This course will provide students with hands-on training in qualitative, ethnographic methods of research. Students will learn field techniques such as participant observation, interviewing, documentation, and use of media. Students will also learn how to design a research project, write a research proposal, and apply to the human subjects review board for project approval. The course will address research ethics, interpretation and representation of data, and the use of effective writing techniques. It will provide a critical evaluation of the nature of ethnographic research, including the rethinking of site, voice, and ethnographic authority. Students’ final projects can either be an ethnographic interview, an exercise in participant observation, or a research proposal in preparation for an MA or PhD project.

We will examine current theoretical and methodological issues in the analysis of kinship, using case studies from Africa, Asia, Southeast Asia, Melanesia, Europe, and North America. We will focus on the social processes of kinship, gender and sexuality through which people define, create, extend, limit, sever or transform their relatedness with others within and over generations in a range of political-economic contexts.

This seminar will address the topic of Human Paleopathology, i.e. the study of disease in ancient populations. After a brief introduction to the history of paleopathology, and to what constitutes pathology vs. pseudopathology, students will learn the distinctive features of various infectious diseases which effect bone, skeletal trauma, and dental disease.

The basic premise of this course is that policy is a legitimate object of scholarly analysis. The course is thus concerned with the study of policy as a social, political, and cultural artifact and organizing principle of modern-day societies. We will investigate some of the underlying assumptions and beliefs that shape and guide policy formulation and debate. We will focus on issues at the heart of anthropological inquiry, such as power, institutions, discourse, and identity, and will explore policy issues and processes pertaining to cultural heritage, natural resources and the environment, health care, immigration and multiculturalism, development, and international conflict resolution and peace-making. We will also examine methodological, theoretical, and ethical considerations involved in studying policy.
APY 651
Graduate Survey in Physical Anthropology
Instructor Dr. Noreen von Cramon-Taubadel

This course is designed to provide a comprehensive introduction to the field of biological anthropology. Here we will review topics such as evolutionary theory, basic genetics, the evolution of the primates, human evolution, modern human diversity, the evolution of cognition and language, human social behavior, and the impacts of health and disease. The course will be taught via a mixture of lectures, class discussions and practical exercises.

APY 652
Graduate Survey of Archaeology
Instructor Dr. Timothy Chevral

The four ‘important questions’ usually addressed in anthropological archaeology deal with modern human origins and development, or ‘what makes us human’, the transition from small scale foraging, collecting, and hunting societies to agricultural societies, then the eventual emergence and the institutionalization of more structurally complicated societies, and finally, the beginning and development of ‘civilization’. These notions are important - and what do they even mean? - but often largely consider economy and political organization as if they are the only factors that determine the human condition. There are other complimentary issues to think about as well: the human relationship with the physical world of nature, places, and ‘things’, the supernatural and ideological world, the interpersonal and intergroup relationships of people to each other, near and distant, and the kind of social and natural forces that drive stasis or change through time.

This means that we will examine the development of unique ways of life in select parts of the Old World, think about them comparatively, and at the same time fit them into some basic current conceptual and theoretical discussions within archaeology, as a preview to the more intensive theoretical review that will come in your second semester, as well as the more specialized courses in specific areas, time periods, and topics.

APY 655
Graduate Survey of Social Anthropology Part I
Instructor Dr. Deborah Reed-Danahay

This seminar is designed to give first year graduate students a basic grounding in "classic" social theory and the development of socio-cultural anthropology as a separate discipline. The period covered is roughly between the mid-19th and mid-20th centuries. It is the first in a two-part survey of theory in socio-cultural anthropology. We will begin with Marx, Durkheim, Weber, and Mauss before moving on to anthropological works informed by a growing emphasis on ethnographic/participant-observation research. Our focus will be on: 1) the major questions posed by researchers in the discipline; 2) the ways in which anthropology has been affected by the wider social arenas in which it developed; and 3) the ways in which an understanding of foundational work in social theory may illuminate contemporary approaches to theory and method.
APY 730
European Neolithic and Bronze Age
Instructor Dr. Sarunas Milisauskas

This course will focus on problems of European Neolithic and Bronze Age. We will review numerous topics such as the transition to farming in Europe, megalithic monuments, warfare, the origins of metallurgy, the rise of social hierarchies, Indo-European origins and Minoan and Mycenaean societies of the Aegean Bronze Age.

APY 733
Analytical Methods in Archaeology
Instructor Dr. Timothy Chevral

Specialized scientific techniques are becoming increasingly important to archaeology, yet many remain unknown to or misunderstood by most archaeologists. This course examines in detail the assumptions and drawbacks of various scientific methods, including a number of chronometric dating techniques, how site formation processes are studied, how soils and sediments are interpreted by the archaeologist, how chemical analyses are used to identify past human activity, how flora and fauna help us reconstruct paleoenvironments and paleodiet, and how land-use strategies can be inferred from archaeological remains.

The primary purpose of this course is to remove any mystery surrounding these techniques, and particularly to allow archaeologists to develop a critical understanding of the data given to them by scientific specialists. A secondary goal is to refresh or increase your knowledge of the archaeology of various world regions. In order to meet both of these goals, readings for most topics are divided into two categories: method and applications. Illustrative applications are drawn from contemporary studies conducted all over the world.