questions			
14	Anthropology, Chapter 25 3 Essay Questions			
15	Anthropology, Chapter 26 3 Essay Questions			
16	Anthropology, Chapter 27 3 Essay Questions			
<b>It is time to Exam 4.</b>				
<b>Exam 4</b>				

# Lesson 1

## The Nature of Anthropology

### Lesson Objectives

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1. Learn what anthropology is and understand its subfields.
2. Understand the significance of a person's world view.
3. Know how anthropology is useful in understanding the past, present, and future.
4. Recognize some of the ethical issues that confront anthropologists.

### Reading Assignment

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*Anthropology*, Chapter 1

### Important Terms

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Anthropology	Participant Observation
Cultural Anthropology	Ethnography
Archaeology	Ethnology
Fact	Theory
Hypothesis	Ethnocentrism

### Lecture

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#### Introduction

Our understanding and perception of the world is learned as we mature. We learn the rules we live by from our parents, friends, classes, religions, and our geographic locations. If you look at the map at the beginning of your textbook, you will see that some of the maps magnify the importance of Europe and North America, because the maps used were created by Europeans who considered themselves the height of human development. When you look at the map with the Americas upside down, you look at the world from a different perspective. From space the earth has neither up nor down.

#### Development of Anthropology

The origin of modern anthropology comes from the field of geography, which developed with European colonialism beginning in the fifteenth century. Europeans wanted to learn about distant lands and the people who occupied them. Their interest was not of scientific curiosity, but greed for land and natural resources. Explorers drew maps of the areas they explored and recorded descriptions of the peoples they encountered, including their military strength, economic level of development, and cultural and natural resources. Later, Europeans returned to the areas explored and often exploited or killed the people occupying these new territories, taking what they wanted and forming colonies. They felt that they were justified in these acts because they believed they were the height of human development and these native peoples were just savages. **Ethnocentrism** is thinking that your way of doing things is the only way of doing things, and anyone who differs from you is silly, weird, wrong, or inferior.

Anthropology split with early geography in the late nineteenth century. These early anthropologists were generalists, trained in all the subfields of anthropology: social anthropology, physical anthropology, archaeology, and linguistics.

**Anthropology** is the study of humans and their cultures, in all places and throughout time. The anthropologist is concerned primarily with a single species, *Homo sapiens*, including its ancestors and its near relatives.

**Cultural (Social) Anthropologists** study living populations; many live with the people they study, which is called "**participant observation**." The anthropologist eats the same food, lives in the same way, learns their language, and does many of the same activities as the people whom he or she is studying. Anthropologists today do not confine their studies to so-called primitive (traditional) peoples, but also study larger, industrialized populations.



**Archaeology** is the study of the remains of the past to reconstruct human behavior. Artifacts, anything that has been altered by humans, are the main source of information about past human behavior.

**Historical Archaeologists** use written records to support evidence found in sites from peoples that left written records.

**Physical Anthropology** is the study of humans from a biological perspective, including the evolution of humans and other primates.

**Linguistics** is the study of human languages, including the structure, historical development, and the relationship to culture.

### **Ethics and Anthropology**

Anthropologists find themselves in a difficult position when conducting studies. Who will use the information gathered? What are their objectives? For the people being observed, the matter of privacy must be considered. From past mistakes, anthropologists as well as colleges and universities have developed a code of ethics for research involving human subjects, but problems still remain. How would you feel if someone you allowed to live with you and your family went out and published a book, which revealed things you did not want anyone outside of your family to know?

### **Written Assignment**

Short Essay: Answer the following essay questions. Your answers should be about three paragraphs long. Submit this lessons as outlined in Submitting Lessons in the introductory part of the study guide. (10 points)

1. Why are you taking this course and what do you expect to learn from it?
2. How could the kind of information anthropologists gather be useful in resolving contemporary national political debates? What about international political issues? How might this information change these debates?