### Session A
6/26/17 to 8/4/17

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Number &amp; Title</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Course Time</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>Prereqs</th>
<th>Course Location</th>
<th>Major Requirement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 9: Culture and Society</td>
<td>J. Hauck</td>
<td>MW 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower division, Soc. Analysis GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 33: Culture and Communication</td>
<td>H. Carlon/ J. Throop</td>
<td>TR 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower division, Soc. Analysis GE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthro 110P: Principles of Archaeology</td>
<td>L. Martin</td>
<td>TR 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Methods, History/Theory, Archaeology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 124P: Evolution of Human Sexual Behavior</td>
<td>J. Snyder</td>
<td>TR 12:30-2:35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Biological</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 133F: Anthropology of Food</td>
<td>C. Merritt/ J. Throop</td>
<td>TR 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sociocultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 137/1: Cross and Intra-Cultural Perspectives and Understandings of Disability</td>
<td>M. Steinberg/ J. Throop</td>
<td>MW 12:30-2:35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sociocultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 156: Anthropology of Religion</td>
<td>A. Thomson/ J. Throop</td>
<td>MW 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sociocultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 167: Urban Anthropology</td>
<td>E. Lucitt/ J. Throop</td>
<td>MW 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Diversity Req. or Elective</td>
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### Session C
8/7/17 to 9/15/17

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Course Number &amp; Title</th>
<th>Instructor</th>
<th>Course Time</th>
<th>Enrollment</th>
<th>Prereqs</th>
<th>Course Location</th>
<th>Major Requirement</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 7: Human Evolution</td>
<td>J. Snyder</td>
<td>MW 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lower division, Life Science GE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 135S: Deviance and Abnormality</td>
<td>E. Lucitt/ J. Throop</td>
<td>MW 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Sociocultural</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthro 139: Field Methods in Cultural Anthropology</td>
<td>R. Khedher</td>
<td>TR 12:30-2:35</td>
<td>30</td>
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<td>Methods, Sociocultural</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anthro 147: Selected Topics in Linguistic Anthropology</td>
<td>J. Hauk</td>
<td>TR 9:30-11:35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sociocultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro 149A: Language and Identity</td>
<td>T. Mitsuhara/ J. Throop</td>
<td>MW 12:30-2:35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
<td></td>
<td>Methods, Sociocultural</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthro M154Q: Gender Systems: Global</td>
<td>T. Everhart/ J. Throop</td>
<td>MW 12:30-2:35</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>None</td>
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<td>Sociocultural</td>
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Session A Course Descriptions

**Anthropology 9: Culture and Society**
Summer Session A, 2017
MW 9:30-11:35A
J. Hauk

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour; fieldwork. Required as preparation for both bachelor's degrees. Introduction to study of culture and society in comparative perspective. Examples from societies around world to illustrate basic principles of formation, structure, and distribution of human institutions. Of special concern is contribution and knowledge that cultural diversity makes toward understanding problems of modern world. P/NP or letter grading.

This course offers an introduction to the theories and methods of sociocultural anthropology through reading and analyzing classic and contemporary ethnography. Key concepts covered include culture and cultural production, ritual and symbolism, religion, exchange, race, gender, kinship, globalization, and migration. Students will gain a broad overview of major areas of research that sociocultural anthropologists have undertaken in an effort to understand the diversity of human behaviors and experiences.

NOTE: Fulfills Soc. Analysis GE Requirement

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**Anthropology 33: Culture and Communication**
Summer Session A, 2017
TR 9:30-11:35A
H. Carlan

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Required as preparation for both bachelor’s degrees. Introduction to study of communication from anthropological perspective. Formal linguistic methods compared with ethnographically oriented methods focused on context-bound temporal unfolding of communicative activities. Topics include language in everyday life and ritual events, socialization, literacy, multilingualism, miscommunication, political discourse, and art-making as cultural activity. P/NP or letter grading.

This course provides an introduction to the theories and methods of the field of linguistic anthropology. We will cover how linguistic anthropologists use various methods to study the relationship between language, culture, identity, and power. This course will highlight how humans use language and other semiotic resources (e.g. dress, comportment, and embodied gestures) to collectively form their social identities and communities. This course also will demonstrate various ways in which language helps to reinforce or challenge broader structures of power and inequality in society.
The course begins with an outline of the origins of the discipline and early approaches to the study of language, culture, and thought, and then proceeds to cover four major themes and approaches within the discipline (ethnography of communication, language socialization, language ideologies, and literacies) before completing the course with new ethnographic approaches to the relationship between language, race, and power. Students will be required to apply the concepts they learn in the class to understanding their own linguistic practices, and those of the communities they belong to, in the form of self-reflection essays and an ethnographic project.

