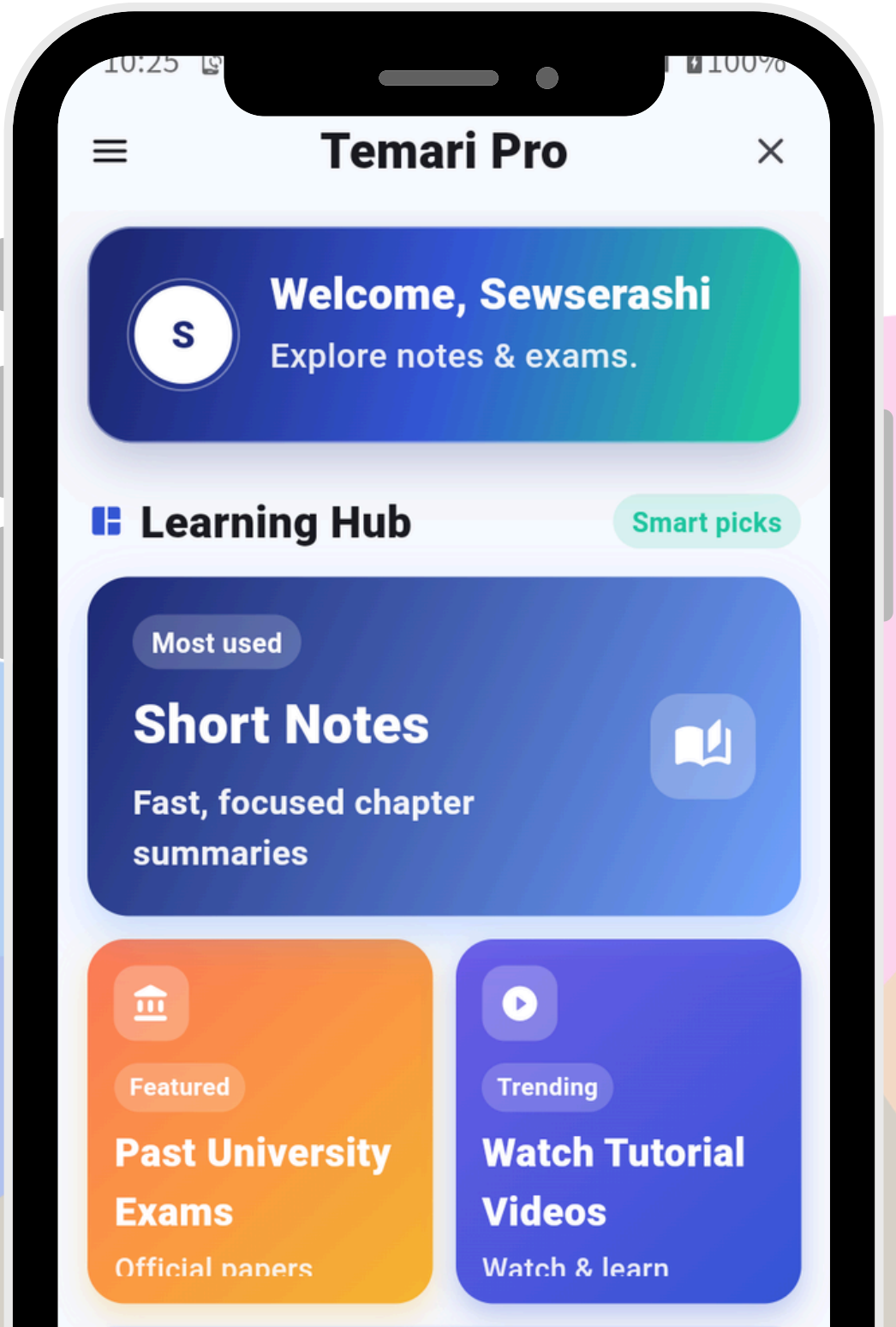
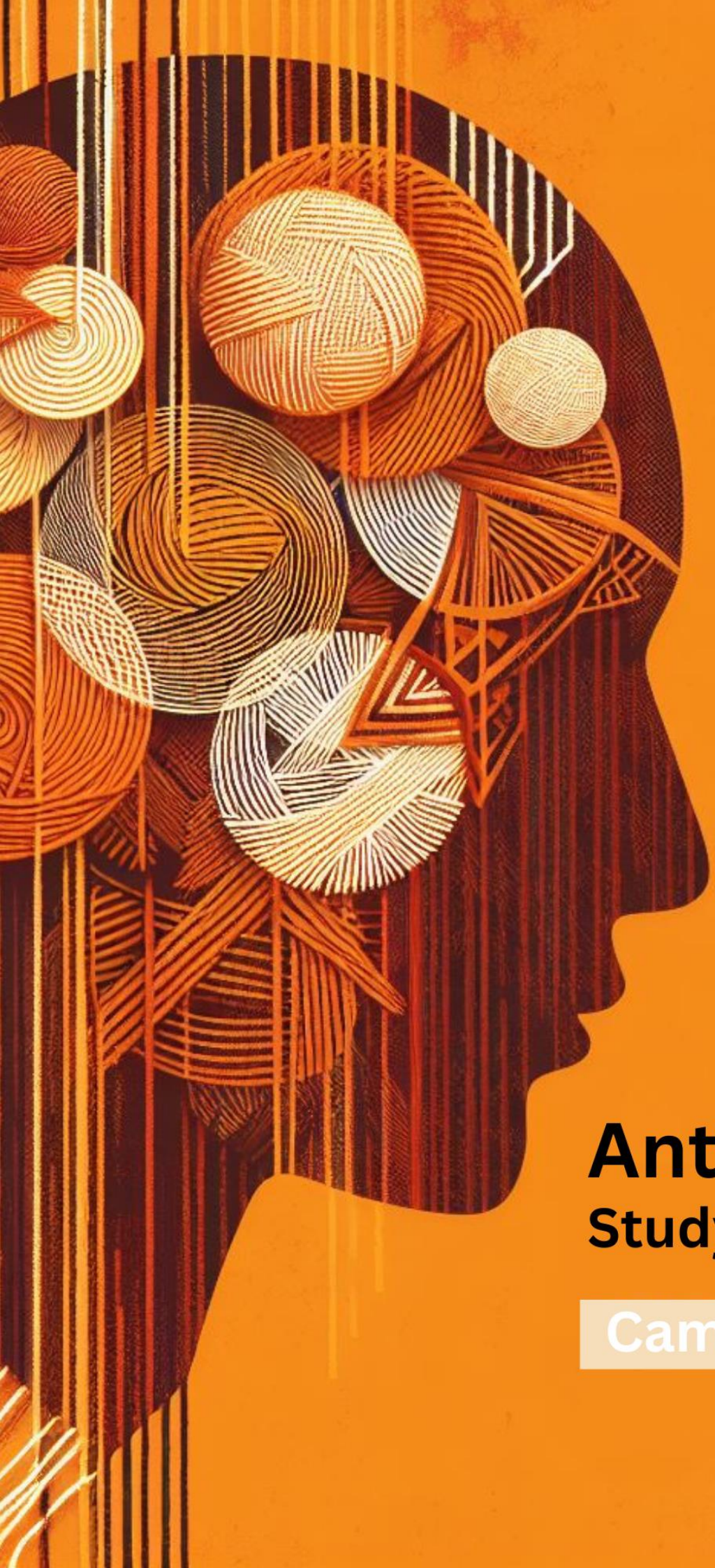
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Anthropology
Study Book

