The requirements for the anthropology major are 33 credits as follows:

1. **Required courses:**
   - 21:070:204 Introduction to Cultural Anthropology
   - 21:070:220 Anthropological Theory and Methods

2. 18 additional credits (6 courses) from anthropology courses.

2. 6 additional credits (2 courses) from anthropology or sociology. With departmental approval, related courses offered in other social science departments may be applied toward the major.

The requirements for the anthropology minor are 18 credits as follows:

1. 15 credits in anthropology that must include:
   - 21:070:204, Introduction to Cultural Anthropology (3 credits)
   - 3 credits in an anthropological seminar (21:070:492), topics vary by year (prerequisites for seminar: 21:070:204 and two other 300-level anthropology courses, or permission of instructor).
   - 9 additional credits from anthropology

2. 3 additional credits in anthropology or sociology. With departmental approval, related courses offered in other departments may be applied toward the minor.

*Note: Required courses must have a grade of C or better to qualify for the major or minor.

**Anthropology courses offered at Rutgers-Newark (partial list)**

21:070:203. INTRO. TO PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY & ARCHAEOLOGY (3)

The biological and cultural evolution of the human species is traced by examining the fossil and archaeological record, primate behavior, and the significance of human variation.
21:070:204. INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

A study of various ways of life, from hunting and gathering to industrial societies. Topics such as marriage, economics, politics, and religion examined; comparisons made to illustrate the principles underlying cultural similarities and differences.

21:070:207. INDIANS OF NORTH AMERICA (3)

A survey of native American cultures, including the Inuit of the Arctic, the Iroquois, the buffalo hunters of the plains, and the Pueblo dwellers of the Southwest, among others.

21:070:220. ANTHROPOLOGICAL THEORY AND METHODS (3)

General historical framework; nineteenth-century and contemporary evolutionism, functionalism, structuralism, cultural ecology, Marxism, and postmodernism; the impact of feminism; and anthropological research in libraries and museums, and in the field.

21:070:301. ANTHROPOLOGY OF DEVELOPMENT (3)

Theoretical approaches to the study of developing nations. Ethnographies that describe the impact of development on peoples' lives, cultures, and identities.

21:070:303. ANTHROPOLOGY OF POSTCOLONIALISM (3)

Postcolonial responses to cultural and economic domination in locations such as multinational corporations, media productions, tourist attractions, and religious sites.

21:070:305. CULTURE AND PERSONALITY (3)

Comparative study of the dynamics of human development and its cultural patterning; readings include autobiographies and ethnographies from several societies and theoretical approaches to understanding the cultural structuring of perception, interaction, and experience; emphasis on interpreting observed social inter-actions and utilizing life histories.

21:070:306. ANTHROPOLOGY OF POWER (3)

The body politic and the politics of bodies are ways in which anthropologists analyze the formal and informal organization of power and authority. Anthropological studies of kings and chiefs, lawmakers, and ritual leaders.
21:070:309. MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

Prerequisite: 21:070:204 or permission of instructor. Cross-cultural perspectives on health beliefs and practices; social organization of health care institutions; sociocultural factors in physical and mental health; relationship between human health and the social environment.

21:070:310. COMPARATIVE RELIGION (3)

This course examines religious practices from a cross-cultural and comparative perspective. The course begins with a focus on religion as a concept and explores theoretical approaches to the study of religion. The second half of the course focuses on how modernity and globalization are affecting religious traditions across the globe.

21:070:314. TOPICS IN ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

Topics vary each term. Consult department for current information.

21:070:316. PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF AFRICA (3)

Culture areas of Africa south of the Sahara, from the Bushman and Pygmy hunters to advanced empires of Uganda and the west coast. Technology, society, art, and religion of the indigenous cultures; African cultural history; continuity and change in African cultures today.

21:070:319. ANTHROPOLOGY THROUGH FILM (3)

Examination and analysis of selected societies and cultures through films and complementary written texts. Study of the process of making documentary and ethnographic films and the related problems of representing "realities" through visual media.

21:070:331. URBAN ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

Examines the theoretical underpinnings of a variety of urban studies done by anthropologists; individual or group research project.

