

Anthropology Course Descriptions for Spring 2020 *(Effective 11/6/2019)* -- Graduate Courses

Course Number	Course title	Instructor	Description
ANG 5172	Historical Archaeology	Davidson	Archaeology is the study of the past –people and everything they were, their public acts and private hopes –or at least it is an earnest attempt to “construct” this past through a meticulous examination of material objects, the greater landscape, and the social milieu under which these men, women, and children lived and died. In myriad ways, history preserves with greatest clarity the dominate narrative of society, but its alternative voices and experiences are inevitably less well-known, often willfully suppressed, and occasionally all but lost. The power of archaeology is that it can literally rescue lost time, and resurrect silenced voices. This course documents these efforts in the field of Historical Archaeology, which is the study of European expansion, colonialism and capitalism, as well as the impacts of these and other forces on both European and non-Western peoples across the globe from the 15th century to the present day. This course will establish the basic history of the discipline, from its birth in the 1930s, to its identity crisis in the 1950s and 1960s, to the present day. Along with more theoretical papers, specific case studies will be used to address a variety of topics such as Material Culture, Artifact Patterning, Consumerism and Socioeconomics, Ethnic Identity, Race and Racism, Gender, and Ideology, as well as other related topics. Our view of Historical Archaeology will be both particularistic and global. While it is lecture-driven, active feedback, true dialogue and a directed course discussion is vital. Additionally, opportunities will also be presented for hands-on, experiential learning in the department's Historical Archaeology laboratory, located on the first floor of Turlington Hall. Here students can get first-hand experience with artifacts derived from historical sites in Florida, including artifacts once owned by enslaved Africans from two early 19th century plantations, and objects from Fort Mose, an 18thcentury fort and settlement for runaway Africans in St. Augustine, which was the first free black town in what would become the United States.
ANG 5184	Principles of Archaeology	Gillespie	Principles of Archaeology is a 3-credit course designed for MA students in anthropology (all subfields) and graduate students in History, Classics, or other disciplines in which a basic knowledge of archaeological research and methods is relevant. It is a useful preparation for students planning to take ANG 6110 Archaeological Theory. This course explains the concepts and rationale–the foundational principles–behind the theory and practice of contemporary anthropological archaeology. In addition to introductory material on fieldwork, lab work, and interpretation, methodological topics are stressed, including research design, types of variables, measurement, scale, models, analogy, types of time, spatial analysis, and classification. Each week two lectures are supplemented by a separate period for discussion of readings and some practical applications. Case studies are drawn from a variety of prehistoric and historic sites, with special attention to Florida archaeology. At semester’s end each student will present a Research Design on a real or idealized archaeological project. Required readings include two paperback textbooks, chapters and problems downloaded from the Archaeology Workbook (available on Canvas), and selected journal articles and book chapters.

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ANG	5485	Research Design	Gravlee	Anthropology encompasses a dizzying array of substantive areas and theoretical approaches. But no matter your interests, you share at least one thing in common with every other graduate student (in anthropology and beyond): the desire to conduct meaningful research. That means you must master research design. This seminar focuses on elements of research design that cut across disciplines: the logic of inquiry, ethics, conceptualization and measurement, sampling and the selection of cases, and the relation between methods, data, and theory. Much of what we learn will come from discussing students' emerging research proposals. The focus on proposals is useful not only because grant writing is an important skill in its own right, but also because an effective proposal involves all elements of research design—from statement of the problem to a plan for data analysis. The seminar is appropriate for students at multiple stages of their training, whether you are planning summer fieldwork for your MA or writing proposals for dissertation-level research.
ANG	5525	Human Osteology and Osteometry	Daegling	A practical survey of the human skeleton for aspiring bioarchaeologists, forensic anthropologists and paleoanthropologists. Emphasis is on developing techniques for the identification of human remains, including methods for establishing a biological profile from skeletal remains. This course provides hands-on experience with complete and fragmentary human remains, and includes a basic introduction to skeletal biology and development.
ANG	5621	Proseminar in cultural and linguistic anthropology	Stepp and Broadwell	This course provides an overview of major ideas and research areas within the subfields of cultural and linguistic anthropology. The objective of the course is to provide a solid foundation for a graduate four-field Anthropology degree. Topics covered include anthropological ethics; knowledge and representation; power; identity; health; the environment; language universals; linguistic relativity; language and social status; language and history; language, power, and endangerment; and the evolution of language.
ANG	6086	Historical Ecology	Oyuela-Caycedo	The objective of this course is to create a solid foundation in the study of the theories and methods in historical ecology today. This will be accomplished by evaluating the new trends that have driven historical ecology in the last ten years. This new approach demands an interdisciplinary view. The first part of the class will focus on the different epistemological approaches. We will look at the kinds of questions asked and the methodologies employed to answer them. The last part of the course will place emphasis on case studies where historical ecology has been employed to understand long-term regional dynamics of the relationship between humans and the environment. We will examine the theoretical and methodological relationship of historical ecology to biology, geography, and geology as well as to history. We will look at why historical ecology is a powerful approach to evaluating critical theories that range from biology to history. We will look at how the theories are evaluated and what factors favor their success or abandonment.

