Arcadia - Overview

Fridays 1:45-2:30

Third, Fourth, and Fifth Graders

Seven Sessions

Lesson 1 Cultural Anthropology - Culture and Clans

Lesson 2 Cultural Anthropology – Documenting Culture: What is Ethnography

Lesson 3 Archaeology - What Makes Pottery Archaeology and Not Paleontology

Lesson 4 Linguistic Anthropology – Language and Culture

Lesson 5 Biological Anthropology – Primates: Comparative Us to Them

Lesson 6 Biological Anthropology – Why is Evolution Important to Anthropology

Lesson 1 – Culture and Clans

Focus:

Introduction to anthropology: what is anthropology?

What is Culture?

How is culture shown?

Objectives:

Students this week will understand the four subfields of anthropology, and how to define culture. Students will create their own culture

Culture: A culture is a shared set of beliefs, behaviors, manners, ways of acting, dressing, eating, and thinking that are common within a group

Guided Practice:

Help students answer questions about what their culture is made up of.

Independent Practice:

Students will create a culture. They come up with the name, values, rites of passage, ancestors, and symbols. They then take these things and make a clan flag with markers.

Review:

Anthropology is divided into four subfields: cultural anthropology, linguistic anthropology, archaeology, and physical anthropology. Students learned about anthropology and what culture is. They should be able to connect culture with the different aspects of the clan they created.

Summary:

What is cultural anthropology? What is a rite of passage? What did you learn about culture from the clan activity?

POWERPOINT SCRIPT

So you all signed up to take anthropology, does anyone know what anthropology is?

-it is the study of people in all times and places

So, what sort of things could be studied

-cultures, communities, how people look, how they speak and write, how they act, the things they make, the materials they leave, their bones

What do anthropologists do to study these things?

-they talk to people, and ask them questions, spend time with different groups of people, analyze the words, sounds, and patterns of peoples speech and writing, examine peoples bodies, bones, and health, and they dig up bones, tools, and other remains of people that lived long ago

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Anthropology is made up of four parts, or sub-disciplines.

To remember them, just CLAP

CLAP stands for Cultural, Linguistic, Archaeology, and Physical Anthropology

Cultural anthropology studies culture, which we’ll talk about today.

Do you know what linguistic anthropologists study?

-Language

How about Archaeology?

-people of the past

And physical anthropology?

-people’s bodies and health

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What do you think culture is?

-A culture is a shared set of beliefs, behaviors, manners, ways of acting, dressing, eating, and thinking that are common within a group

Who’s in a culture?

-everyone

Can someone be part of more than one culture?

-Yes, for example we share an American culture, and a classroom culture

-This semester we are going to focus on the culture of Brazil

So now that we have formed clans. And what do you think a clan is?

-a group of people that think they share an ancestor. The ancestor may be a person, an animal, a hero or a god

-these people might live and work together, and often share a common culture

Now we are going to form our clans for the semester.

In each of your clans you should all pick an ancestor, it could be a person, an animal, or a mythical being for example

Maui, the demi-god of many Pacific Island clans

Totem of falcon ancestor of a Native American clan

Rupave and Sypave, the original man and woman of Brazilian Guarani clan

Irish clan Drugian ancestor O’Kane

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Each of your clans will also come up with a traditional greeting

What do you do when you see one of your friends?

There are many different ways to greet people in different cultures

In Tibet you can stick out your tongue to greet someone

In Brazil women often give each other air kisses when they meet

In Niger it is common to shake your fists and say Wooshay to say hello

IN Japan a bow is considered polite

There are also lots of different foods that go with other cultures

In Brazil people eat roasted ants

In Mongolia, horse milk is fermented into a thick drink called airag

***Surströmming*** is a fermented fish that is eaten in Sweden

IN China they make a soup out of birds nests that is considered quite tasty

The clothes people wear vary by culture too

IN India women wear saris, which are long strips of colorful fabric they wrap around themselves

In Scotland men wear kilts, which look a lot like skirts

Brazilian cowboys wear loose pants called gaucho pants

In the past in Tahiti and other islands, grass skirts were worn

Muslim women may wear some type of hijab

You will need to decide on a traditional style of clothing for your clan

Another feature of cultures are symbols

What is a symbol?

-something you see that tells you something

For example, we all know a red light means stop because members of our culture agree that it does\

YOU will draw a symbol to identify your clan on your poster board.

This could be a flag

A crest

A picture or object

Certain colors or patterns

Now you can go ahead in your clans and decide what the features of your clan will be and then we will share with the class when everyone is done