

Tutorial letter 101/3/2016

The Anthropological Study of Culture in a Multicultural Context

APY1501

Semesters 1 & 2

Department of Anthropology and Archaeology

IMPORTANT INFORMATION:

This tutorial letter contains important information about your module.

BAR CODE

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1 INTRODUCTION

Dear Student

A warm welcome to you as a student in anthropology. We hope you will enjoy studying Module APY1501, *The Anthropological Study of Culture in a Multicultural Context*, as much as we enjoy offering it to you. Above all, we trust that you will find the subject matter of the course stimulating. From experience we know that the most effective incentive for consistent study is the satisfaction one derives from a subject in which one is really interested.

Although you will be one of approximately 3 000 students, we are interested in you as an individual, as well as in your progress and problems. We would also like to hear from you regarding your impressions of this course and the tutorial matter. Please feel free to express your views - both positive and negative!

We have developed the study material for this module within the framework of outcomes-based education. This implies that in the tuition and training of our anthropology students, emphasis is laid on values, knowledge and their application and on skills that will enable them to make a significant contribution in the professional world and the outside world in general.

1.1 Tutorial matter

Some of your tutorial matter may not be available when you register. Tutorial matter that is not available when you register will be posted to you as soon as possible, but is also available on *myUnisa*.

On registration the Department of Despatch should supply you with the following tutorial matter for this module:

- The Only Study Guide for APY1501 which contains the study material for Module APY1501
- Tutorial letter APY1501/101/2016 which you are now reading
- Tutorial letter ANTALLX/301/2016

Check the items you have received against the **inventory letter supplied with your study material**. Unless indicated as being out of stock, you should receive all the items listed. **Should any items be missing, follow the instructions given at the back of the inventory letter**. Also see the booklet entitled *my Studies @ Unisa* (which you received with your tutorial matter).

2 PURPOSE OF AND OUTCOMES FOR THE MODULE

2.1 Purpose

The purpose of this module is to introduce you to Anthropology, a discipline that focuses on human beings everywhere, both past and present. Every discipline makes use of a particular vocabulary - words having specialised meanings within the context of the discipline. Understandably, no one can master a discipline without being familiar with its technical terms. Often scientific language includes familiar terms used in everyday life, **but which have specific meanings when used within the context of the discipline**. Sometimes no suitable terms are available and new terms must be formulated.

In this respect anthropology is no different from other sciences. As you read through the study guide, you will find numerous terms that may be completely strange to you, many of which form part of the scientific terminology of this subject. Being confronted with unfamiliar words in tutorial matter may be unnerving and very often discouraging. On the other hand, once you have become acquainted with the 'language' of anthropology, you will find that the terms convey meaning - that they make sense. Without knowing and understanding the terminology, however, you will not understand the subject itself.

At the end of each learning theme you will find a list of relevant anthropological terms and concepts. Please ensure that you know the meaning of each of these before you proceed to the next learning theme. Knowledge of these terms and concepts will also be very valuable when you prepare for the examination. You can add any other terms from the learning themes which you feel will assist you during revision. Consult the list of terms regularly during the semester to refresh your memory. As your lists grow, so your knowledge of the subject should increase as well. Very often we find that students who have difficulty with anthropology lack knowledge of its basic terminology.

The fact that the assignments and some self-evaluating questions for this course have been set in the form of multiple-choice and short questions is in keeping with the basic aim of familiarizing you with anthropological terminology and concepts. You will therefore, find it difficult, if not impossible, to answer many of these questions without a thorough knowledge of the terminology. The opposite is also true. If you know and understand the terminology, there is no reason why you should not be successful in both the assignments and the examination.

An additional aim of this module is the integration of the theoretical sections in the study guide with the ethnographic material which is contained in case studies and the articles.

2.2 Outcomes

The outcomes of this module are:

- by encouraging you to reflect on your own experiences and by sharing the experiences of anthropologists with you, help you to think like an anthropologist
- by developing and then using anthropological skills, enable you to analyse and explain human behaviour in its different contexts
- by employing the insights and sensitivity you have developed regarding the human condition, help you to cultivate mutual understanding and tolerance between people and communities in South Africa (or wherever you live).

3 LECTURER(S) AND CONTACT DETAILS

3.1 Lecturer(s)

You can contact your lecturers directly by dialing the numbers given below. Enquiries can also be directed to the department or your lecturers via the following e-mail addresses:

MR GH MAREE	012 429 6448	mareegh@unisa.ac.za
MS MJ MALALA	012 429 2047	emalalm@unisa.ac.za

All queries that are not of a purely administrative nature **but** are **about the content of this module** should be directed to us. Please have your study material with you when you contact us.

Should you want to write to us, send a letter to:

Lecturer (APY1501)
Department of Anthropology and Archaeology
PO Box 392
UNISA
0003

PLEASE NOTE:

- Always write your student number and course code (in this case APY1501) at the top of your letter.
- Letters to lecturers may not be enclosed with or inserted into assignments.

You are welcome to visit us should you need help in connection with any part of the tutorial matter. **It is, however, essential that you make an appointment beforehand and that you prepare specific questions on your study problems before the interview.**

3.2 Department

Enquiries can also be directed to the department via the following e-mail addresses.

Secretaries	012 429 6067 or 012 429 6418	Office hours: 07:45-13:00 and 13:45-16:00
Departmental fax	012 429 6091	
Departmental e-mail address	anthro_archaeo@unisa.ac.za	
Departmental web site: http://www.unisa.ac.za/Default.asp?Cmd=ViewContent&ContentID=154		

3.3 University

If you need to contact the University about **matters not related to the content of this module**, please consult the publication **my Studies @ Unisa** that you received with your study material. This booklet contains information on how to contact the University (e.g. to whom you can send different queries, important telephone and fax numbers, addresses and details of the times certain facilities are open).

Please note that all administrative enquiries should be directed as follows:

Directorate / Business Unit	Description of query	Short SMS code	E-mail addresses
Unisa	General enquiries	32695	info@unisa.ac.za
	Graduation enquiries		gaudeamus@unisa.ac.za
Student Admissions and Registrations	Applications and registrations (prospective and registered students)	43578	study-info@unisa.ac.za
Student Assessment Administration	Assignments and Examination	43584	For Assign: assign@unisa.ac.za For Exam: exams@unisa.ac.za
Despatch	Study material	43579	despatch@unisa.ac.za
Finance	Student accounts	31954	finan@unisa.ac.za
ICT (my Life and myUnisa)	<i>myLife</i> e-mail and <i>myUnisa</i> queries	43582	For <i>myLife</i> email: myLifeHelp@unisa.ac.za For <i>myUnisa</i> : myUnisaHelp@unisa.ac.za

The SMS numbers are only for students residing in South Africa. International students are urged to make use of the e-mail addresses.

Fax enquiries: +27 (0)12 429 4150

By letter address correspondence to:

The Registrar (Academic)
University of South Africa
PO Box 392
UNISA 0003

You may enclose more than one letter in an envelope but do not include enquiries meant for different departments in the same letter as this causes delay in the replies to your enquiries.