Campus Handout

1st edition

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CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCING ANTHROPOLOGYAND ITS SUBJECT MATTER

1.1 Definition, Scope and Subject Matter of Anthropology

1.1.1 Concepts in Anthropology

- Etymology: compound of two Greek words
  - Anthropos - human being/mankind
  - Logos - reason/study/science
- Therefore it is reason about humans or the study or science of humankind or humanity
- Unlike other disciplines Anthropology is the study of people—their origins, their development, and contemporary variations, wherever and whenever they have been found
- Man has two important characteristics: biological and cultural which are inseparable elements
- It is dedicated to the comparative study of humans as a group
- Anthropology is a science which
  - Investigates the strategies for living that are learned and shared by people as members of human social groups
  - Examines the characteristics that human beings share as members of one species (homo sapiens) and the diverse ways that people live in different environments
  - Analyses the products of social groups -material objects (material cultures) and non-material creations (religion/beliefs, social values, institutions, practices, etc)
- Tries to achieve an understanding of culture, society and humanity through detailed studies of community life, supplemented by comparison
- Its ultimate goal is to develop an integrated picture of humankind
- Anthropology primarily offers two kinds of insight
  - Produces knowledge about the actual biological and cultural variations in the world
  - Offers methods and theoretical perspectives enabling the practitioner to explore, compare, understand and solve these varied expressions of the human condition