21:070:337. ANTHROPOLOGY OF INEQUALITY (3)

Class, race, and gender and how they intersect with power and domination. Study of how systems of inequality work, how they are maintained, and how they are transformed.
21:070:340. COMPARATIVE ROLES OF WOMEN (3)

Women's roles in societies that range from hunting and gathering bands to agricultural and pastoral chiefdoms, from ancient China to socialist Cuba. Women's experience in the family and community setting, as workers, as individuals, and as leaders. The impact of class, race, and gender on women's experience and consciousness.

21:070:346. THE CULTURAL HISTORY OF THE NEW YORK POLICE (3)

Explores the role of policing in modern society by examining the origins and development of the New York City Police Department, from the events leading up to the founding of a unified day and night force in 1845, to the reforms following the Knapp Commission in the early 1970s. Uses extensive readings to ask how changing social and political forces affected the organization and policies of the police, and how police actions in turn shaped the character of urban life.

21:070:350. CULTURAL ECOLOGY (3)

Study of anthropological works that interpret cultural phenomena from an ecological viewpoint; basic principles of ecology used to analyze communities and human populations in indigenous, colonial, and developing societies; cultural methods of adaptation and the critical role of technology and economic organization in human ecosystems.

21:070:352. PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF LATIN AMERICA (3)

Latin-American cultures studied with emphasis on contributions and interactions of native Americans, Iberians, and Africans. Examines the impact of colonialism and neocolonialism; structures of class, race, and gender; and ongoing efforts to implement change. Readings focus on Brazil, Guatemala, and Peru.

21:070:353. PEOPLES AND CULTURES OF SOUTHEAST ASIA (3)

This course concentrates on the history and ethnography of Southeast Asia. It examines cases and examples from both mainland and insular Southeast Asia. What does it mean to talk about Southeast Asia as a region? How has the area been shaped by Indian, Chinese, Arabian, and European influences? Is Southeast Asia merely a colonial illusion? Or, are there geographic, historical, religious, economic, and cultural commonalities that legitimate using the term? To address such questions, the course deals with both the history of the region and the peoples and cultures within it.
21:070:361. SELECTED AREAS STUDIES (3)

Analysis of selected cultures and societies, such as those indigenous to North America, the Caribbean, the Middle East, and/or New Guinea and Australia.

21:070:363. ANTHROPOLOGY OF SOCIAL LIFE (3)

Traditional anthropological concerns of kinship, marriage, house-hold formation, and networks. Recent focuses on the construction of sexuality and gender.

21:070:390. CULTURE, POLITICAL VIOLENCE, AND GENOCIDE (3)

Explores the cultural dimensions of political violence and genocide; focuses loosely on perpetrator motivation. Includes discussion of the cultural, socioeconomic, and historical origins of political violence in countries such as Cambodia, Rwanda, Nazi Germany, Guatemala, Sri Lanka, India, and the former Yugoslavia; the conceptual meanings of terms like "violence" and "genocide" and the aftermaths of mass violence and terror.

21:070:420. WAR (3)

An overview of anthropological knowledge about war. This course covers biological explanations; archaeological evidence; and the relation of war to ecology, economy, social structure, gender, politics, and beliefs in tribal societies. Also covered is the link between war and states, and the impact of Western expansion on indigenous warfare. The last part of the term focuses on recent ethnic conflict and other identity-linked violence, future prospects for war in the world, and peace. One week will be devoted to events since 9/11.

21:070:425. RESEARCH IN ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

Prerequisites: Three anthropology courses or permission of the instructor. Topics vary dependent upon current focus of instructor.

21:070:475. CULTURE AND GLOBALIZATION ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

Analysis of the cultural dimensions of globalization. Examines how global flows of people, information, resources, identities, ideas, commodities, symbols, and images impact upon and are transformed in local contexts.

21:070:492. SEMINAR IN ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

Prerequisites: 21:070:204 and two 300-level anthropology courses, or permission of instructor. Intensive study of a single topic or area of anthropological relevance.
conducted through the exchange of information by participating members of the seminar.

21:070:495 INDEPENDENT STUDY IN ANTHROPOLOGY (3)

Prerequisites: Junior or senior standing and permission of instructor. Special--Individualized study of an anthropological topic with intermediate reporting to the assigned professor.