The **physical address** of the University of South Africa is:

University of South Africa
Preller Street
Muckleneuk
Pretoria

4 MODULE-RELATED RESOURCES

4.1 Prescribed books

No prescribed textbook is prescribed for this module. All the study material for the module is consequently included in the study guide. The study guide comprises nine learning themes and some of these also include a number of activities.

You will receive a tutorial letter after the assignments have been marked. A tutorial letter is our way of communicating with you about teaching, learning and assessment. **PLEASE PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ALL TUTORIAL LETTERS** as we will explain and clarify many of the problems you may encounter with the study material in these tutorial letters. A thorough scrutiny of the tutorial letters will also assist you in your preparation for the examination.

4.2 Recommended books

There are no recommended books for this module.

4.3 Electronic Reserves (e-Reserves)

There are no electronic reserves for this module.

5 STUDENT SUPPORT SERVICES FOR THE MODULE

For important information on the various student support systems and services available at Unisa (e.g. student counselling, language support), please consult the publication ***my Studies @ Unisa*** that you received with your study material.

5.1 Study groups

It is advisable to have contact with fellow students. One way to do this is to form study groups. The addresses of students in your area may be obtained from the following department:

Directorate: Student Administration and Registration
PO Box 392
UNISA
0003

5.2 *myUnisa*

If you have access to a computer that is linked to the Internet, you can quickly access resources and information at the University. The *myUnisa* learning management system is Unisa's online campus that will help you to communicate with your lecturers, with e-tutors, with other students and with the administrative departments of Unisa – all through the computer and the Internet.

To go to the *myUnisa* website, start at the main Unisa website, <http://www.unisa.ac.za>, and then click on the “Login to *myUnisa*” link on the right-hand side of the screen. This should take you to the *myUnisa* website. You can also go there directly by typing in <http://my.unisa.ac.za>.

5.3 Tutors

Unisa is committed to supporting you in your studies and consequently has appointed e-tutors to assist you in achieving your educational goals. The e-tutors will provide online support and guidance on the *myUnisa* portal. Please interact actively and participate on the tutor site since this has the dual function of providing tutorial guidance and opportunities for you to engage meaningfully with fellow students. Activate your *myLife* account to make use of this added advantage.

6 MODULE-SPECIFIC STUDY PLAN

Working according to a well-planned programme is essential for success in academic studies. To help you, we have drafted a timetable for systematic study of each learning theme. We strongly recommend that you use this timetable to plan your work. If you cannot keep to the dates suggested, at least study the various sections of your tutorial matter in the order indicated in the timetable.

We are fully aware of differences in the workloads of students depending on the number of subjects for which they enroll. It is also possible that due dates for assignments may clash. This is unavoidable as there are hundreds of possible subject combinations. Please identify any problems you may have as soon as possible and adjust your study programme accordingly. You can also consult the *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure for general time management and planning skills.

PLEASE NOTE THAT INFORMATION CONTAINED IN EARLIER SECTIONS OF THE STUDY MATERIAL MAY BE ESSENTIAL FOR UNDERSTANDING LATER SECTIONS. SHOULD YOU THEREFORE BE LATE IN COMMENCING WITH YOUR STUDIES YOU MUST MAKE SURE THAT YOU ARE ACQUAINTED WITH THE PRECEDING SECTIONS OF THE TUTORIAL MATTER.

TIMETABLE			
FIRST SEMESTER			
MONTH	LEARNING THEME	ASSIGNMENT	TUTORIAL LETTER
JANUARY	Theme1		101/2016
FEBRUARY	Themes 2, 3, 4 and 5	01	
MARCH	Themes 6, 7, 8 and 9	02	201/2016
APRIL	Start revision for the examination		202/2016
MAY	Revision		
JUNE			
SECOND SEMESTER			
MONTH	LEARNING THEME	ASSIGNMENT	TUTORIAL LETTER
JUNE			101/2016
JULY	Themes 1, 2 and 3		
AUGUST	Themes 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8	01	
SEPTEMBER	Theme 9 Start revision for the examination	02	201/2016 202/2016
OCTOBER	Revision		
NOVEMBER			

NOTE that a revision of the lists of concepts and terms at the end of each learning theme is of paramount importance for an understanding of the work.

7 MODULE PRACTICAL WORK AND WORK-INTEGRATED LEARNING

There are no practicals for this module.

8 ASSESSMENT

8.1 Assessment plan

8.1.1 Read and study

To master the information in the study guide it is essential that you study all the learning themes thoroughly.

This involves more than mere reading of the tutorial matter.

Reading is an activity in which the primary aim of the reader is to get an overall impression of the learning themes. The secondary purpose is to identify the structure or scheme of the learning theme by using the headings and subheadings. The structure of learning theme 1 is as follows:

- 1.1 Introduction
- 1.2 Anthropology and other disciplines
- 1.3 The anthropological perspective and approach
- 1.4 The subfields of anthropology
- 1.5 Why become an anthropologist?

Study has as a primary aim the identification and memorisation of the structure/scheme on which a learning theme is based and as such it complements reading. Its secondary aim is to be able to, once again, fill in the detail using the scheme with its headings and subheadings as a starting point. This requires you to make summaries starting with the scheme of a learning theme or lesson. After you have completed the scheme you must summarise the information under each of the headings. Use the paragraphs under the headings as guidelines for your summaries.

The following is an example of a summary of two sub-disciplines of anthropology.

Physical anthropology	studies biological variations in human populations and fossil remains of prehistoric human-like beings
Archaeology	studies the past, prevailing living conditions and changes that occurred in human populations during prehistoric times through the excavation of material remains of human settlements

Remember that you cannot expect to make a perfect summary with your first attempt because it is difficult to find the essence or core of a particular passage or concept when you first study it. **You will have to rework your summaries** a few times before you compile one that you wish to keep for revision purposes. As your background knowledge of the subject increases, you will find it easier to distinguish between the essential characteristics of a concept or phenomenon and those that are less important. Your summary will then contain the essential core of a learning theme.

From the above it should be clear that both reading and study are essential for and form part of the learning process.

Reading the tutorial matter over and over again is not, as some students wrongly assume, sufficient to gain an understanding of the information. Such an understanding requires intensive study as outlined above.

Multiple-choice questions cannot be properly answered without a thorough understanding of the tutorial matter.

8.1.2 Answering multiple-choice questions

You will only be able to answer the questions in an assignment after you have thoroughly studied the relevant learning themes and are familiar with their contents. Multiple-choice questions cannot simply be read through and an aimless selection made as to what the correct answer for each one is. Each question must be carefully analysed before deciding on an answer.

- **Steps to be followed when answering multiple-choice questions:**
 - 1) The stem or instruction part of the question must first be analysed carefully. You must understand the meaning of each word or phrase before applying it to the various options.
 - 2) After you have identified what the stem requires, you must apply this to each of the options in turn. Please consider all the options even if you feel that a certain one is correct.
 - 3) After considering all the options, eliminate those which are obviously incorrect. This process of elimination involves reading the instruction or stem of the question together with Option 1 and then coming to a decision. Repeat the process with Option 2 and all the other options. This technique will assist you to identify the correct answer.