1.1.2 The Historical Development of Anthropology

- Anthropology is a fairly recent discipline
- Has important forerunners in the historiography, geography, travel writing, philosophy and jurisprudence of earlier times
- Considered as the science of humanity

- Originated in three or four 'western' countries: france, great britain, the usa and, until the second world war, germany
- Historically speaking, this is a european discipline
- Has its roots in the works and ideas of the great ancient and medieval greek, roman, and hebrew philosophers and social thinkers
- As an academic discipline was born during the 19th century, out of the intellectual atmosphere of enlightenment: eighteenth century social philosophical movement
- The late 1870s, anthropology was beginning to emerge as a profession
- Major impetus for its growth was the expansion of western colonial powers and their consequent desire to better understand the peoples living under colonial domination
- Early anthropologists mainly studied small communities in technologically simple societies: traditional, non-industrialized
- In ethiopia, professional anthropologists have been studying culture and society on a more intensive level only since the late 1950s

1.1.3 Scope and subject matter of anthropology

- The breadth and depth of anthropology is immense: covers the past, the present and even the future
- Covers all aspects of human ways of life experiences and existence, as humans live in a social group
- Anthropology studies humanity with its all aspects of existence, and in its all means of differences (diversity) and similarities (commonality)
- Crucial part of the anthropological project consists in conceptualizing and understanding similarities between social systems and human relationships
- Try to understand both connections within societies and connections between societies
- Anthropologists strive for an understanding of the biological and cultural origins and evolutionary development of the species
- Concerned with all humans, both past and present: their behavior patterns, thought systems, material possessions
- In the broadest sense, anthropology aims to describe what it means to be human

Key Points on 1.1 Definition, Scope and Subject Matter of Anthropology

1.1.1 Concepts in Anthropology

- Etymology: compound of two Greek words
  - Anthropos - human being/mankind
  - Logos - reason/study/science
    - It is reason about humans or the study or science of humankind or humanity
- Anthropology is the study of people—their origins, their development, and contemporary variations, wherever and whenever they have been found
- Anthropology is a science which
  - Investigates the strategies for living that are learned and shared by people
  - Examines the characteristics that human beings share as members of one species (homo sapiens) and the diverse ways that people live in different environments
  - Analyses products of social groups - material cultures and non-material creations
- Its ultimate goal is to develop an integrated picture of humankind

1.1.2 The Historical Development of Anthropology

- Anthropology is a fairly recent discipline
- Originated in three or four 'western' countries: france, great britain, the usa and, until the second world war, germany
- Historically speaking, this is a european discipline
- As an academic discipline was born during the 19th century, out of the intellectual atmosphere of enlightenment
- The late 1870s, anthropology was beginning to emerge as a profession
- Major impetus for its growth was expansion of western colonial powers and their desire to better understand the peoples living under colonial domination
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- Covers all aspects of human ways of life experiences and existence
- Anthropology studies humanity with its all aspects of existence, and in its all means of differences (diversity) and similarities (commonality)
- Try to understand both connections within societies and between societies



University Exams

1.1 Definition, Scope and Subject Matter of Anthropology

Instruction: True/False

1. Some relates 18th century enlightenment with the emergence anthropology as a discipline

☑ Answer: True

☰ Explanation: The holistic nature of anthropology is fundamental, as it involves studying the full scope of human diversity to form a complete understanding of humanity across time and space

📖 Module Reference:

- ✓ If we restrict ourselves to anthropology as a scientific discipline, some would trace its roots back to the European Enlightenment, during the eighteenth century – Module Page 3, Lines 29 & 30
- ✓ Generally speaking, anthropology as an academic discipline was born during the 19th century, out of the intellectual atmosphere of Enlightenment, which is the eighteenth century social philosophical movement – Module Page 4, Lines 16 – 18