NOTE: Fulfills Soc. Analysis GE Requirement

**Anthropology 110P: Principles of Archaeology**

Summer Session A, 2017  
TR 9:30-11:35A  
L. Martin

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Requisite: course 8. Intended for students interested in conceptual structure of scientific archaeology. Archaeological method and theory with emphasis on what archaeologists do and how and why they do it. Consideration of field strategies, formation processes, chronological frameworks, and other crucial principles of archaeological.

This course is an advanced introduction to the field of archaeology that explores how archaeologists think about the archaeological record and the methods they use to study ancient societies. Major topics include formation processes, field techniques and research design, dating methods, artifact analysis, and the archaeological study of human-environment relationships, social organization, and ideology. Toward the end of the course we will also explore archaeological careers and the place of archaeology in modern society.

NOTE: Fulfills Major requirements: Archaeology, History/Theory, or Methodology
**Anthro 124P: Evolution of Human Sexual Behavior**

Summer Session A, 2017  
TR 12:30-2:35P  
J. Snyder

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Recommended requisite: course 7. Examination of human sexual relations and social behavior from evolutionary perspective. Emphasis on theories and evidence for differences between men and women in their patterns of growth, maturation, fertility, mortality, parenting, and relations with members of opposite sex. Letter grading.

An examination of human sex differences and similarities in morphology, physiology, and behavior from an evolutionary perspective. Emphasizes theories, hypotheses and evidence for differences between men and women in their patterns of growth, maturation, fertility, mortality, parenting, and relations with members of opposite sex. Special focus on evidence-based critical thinking about interactions between biology and culture and how evolved behaviors match local environments. Adapted from the ten-week course of the same name.

**Anthro 133F, Anthropology of Food**

Summer Session A, 2017  
TR 9:30-11:35A  
C. Merritt

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Production, consumption, and distribution of food, with particular emphasis on culture of food. Exploration of ecological history, class, poverty, hunger, ethnicity, nationalism, capitalism, gender, race, and sexuality. Food that shapes identities, desires, and needs in contemporary world. P/NP or letter grading.

Food is something that we all have in common – whether we “live to eat” or just “eat to live,” we all have to eat on a daily basis. In this course, we will examine food in relation to various major anthropological topics of interest, including identity, culture, gender, class, colonialism, consumerism, citizenship, globalization, and social change. The primary goal of the course, based on reading anthropological and other social scientific works that focus on food in relation to these themes, will be to gain a deeper understanding of how food is connected to meaning and power in various social relationships. For example, we will examine how food is used both as a means of connection and shared identification as well as a means of ‘othering,’ or maintaining conceptual and material distinctions between ‘us’ and ‘them.’ A second main goal of the course will be to begin to pay more attention to ways food is socially significant in our everyday lives and to be able to communicate these ideas to others. Throughout the course, we will practice applying the tools we gain to analyze various media including film and advertisements, and the course will include a mini “fieldwork” component based on observing and analyzing a food-related practice.
Anthro 137/1: Selected Topics in Cultural Anthropology: Cross and Intra-Cultural Perspectives and Understandings of Disability
Summer Session A, 2017
MW 12:30-2:35P
M. Steinberg/C. Throop

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Study of selected topics in cultural anthropology. Consult "Schedule of Classes" for topics and instructors. May be repeated for credit. P/NP or letter grading.

This course looks at notions of mental health and disability within and among cultural groups and from various disciplinary perspectives. We will look at the subjective experience of disability for Mexican-origin & Latino youth and families in the United States and draw comparisons with how disability is experienced, perceived, and managed among other cultural groups and in other countries. To enrich our understanding of the complex meanings of “disability,” we will read and discuss literature from multiple perspectives, including first person accounts of living with mental illness. We will examine what disability means to different individuals and groups of people, at different times, and in different places. We will look at questions of stigma, status, inequality, and discrimination as they relate to disability, and at the implications of different concepts of and perspectives on disability for individuals and groups of people growing up and living in different parts of the world.