The following multiple-choice question provides an example of the above process.

QUESTION:

Which of the following can be regarded as a system of culture? (This is the **instruction** or **stem** of the question).

1. An ethnic group
2. A society
3. A military organisation
4. A subculture

(These are the **options** from which the correct one must be chosen.)

The instruction of the question requires you to identify a system of culture **after you have studied Learning Theme 6**. With a thorough knowledge of this learning theme, you will possibly immediately be able to indicate the correct answer as being Option 3. You must, however, read all the options together with the instruction in order to eliminate the incorrect options. When you do this you will find that an ethnic group (Option 1), which is a form of society (Option 2), has its own military organisation and other systems of culture such as religion and kinship and therefore, cannot be a system of culture. Check the instruction against Option 4 in the same way to be sure that a subculture does not refer to a system of culture but to a distinctive set of standards and behaviour patterns by which a group within a larger society functions, while still sharing some common practices with the larger society.

Where the various options of a question are difficult to distinguish from each other, you will only be able to establish the correct answer by means of the above elimination process. However, for this elimination process to be successful, you must have a thorough knowledge of the tutorial matter.

- **General hints for answering multiple-choice questions**

We also provide you with the following hints which may be useful for answering multiple-choice questions. None of these hints are infallible and you should NOT regard them as hard and fast rules. Whether or not you do well in a series of multiple-choice questions depends ultimately on whether you know your work.

While the options of a particular question may cover one section of a learning theme, they may alternatively cover an entire learning theme or several learning themes. Remember that in some questions some of the options may be very close to each other in meaning or may contain an element of correctness, but one will always be **'more accurate'** than the others.

- **Read the questions carefully and underline** or use a highlighting pen to mark key terms in the questions which will help you understand exactly what is required of you.
- **Patterns in answers:** Avoid trying to find **patterns in the questions** and then making your selection in terms of such patterns. By patterns we mean for example, that if the options you have selected for three consecutive questions have been 1, 2 and 3 respectively, without further reasoning, you then regard the correct option to the following question as 4. Such patterning does not exist and if you are able to discern something that represents patterning it is merely coincidental.
- **Read all the options before you make your selection:** Do not stop with the second or third option even if you are convinced that you have found the correct answer. Bear in mind that in many instances your task is to select the MOST ACCURATE option and the one presented last may be a better answer than any of those given before.
- **Multiple-choice questions which include options that are combinations of other options:** A combination of previous options tends to make the question more complicated. A useful method of answering this type of question is firstly to read each option in connection with the stem as a true or false statement and mark it accordingly. If you find more than one correct option, choose the option that is a combination of all the correct options that you have identified.

WARNING

Do not assume that the correct answer to such questions should necessarily be a combination of previous options. Sometimes these questions only have one correct option and combinations are included to challenge you.

- **Dealing with options that are very similar:** Options that are similar should be considered very carefully. A useful way of dealing with such options is to rephrase each option in your own words and then to examine how they differ. This may help you to identify the correct option.
- **Coping with the use of qualifying words:** Qualifying words include words such as **always, all, never, only, entirely, completely** and may be used either in the stem of the question or in an option. They all indicate that a rule, principle, or idea does not have exceptions. Because in actual fact many rules, ideas or principles do have exceptions, be careful of choosing an option that includes such a word, unless you are sure that it is the correct one. Words such as **often, usually, seldom, few, more** and **most** are also qualifying words. Where they are used in an option the possibility of exception is indicated and a stem or options that include such a word should be read very carefully

because they form key words in the question. We remind you, however, that these ideas are not hard and fast rules.

- **Applying knowledge:** Some multiple-choice questions require you to apply knowledge. An example of this type of question is one that requires you to apply theoretical principles to specific circumstances or one in which you are expected to use particular information to solve a problem.

REMEMBER THAT YOU CAN ONLY ACHIEVE SUCCESS IF YOU DO AN ASSIGNMENT WITH DETERMINATION AND DILIGENCE. STUDY, AFTER ALL, ONLY GIVES YOU BACK WHAT YOU PUT INTO IT.

8.2 General assignment numbers

Assignments are numbered consecutively per module, starting from 01.

IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO REMEMBER THAT YOUR ASSIGNMENTS MUST HAVE EXACTLY THE SAME NUMBERS AS THOSE GIVEN IN THIS TUTORIAL LETTER.

It is very important to put the correct unique number on your mark-reading sheet. If you put the wrong unique number on the sheet, this will cause endless administrative problems for us and is very difficult to sort out.

PLEASE NOTE that a figure 9 among the options in the printout of your mark-reading sheet, which is returned to you, means that you have either given two answers to the question OR not erased a previous choice cleanly. The computer rejects the questions in such cases and prints a 9 to indicate this. You will also find a figure 9 if a question has been eliminated.

Different assignments have been set for Semester 01 and Semester 02. Please make sure that you answer the correct assignments according to the semester for which you are registered for this module. If you submit answers to the incorrect assignments you will not

- 1) gain admission to the examination
- 2) accumulate marks towards your semester mark.

8.2.1 Unique assignment numbers

The assignments are marked by a computer and each has **ITS OWN UNIQUE NUMBER** that must be indicated on the mark reading sheet on which it is answered.

UNIQUE NUMBERS FOR ASSIGNMENTS	
FIRST SEMESTER	
Assignment 01	746288
Assignment 02	779101
SECOND SEMESTER	
Assignment 01	693574
Assignment 02	815507

8.2.2 Due dates of assignments

Unfortunately we cannot grant permission for the submission of the assignments after the due dates. The date for the marking of a particular assignment is arranged with the computer section beforehand, and all assignments are processed on that date. It is not possible to change the date.

CLOSING DATES FOR ASSIGNMENTS	
FIRST SEMESTER	
Assignment 01	24 February 2016
Assignment 02	17 March 2016
SECOND SEMESTER	
Assignment 01	18 August 2016
Assignment 02	8 September 2016

8.3 Submission of assignments

Answers to the assignments can be sent in at any time before the closing date set for an assignment. However, please note that the marked assignment will NOT be returned until after the closing date.

8.3.1 Submission by post

If you submit your assignments by post, please do not post them on the due date unless you are posting it at the post box at Unisa. Make allowances for postal delays and send your assignment off at least 5 to 7 days before the due date unless you are putting it in the Unisa post boxes. Late assignments will probably be returned unmarked.

8.3.2 Submission via myUnisa

- Go to *myUnisa*
- Log in with your student number and password
- Select the module
- Click on Assignments in the left-hand menu
- Click on the assignment number you want to submit
- Follow the instructions on the screen

8.4 Enquiries, preparation and procedure

8.4.1 Enquiries about assignments

Enquiries about the assignments whether or not an assignment has been received by the University, the marks earned, when it was returned, etc. must be addressed to:

Directorate / Business Unit	Description of query	Short SMS code	E-mail address
Student Assessment Administration	Assignments	43584	assign@unisa.ac.za

Alternatively, students can check on *myUnisa* whether the University received their assignments, the marks obtained for assignments and when assignments were returned.

