

UAB



What is Anthropology?

Bruna Alvarez

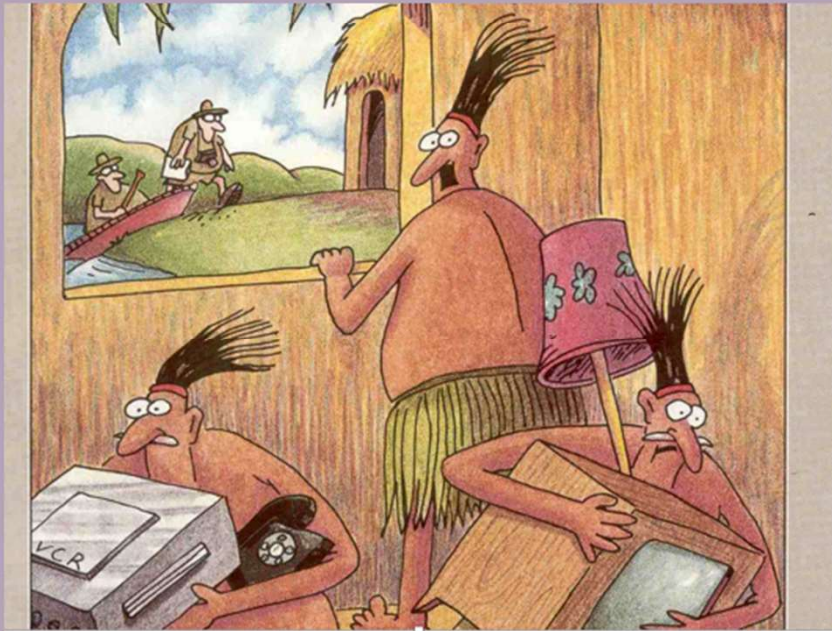
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CHALLENGE Closed for application

Meet our neighbors: break the class, race, and gender segregation in Sant Joan Despi

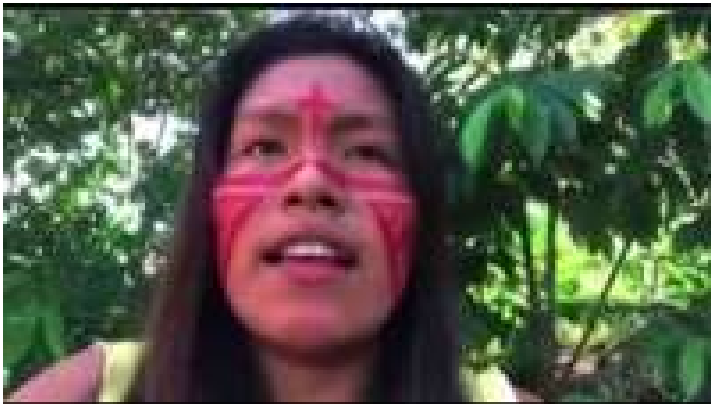
HOW TO BREAK DOWN BARRIERS BETWEEN NEIGHBORHOODS, TO PROMOTE COEXISTENCE AND EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES



Anthropologists!!! Anthropologists!!!!



Dimensiones culturales de la globalización



Una joven indígena publicó un video en TikTok comiendo una larva y ahora tiene 6 millones de seguidores

Cunhaporanga Tatuyo, de 22 años, vive en la selva amazónica, una de las últimas fronteras de los medios digitales. Los videos que publica muestran al mundo cómo vive su pueblo

Por **Terrence McCoy**
15 de Septiembre de 2021



Maira, conocida como Cunhaporanga Tatuyo, es una influencer indígena de 22 años

<https://www.infobae.com/america/wapo/2021/09/15//una-joven-indigena-publico-un-video-en-tiktok-comiendo-una-larva-y-ahora-tiene-6-millones-de-seguidores>

Key Concepts (Eriksen, 2004)

- Cultural tourism – Global world – Different cultures living together
- Communication: the world in one click
 - Arjun Appadurai (globalization)
- Culture changes
- Identity
 - Stuart Hall

Key Concepts (Eriksen, 2004)

- What is Anthropology?

To simplify somewhat, one may say that anthropology primarily offers two kinds of insight. First, the discipline produces **knowledge about the actual cultural variation in the world**; studies may deal with, say, the role of caste and wealth in Indian village life, technology among highland people in New Guinea, religion in southern Africa, food habits in northern Norway, the political importance of kinship in the Middle East, or notions about gender in the Amazon basin. Although most anthropologists are specialists on one or two regions, it is necessary to be knowledgeable about global cultural variation in order to be able to say anything interesting about one's region, topic or people.

Second, **anthropology offers methods and theoretical perspectives enabling the practitioner to explore, compare and understand these varied expressions of the human condition**. In other words, the subject offers both things to think about and things to think with.

(Eriksen, 2004: 7)

How we have learnt to see others? (Eriksen, 2004)



Tales from the jungle: MALINOWSKI

Part 1: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f22VsAlOwbc>

- Evolutionism: Do you think that our societies still think in an Evolutionist way?

Part 2: (jump to 6:02): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vgCDuuj6ksI>

- Malinowski established a qualitative methodology technique. What is its name?

Part 3 (until 7:00): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-sBtFJMNRa>

- Seeing and Talking. Living with Indigenous people

Part 4: (until 7:42): <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=df9BlSbYiKY>

- Kula

Part 5: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qAt3zhOjdtk>

- Comparing contemporary societies in the colonised world. The end of evolutionism?

Key Concepts (Eriksen, 2004)

- Person
- Society
- Culture: cultural relativism / human rights
- Translation
- Comparison: difference don't necessary mean inequality
- The importance of context

Fieldwork (Eriksen, 2004)

- Tales from the jungle is an example of classical fieldwork with “other” communities
- The aim of the ethnographic research is to understand local practices and notions in their full context
- Emic / Etic
- Ask questions



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Thank you very much!

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