**Cards**

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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Archbishop Ussher** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **calc the age of the earth to be 4004bc.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Raymond Dart** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **first identified A. Africanus in 1924 found taung child in a s Africa mine.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Franz Boas** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **"father of Anthropology" strongly against racist and discriminatory views such as eugenics.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Margaret Mead** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Student of boas. studies adolescence in samoan girls, found that tumultuous puberty was not a human universal. late informants may have mislead her.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **David Buss** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **collected data on mate choice, hypothesis is if evolution has shaped mate choice we would expect to find common patterns across societies.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Eugene Dubois** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **dutch physician- started work in sumantra, excavation of limestone caves yielded no hominids, shifted to Java found early hominids in 1891 dating back to 700kya.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Marshall Sahlins** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **believes humans are unconstrained by biology to create any social structure they like.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Joan Silk** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **adoption in oceania confroms to kin selection theory. parents adopt close kin  analysis of stability for polyanderous, found families with more then one husband as unstable.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the teeth of Insectivores?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **relatively long sharp incisors and canines.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the teeth of folivores?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **sharp premolars and small incisors** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the teeth of frugivores?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **large incisors and small molars.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is the arboreal hypothesis of primate origins?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **primates emerged to live in trees. importance of sight over smell. grasping hands and feet for moving through branches.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is the visual predation hypothesis of primate origins?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **primates emerged as adaptation for hunting insects in bushy undergrowth. binocular vision for predator adaptation. hands and feet for grasping insects.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is the mixed-diet hypothesis of primate origins?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **modern prosimians rely less on sight than later primates. primates emerged around the same time as angiosperms. earliest primates may have had mix diet of flowers , seeds, fruits, and insects.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **who has a postorbital bar?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **bar in the side of the head to hold the eye in place, prosimians developed it.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are the anthropoid adaptations?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **trend from nocturnal to dinural led to increase importance on sight over smell. eyes rotated more forward, fully enclosed eye socket, dry nose separate from upper lip, molar cusps, shorter snout.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is Fayum?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **today its a desert but 36-31 mya it was a tropical forest, had anthropoids that lived in trees and ate fruits and seeds.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are the Eurasian Miocene Apes?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **proconsul, afropithecus, they had large incisors, blade like canines, and long back teeth (y-5 molars)** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is the "missing Link"?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is Mosaic evolution?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **that evolutionary changes take place in stages not all at once.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what does the illia in hominins tell us?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **if we walked bipedal we would be off balance. we need abductor muscles to steady us out.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **who has abductor muscles and what do they do?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **needed to balance the body out for bipedialism.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What does the knee joint tell us?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **it is a clue for bipedalism.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are adaptive grades?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the basic way that an animal makes a living. distantly related animals can belong to the same adaptive grade.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what was the paranthropus diet?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are phylogenies?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the evolutionary relationships among a group of species, usually diagrammed as a family tree.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **how did early hominins behave?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **their subsistence strategy mirrors chimps, they hunted and used tools. they were bipedal but still foragum magnum not all the way forward yet, prob lived in sizable groups that shared food. multi male multi female groups with little male parental investment. sexual dimorphism.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are Mode 1 tools? who used them and where are they found?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **flakes and hammer stones,they are olowan tools, many hominins species used them from 2.5 -1.7 mya, paranthropus used them, habilis, and ergaster and A. garhi** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is oldawan technology?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **mode one tools, flakes and hammer stones. from 2-1.5 mya small excavation sites littered with animal bones of various types** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is Taphonomic analysis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **analysis of the bones to determine if they were accumulated naturally or because of butchering.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What was the Pleistocene Climate like?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **generally cooler, especially in the beginning, the end marks the interglacial period that's lasting until now.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is an Occipital torus and what is it for?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **its in the back of the head of homo ergaster and is used for muscle connections.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe Mode 2 tools, what were they, who used them, and where are they found?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **later H.ergaster used mode 2 tools,used about 1.6-1.4myato 600kya called acheulian in Africa, include axes cleavers and picks, mode one continued to be used with them. used for butchering, digging, stripping, hunting,** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Who has a brow ridge? when did it disappear?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is Acheulian?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Mode 2 tools. in Africa.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Who used a Javelin?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **H. heidelbergensis used it for hunting.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What are Mode 3 tools? who used them and where can they be found?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **300kya in Africa, levallois technique, and hafting.