IF YOU HAVE NOT RECEIVED THE MARKS FOR AN ASSIGNMENT WITHIN A MONTH AFTER THE CLOSING DATE, PLEASE INFORM US SO THAT WE CAN DETERMINE WHAT THE PROBLEM IS.

8.4.2 Preparation for the multiple-choice assignments

As we have already indicated, Assignments 01 and 02 take the form of multiple-choice questions. Each question has a number of possible answers from which the correct one must be selected. When we set the questions we assume that you will have a thorough knowledge of the relevant tutorial matter before you attempt to complete the assignments. Do not attempt to answer assignment questions without the necessary preparation. To do so will not only lead to a disappointing result but will also discourage you.

YOU WILL NOTICE THAT THE ASSIGNMENTS HAVE BEEN SET ON ALL OF THE LEARNING THEMES. WE THEREFORE STRONGLY ADVISE YOU TO COMPLETE THE ASSIGNMENTS BECAUSE THIS WILL ENABLE YOU TO WORK THROUGH THE SYLLABUS. EXPERIENCE HAS TAUGHT US THAT THE COMPLETION OF SET ASSIGNMENTS IS THE BEST WAY TO GUIDE STUDENTS THROUGH THE SYLLABUS AND TO PREPARE FOR THE EXAMINATION.

8.4.3 Procedure for answering the multiple-choice assignments

Answer the multiple-choice assignments on the mark-reading sheets supplied to you. When you submit a mark-reading sheet, place it in an envelope, not in a cover sheet.

Instructions regarding the use of mark-reading sheets for answering multiple-choice questions are contained in *my Studies @ Unisa* which you received with your study package. Read these instructions carefully and keep to them to avoid unnecessary mistakes.

Take special note of the following instructions:

- Student numbers and assignment numbers must be completed correctly.
- The unique number for an assignment must be correctly indicated.
- The squares must be marked with a soft pencil (HB) AND NOT WITH INK. The latter will cause the sheet to be rejected by the computer.
- Mark-reading sheets must not be stapled or taped to other paper, nor must they be folded, torn or bent.

MARK-READING SHEETS THAT ARE REJECTED BY THE COMPUTER WILL BE RETURNED TO YOU WITHOUT BEING MARKED. IN SUCH CASES NO MARKS WILL BE AWARDED FOR THAT PARTICULAR ASSIGNMENT.

8.5 Assignments for this module

8.5.1 Assignments for Semester 1

8.5.1.1 Assignment 01



ASSIGNMENT 01 FOR STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER

FIRST SEMESTER	
DUE DATE	24 February 2016
UNIQUE NUMBER	746288

Please study **Tutorial Letter 101**, the **Module Orientation** as well as **Learning Themes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5** in the **study guide** thoroughly before you answer the questions. Complete the assignment on your own even if you are part of a study group because nobody can help you in the examination.

THIS ASSIGNMENT MUST BE SUBMITTED VIA *myUNISA* OR ANSWERED ON ONE OF THE MARK-READING SHEETS PROVIDED AT REGISTRATION. Fill in the correct answers but do not paste the mark sheet on or staple it to another piece of paper - merely put it in one of the envelopes provided and post it in time so that it reaches us before the due date.

NO EXTENSION OF TIME WILL BE GIVEN FOR THE SUBMISSION OF THIS ASSIGNMENT BECAUSE IT IS MARKED BY COMPUTER ON A PREDETERMINED DATE.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF MARK-READING SHEETS

MARK AS FOLLOWS WITH A SOFT PENCIL: [-]

AND NOT [✓], [X], [/], [■],[*] OR [●]

QUESTION 1

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Anthropology as an independent discipline is distinguished from other disciplines which study human life by the fact that anthropology is concerned with the

1. study of human communities of prehistoric and historic times.
2. study of particular aspects of human existence.
3. classification of people in terms of their inferiority and superiority.
4. entire human condition.

QUESTION 2

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Sociocultural anthropologists study

1. sociocultural variation of human systems around the world.
2. the influence of biological and demographic factors on the behaviour of members of a society.
3. the culture of societies to establish their inferiority and superiority in relation to each other.
4. culture change that occurred in human societies during prehistoric times.

QUESTION 3

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

An **holistic approach** to the study of culture means that anthropologists

1. attempt to obtain an overall impression of the development of culture.
2. draw generalisations about the human condition.
3. study the cultural systems of societies within a global cultural pattern.
4. study all facets of human life, including the environmental factors to which people must adapt for survival.

QUESTION 4

From the options below, select the term that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

The term ... refers to both the process and the product of fieldwork.

1. etic description
2. enculturation
3. ethnography
4. ethnocentrism

QUESTION 5

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

The **most important** sources of information on a particular sociocultural system are

1. people at grassroots level of the society being studied.
2. statistical surveys and questionnaires.
3. key informants (experts) on the history and culture being studied.
4. constituent groupings, associations and organisations of the society being studied.

QUESTION 6

Which one of the following combinations pertaining to anthropological method and explanation has been linked **CORRECTLY**?

1.	Participant observation	Immersion of the researcher in the daily lives of the people being studied
2.	Genealogical method	Tracing social and friendship relations within a community
3.	In-depth interviewing	Gathering information mainly through quantitative strategies
4.	Social network analysis	Questioning informants about relatives to reconstruct family histories

QUESTION 7

Which one of the following perspectives or approaches is **NOT** characteristic of anthropology?

1. An emic approach which takes cognisance of the way in which the people being studied perceive and categorise the world
2. A comparative approach that brings similarities and differences between human populations to the fore
3. The concept of sociocultural systems that anthropologists use to try to understand the ways in which people organise their lives
4. A research method which enables the anthropologist to collect quantitative data by means of interviews, surveys and questionnaires

QUESTION 8

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

A recent survey of the University of South Africa's Bureau of Market Research indicates that despite the significant growth in the number of so-called 'black diamonds' in the country,

1. more than half of all South Africans still fall in the lowest income bracket.
2. the skills shortage is worsening and preventing millions of South Africans from gaining access to the modern knowledge-economy
3. socio-economic inequalities in the country are greater than ever.
4. 1 and 3
5. 1, 2 and 3

QUESTION 9

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

When an anthropologist first arrives in the field to conduct fieldwork, he or she may experience **culture shock**. Culture shock can be defined as

1. the differences and misunderstandings resulting from contact between people with different sociocultural backgrounds.
2. a feeling of disorientation and anxiety resulting from being in an unfamiliar environment and among unfamiliar people.
3. feelings of inferiority resulting from the rejection of the anthropologist as researcher by the research community concerned.
4. the stress resulting from being subjected to rapid sociocultural change.

QUESTION 10

From the options below, select the species that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

The species lived in camps of piled stone or bushes, had a highly developed toolkit and, possibly, the use of fire.