NOTE: Satisfactory completion of Anthropology 137 can be applied toward an upper division elective requirement for the Disability Studies Minor at UCLA, if the class is taken for a letter grade. Please contact Pia Palomo, Academic Counselor for Disability Studies at UCLA, with questions or once the grade has posted at ppalomo@college.ucla.edu. <www.disabilitystudies.ucla.edu>

Anthropology 156: Anthropology of Religion
Summer Session A, 2017
MW 9:30-11:35A
A. Thomson

Lecture, three hours. Survey of various methodologies in comparative study of religious ideologies and action systems, including understanding particular religions through descriptive and structural approaches, and identification of social and psychological factors that may account for variation in religious systems cross-culturally. P/NP or letter grading.

This course examines anthropological approaches to the religious beliefs and practices of cultures throughout the world. Religion has been a major interest in anthropology since the beginnings of the discipline. Early debates about the rationality of so-called “primitive” religions dominated the discipline, which approached the subject from a skeptical scientific perspective. Later, anthropologists became more concerned with in-depth ethnographic studies and a succession of new theoretical and interpretive paradigms followed. From its inception, the discipline has always been concerned with linking up the details of religious beliefs and behaviors across cultures with larger explanations of the nature and functions of religion.
as a human universal. The class is organized around themes that have shaped the historical and contemporary anthropological study of religion. These include some of the most important theoretical approaches to the study religion as well as the relationships between religion and society, religion’s fundamental basis in human cognition, religion’s role in organizing the human experience, and more focused topics like myth, ritual, altered states of consciousness, healing, witchcraft, and the powerful impact of colonialisms and globalisms on religious life.

**Anthropology 167 - Urban Anthropology**  
Summer Session A, 2017  
MW 9:30-11:35A  
E. Lucitt

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour (when scheduled). Designed for junior/senior social sciences majors. Introduction to modern industrial cities and urban life. Examination of notion of urban space in context of social relations by drawing from historical and cross-cultural urban ethnographies. Urban space is created according to needs of capital and actions of urban subjects. Exploration of ways in which class, gender, race, and geography shape or contest perspectives and priorities on urban issues. P/NP or letter grading.

As more and more of the world’s population now live in cities, anthropologists consider how urban space shapes social life and relationships cross culturally. This course will provide students with an introduction to the anthropological study of modern, industrial cities, and their impact upon people’s everyday lives, daily choices and networks, and gender, race, and class-based identities. This class is an introduction to the subject material through the examination of theories of urbanization as well as more recent ethnographic investigation of urban life, focusing on diverse geographic settings. This class will include lectures and discussions designed at an advanced undergraduate level. Students will learn to synthesize key concepts from lectures and readings, and think and write critically about anthropological arguments related to urban experience.

NOTE: Fulfills Diversity Requirement
Session C  Course Descriptions

Anthropology 7 – Human Evolution
Summer Session C, 2017
MW 9:30-11:35A
J. Snyder

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Required as preparation for both bachelor’s degrees. Evolutionary processes and evolutionary past of human species. P/NP or letter grading.

Understanding human evolution is a powerful tool for better understanding ourselves and the world around us. Acquiring this basic knowledge is not just relevant but also crucial for fully understanding human history, society, psychology, and culture and stands as a fascinating example of how organisms fit an ecological niche, adapt to it, and then re-construct their niche. In short, engaging for any student from any of the social sciences, liberal arts, or life sciences. Specifically designed to be informational and hone evidence-based critical thinking skills.

The course is consists of four parts: (1) the mechanics of biological evolution; (2) primate behavior and ecology; (3) the history of the human lineage understood from fossil and genetic evidence; and (4) understanding the genetic diversity of modern humans. Adapted from the ten-week course offered during the academic year to fit in a six-week session while still conceptually rich and detailed.

NOTE: Fulfills Life Science GE Requirement

Anthro 135S - Deviance and Abnormality
Summer Session C, 2017
MW 9:30-11:35A
E. Lucitt


What does it mean to be “abnormal?” Why are some individuals or groups deemed “deviant,” and how are such people treated by societies around the world? This course will provide students with an introduction to the anthropological study of “deviance” and “abnormality” within their social
and cultural contexts. This class is an introduction to the subject material through the examination of classic and recent psychological anthropological theory on this topic focusing on different geographic regions and historical periods. The course will include lectures and discussions befitting advanced undergraduate social science majors. Students will learn to synthesize key concepts from lectures and readings and think critically about anthropological arguments related to deviance, abnormality, and experience outside of mainstream social expectations.