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the crural index?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the ratio of the length of the shin bone to the length of the thigh bone.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **describe mousterian?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a stone tool industry characterized by points, side scrapers, and denticulates. lack of hand axes and are generally related neanderthals.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the difference between evolution and revolution?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **revolution- between 250-50kya odern humans had changed bodies but their culture was primitive like neanderthals and around 50kya they transitioned to modern human behavior. -evolution says modern human behavior gradually evolving in africa from 250kya.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What are Mode 4 tools? where are they found and who used them?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **blades are common. common during the upper paleolithic in Africa and Europe. homo sapians used them** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is characteristic of the upper paleolithic?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **characterized by shift to thin blades of mode 4 tech. evidence of trade up to 100 km away. used a wider variety of foods and fished. they had more complex clothes and domestication of dogs.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is symbolic behavior?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **ability for one to understand their environment and create social reality.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the difference between replacement and regional continuity?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **regional continuity believes they were all the same thing and evolved into homo sapians. the replacement model belives h.sapians arose from africa and spread to replace neanderthals and h. erectus in asia.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the difference between out of Africa one and two?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the difference between believing that H. heidelbergensis was a separate species then h.ergaster or not.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats specific language impairment?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the difference between intra-group variation and inter-group variation?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **intragroup variation is mutation natural selection and adaptive lag, where intergroup variation is natural selection genetic drift and migration.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is NIDDD in Nauru?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **means non insulin dependent diabetes, it is prevelant in microneasian island of nautu but in the past the genes caused buildup of fat reserves to deal with famines but today they arnt needed but the gene remains.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is Tay-sachs syndrome?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **A form of intragroup variation natural selection, a person is normal for a few months then rapid deterioration of body and death by age 4, the allele is prevalent in euro jew populations, but heterozygous may have resistance to tb.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the difference between cultural and genetic determinism?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the diffrence between culture and genetics determining things about you.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is eugenics?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **\* the study of methods of improving genetic qualities by selective breeding (especially as applied to human mating)** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is the EEA concept?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the past environments in which currently observed adaptations were shaped.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are human universals?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **aspects of human culture that are invariable.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **why is inbreeding bad?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **increased chance of being homozygous for deleterious recessive traits.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is westermarks effect?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **hypothesized that being raised together stifles sexual desire.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is special about Israeli kibbitzum?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **israeli utopian societies from pre ww2 where unrelated children were raised together, of 2769 marriages, only 14 were between members of the same community.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the significance of the Taiwanese "minor" marriage?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **young bride adopted into new family as infant. raised together with future husband, later these marriages led to unhappiness and a failure to produce offspring because couples were sexually disinterested.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is universal grammar?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **being able to tell the difference between sentences because of grammar** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is Meme?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a term by richard dawkins to refer to a unit of cultural information transmitted by imitation and teaching.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the difference between a bridewealth vs. dowry?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is kipsigis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **pastoralists from africa who have a higher bridewealth for women who reach menarche early. and higher for women who are considered plump for their age.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats significant about Nyinba Marriage?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **polyanderous they have multi male single female families, amoung brothers.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is a Therapsid?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **reptiles with pre-mammalian characteristics.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is a plesiadpis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is a omomyid?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **was a prosimian in the Eocene in N.America and Europe and Asia 54-38mya.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is adapids?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **was a prosimian that lived in the eocene in everywhere 54-38mya. he was arboreal, and had lemur traits.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is Aegyptoithecus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived int he oligocene in egypt 36-31mya. had a small brain and was a anthropoid.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is Afropithecus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **was a anthropoid hominoid that lived int he Miocene in Africa 18-16mya.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is a proconsul?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **it is a anthropoid hominoid that lived in the miocene in africa 23-15mya.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is a Gigantopithecus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is orrorin tugenensis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived in the miocene in kenya and tugan hills around 6mya. shows signs of bipedalism. mix of hominin and ape features.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is ardipithecus ramidus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **found by tim white, 5.8-5.2 mya has a moved foramen magnum and small canines.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is A. Afarensis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **evolved in the pliocene around 3.5-3mya in the hadar, ethiopia laetoli and chad. he had a ape brain with hands and feet for climbing.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is A. Africanus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived in the pliocene in south africa 3-2.2mya. he had a small brain with sexual dimorphism. he was the one who had the moved foramen magnum.