1. *Australopithecus afarensis*
2. *Homo erectus*
3. *Australopithecus africanus*
4. *Homo habilis*

QUESTION 11

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

The **etic** approach

1. aims to understand how the people of a particular society see, hear, speak, think and act.
2. is the same as ethnocentrism because it gives a perspective from outside a culture.
3. is a recently developed, subjective research strategy to determine the attitudes of people during research.
4. is a research strategy that gives priority to the interpretations of the anthropologist as researcher.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following statements regarding the **concept of race** is/are **CORRECT**?

- a. The superficial or external features of humans in particular were initially used to classify them into races.
- b. The classification of humans according to racial characteristics is unscientific and often based on stereotypes that stem from prejudice.
- c. Scientists are more likely than lay people to classify humans into races on the grounds of their biological features.
- d. Inborn behavioural predispositions such as alcoholism and drug abuse can be linked to specific races.

Choose the **CORRECT** option.

1. a and b
2. b, c and d
3. a, b and c
4. a, b, c and d
5. a

QUESTION 13

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Clitoridectomy

1. is apparently still practised by Venda communities in Limpopo Province.
2. can be classified as a purification ritual since it is done for hygienic reasons.
3. is often enforced by women in an attempt to control the perceived rampant sexual desires of women.
4. is universally condemned as an infringement of universal human rights.

QUESTION 14

Which of the following statements about **images and perceptions of the body** are **CORRECT**?

- a. In communities all over the world women display male wealth and prestige on and by their bodies.
- b. Tattooing is a means by which humans establish themselves as sociocultural beings.
- c. Human bodies are influenced by their sociocultural systems and contexts.
- d. Circumcision is universally used to signify status and prestige.

Choose the **CORRECT** option.

1. a, b and d
2. c and d
3. a, b and c
4. a and c
5. a, c and d

QUESTION 15

Which one of the following statements regarding **body language** is **CORRECT**?

1. The study of people's perceptions and use of space is known as kinesics.
2. Nonverbal signals complement spoken messages and thus cannot contradict such messages.
3. Nonverbal signals are not universally the same and therefore one cannot make generalisations about body language applicable to all societies.
4. It is said that at least 90% of verbal communication is transmitted by body language and tone of voice.

8.5.1.2 Assignment 02



ASSIGNMENT 02 FOR STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THE FIRST SEMESTER

FIRST SEMESTER	
DUE DATE	17 March 2016
UNIQUE NUMBER	779101

Please study **Learning Themes 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the study guide** thoroughly before you answer the questions. Complete the assignment on your own even if you are part of a study group because nobody can help you in the examination.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF MARK-READING SHEETS

MARK AS FOLLOWS WITH A SOFT PENCIL: [-][-]

AND NOT [✓], [X], [/] [■], [*] OF [●]

QUESTION 1

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Culture is

1. acquired.
2. biologically inherited.
3. static.
4. confined to human ideas.

QUESTION 2

Which one of the following **best** explains the anthropological concept of **culture**?

Culture is

1. a society's system of thought, behaviour, values and material creations that come into being through close interaction with the natural environment
2. the transmission of the accumulated knowledge, rules of behaviour and values of a society from one generation to the next
3. phenomena such as opera, sculpture, writing and other creative achievements associated with civilisations
4. political, economic and religious processes related to the rich variety of forms of society across the world

QUESTION 3

Which one of the following statements regarding **gender and/or sexuality** is **CORRECT**?

1. In some societies the construction of gender identity is based on density of flesh and bone.
2. The increasing objectification of male bodies is indicative of a shift in the sociocultural ideal of beauty from women to men.
3. Most societies distinguish three gender categories, namely male, female and homosexual.
4. It is generally accepted that gender is a set of variable social constructions which is placed on differentiated bodies.

QUESTION 4

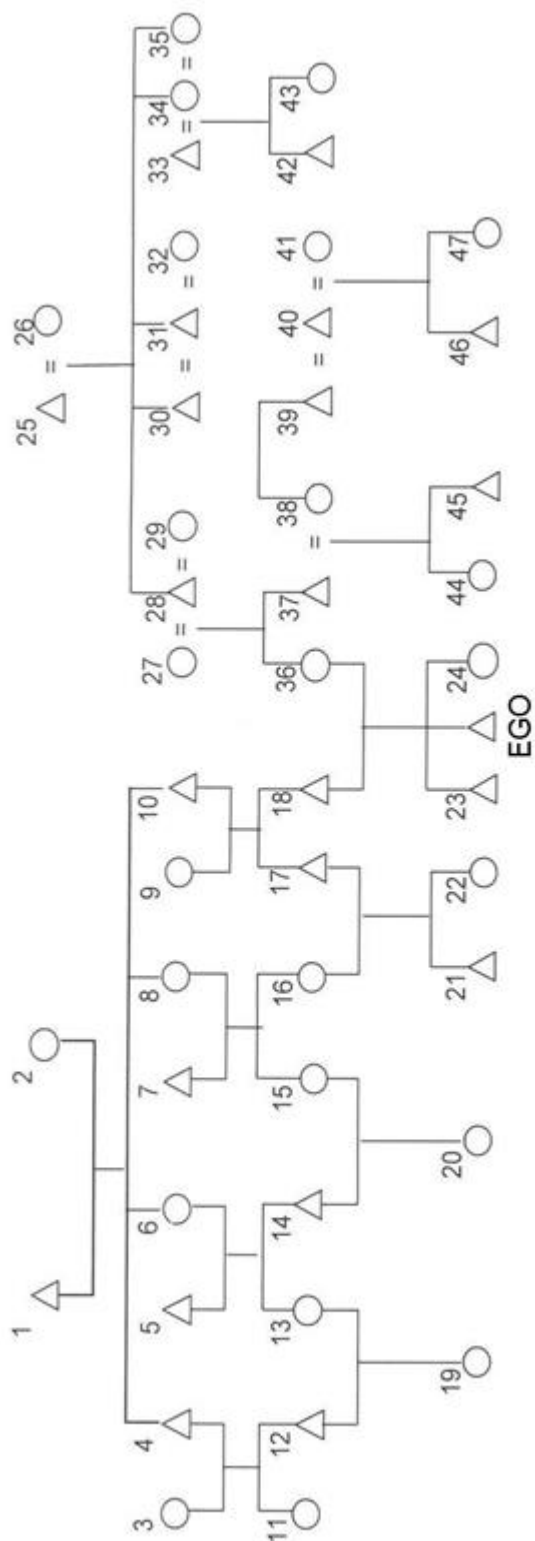
Which of the following statements regarding **human agency** is/are **CORRECT**?

- a. Individual action or initiative always plays a role in environmental changes, whether physical or sociocultural.
- b. Revitalisation movements do not constitute an example of human agency in action.
- c. Individuals perceive, interpret and manipulate the rules of the system to meet their own interests.
- d. An example of human agency is an influential leader who mobilises a community to change their circumstances by action.

Choose the **CORRECT** option.