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Instruction: Multiple Choice

2. One is not true about the scopes of Anthropology

A. It is broader than history in terms of time coverage

B. It focuses only on the so-called 'primitive' society

C. It covers both biological and cultural aspects of human being

D. It is interested on where humans were/are living

☑ Answer: B

☰ Explanation: Anthropology studies all human societies, not just those considered 'primitive.' It explores both complex and simple societies, integrating studies of their biological, social, and cultural aspects

📖 Module Reference:

- ✓ In terms of the spatial dimension, anthropology studies from Arctic to Desert, from Megapolis to hunting gathering areas. The discipline covers all aspects of human ways of life experiences and existence, as humans live in a social group - Module Page 5, Lines 18-20
- ✓ Anthropology has a broad scope. It is interested in all human beings, whether contemporary or past, “primitive” or “civilized” - Module Page 14, Lines 15-25

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Instruction: Answer the Following Questions

3. What is anthropology?

☑ Answer: The term anthropology is a compound of two Greek words, ‘anthropos’ and ‘logos’, which can be translated as ‘human being/mankind’ and ‘reason/study/science’, respectively. So, anthropology means ‘reason about humans’ or ‘the study or science of humankind or humanity’

☰ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference: Module Page 2, Lines 6 – 9

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1.2 Sub-fields of anthropology

- Anthropology has often categorized into four major subfields:

1. Physical/biological anthropology

- Unlike comparative biologists, physical anthropologists study how culture and environment have influenced biological evolution and contemporary variations
  - Human biology affects/explains some aspects of behavior, society, and culture like marriage patterns, sexual division of labor, gender ideology etc
  - Culture in turn have biological effects like the standards of attractiveness, food preferences, and human sexuality, biological variations such as morphology/structure, color, and size
- Major sources of biological variations are derived from the interrelated effects of natural selection, geographical isolation, genetic mutations
- Physical anthropology is essentially concerned with two broad areas of investigation:
  - Human evolution
    - Study of the gradual processes of simple forms into more differentiated structures in hominid
    - Interested in reconstructing the evolutionary record of the human species using fossils/bones
    - Divided into specialties
      - Paleoanthropology
        - ✓ "paleo" meaning "old"
        - ✓ Analysis of fossil remains from prehistoric times to determine the missing link that connect modern human with its biological ancestors
      - Primatology
        - ✓ Studies about primates or recent human ancestors
        - ✓ Study the anatomy and social behavior of such non-human primate species as gorillas and chimpanzees
  - Human genetics
    - Investigate how and why the physical traits of contemporary human populations vary throughout the world
    - Examine genetic materials such as DNA and RNA
    - Genetic studies are crucial in understanding how evolution works and plays important role in identifying the genetic source of some hereditary disease like sickle cell anemia and cystic fibrosis

2. Archaeological anthropology

- Studies the ways of lives of past peoples by excavating and analyzing the material culture/physical remains they left behind

- Artefacts
  - Material remains made and used by the past peoples
  - Can be removed from the site and taken to the laboratory for further analysis
  - Example: tools, ornaments, arrowheads, coins, and fragments of pottery
- Features
  - Are like artifacts, are made or modified by past people
  - But they cannot be readily carried away from the site
  - Example: house foundations, ancient buildings, fireplaces, steles, and postholes
- Eco-facts
  - Non- artificial, organic and environmental remains
  - Were not made or altered by humans; but were used by them
  - Example: soil, animal bones, and plant remains
  - Provide archaeologists with important data concerning the environment and how people used natural resources in the past

- Archaeology has also its own subfields or areas of specialties. The most important ones are
  - Prehistoric archaeology
    - Investigates human prehistory and prehistoric cultures
    - Focuses on entire period between 6,000 years ago and the time of the first stone tools (the first artifacts) around 2.5 million years ago
  - Historic archaeologists
    - Reconstruct the cultures of people who used writing and about whom historical documents have been written
    - Takes advantage of the fact that about 6,000 years ago