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is A. Garhi?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived in the pliocene in Awash ethiopia 2.5 mya. had ape brain with prognathism. also had sagittal crest with large back teeth.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is "taung baby"** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is P. aethiopicus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Evolved during the pliocene, found in lake turkana and lived about 2.5 mya, was sexually dimorphic, had sagittal crest and other aspects for chewing.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is P. Boisei?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived 2.3-1.3mya in the pliocene and pleistocene in olduvai gorge tanzania. had chewing adaptations.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is P. robustus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived in the pleistocene in south africa 1.8-1mya years ago. had chewing adaptations and was bipedal.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is kenyanthropus platyops?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is H. habilis? what is H. rudolfensis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived during the pliocene and pleistocene in olduvai gorge in tanzania and east africa around 2.4-1.6mya. brains towards ape end with small teeth and face.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is H. ergaster?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived in africa and eurasia 1.8mya-600kya during the pleistocene. example is dmanisi and turkana boy. uses fire, and mode 1 and 2 tools.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is H.Erectus?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **1.8-30kya in east asia example is java man and peking man. has sagittal keel and used mode 1 and 2 tools.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is H. Heidelbergensis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **900-130kya lived in africa and west eurasia, had a prognathic face with brow ridges, used mode 2 and 3 tools with javelins.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what is H.neanderthalensis?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **lived 127 to 30 kya in europe, example is in shanidar and le chapellle. had brow ridges with big face and robust body short limbs. used mode 3 tools.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **What is H. sapien?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **200-now world wide. small face, chine, rounded skull, vertical forhead use language and uses mode 4 tools.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the Paleocene?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **65 mya first major mammal radiation** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the Eocene?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **54mya, warm tropical climate becomes widespread. modern orders of mammals appear, prosimian like primates evolve, anthropoids appear by the late eocene.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the Oligocene?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **34mya cooler and drier in the north, anthropoids in Africa, separation of catarrhines and platyrrhines, separation of hylobatids from pongids and hominids** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the Miocene?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **23mya cooler and drier grasslands spread in middle latitudes: Africa collides with eurasia. (afropithecus, Pamapithecus, sivapithecus)** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **describe the pliocene?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **5mya A.Robustus, A.africanus, A.afarensis, A. anamensis, Ardipithecus ramidus.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the pleistocene?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **1.8 mya climatic fluctuations, glaciation, Homo, and A. boisei** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe the Holocene?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **12kya transition to agriculture, emergence of states.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **whats the shortcut for remembering the epochs of the Cenozoic?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Harry Potter Prefers Mudbloods Over Evil Purebloods** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Describe H. Floresiensis** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the hobbit. live 35-14kya in Indonesia.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are Omomyids?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **fossil prosimians from the eocene, they had grasping hands and feet large eyes and were nocturnal. lived everywhere but africa.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **what are adapids?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **fossil prosimians much like modern day lemures and lorises.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Whos Lee Cronk?** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **culture is diverse, studies ethno atlas 800 cultures, found 12x10^52 possibilitys.** | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Modes of Production** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the dominate way of providing for peoples material needs** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Globalization** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **increased and intensified international ties related to the spread of Western, especially US, capitalism that affects all world cultures** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Foraging** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **reliance on foods gathered in nature like hunting, fishing, and gathering (more than 90% of human history we have been foraging)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Horticulture** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **reliance on domestication of animals and plants, emphasis on cultivation but also supplemented by forging** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Pastoralism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **based on the domestication of animal herds and heavy reliance on the products of animals (50% of diet based on animals) Rely on trade with settles groups and practiced in low rainfall areas bc of preoccupation with finding fresh pasture** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Agriculture** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Reliance on domesticated animals for plowing, transportation, and fertilizer and reliance on irrigation systems and other modifications for maximizing production of land** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Indigenous Knowlegde** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **local understanding of the environment, climate, and other matters related to livelihood and wellbeing** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Industrialism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **good/services produced through mass employment in business or commercial operation. Goods are produced to meet consumer demands rather than basic needs** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Capitalism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **an economic and political system in which a country's trade and industry are controlled by private owners for profit, rather than by the state.** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Cultural Homogenization** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **an aspect of cultural globalization, listed as one of its main characteristics, and refers to the reduction in cultural diversity through the popularization and diffusion of a wide array of cultural symbols** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Medical Anthropology** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **study of the human experience with disease (and healing systems) in cross-cultural perspective** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Ethnomedicine** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Health systems that exist in different cultures; perception and classification of illness and diagnosis and prevention to healing** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Folk/Popular Medicine** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **1960s referred to non Western medical systems as this, which caused problems** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Anthropology of the Body** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Cross cultural variation in definitions of the body and relationship to illness and healing; in Euro-american there is a division between mind and body but where this doesn't exist theres no such thing as "mental illness"** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Disease** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **biological pathology that is objective and universal (outside or etic)** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Illness** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **culturally specific understandings and experiences of health problems and others forms of suffering (individual or emic)** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Structural Suffering** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Broader social, economic and political forces that cause suffering: war, famine, forced deportation, poverty (western disease classifications do not include structural abuse)** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Nosology** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **branch of science dealing with the classification of disease** | |
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| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Susto** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Susto is a cultural illness primarily among Latin-American cultures. It is described by Razzouk et al as a condition of being frightened and "chronic somatic suffering stemming from emotional trauma or from witnessing traumatic experiences lived by others"** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Culture-Bound Syndromes** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Collections of signs/symptoms that occur in a particular culture or small number of cultures (anorexia in young white US females) caused by psychosocial experiences such as stress or shock, no apparent biological cause** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Bulimia/Anorexia** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **types of culture bound syndromes** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Diagnosis** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **identifying the nature of an illness** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Divination** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the practice of seeking knowledge of the future or the unknown by supernatural means.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Illness causation theories** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Western Biomedicine** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **panel of medical experts have to agree about how to label and classify health problems according to scientific criteria** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Community Healing** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **emcompasses the social context as crucial to healing (Ju/wasi foragers of Kalahari desert in Africa that do night long dance to heal those sick in the community)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Healers** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Specific people in certain cultures who are recognized as having special treating and diagnosis abilities (bonesetters, shamans, herbalists, nurses, ext)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Humoral healing systems** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Ethnobotany** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the scientific study of the traditional knowledge and customs of a people concerning plants and their medical, religious, and other uses** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Geophagia** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **geophagy: eating earth, clay, chalk; occurs in some primitive tribes, sometimes in cases of nutritional deficiency or obsessive behavior** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Ecological/Epidemiological Approach** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **examines how aspects of the natural environment interact with culture cause health problems and to influence their spread their spread throughout the population** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Colonialism and Disease** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **The spread of diseases like smallpox, measles, typhus, and others because of the exposure of them to the Native Americans by New World travelers** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Globalization and disease** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **health problems moving around the world into remote locations like HIV/AIDS** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Ayurvedic medicine** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a system of traditional medicine native to the Indian subcontinent and a form of alternative medicine.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Interpretivist Approach** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **health systems as systems of meaning, it focuses on labeling, description and experiences of illness and how healing interventions offer meaningful responses to individuals and collective distress** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Placebo effect** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a meaning effect, a positive result from a healing method due to a symbolic or otherwise nonmaterial factor** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Critical Medical Anthropology** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **analysis of how economic and political structures shape health status and access to health care; focuses on analyzing how structural factors such as political ecomomy, media, social inequality-affect prevailing health system** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Medicalization** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **labeling a problem as medical and requiring medical treatment when, in fact, its cause is structural.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Morbidity** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **relative incidence of a particular disease (sickness)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Mortality** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **rate of deaths in a population** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Poverty and its synergy with disease** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Poverty is primary cause of morbidity and mortality because of lack to afford proper health care or nutrition** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Cognitive retrogression** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **when students in medical school relinquish critical thinking and thoughtful ways of learning** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Dehumanization** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **works to erase humanitarian ideals through an emphases on technology and objectification of the patient** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Emerging Disease** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Re-emerging Disease** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Diseases of Development** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **health problem causes or increased by economic development projects (dams and irrigation systems in tropical areas causes parasites in the blood system)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Kayanasur forest disease** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Medical Pluralism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the presence of several, separate health systems within a society which allows for a range of choices and enhances quality of health** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Explanatory Models** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **Mary's death due to miscommunication between doctors and the family** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Clinical Medical Anthropology** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **World Health Organization** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **endorsed the