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ANG	6186	Community Archaeology and Heritage	Heckenberger	Anthropologists are keenly aware that research practice should align with the goals and values of the communities that they work with. Engaged anthropology and advocacy are central features of the discipline of anthropology and aim to promote dialogue about the efficacy, importance and dissemination of materials aligned with community values and projects. This seminar considers these themes by first examining of how community engagement has been conceptualized in anthropology, including how indigenous peoples see and think about anthropologists and archaeologists. The focus is on case studies from the Global South, particularly indigenous peoples but also other communities, including urban groups and cyber-communities. The course examines community engagement in archaeology and heritage work but extends across sub-disciplines of anthropology, particularly socio-cultural anthropology and ethnography. Theoretical perspectives arising from collaboration and dialogue between communities and archaeologists and cultural heritage professional contribute to a better understanding of how local people articulate their heritage needs, define what heritage (intangible and tangible) means to them, and use archaeology and heritage to meet current issues of human rights, social justice and community development needs.
ANG	6186	Maritime Adaptations	deFrance	Humankind has lived along coastal habitats throughout history. Life in coastal and maritime settings has led to great creativity in the development of economic systems dependent on littoral and marine foodstuffs. People who live in coastal settings also develop unique systems of knowledge, beliefs, practices, and worldviews. Maritime Adaptations is a graduate seminar that examines archaeological and ethnographic studies of human life in marine and coastal settings through time and in different geographic settings across the globe. We will also examine the loss of cultural heritage and the destruction of many coastal due to climate change and rising sea level.
ANG	6186	Designing Archaeological Research and Field Methods	Prieto	One of the major challenges in the academic life of graduate students is dealing with the fieldwork for a master/doctoral dissertation project. This is more difficult when the work has to be done overseas in different countries with foreign languages and cultures. This course is designed to explore how we should design a research project, choosing the right problem and the set of questions that will direct the investigation. In this class the students will explore multiple situations and evaluate the case-study presented by the professor to determine what should be a good site/place to work and how we should deal with common issues that rise during the fieldwork. In archaeology, excavations are expensive and time consuming. How to choose the right place and area size? Part of this class is designed to go out to the field to practice modern technologies to maximize time during the fieldwork like drone mapping and photogrammetric models for archaeological excavations. This course shows also how to create international teams and getting familiar with local laws and institutions in order to maximize time and field expenses to satisfactorily finalize fieldwork during graduate years. The ultimate goal is to come back home with all the need data to write the dissertation.