3. Linguistic Anthropology

- Studies human language as a cultural resource and speaking as a cultural practice in its social and cultural context, across space and time
- Focuses on the evolution of languages
- Tries to understand languages variation in their structures, units, and grammatical formations
- Gives special attention to the study of unwritten languages
- Language is basically a system of information transmission and reception & a key to explore a culture
- Humans communicate messages by
  - Sound (speech)
  - Gesture (body language)
  - Other visual ways such as writing

- Languages hand down cultural traits from one generation to another
- Language is the most distinctive feature of being human
- Linguistic anthropology studies contemporary human languages as well as those of the past
- It is divided into four distinct branches or areas of research:
  - Structural /descriptive linguistics
    - Studies the structure of linguistic patterns
    - Examines sound systems, grammatical systems, and the meanings attached to words in specific languages
    - Aim to understand the structure and set of rules of given language; to compile dictionaries and grammar books for previously unwritten languages
    - Thousands of human languages, at least structurally all of them are similar making it possible for everyone of us to grasp and learn languages
  - Ethno-linguistics (cultural linguistics)
    - Examines the relationship between language and culture
    - Explore how different linguistic categories can affect how people categorize their experiences, how they think, and how they perceive the world around them
  - Historical linguistics
    - Deals with the emergence of language in general and how specific languages have diverged over time
    - Focuses on comparison and classifications of different languages to differentiate the historical links between them
  - Socio-linguistics
    - Investigates linguistic variation within a given language
    - No language is a homogeneous system
    - Reason for variation is geography
    - Linguistic variation also is expressed in the bilingualism of ethnic groups

4. Socio-Cultural Anthropology

- The largest sub-fields of anthropology
- Deals with human society and culture
- Describes, analyzes, interprets, and explains social, cultural and material life of contemporary human societies
- Engage in two aspects of study
  - Ethnography
    - Based on field work
    - Provides a comprehensive account of a particular community, society, or culture

- Detailed descriptions (ethnographies) are the result of extensive field studies (usually a year or two, in duration)
- Anthropologist observes, talks to, and lives with the people he or she is studying

Ethnology

- Based on cross-cultural comparison, uses data collected by a series of researchers
- Comparative study of contemporary cultures and societies
- Examines, interprets, analyzes, and compares the results of ethnography the data gathered in different societies
- Ethnologists attempt to identify and explain cultural differences and similarities, to test hypotheses, and to build theory to enhance our understanding of how social and cultural systems work
- Primary objective of ethnology is to uncover general cultural principles, the "rules" that govern human behavior
- It is usually synthetic

Sub-divided into many other specialized fields as: anthropology of art, medical anthropology, urban anthropology, economic anthropology etc

Key Points on 1.2 Sub-fields of anthropology

1. Physical/biological anthropology

- Study how culture & environment have influenced biological evolution and contemporary variations
- Major sources of biological variations: natural selection, geographical isolation, genetic mutations
- Physical anthropology is essentially concerned with two broad areas of investigation:
  - Human evolution
    - Interested in reconstructing the evolutionary record of the human species
    - Divided into specialties
      - Paleoanthropology
        - ✓ Analysis of fossil remains from prehistoric times to determine the missing link that connect modern human with its biological ancestors
      - Primatology
        - ✓ Studies about primates or recent human ancestors: gorillas & chimpanzees
  - Human genetics
    - Investigate how and why the physical traits of contemporary human populations vary throughout the world, Examine genetic materials such as DNA and RNA

2. Archaeological anthropology

- Studies the ways of lives of past peoples by excavating and analyzing the material culture/physical remains they left behind
  - Artefacts: Material remains made and used by the past peoples; Can be removed
    - Example: tools, ornaments, arrowheads, coins, and fragments of pottery
  - Features: like artifacts, are made or modified by past people; Cannot carried away
    - Example: house foundations, ancient buildings, fireplaces, steles, and postholes
  - Eco-facts: Non- artificial, organic and environmental remains
    - Example: soil, animal bones, and plant remains
- Archaeology has also its own subfields:
  - Prehistoric archaeology
    - Focuses on entire period between 6,000 years ago and the time of the first stone tools (the first artifacts) around 2.5 million years ago
  - Historic archaeologists
    - Reconstruct cultures of people who used writing/historical documents
    - Takes advantage of the fact that about 6,000 years ago