incorporation of traditional healing practices into national health systems** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Traditional Birth Attendant** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Culture of Poverty** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Person Centered Ethnography** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | |  | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Cultural Broker** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **someone who is familiar with two cultures and who can promote communication and understanding across them** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Adolenscence** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **culturally defined period of maturation from the time of puberty until adulthood that is recognized in some, but not all cultures** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Female Genital Cutting** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **partial, total removal of clitoris and labia and sometimes stitching together of vaginal entry (when girl is between 7-15)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Berdache** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **"Two Spirit People" or people that fill the roles or mixed genders in traditional Native American Tribes** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Matrescene** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **cultural process of becoming a mother** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Patrescence** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **cultural process of becoming a father** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Gender Plurism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the existance within a culture of multiple categories of felinity, masculinity, and blurred genders that are tolerated and legitimate** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Puberty** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **time in the human life cycle that occurs universally and involves a set of biological markers and sexual maturation** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Bonding** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **parent-infant contact at the time of birth** | |

## Cards

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **biotic community** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **plants and animals that live in the same area and interact with one another and each has a specific position in the food chain** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **uniformitarianism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the proposition that natural forces operate at the same rate and in the same way today as they did in the past** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **species** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a group of organisms that can interbreed and produce offspring which are themselves capable of producing further offspring** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **anthropocentric thinking** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **human beings are thought to be at the center of the universe and the purpose of creation** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **natural selection** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **process that confers an advantage on those individuals that possess the favorable trait** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **mutations** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **changes in heritable characters** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **blending theory** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **offspring will have traits that are intermediate between the traits of the two parents** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **inheritance of acquired characteristics** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the idea that animals could alter their anatomy during their lives and could pass on these alterations to their offspring** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **phenotype** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **observable physical traits, some are apparent from direct observation, such as hair color or height. other such as blood type require chemical tests to be observed** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **hybrid** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **an offspring with the hereditary material from parents that have different phenotypes** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **gene** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a sequence of DNA bases that specifies the order of amino acids in an entire protein, a portion of a protein, or any functional product. it may be made up of hundreds or thousands of DNA bases organized into coding and noncoding sequences** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **allele** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **alternate forms of a gene. they occur at the same locus on both members of a pair of chromosomes, and they influence the same trait. but because they are slightly different expressions of that trait.** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **homozygous** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **for a given trait, the hereditary particles inherited from each parent are identical** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **heterozygous** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **for a given trait, the hereditary particles inherited from each parent are different** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **dominant** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the trait that appears in the phenotype even if only one gene (particle) for that trait is present** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **recessive** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the trait that will not appear in the phenotype unless there are two genes for that trait which are present** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **gamete** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **sex cells** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **law of segregation** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **mendel's first law tells us that each parent has two hereditary characters responsible for a particular phenotypic trait. it also tells us that each parent will contribute only one of these characters to their offspring** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **dihybrid cross** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **crossing an organism that is heterozygous for two traits** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **law of independent assortment** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **mendel's second law tells us that traits will be inherited independently of each other (pod shape does not affect pod color)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **polygenic traits** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **multiple interacting genes operating to produce a particular phenotypic trait** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **chromosomes** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **structures found inside the nucleus of a cell that carries the hereditary characters** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **locus** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the position on the chromosome occupied by a specific hereditary character** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **linkage** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the inheritance of characters for unrelated traits as a unit. this is a function of the distance between the location for each of the characters** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **mitosis** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a form of cell division in which there is a duplication of all the genetic material and a single division of the cell thereby creating two identical cells** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **meiosis** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the form of cell division that creates gametes where there is a duplication of genetic material, but two divisions of the cell. the gamete has only half of the regular amount of genetic material and