



Anthropology 11

Board Authority/Approved Course

North Okanagan Shuswap	School District 83
Developed By: Erinn Milne	Date Developed: June 2019
School Name: Education Outreach Program	Principal's Name: Mr. Rob MacAulay
Superintendent Approval Date:	Superintendent Signature:
Board/Authority Approval Date:	Board/Authority Chair Signature:
Course: Anthropology	Grade Level of Course: 11
Number of Course Credits: 4	Number of Hours of Instruction: 120

Board/Authority Prerequisite(s):

Not Applicable

Special Training, Facilities, or Equipment Required:

Computer as it is an on-line course.

Course Synopsis:

The aim of anthropology is to use a broad approach to gain an understanding of our past, present, future and address the problems humans face in biological, social and cultural life. This course will explore the evolution, similarity and diversity of humankind through time. It will look at how we have evolved from a biologically and culturally weak species to one that has the ability to cause catastrophic change.

Goals and Rationale:

Goals:

- Develop an understanding of the evolution and development of humans throughout history.
- Develop an awareness and understanding of the wide variety of cultural practices from around the globe.
- Develop an understanding of the relationship between people and their environment.
- Develop an awareness and understanding of how materials, culture, food, and religion influence our lives.

Rationale:

Providing student choice is a key understanding of the new curriculum in BC. This choice needs to go beyond choosing projects or assignments within a course to include choosing entire courses that interest and intrigue students. Through providing a variety of elective courses, students will be able to explore subjects they are passionate about or just curious about. High school students often aren't sure what they want to do after high school. By offering a wide variety of introductory and exploratory courses, students get the opportunity to safely explore the possibilities before committing to a career plan. This course will allow students who are passionate about anthropology to follow that passion. At the same time for students who may not know much about anthropology, it provides an introduction to the field of study and career possibilities.

Aboriginal Worldviews and Perspectives:

Declaration of First Peoples Principles of Learning:

- Learning is holistic, reflexive, reflective, experiential, and rational.
- Learning involves recognizing the consequences of one's actions.
- Learning is embedded in memory, history, and story.
- Learning involves patience and time.
- Learning requires exploration of one's identity.
- Learning involves recognizing that some knowledge is sacred and only shared with permission and/or certain situations.

Declaration of Aboriginal Worldviews and Perspectives:

- Anthropology connects the learner to the stories of other communities and peoples.
- Anthropology recognizes the importance of language and culture to a people and explores how those are developed.

BIG IDEAS

Anthropology plays a scientific role in understanding cultures of the past and our understanding of how culture is formed.

Understanding evolution of the human species and the biological traits that define humans is important for understanding culture and its formation.

Food is critical for survival but also serves social purposes within a society.

The technology of a society provides key insight into who they were as a people.

Social norms including religion provide critical insight into cultural group.

Learning Standards

Curricular Competencies	Content
<p><i>Students are expected to be able to do the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain why art is an important part of culture.• Explain how the biological traits that define the human species are related to culture.• Describe ways that humans vary, and explain why racial classifications are not useful.• Describe the earliest evidence of culture that was left behind by human ancestors.• Describe different ways to trace relationships and name kin.• Compare and contrast different types of human societies. <p>Research and Inquiry Application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrate effective communication skills.• Apply First Peoples perspectives and knowledge, other ways of knowing, and local knowledge as sources of information.• Recognize and use critical-thinking skills.	<p><i>Students are expected to know the following:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• the definition of archeology and the archeological record.• the process of anthropology, why it is considered holistic, and how it differs from other social sciences• the importance of anthropology in today's world• the definition of culture and how anthropologists learn about other cultures.• cultural universals, the distinctions between material, social, and ideological culture.• how culture is acquired• traits of human language and its origin<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ organization and structure of modern human languages• how language influences thought.• how and why evolution occurs.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ different types of evidence for evolution◦ events of early primate evolution◦ Australopithecines and their role in human evolution◦ early species of Homo, their traits and distribution, and evolution

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluate the reliability of a website and recognize those that are appropriate for use in anthropology. • Demonstrate appropriate professional behavior. • Demonstrate respect for individual and cultural differences and recognize the importance of diversity in the workplace. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ traits of Neandertals ○ classification and biological traits of human species • when and how agriculture first developed and the changes it brought • the role of food in cultures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ cultural differences in cuisine and eating habits ○ 4 basis types of subsistence strategy and how they influence other aspects of culture ○ social purposes of food • types of material remains left behind by people • the archeological process for excavating sites and analyzing and interpreting what is discovered • marriage rules and forms of marriage <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the connection between household makeup and residence patterns • the importance of social groups and how social behaviour is controlled • the role of religion in culture <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ religious myths ○ supernatural beings ○ religious practices ○ moral codes
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