3. Linguistic Anthropology

- Focuses on the evolution of languages

- Tries to understand languages variation in their structures, units, & grammatical formations
- It is divided into four distinct branches or areas of research:
  - Structural /descriptive linguistics
    - Studies the structure of linguistic patterns
    - Examines sound systems, grammatical systems, and meanings
  - Ethno-linguistics (cultural linguistics)
    - Examines the relationship between language and culture
  - Historical linguistics
    - Deals with emergence of language & how specific languages diverged over time
    - Focuses on comparison and classifications of different languages
  - Socio-linguistics
    - Investigates linguistic variation within a given language

4. Socio-Cultural Anthropology

- Deals with human society and culture
- Engage in two aspects of study
  - Ethnography: Based on field work
    - Provides a comprehensive account of a particular community, society, or culture
  - Ethnology: Based on data collected by a series of researchers
    - Comparative study of contemporary cultures and societies
    - Examines, interprets, analyzes, and compares the results of ethnography the data gathered in different societies



University Exams

1.2 Sub-fields of anthropology

Instruction: Multiple Choice

1. Select the one which is not the sub branch of socio-cultural anthropology

A. Ethnomusicology

B. Economic anthropology

C. Forensic anthropology

D. Political anthropology

☑ Answer: C

≡ Explanation: Forensic anthropology is not sub branch socio-cultural anthropology

📖 Module Reference: [socio-cultural anthropology] it has been sub-divided into many other specialized fields as: Anthropology of Art, Medical Anthropology, Urban Anthropology, Economic Anthropology, Political Anthropology, Development Anthropology, Anthropology of Religion, Demographic Anthropology, Ecological Anthropology, Psychological Anthropology, Ethnomusicology, etc – Module Page 13, Lines 20 -24

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2. The oldest stone tool, which discovered in Afar and dated 2.5 million of years, is the interest of

A. Paleoanthropology

B. Historical Archaeology

C. Pre-historic Archaeology

D. Historical Linguistics

☑ Answer: C

≡ Explanation: Pre-historic archaeology focuses on the study of ancient cultures and civilizations through their material remains, such as tools from before recorded history, like those found in Afar

📖 Module Reference: Prehistoric archaeology investigates human prehistory and prehistoric cultures. It focuses on entire period between 6,000 years ago and the

time of the first stone tools (the first artifacts), around 2.5 million years ago, is called prehistory – Module Page 9, Lines 5 - 8

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Instruction: Answer the Following Questions

3. Explain the difference between ethnography and ethnology

☑ Answer:

Ethnography

- It is based on field work / Requires field work to collect data
- provides a comprehensive account of a particular community, society, or culture
- It is often descriptive
- it is Group/community specific

Ethnology

- Uses data collected by a series of researchers
- It uses such data to compare and contrast and to make generalizations about society and culture
- it is usually synthetic
- it is Comparative/cross-cultural

☰ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference: Page 12 Line 17 – Page 13

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4. Explain sub-branches of psychological anthropology

☑ Answer:

Physical anthropology is essentially concerned with two broad areas of investigation: human evolution and genetics

- ✓ Human evolution is the study of the gradual processes of simple forms into more differentiated structures in hominid. It is interested in reconstructing the evolutionary record of the human species using fossils/bones
- ✓ Human genetics concerns to investigate how and why the physical traits of contemporary human populations vary throughout the world. It focuses to examine the genetic materials of an organism such as DNA and RNA

☰ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference: Page 7 Line 25 – Page 8 Line 14

1.3 Unique (Basic) Features of Anthropology

Characteristics that identify anthropology from other discipline:

- A broad scope: anthropology is the broad study of human kind, around the world and throughout time
- Its approach: anthropology is holistic, relativistic, and focused
  - Holistic: it looks any phenomena from different vantage points
    - Considers culture, history, language and biology essential to a complete understanding of society
  - Relativity: is highly appreciated in anthological studies
    - Tries to study and explain a certain belief, practice or institution of a group of people in its own context
    - Does not make value judgment
  - Focusing more on the local than the big social processes has been another exclusive approach in the discipline
    - Pay great attention to local or micro-social processes certainly help us to better understand big changes in societies
- Anthropology's comparative perspective helps to understand differences and similarities across time and place
- Considers insiders' views: how people perceive themselves and understand their world
  - This is what anthropologists call emic perspective
  - The logic and justification behind group behavior and cultural practices
- Highly dependent on qualitative research to understand the meaning behind any human activity
- Extended fieldwork, participant observation, indepth and key informant interviews and focus-group discussion are qualitative research instruments