the full amount will be restored at the time of fertilization** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **mutations** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **appearance of new traits as a result of change in hereditary material** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **DNA** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **this is a molecule with that is made up of a sugar (Deoxyribose), phosphate, and four bases. (adenine, thymine, cytosine, and guanine)** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **nucleotide** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a section of DNA (and RNA) that has sugar and phosphate molecules attached to one of the four bases** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **codon** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a chemical instruction that consists of three chemical bases. the particular sequence of bases in the codon determines the specific amino acid that will be used at that point in the protein chain** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **amino acids** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the chemicals that are used to construct proteins** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **point mutation** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a change of a single nucleotide base this can occur by substitution of one base for another, insertion of an extra base in the sequence or deletion of one of the existing bases** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **redundancy** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **more than one codon (different combination of bases) serving as a code for the same amino acid** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **intron** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a segment of DNA that is not involved in the creation of proteins** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **ethnocentric** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **viewing other cultures from the inherently biased perspective of one’s own culture, often being seen as inferior than one’s own culture** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **relativistic** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **viewing entities as they relate to something else, view that cultures have merits within their own historical and environmental contexts** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **empirical** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **relying on experiment or observation** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **hypotheses** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a provisional explanation of a phenomenon. they require verification or falsification through testing** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **scientific method** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **an approach to research whereby a problem is identified, a hypothesis is stated, and that hypothesis is tested by collecting and analyzing data** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **theory** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a broad statement of scientific relationships or underlying principles that has been substantially verified through the testing of hypotheses** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **uniformitarianism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **earth’s features are the result of long term processes that continue to operate in the present as they did in the past** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **catastophism** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **view that earth’s geological landscape is the result of violent cataclysmic events** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **natural selection** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the most critical mechanism of evolutionary change, refers to genetic change or changes in frequencies of certain traits in populations due to differences in reproductive success between individuals** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **fitness** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **pertaining to natural selection, a measure of the relative reproductive success of individuals** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **reproductive success** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **number of offspring an individual produces and rears to reproductive age** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **principle of segregation** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **genes (alleles) occur in pairs because chromosomes occur in pairs. during gamete formation, the members of each pair of alleles separate, so that each gamete contains one member of each pair** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **recessive** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **describing a trait that isn't expressed in heterozygotes; also refers to the allele that governs the trait** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **dominant** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **describing a trait governed by an allele that's expressed in the presence of another allele** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **independent assortment** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the distribution of one pair of alleles into gametes does not influence the distribution of another pair. the genes controlling different traits are inherited independently of one another** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **random assortment** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the chance distribution of chromosomes to daughter cells during meiosis; along with recombination; a source of genetic variation** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **Mendelian Traits** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **characteristics that are influenced by alleles at only one genetic locus. Examples include many blood types, such as ABO. Many genetic disorders, including sickle-cell anemia and Tay-Sachs disease are mendelian traits** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **codominance** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the expression of two alleles in heterozygotes—both influence the phenotype** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **variation** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **inherited differences among individuals; the basis of all evolutionary change** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **allele frequency** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **in a population, the percentage of all the alleles at a locus accounted for by one specific allele** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **population** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **within a species, a community of individuals where mates are usually found** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **gene pool** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **all of the genes shared by the reproductive members of a population** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **microevolution** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **small changes occurring within a species, such as changes in allele frequencies** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **macroevolution** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **changes produced only after many generations, such as the appearance of a new species** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **gene flow** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **exchange of genes between populations** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **genetic drift** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **evolutionary changes, or changes in allele frequencies, that are produced by random factors in small populations. result of small population size** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **founder effect** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **a type of genetic drift in which allele frequencies are altered in small populations that are taken from, or are remnants of, larger populations** | |
|  | |
| **Term**   |  | | --- | | **speciation** | | **Definition**   |  | | --- | | **the process by which a new species evolves from an earlier species.** | |
|  | |