1. b
2. a and b
3. c and d
4. a, c and d

**STUDY THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM AND THEN ANSWER
QUESTIONS 5 TO 8.**



QUESTION 5

Indicate the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

In a **matrilineal descent system** EGO would trace his descent through

1. 36, 27 and 26.
2. 18, 36, 9, 10, 27 and 28.
3. 27, 29 and 36.
4. 36 and 27.

QUESTION 6

Who is the **apical ancestor** of the **patrilineage** to whom 22 belongs?

1. 7
2. 10
3. 2
4. 1

QUESTION 7

Choose the option which indicates **38's relationship with 24 CORRECTLY**.

1. MoFaBr
2. FaSiWi
3. FaSiHu
4. MoBrWi

QUESTION 8

Which of the following persons belong to the same **patrilineage** as 12?

1. EGO, 10 and 19
2. 21, 14 and 17
3. 3, 8, 19 and 20
4. 1, 8, 10 and 13

QUESTION 9

Which marriage in the diagram is an example of **fraternal polyandry**? The marriage between

1. 30, 31 and 32
2. 39, 40 and 41
3. 27, 28 and 29
4. 33, 34 and 35

QUESTION 10

Which marriage in the diagram is an example of **sororal polygyny**? The marriage between

1. 30, 31 and 32
2. 33, 34 and 35
3. 39, 40 and 41
4. 27, 28 and 29

QUESTION 11

Various theories have been proposed to explain the origin of religion. Match the theorist in Column A to the corresponding theory in Column B and then select the **CORRECT** option.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B
a. Edward Tylor	i. Religion is born from the universal need to find comfort in time of crises.
b. Bronislaw Malinowski	ii. Religion originates from society and serves social, rather than psychological, needs.
c. Sigmund Freud	iii. Religion originated in people's speculation about dreams, trances and death.
d. Emile Durkheim	iv. Religion is a form of reversal to an infantile need for security and certainty.

Choose the **CORRECT** combination.

1. a(i), b(ii), c(iv) and d(iii)
2. a(iii), b(iv), c(ii) and d(i)
3. a(ii), b(iii), c(i) and d(iv)
4. a(iii), b(i), c(iv) and d(ii)

QUESTION 12

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Anthropologists study **religion** in order to

1. rank religions according to a developmental scale from inferiority to superiority.
2. obtain factual knowledge of the supernatural.
3. distinguish between false and true religions.
4. understand a religious system in terms of its meaning for its followers

QUESTION 13

Which of the following use beings with supernatural characteristics and qualities to achieve their own evil purposes?

1. *Malopo*
2. Witches
3. Alien spirits
4. Sorcerers
5. Diviners

QUESTION 14

Which one of the following statements that refer to **ideas, objects and concepts about the supernatural** is **CORRECT**?

1. A totem is an animal or plant that can be used by members of the totemic group for good or evil purposes.
2. A fetish is the abode of influential ancestral spirits in some tribal groups and is kept in the homestead of the tribal leader.
3. Amulets are objects that contain supernatural powers and ingredients through which the supernatural may be evoked.
4. Mana is an impersonal power that is closely connected to the concept of taboo and therefore people with mana should be avoided.

QUESTION 15

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement.

The definition of religion as “a kind of human behaviour – which can be classified as belief and ritual concerned with supernatural beings, powers, and forces” was formulated by

1. Sigmund Freud.
2. Anthony Wallace.
3. Edward Tylor.
4. Melvin Ember.

8.5.2 Assignments for Semester 2

8.5.2.1 Assignment 01



ASSIGNMENT 01 FOR STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER

SECOND SEMESTER	
DUE DATE	18 August 2016
UNIQUE NUMBER	69357

Please study **Tutorial Letter 101**, the **Module Orientation** as well as **Learning Themes 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5** in the study guide thoroughly before you answer the questions. Complete the assignment on your own even if you are part of a study group because nobody can help you in the examination.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF MARK-READING SHEETS

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AND NOT [✓], [X], [/] [■], [*] OF [●]

QUESTION 1

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Anthropology as an independent discipline is distinguished from other disciplines that study humankind by the fact that anthropology

1. is particularly concerned with the social aspect of human existence.
2. studies human societies of prehistoric as well as historic times.
3. is mainly concerned with the study of African societies.
4. is concerned with all facets of human existence.

QUESTION 2

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Sociocultural anthropologists focus on the

1. relation between language and the other aspects of the life of a society.
2. lifestyles of the rich diversity of societies as they are found worldwide.
3. influence of biological and hereditary characteristics on behaviour of members of a society.
4. material remains of societies which are collected during excavation of sites where people once lived.

QUESTION 3

Choose the **INCORRECT** statement.

Linguistic anthropologists

1. initially studied the historical development of unwritten languages of non-western societies.
2. study societies to gain an understanding of how cultural phenomena are expressed verbally.
3. mainly focus attention on the evolution of languages in prehistorical societies.
4. study the way in which language is used in different social contexts.

QUESTION 4

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

The tendency to judge another society by the values and the standards of one's own culture is known as ...

1. reflexivity.
2. multivocality.
3. ethnicity.
4. ethnocentrism.

QUESTION 5

According to the applied anthropologist, John van Willigen, which of the following are fields of application and practical work by anthropologists?

- a. Conflict resolution
- b. Wildlife management
- c. Design and architecture
- d. Cultural tourism
- e. Missionary work

Choose the **CORRECT** combination.

1. a and d
2. a, d and e
3. b, c and d
4. a, b, c, d and e
5. a, b and e

QUESTION 6

Which one of the following **best** illustrates how an application of the concept of cultural relativism influences the work of anthropologists?

An anthropologist

1. determines which one of two cultural groups has developed a more effective approach to combating crime
2. compares the social structure and social behaviour of different social groups
3. interprets the behaviour of people in terms of the sociocultural context in which the behaviour is found
4. demonstrates how a social group's culture has been influenced by other social groups with which it has been in contact

QUESTION 7

Which of the statements regarding **ethnography and/or ethnographic research** is/are correct?

- a. Ethnographic research involves first-hand, direct contact with the people being studied.
- b. Ethnography is both the process and the product of fieldwork.
- c. To understand social relations in a community, ethnographic research may include personal network analyses of informants.
- d. Ethnographers should under no circumstances judge the behaviour of the people being studied.

Choose the **CORRECT** option.

1. a, b and c
2. a, b, c, and d
3. d
4. c

QUESTION 8

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Africa is currently failing to produce enough food to feed its own population. Problems associated with and reasons for this failure which have been identified, include all of the following **EXCEPT**

1. a lack of training among subsistence farmers regarding improved crop production.
2. a lack of proper leadership.
3. accelerating sociocultural change.
4. a need for constitutional reform.

QUESTION 9

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

All of the following perspectives or approaches are characteristic of anthropology, **EXCEPT**

1. a contextual approach which takes the entire sociocultural and environmental settings of a human population as well as the dynamic interaction between them into account.
2. a comparative approach that brings similarities and differences between human populations to the fore.
3. an etic approach that aims to understand how people of a particular society see, hear, speak, think and act.
4. the concept of sociocultural systems that anthropologists use to try to understand the ways in which people organise their lives.