Key Points on 1.3 Unique (Basic) Features of Anthropology

- Characteristics that identify anthropology from other discipline:
  - A broad scope: anthropology is the broad study of human kind, around the world and throughout time
  - Its approach: anthropology is holistic, relativistic, and focused
    - Holistic: it looks any phenomena from different vantage points
    - Relativity: tries to study and explain a certain belief, practice or institution of a group of people in its own context
    - Focusing more on the local than the big social processes
  - Anthropology's comparative perspective helps to understand differences and similarities across time and place
  - Considers insiders' views: how people perceive themselves & understand their world
    - This is what anthropologists call emic perspective



University Exams

1.3 Unique (Basic) Features of Anthropology

Instruction: True/False

1. Studying different aspects of human being is a curious nature of anthropology rather than holistic nature of anthropology

☑ Answer: False

☰ Explanation: The holistic nature of anthropology is fundamental, as it involves studying the full scope of human diversity to form a complete understanding of humanity across time and space

📖 Module Reference:

- ✓ In its approach anthropology is holistic, relativistic, and focused one. Holistic in a sense that it looks any phenomena from different vantage points – Module Page 14, Lines 5 – 8
- ✓ Anthropology has a broad scope. It is interested in all human beings, whether contemporary or past, ''primitive'' or '' civilized'' and that they are interested in many different aspects of humans – Module Page 14, Lines 22 & 23

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Instruction: Answer the Following Questions

2. What do you understand from emic perspective of anthropology? Explain

☑ Answer: Emic perspective is consideration of insiders' views as a primary focus of any anthropological inquiry by giving attention to how people perceive themselves and understand their world; how a particular group of people explain about their action, or give meaning to their behaviour or cultural practices. It helps to understand the logic and justification behind group behavior and cultural practices

☰ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference: Page 15 Line 9 – 14

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1.4 Misconceptions about anthropology

- Misconception 1: anthropology is limited to the study of "primitive" societies
  - However, anthropologists nowadays study most advanced and most complex societies as well
- Misconception 2: anthropologists only study the rural people and rural areas
  - But now, anthropologists are also interested in the study of urban people and urban areas. There is a distinct sub-discipline devoted to the study of urban societies called -Urban Anthropology
- Misconception 3: it is wrongly misconceived that anthropology is the study/analysis of fossil evidences of the proto-humans
  - Doesn’t mean that anthropology is all about the study of human evolution
- Misconception 4: It is misconceived that the purpose of anthropology is to study in order to keep and preserve communities far from development and obsolete cultural practices in museums
  - Rather, anthropologists’ duties are to support those communities’ capacity to empower themselves in development processes
  - Assist peoples' initiatives instead of imposed policies and ideas

Key Point on: 1.4 Misconceptions about anthropology

- Misconception 1: anthropology is limited to the study of "primitive" societies
  - However, anthropologists study most advanced & most complex societies as well
- Misconception 2: anthropologists only study the rural people and rural areas
  - But now, anthropologists are also interested in the study of urban people and urban areas -Urban Anthropology
- Misconception 3: anthropology is the study/analysis of fossil evidences of the proto-humans
  - Doesn't mean that anthropology is all about the study of human evolution
- Misconception 4: Purpose of anthropology is to study in order to keep and preserve communities far from development & obsolete cultural practices in museums
  - Rather, anthropologists' duties are to support those communities' capacity to empower themselves in development processes

1.5 The Relationship between Anthropology and Other Disciplines

- Similar with other social sciences such as sociology, psychology, political sciences, economics, history, etc
- Greatly overlaps with these disciplines that study human society
- Differs from other social sciences and the humanities by its
  - Broad scope
    - Anthropology studies humankind in its entirety
  - Unique approach
    - Approach, anthropology studies and analyzes human ways of life holistically, comparatively and in a relativistic manner
  - Perspective
    - The perspective is fundamentally empirical, naturalistic and ideographic [particularizing] than nomothetic [universalizing] one
  - Method of research
    - It is unique in that it undertakes extended fieldwork
    - Develops intimate knowledge of the life and social worlds of its study group/society
  - Unit of analysis