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ANG	6186	Southeastern Archaeology	Sassaman	Southeastern Archaeology is a graduate seminar on the interpretation of 13,000 years of human history in the southeastern United States. The region boasts a rich and fascinating array of ancient cultural traditions, ranging from the thriving founding populations of the late Pleistocene, to the precocious mound builders of the mid-Holocene, to the experimental farmers of the late Holocene, to the chiefly societies of the late pre-Columbian and Contact eras. Although this history lends itself to a linear narrative of change—the dominant narrative in the region for over 60 years—the seminar is structured by topics of interest to a broader audience, such as the origins of agriculture, hereditary inequality, migration, monumentality, and urbanism. Recent research in the region has exposed the shortcomings of perspectives that assume, a priori, that change was linear and irreversible, with societies evolving over time into increasingly larger and more complex forms. A topical approach not beholden to a linear narrative encourages greater comparative study, and thus greater analytical utility outside of the region.
ANG	6274	Principles of Political Anthropology	Chalfin	Political Anthropology is a vast field covering the spectrum of human political organization past and present. In addition to documenting the organization of political life in small-scale societies, political anthropologists are concerned with the incorporation of such societies into wider political orders via colonialism, capitalism and processes of predatory expansion. The field equally seeks to understand the similarities and differences between indigenous, non-western and non-modern polities, and modern states. As few so-called ‘traditional societies’ remain to be discovered - or have ceased to exist - political anthropologists are increasingly preoccupied with the nation-state and global/planetary processes. At the same time, the preoccupations of political anthropology are down-shifting in scale to consider molecular and what have been coined ‘microbiopolitical’ processes. With this in mind, the course combines classic themes and case studies in political anthropology with interrogations of issues of new interest to anthropology such as border security and migration policy, climate change and the notion of the ‘Anthropocene,’ energy extraction and large scale infrastructure, and multispecies relations. Some of these topics force scholars and students of anthropology alike to chart new ground at the same time they return us to core questions about strategies of human cooperation, the regulation of human mobility and the humans’ place in nature. Case studies will be global in scope with special consideration given to African issues to reflect faculty research expertise. The class is seminar style and discussion intensive with opportunities for group projects, independent research and experiential learning.
ANG	6524	Skeletal Mechanics in Biological Anthropology	Daegling	Skeletal growth and variation is examined through the lens of mechanobiology –how physical forces influence the development and evolution of bone tissue. Theories of bone adaptation and their influence on biomechanical thought in anthropology are explored through reviews of literature in experimental and comparative skeletal biology. Students learn quantitative techniques for modeling bone growth, adaptation and repair.

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ANG	6701	Applied Anthropology	J. Johnson	Applied anthropology is the application of anthropological knowledge, theory, and methods to the solution of practical problems or “putting anthropology to use”. The overall objective of this course is to give students an advanced understanding of the elements of applied anthropological work and the work of actual applied anthropologists in universities, government, and industry, both in the profit and non-profit sectors. A series of applied anthropological examples will be explored focusing on the lives of applied anthropologists who were instrumental in solving global problems concerning human health, international development, the development and marketing of new products, consumer behavior, corporate culture, natural resource conservation and management, and human adaptations to climate change. In addition, examples will include “practicing anthropologists” who work outside universities in government and industry putting anthropological knowledge to work. This course will be of particular interest for graduate students to understand the range of employment possibilities for cultural anthropologists outside of the academy.
ANG	6930	Primate Behavior	Bogart and Valenta	We will explore the central and cross-disciplinary concepts of primate behavior, which include, but are not limited to genetics, ecology, behavioral diversity, evolution, and sociality; and how these factors shape primatology as a field. This course further investigates the interconnection of ecology and behavior, with implications for the origins of human behavior. Additionally, you will learn to create a scientific hypothesis and test it by gathering behavioral data on captive primates. Students will collect data on a primate species at the Santa Fe Teaching Zoo and analyze the data for a written and oral report. Students will gain practical skills in conducting scientific methods collecting primate behavioral data and will be guided in a step-wise process.
ANG	6930	Archaeological Perspectives on the Anthropocene	Contreras	Our current moment in planetary history is one in which human activity is the dominant influence on Earth’s ecosystems. Scientific consensus in the 21st century is that this period can and should be distinguished from what went before, terming it the Anthropocene. This course introduces the concept, and explores the ways in which the identification of the Anthropocene is a beginning rather than an end. In particular, it examines the ways in which the concept relies on archaeology: how we understand human impacts on our planet relies fundamentally on what we know about human-environment interactions in the past. We will consider how archaeology approaches interactions between human societies and their environments, covering the underlying theoretical issues, surveying the methodologies employed, and critically examining the narratives about past human-environment interactions that archaeologists and paleoecologists produce. Drawing on these conceptual tools, we will examine debates about the identification and meaning of the Anthropocene, its origins and antiquity, and the uses of the concept in the present.