QUESTION 10

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

The hominid line includes:

- a. *australopithecines*.
- b. tarsiers.
- c. *Homo habilis*.
- d. *Homo sapiens*.
- e. lemurs.

Choose the **CORRECT** combination.

1. b, c, d and e
2. c and d
3. a, b, c, d and e
4. a, c and d
5. a, b and e

QUESTION 11

Which one of the statements regarding body language is **INCORRECT**?

Body language

1. is not about what is said, but how it is said.
2. always corresponds to spoken messages.
3. makes full understanding of verbal messages possible.
4. differs across different sociocultural systems.

QUESTION 12

Which one of the following statements about **female genital mutilation** is **CORRECT**?

1. Genital cutting is done to enhance the sexual pleasure of women.
2. The practice is often enforced by women in an attempt to control the perceived rampant sexual desires of women.
3. The practice occurs particularly among African Christians.
4. Genital cutting is universally condemned as an infringement of universal human rights.

QUESTION 13

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Anthropologists generally agree that the concept of a **race**

1. comprises a human population differing geographically, morphologically or genetically from other human populations.
2. cannot be defined biologically and regard perceptions of race as sociocultural constructions.
3. comprises a human population within which the genetic variation is less than the genetic variation between the population and other human populations.
4. explains the innate behavioural characteristics which are attributed to various human populations.

QUESTION 14

According to physical anthropologists, which of the following statements regarding 'human nature' is/are **CORRECT**?

- a. There are limitations on human behaviour and only specific variations are possible.
- b. The capacity of speech is what distinguishes humans from animals.
- c. Despite the huge diversity found among humans, they are remarkably similar.
- d. Human nature is unchangeable and characteristic of a specific group of people.

Choose the **CORRECT** option.

1. a, b and c
2. b and c
3. b
4. a, b, c and d
5. c

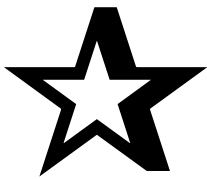
QUESTION 15

Which of the following statements regarding **body language** are **CORRECT**?

- a. Full understanding of verbal messages is only possible with the aid of body language.
- b. It has been established that people in all societies nod their heads while saying "yes".
- c. Societies world-wide have different norms with regard to the use of personal space.
- d. In Spain, England and the USA people stand close to each other, and even touch, when talking.

Choose the **CORRECT** combination.

1. a, c and d
2. a and d
3. c and d
4. a, b, c and d
5. a and c



ASSIGNMENT 02 FOR STUDENTS REGISTERED FOR THE SECOND SEMESTER

SECOND SEMESTER	
DUE DATE	8 September 2016
UNIQUE NUMBER	815507

Please study **Learning Themes 6, 7, 8 and 9 in the study guide** thoroughly before you answer the questions. Complete the assignment on your own even if you are part of a study group because nobody can help you in the examination.

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE USE OF MARK-READING SHEETS

MARK AS FOLLOWS WITH A SOFT PENCIL: [-][-]

AND NOT [✓], [X], [/] [■], [*] OF [●]

QUESTION 1

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Humans are set apart from animals on the basis that they, in contrast to animals,

1. use tools to adapt to their environment.
2. share their behaviour with members of their group.
3. have the ability to communicate symbolically.
4. must be taught how to behave.

QUESTION 2

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

The Swazi harvest feast (*incwala*) is arranged by the royal Dlamini clan of which the king is a member and during which dramatic rituals are performed that emphasise the kingship as a cultural focal point. This statement specifically illustrates

1. that the religious aspect is the focal point in Swazi culture.
2. that religion forms the basis for integration with other aspects of Swazi culture.
3. the manifestation and importance of symbolism in Swazi culture.
4. the role of kingship in the integration of the kinship, religious and political aspects of Swazi culture.

QUESTION 3

Which of the statements regarding **anthropology and gender** is/are **CORRECT**?

- a. Anthropology focuses on how ideas about gender are constructed in different sociocultural contexts.
- b. Gender differences are located in the physical body, therefore anthropology does not distinguish between sexed bodies and socially constructed genders.
- c. Individuals' gender construction is viewed as occurring separately from the influence of the group's perceptions of gender.
- d. Gender identity is acquired through socialisation and enculturation, but is also shaped by a person's lived experiences.

Choose the **correct** option.

1. d
2. a and d
3. b and d
4. a and c

QUESTION 4

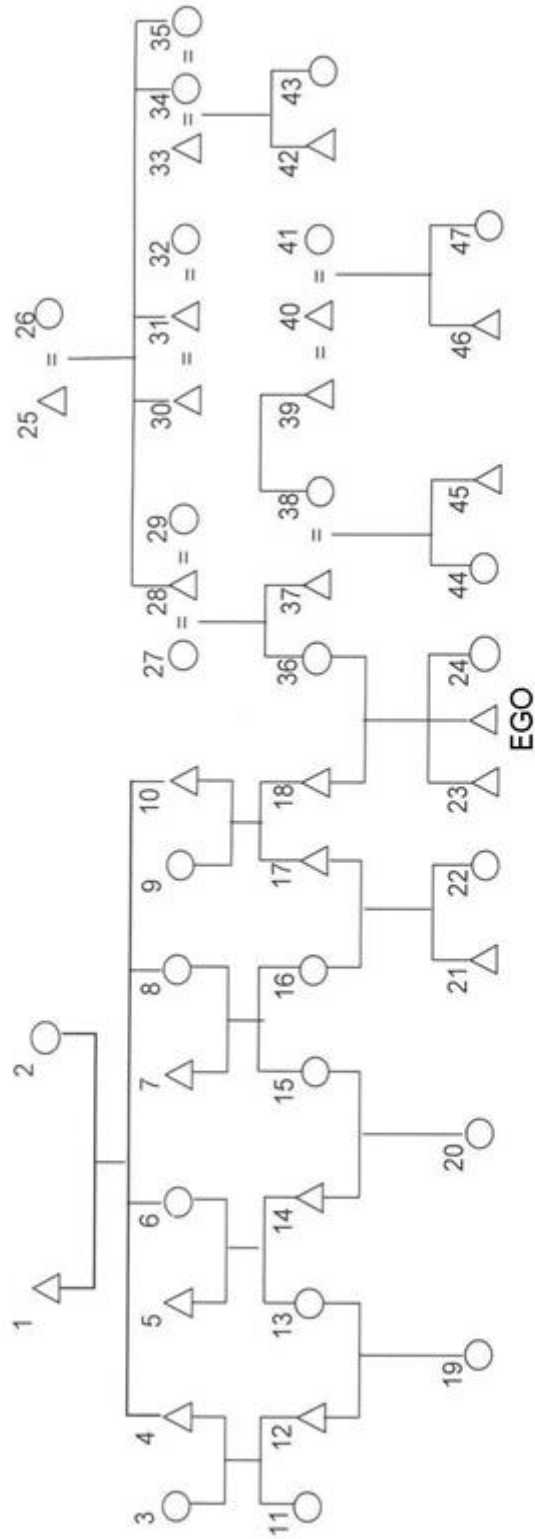
Which of the following may be used to distinguish an **ethnic group**?

