

Anthropology today



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In society today, the discipline of anthropology has made a tremendous shift from the practices it employed years ago. Anthropologists of today have a very different focus from their predecessors, who would focus on relating problems of distant peoples to the Western world. In more modern times, their goal has become much more local, in focusing on human problems and issues within the societies they live. This paper will identify the roles anthropologists today play, such as where they perform the bulk of their work, and what it is they do in both problem solving, as well as policy making.

It will also identify the issues they are faced with, that is, the nature of the problems they address. Ethics have always been an important part of anthropology, and this paper will also deal with the ethical goals of today's anthropologists and some of the ethical problems they are faced with. The information of this paper was obtained entirely from the internet. It was designed as an internet project structured to both teach and familiarize research through the World Wide Web.

Any data in this paper was derived through information posted publicly on internet sites available to any member of the public with an internet connection. Anthropology is the scientific study of humankind, from its beginnings to the present. Of the many sciences that study aspects of humans and their behavior, only anthropology attempts to understand and integrate the entire panorama of human biology and culture in all times and places.

The Anthropology Department offers a wide range of courses for students in pursuit of the Bachelor of Arts degree, from the basic four fields of cultural anthropology, linguistics, physical anthropology, and archaeology, to advanced study of topics such as underwater archaeology, medical anthropology, Caribbean cultures, primatology, and Iron Age Europe. The science of anthropology holds that to understand the principles of human behavior, we must compare our own behaviors with those of people from other times and places around the world.

These comparisons demand evolutionary, cross-cultural studies of human behavior, constantly changing, ever intriguing us. The field is especially suited to a multi-ethnic, multi-lingual, and multi-cultural urban center such as Miami, and the research programs of the department faculty reflect the compositions and concerns of the larger community. Anthropological knowledge has taken an increasing role in the solution of practical problems in public health, cultural resource management, economic development in the Third World, business relations with immigrant and overseas populations, State and Federal programs, and many other areas. Anthropology majors may become professionals in the field by continuing their training in one of the many excellent graduate programs around the country.

Students who graduate from our program in anthropology will have achieved: 1) Basic familiarity with each of the four subfields of our discipline: archaeology, cultural anthropology, linguistic anthropology, and physical or biological anthropology. 2) Extended familiarity with one or more of these subfields in terms of knowledge of content, e. . area ethnology in Latin America and/or the Caribbean, topical knowledge such as Drugs and Culture,

Ritual and Sacrifice, Sex and Culture, Food, Primate Behavior, Iron Age Civilizations, or World Languages, or methodological skills involving field research in one or more of the subfields. 3) The ability to articulate the anthropological view of the human condition in terms of an operational definition of culture and a holistic perspective on how humans behave.) Sufficient skill in research to be able to produce a research paper on an anthropological topic.

The Department of Anthropology offers a major and a minor in the University's array of Bachelor of Arts Degrees. Anthropology studies humans in every place and time-past or present. Loosely speaking, it studies their way of life which encompasses their language, political systems, and socio-cultural ways. With this, we can easily conclude that Anthropology studies archaeological findings, dialects, indigenous ways of living and the like.

But through the film we watched, I realized that Anthropology is more than just studying the ancient cultures and whatnot. Anthropology's application to the rest of the world is not merely focused on these studies but on the skills and kind of approach you acquire through intensive studies, research and fieldworks which become applicable and in demand in the work force of everyday life. What makes Anthropology unique is its capability to look at various disciplines simultaneously.

Unlike the fields of biology which looks at species through that perspective solely or Psychology which looks at things from the influences of the environment, Anthropology, through critical analysis and questioning backed up with scientific data, enhances one's understanding and appreciation of its

studies by taking into consideration the history behind the subject.

Anthropology is categorized in to four sub-groups namely, Physical, Linguistics, Socio-cultural, and Archeology.

Each having their own specialty or objective, physical anthropology is concerned with the human and non-human evolutions. It studies the evolutions to understand the influences and the way the life at every stage. Linguistics studies the languages of different tribes or people in support of maintaining and preserving cultural languages. Socio-cultural Anthropology studies the everyday life of their subjects. They try to understand their subjects to create changes without disrupting the existing life.