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Course Number		Course title	Instructor	Description
ANG	6930	Data Analysis for Archaeology	Contreras	This course introduces students to the basic quantitative methods required to describe and analyze archaeological data. Each week will introduce a new data analysis or data visualization technique, and ask students to use that technique in order to address a small research problem. Because many of the challenges archaeologists face have to do with acquiring, managing, and analyzing data, as well as constructing and communicating empirically-founded arguments, this course will emphasize not only statistical methods, but also 1) how to construct and critically evaluate arguments grounded in quantitative data, and 2) how to explore, analyze, and display data in the open-source R statistical environment.
ANG	6930	Illicit Worlds	Kernaghan	This course asks how prohibition-infused social types and things (but also events, terrains and times) can be approached ethnographically. It asks how an ethnographer's need for extended durations of proximity to what she or he studies can be made adequate to social worlds that depend upon secrecy and aggressively defend the perceived boundaries of their activities from unwelcome revelation. If such worlds are never localized in one place but circulate across different kinds of landscapes, how then can ethnographers do justice to the manners in which they unfold, expand, retract or express resilience? The class has three basic aims. We will learn to recognize and describe anthropological approaches to illicit phenomena. We will ascertain the relevance of classic social theories of negative reciprocity, debt, witchcraft and the uncanny for analyzing criminalized economies. We will also weigh the implications, potential and limits of ethnography—as research method and representational practice—for the ethical study of illicit worlds. Our ultimate goal, however, is to attune ourselves to the empirical and to the specific ways in which prohibitions and their trespass so frequently establish the tone of what might be said about it.
ANG	6930	Topographies of Law	Kernaghan	In this course we examine how the material specificity of physical terrains affects legal phenomena as they come to be expressed, sensed and practiced. We observe and track how the enforcement of particular laws often varies across distinct topographies and topological formations: for instance, between cities, towns, rural areas or roads; seas with their pirates; forts and fortifications; islands or even island prisons. We pay particular attention to the specific ways controls imposed on circulations of human and non-human beings modify territory, and to how commands, frightening images and other sorts of threat-laden signs alter the public feel of a place. We also ask: what social processes come into play when some areas or zones appear as if they were situated beyond legal protections of any kind at all? Holding fast to the deliberate open-endedness of such questions we will work towards building a semester-long dialogue that is rigorous, energetic and creative. Writings of Michael Taussig, Nancy Munn, Michel Serres, Elizabeth Povinelli, and Franz Kafka, among others, will provide some theoretical support and inspiration. We will weigh their contributions to legal anthropology as we bring them into conversation with recent ethnographies of law, infrastructure and affect. Indeed, one of our guiding objectives will be to explore how ethnographic writing can contribute to documenting the force of law as it inhabits particular landscapes and locales.

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ANG	6930	Historicities	Gillespie	HISTORICITIES is a 3-credit reading-intensive seminar focused on the twinned phenomena of the “historical turn” in anthropology: non-Western “historicities” and historical processes. Historicities, also referred to as “modes of historical consciousness,” “ethno-ethnohistories,” and “ideologies of history,” are dynamic processes involving the “continuous, creative bringing into being and crafting of the past in the present and of the present in respect to the past” (Lambek 2002:17), requiring “the ongoing social production of accounts of pasts and futures” (Hirsch and Stewart 2005:262). Historicities are inherently cultural, historical, and material, varying cross-culturally and over time, especially in the contexts of colonization and globalization. Multiple media serve as performative vehicles of historicity, including narratives, rituals, objects, structures, images, and landscapes. Entwined with historical processes, historicities engage the dialectical interaction of short-term event with long-term structure and its consequences in time, co-implicating structure, event, agency, temporality, spatiality, materiality, sociality, and contingency. Methods introduced to analyze the media of historicities emphasize Piagetian structuralism, with a major focus on the works of Marshall Sahlins, and Peircean semiotics. Case studies (ethnography, historical ethnography, and archaeology) draw primarily from Oceania, Latin America, and Africa. Readings include one or more paperback textbooks along with journal articles and book chapters on Canvas. An original research paper is required.
ANG	6930	Power and Environment	Paulson	This course brings together natural and social scientists and practitioners to ask: How does power work in and through ecosystems, economies, environmental governance systems, institutions, bodies, and science itself? Participants explore environmental challenges and conflicts on scales ranging from local farms and forests to earth systems of atmosphere, geosphere, hydrosphere, and biosphere. Attention is drawn to unequal distribution of environmental benefits and burdens, asymmetrical exchange of material and energy, and contested understandings of human and other nature.
ANG	6930	Masculinities, Gender, Environment	Paulson	This political ecology course explores how masculinities and femininities are shaped by—and influence—environmental management and the (re)production of rural and urban landscapes. Course participants develop skills and strategies to strengthen their work in conservation and development with gender-aware language, image analysis, survey design, mapping, photovoice, interviews and focus groups, use of contested terms, acknowledgement of own positions in scientific research and professional practice, and capacity to engage interlocutors in their own positionality.
ANG	6930	Digital Anthropology	A. Johnson	As more and more social practices and processes move online, anthropologists are moving their research online, too. This course introduces the theory, methods, and applications of Digital Anthropology, with a focus on research and production. Course texts include ethnographies of online social worlds, as well as the offline assemblages that support them (i.e. digital infrastructure and industry). We will also consider emerging issues of representation, and experiment with using digital tools to communicate anthropological research. Students will conduct an original research project, reflecting together on the practical, ethical and theoretical dilemmas posed by doing ethnographic research online.