**Anthropology 139: Field Methods in Cultural Anthropology**

Summer Session C, 2017  
TR 12:30-2:35P  
R. Khedher

Lecture, three hours; discussion, one hour. Designed for juniors/seniors. Introduction to skills and tools of data ascertainment through fieldwork in cultural anthropology. Emphasis on techniques, methods, and concepts of ethnographical research and how basic observational information is systematized for presentation, analysis, and cross-cultural comparison. Letter grading.

This course aims to provide students an opportunity to learn and use standard ethnographic research methods when conducting fieldwork. It is therefore designed for students who are willing to engage in focused, hands-on training on ethnographic theory and practice. We will focus on anthropologists who have written about their fieldwork—from the challenges of entering the field to a number of personal and ethical issues that they encounter. Students will complete several assignments and conduct a mini-research project, identifying a site of study of their own choice and conducting preliminary research among its community members. While conducting these mini-ethnographic projects, students will collect field data using an array of practical methodological techniques such as participant observation, semi-structured interviewing, and mapping. The main goal of this class is to help you learn how to analyze your collected field data, interpret it and present it as a finished ethnography.
Anthropology 147: Selected Topics in Linguistic Anthropology
Summer Session C 2017
MW 9:30-11:35A
J. Hauk

Lecture, three hours. Study of selected topics in linguistic anthropology. Consult "Schedule of Classes" for topics and instructors. May be repeated for credit. P/NP or letter grading.

Language is one of the primary means by which humans distinguish themselves from nonhumans. Understood primarily as communication through the use of symbols, in the Western intellectual tradition language is tied to culture, subjectivity, and a sense of self that other species are thought to be lacking. While animals also have complex communication systems, these systems generally do not (or only minimally) rely on the symbolic sign as conventional means of communicating. However, human and nonhuman lifeworlds are entangled in myriad ways and we are capable of entering into productive communicative exchanges with nonhumans. Throughout history and across the ethnographic record there have been alternative theories of language that do not draw a sharp divide between humans and nonhumans. Especially among groups that maintain close relationships with animals such as hunter-gatherers or pastoralists, communication across species-boundaries is frequent and crucial for survival, and their theories of communication differ from Western theories accordingly. But even in Western societies, different animals have been close companions to humans for a long time and animals and humans have learned to communicate with each other in astonishingly creative ways. In this course we will discuss differences and similarities of human and animal communication systems, analyze human–animal interactions in a variety of settings, and discuss what cross-species communication can tell us about the nature of language.

Anthropology 149A: Language and Identity
Summer Session C, 2017
MW 12:30-2:35P
T. Mitsuhara

Lecture, three hours. Requisite: course 33. Language as social phenomenon. Introduction to several angles from which language use can be critically examined as integral to interactions between individuals and between social groups. Letter grading.

Language is one of the fundamental devices that all humans share and through which they distinguish themselves from other animals. At the same time human language presents a vast diversity within and across communities. Individuals use differences in language to signal their belonging to a given community or communities as well as to distinguish themselves from others. In this course we will explore the ways in which language is used to create personal and group identities, how different identities are set off against one another, and criteria for inclusion or exclusion. We will analyze
how particular forms of speech are tied to specific traits of speakers and the ways in which the perception of particular people and the way they speak impacts the projection of particular social and cultural characteristics. Identity should thereby not be taken as a distinct property of a person or a group, but rather as the result of particular ways of interacting within and across human communities of practice.

Anthropology M158Q: Gender Systems: Global
Summer Session C 2017
MW 12:30-2:35P
T. Everhart


In this course we will deeply examine a range of social experiences and expressions of gender, looking at a series of five cultural contexts around the world. Weekly open-note quizzes will be preceded by a brief period for group discussion and study. You will also write a short (6-8 page) research paper describing a cultural gender system of your own choosing, drawing on at least seven library resources. We will draw on multiple genres, methods, and disciplinary perspectives to understand each gender system. Themes will include age, the body, labor, language, law, normativity, performativity, sex, and trans-gender. Beyond simply a categorization of masculinities or femininities, what is the local structure of gender, and how do people challenge these structures? What does each cultural system achieve socially, politically, and economically? How have local ways of organizing gender changed historically, and in response to forces like imperialism and neoliberal globalization?