Key Points on: 1.5 The Relationship between Anthropology and Other Disciplines

- Greatly overlaps with disciplines that study human society
- Differs from other social sciences and the humanities by its
  - Broad scope:
    - studies humankind in its entirety
  - Unique approach:
    - holistically, comparatively and in a relativistic manner
  - Perspective
    - Fundamentally empirical, naturalistic and ideographic [particularizing] than nomothetic [universalizing] one
  - Method of research
    - Undertakes extended fieldwork
  - Unit of analysis



University Exams

1.5 The Relationship between Anthropology and Other Disciplines

Instruction: Multiple Choice

1. Anthropology relates with other disciplines of social sciences and differs in

A. Scope

B. Approach

C. Research methods

D. All of the above

☑ Answer: D

☰ Explanation: Anthropology is unique from other social sciences in its scope, approach, and research methods, integrating a holistic perspective that encompasses a wide range of human activities and cultural practices

📖 Module Reference: Anthropology greatly overlaps with these disciplines that study human society. However, anthropology differs from other social sciences and the humanities by its broad scope, unique approach, perspective, unit of analysis and methods used – Module Page 17, Lines 10 - 13

1.6 The Contributions of anthropology

- Anthropology has established for itself the task of examining all aspects of humanity for all periods of time and for all parts of the globe
- Its contributions are immense. By studying anthropology, we get the following benefits
  - The anthropological perspective
    - Its emphasis on the comparative study of cultures, should lead us to the conclusion that:
      - ✓ Our culture is just one way of life among many found in the world and that it represents one way (among many possible ways) to adapt to a particular set of environmental conditions
      - ✓ Through the process of contrasting and comparing, we gain a fuller understanding of other cultures and our own
  - Gives us an insight into different ways and modes of life of human society (social and cultural diversity)
    - Helps to understand the logic and justification behind group behavior and cultural practices
    - Let us know how our everyday decisions are influencing others in a multitude of ways and how others' decisions are also influencing our
  - Cultural anthropology offers a unique perspective on how local cultural groups are engaging with the process of globalization
  - Because of its relativistic approach, anthropology helps us to be more sensitive to and appreciative of cultural diversity and variability
  - Helps us fight against prejudice and discriminations. It helps us fight against ethnocentrism: the belief that one's own culture and one's own way of life is superior to others cultural, social and material life, arises from ignorance about other ethnic groups and their ways of lives
  - Used as a tool for development. Paying attention to local conditions, is crucial to solve community problems
  - In general, anthropology is able to suggest sound solutions to all things human
    E.g areas of Environmental Change, Health and Nutrition, Globalization, Social Justice etc

Key Points on: 1.6 The Contributions of anthropology

- By studying anthropology, we get the following benefits
  - The anthropological perspective
    - Its emphasis on the comparative study of cultures, should lead us to the conclusion that:
      - ✓ Our culture is just one way of life among many found in the world
      - ✓ Through the process of contrasting and comparing, we gain a fuller understanding of other cultures and our own
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  - Cultural anthropology offers a unique perspective on how local cultural groups are engaging with the process of globalization
  - Because of its relativistic approach, anthropology helps us to be more sensitive to and appreciative of cultural diversity and variability
  - Helps us fight against prejudice, discriminations and ethnocentrism



University Exams

1.6 The Contributions of anthropology

Instruction: Answer the Following Questions

1. Explain the contribution of Anthropology

☑ Answer:

By studying anthropology, we get the following benefits

- ✓ The anthropological perspective should lead us to the conclusion that our culture is just one way of life among many found in the world
- ✓ It gives us an insight into different ways and modes of life of human society (Helps to understand the logic and justification behind group behavior and cultural practices)
- ✓ It offers a unique perspective on how local cultural groups are engaging with the process of globalization
- ✓ It helps us to be more sensitive to and appreciative of cultural diversity and variability
- ✓ It helps us fight against prejudice, discriminations and ethnocentrism

☰ Explanation:

📖 Module Reference: Page 18 & 19