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ANG	6930	Archaeology of Human Sacrifice	Prieto	The sacrifice of men, women and children is one of the most controversial acts in ancient societies. Practiced around the world, this act is imbued in intricate rituals that explain the essence of human nature. This course explore human sacrificial practices around the world and its social, political and economic implications, as well as the ideological role they played in a given time and society. From the Old World with emphasis in the Middle East, Asia and Europe to the Americas, archaeologists have reported evidence of these obscure practices from the very beginning of civilizations as institutionalized practices embedded in the foundations of their political and ideological agendas. We will critically explore the reasons and impacts of these practices based on each case. How should we conceive this kind of behavior in ancient societies? Should we judge these practices based on our modern 21st century worldview?
ANG	6930	Global Health	Ostebo	This course offers anthropological perspectives on global public health. Students will be introduced to various global health challenges and problems, and to the initiatives and approaches that have been undertaken to address them. This includes a focus on the main actors and institutions that constitute the field of global health and on the different value systems and forms of knowledge production that have informed historical and contemporary trends in global health policy and practice. Key topics to be covered include: social, cultural and political determinants of health, human rights and health, vertical and comprehensive health interventions, the politics and economics of health systems and governance, measuring health, the role of the state, civil society and public-private partnerships in health care delivery, global health technologies, innovations, research and ethics.
ANG	6930	Social Life of Plants	Oyuela-Caycedo	This class is an introduction to the study of the social life of plants. Biologists can reconstruct the genetic relationships of plants and their diversity as well as the process leading toward genetic modifications. Anthropologists and archaeologists are able to provide the hard evidence on how, where, and when these processes of domestication and socialization of plants took place. Today with the new approaches in post-humanism and the decentralization of the relationship between humans and plants, it is possible to develop new lines of inquiry. More importantly, archaeologists as anthropologists can ask why humans domesticated specific plants and what this means for the social organization of societies in terms of control, use, management and dispersion of plants, but also from the perspective of the plant, we can ask the same questions. In this course, we will explore some of the explanations of the mutual interactions of plants and peoples, and their importance in the process leading toward diverse forms of social relationships around the planet that range from kin groups to state societies and post-human interactions. We will do this by addressing issues like the human social interactions with specific plants in terms of relations of production that generate structures of power and the creation of multispecies plants (Biotechnology, Bioengineering). We will also address the plants that favor these structures due to their specific characteristics.

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ANG	6930	Anatomy and Embryology	DeLeon	Do you know your own body inside and out? Have you ever wondered how you changed from a single-celled zygote into the complex organism that you see in the mirror every day? This class answers these and many other questions about human anatomy and embryology. You will learn about all areas of the human body in sufficient detail to create a vocabulary and foundation of knowledge for further study. We will take a regional approach to learning the structure and function of human anatomy, similar to the approach used in most medical schools. We'll pull in details about embryology, evolution, and function to create a framework for understanding and remembering the complex details of human anatomy. Expect a challenging class full of information that you'll continue to use for years to come.