

Biological anthropology assignment



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

What is researched within Biological Anthropology? Biological Anthropology studies the behaviors and biological variations of human beings, other primates, and extinct hominid ancestors. This subfield of anthropology provides us with a biological perspective on the variation of humans as a whole. What are some Biological Anthropology Research Methods? Since it is such a broad sub-discipline, the research methods tend to vary. Some biological anthropologists rely on the study of old bones and fossil records for their discoveries.

They use the information gathered from the fossils to compare the variations of the past to the current primates and humans on earth. Others steer away from the study of fossils and focus more on the non-human primates, and study their behaviors, morphology and genetics. And finally, another common research method in biological anthropology is the study of behavioral adaptations from more of an evolutionary perspective. Allows, 1) what are some specializations within Biological Anthropology? There are a total of thirteen major divisions in biological/physical anthropology: 1.

Pharmacology – the study of primates as a whole, determining their various development stages and life patterns to truly understand the position of humankind. 2. Ethnology – the study of human diversity. 3. Human Biology – determines how humans are highly influenced by culture and shows our functional variations through time. 4. Paleontology – functions in documenting the biological history of mankind. 5. Human Genetic – studies the genetics involved in the inheritance of human character. 6. Medical Anthropology studies the patterns of diseases and their nature and impact on society. . Physiological Anthropology – study of the skeletal structure and

internal organs of the human body to determine their bio-chemical constitution. 8. Forensic Anthropology – uses bone fragments to solve mysteries and identify bodies. 9. Nutritional Anthropology – compares the nutritional perspective of human life and the overall development of the body. 10. Dental Anthropology – the study of teeth to determine behavioral patterns. 11. Ergonomic – study of physical fitness of man in various working environments. 12.

Demography – compares population to fertility and mortality. 13. Theology – study of animal behaviors. This is a rather new area of study. Oswald, 1)

What are the major questions that Biological Anthropology tries to answer?

The most common questions in the field of biological anthropology would be “Where do we come from?” and “Where are we going?”. Obviously these questions do not have a simple answer. Most of their answers come from the study of humankind’s evolutionary patterns and variations over time; including the study of primates.

Biological Anthropology takes these large questions and breaks them down into more manageable hypotheses to study and explore. (Earthman, Gender & Downspout, 1) What are some career opportunities when studying Biological Anthropology? Studies, there is also a wide range of career opportunities for those who are studying biological anthropology. Some of the major ones include a paleontologist, an archaeologist, a forensic anthropologist, a pharmacologist, an archivist, a museum technician, a social worker, an ethnologist, and a medical anthropologist, just to name a few.

This list was gathered directly off the University of Toronto website under Biological Anthropologist graduates. Who are some major contributors to Biological Anthropology? There are two major contributors to biological anthropology worth discussing. One of these men, Louis Leaky, discovered two major things in his anthropological studies. Leaky was the one who made the final assumption that man arose in Africa, and also discovered that the psychotherapeutics were an unsuccessful sideline which left behind no descendants.

He came to these conclusions through a rise of expeditions around Africa. (Chough, 1) The second major contributor to biological anthropology was a man named Johann Frederica Blumenthal. Through his studies, Blumenthal developed the theory of the classifications of human race. He narrowed it down to five separate races, the Caucasian (white race), the Mongolia (yellow race), the Malay (brown race), the Ethiopians (black race) and the American (red race). These classifications were not simply based on color but also on bone structure and diet and mannerisms.

Blackness's theory is still a major part of illogical anthropology and a major find for his era. (Emerson, 1) Biological Anthropology in Daily Life Biological Anthropology is necessary to study in order to understand where we came from and where we're going. It deals with the evolution of humans and their diversity and adoptions to environmental issues. Bones and organs are studied, but also how the physical form of humans allows survival and reproduction. Notable Conflicts within Biological Anthropology There are no notable conflicts within the sub-discipline of Biological Anthropology.