- a. A common genetic basis
- b. A group's own sense of identity
- c. A common language
- d. Food preferences and prescriptions

Choose the **CORRECT** combination.

1. b and d
2. c and d
3. a, b, c and d
4. b, c and d
5. a, b and c

STUDY THE FOLLOWING DIAGRAM AND THEN ANSWER QUESTIONS 5 TO 8.



QUESTION 5

Which of the following persons belong to the same **patrilineal** descent group?

1. EGO, 10 and 22
2. 12, 14 and 21
3. 5, 7, 12 and 14
4. 4, 5, 14 and 20
5. 13, 1, 8 and 10

QUESTION 6

Which of the following persons are **cross cousins**?

1. 14 and 15
2. 20, 21 and 22
3. 22 and 23
4. 23 and 44

QUESTION 7

Which of the following relatives are indicated **CORRECTLY**?

1. Parallel kin: EGO and 27
2. Matrilineal kin: 33, 34 and 35
3. Parallel cousins: 22 and 24
4. Affinal kin: 20 and 5

QUESTION 8

Which of the following marriages are indicated **CORRECTLY** in the diagram? The marriage of

1. 27, 28 and 29 – sororal polygyny
2. 30, 31 and 32 – heterogeneous polyandry
3. 39, 40 and 41 – fraternal polyandry
4. 33, 34 and 35 – sororal polygyny

QUESTION 9

Which of the following regarding **marriage among South African indigenous societies and clan membership** in general is **CORRECT**?

1. Excepting for the father's and the mother's clans, a person in Xhosa society may marry someone belonging to any other clan.
2. In patrilineal societies a woman retains her clan name after marriage but does not pass it on to her children.
3. In matrilineal societies a man loses his clan membership after marriage and can therefore not pass it on to his children.
4. Among Xhosa-speakers, children born from a marriage inherit the clan names of both their father and mother.

QUESTION 10

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

All of the following form part of **the contractual factors** of marriage between members of southern African indigenous societies **EXCEPT**

1. transfer of a dowry from the bride's family to the bride herself.
2. transfer of marriage goods from the groom and his kin group to the bride's father.
3. bride service for a few months or years before or after the marriage.
4. the marriage agreement.

QUESTION 11

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

In anthropological theory the concept of **myth** is used to refer to

1. tales of fictitious events based on irrational ideas.
2. a primitive form of scientific thinking.
3. tales of cosmic origins and their meanings.
4. oral tradition of verifiable historical events.

QUESTION 12

Which of the following is a **ritual act**?

1. A civil marriage in a court
2. A graduation ceremony at Unisa
3. A Christian baptism in a church
4. 2 and 3
5. 1, 2 and 3

QUESTION 13

Which one of the following includes phenomena that are characteristic of the **malopo-cult**?

1. Possession – purification – dancing
2. Trance – mediumship – familiars
3. Purification – fetishism – mediumship
4. Dancing – mana – purification

QUESTION 14

Select the option that **CORRECTLY** completes the following statement:

Ritual leaders who have a close personal relationship with the supernatural and through whom the supernatural reveals its intentions are known as

1. diviners.
2. priests.
3. medicine-men.
4. prophets.

QUESTION 15

Which one of the following religious systems is characterised by **polytheistic beliefs**?

1. Christianity
2. Islam
3. Hinduism
4. Judaism

◇◇◇◇◇◇◇◇

9 OTHER ASSESSMENT METHODS

None.

10 EXAMINATION

Use your *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure for general examination guidelines and examination preparation guidelines.

10.1 Examination admission

To qualify for admission to the examination, **you must at least complete Assignment 01**. Completion and submission of Assignment 01 is therefore compulsory for admission to the examination for APY1501.

10.2 The semester mark, final mark and borderline cases

- **The semester mark**

Your semester mark, which contributes a maximum of 20 marks to the final mark of 100, will be based on the marks you obtain for Assignment 01. If, for example, you obtain 12 out of 15 (i.e. 80%) for this compulsory assignment, 16 marks will be added as semester mark to your final mark.

- **The final mark**

To calculate your final mark, we will convert the mark which you obtain for the examination (out of 60) to a mark out of 80, and then add your semester mark.

Thus, the final mark is calculated as follows:

Examination mark	80
Semester mark	<u>20</u>
Total (Final mark)	<u>100</u>

Note, however, that regardless of your semester mark, you must obtain at least 24 out of 60 (40%) for the examination to pass this module.

10.3 Examination period

This module is offered in a **semester period of 15 weeks**. This means that if you are registered for the first semester, you will write the examination in **May/June 2016** and the supplementary examination will be written in **October/November 2016**. If you are registered for the second semester you will write the examination in **October/November 2016** and the supplementary examination will be written in **May/June 2017**.

During the semester, the Examination Section will provide you with information regarding the examination in general, examination venues, examination dates and examination times.

10.4 Examination paper

The examination for APY1501 will take the form of a **TWO-HOUR** paper, which will be written at the **end of the semester**. The examination paper will consist of **60 multiple-choice questions**. All multiple-choice questions are of equal value. The examination, therefore, has a total of **60 marks**. The format of the examination questions is similar to that of the questions set for the assignments.

11 FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The *my Studies @ Unisa* brochure contains an A-Z guide of the most relevant study information.

12 HAVE YOU THOUGHT ABOUT ARCHAEOLOGY?

IT IS A GOOD COMPANION TO ANTHROPOLOGY

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Interested? Register with the Department of Anthropology and Archaeology for:

AGE1501 - Introduction to Archaeology

What will I learn?

- You'll learn how archaeologists find and excavate sites, what they do with the things they find and why our past matters.

How will this help me?

- Archaeology is a good companion subject to Anthropology, History, Geography, Museum and Heritage Studies, Botany, Zoology, Chemistry and Ancient Near Eastern Studies.
- You can study Archaeology as part of a BA or BSc degree at UNISA.
- Archaeologists find employment in universities, museums, government agencies, the heritage and tourism sector and NGOs.

AGE1502 – The Archaeology of Southern Africa

Did you know?

- The archaeological record in South Africa dates back over 3 million years.
- The Acheulean handaxe is the stone age equivalent of a Swiss Army Knife.
- The first beads were made out of seashells.
- The impact that the arrival of cattle and sheep had on the social structure of hunter-gatherers is a hotly debated topic.
- South Africa has the evidence for the earliest state in Africa – at the World Heritage Site

of Mapungubwe.

- There is evidence for trade links between southern Africa and China almost 1000 years ago.
- Archaeologists use comparisons with modern day ethnographic societies to help reconstruct the past.
- The prehistory of southern Africa is more interesting than you think.

13 CONCLUSION

We wish you all the best with your preparation for the examination. Please get in touch with us if you are experiencing any problems with the study material.

Kind regards

Mr GH Maree
012 429 6448
Mareegh@unisa.ac.za