



AMBROSE
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

FACULTY OF
THEOLOGY

WM 511 *Cultural Anthropology* (3)

Winter 2009

Instructor: Dr. Emma Engård

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Class Times: Tuesdays & Thursdays 1:00-2:15 **Class Location:** A2212

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Course Description

In today's world it is almost impossible to have a relationship with anyone without crossing some cultural barrier. Therefore, cultural awareness is essential for everyone interested in ministry, regardless of location.

This course is an introductory study of cultural anthropology including the concept of culture, language, status and role, marriage and the family, kinship, legal systems, social groups, etc. Students will also learn how to do participant-observation, which is the research method particular to anthropology.

The format of the course will be lectures, group projects and individual research in different areas of Calgary, and we will see a few of movies.

Course Objectives

By the end of the course, the student should be able to define, understand, and apply key cultural concepts and models to his or her own context in order to exegete culture critically.

Required Texts

Miller, Barbara D., Penny Van Esterik, and John Van Esterik. *Cultural Anthropology*, 3rd Canadian ed. Toronto: Pearson, 2007.

Kraft, Charles H. *Anthropology for Christian Witness*. Maryknoll: Orbis Books, 2002.

Additional weekly readings available in the library or given out in class.

Tentative Course Schedule

(Please note that you are strongly encouraged to read the chapter/s the week we cover them in class)

We will have some guest speakers and the schedule will be revised accordingly.

Date	Topic	Readings in text book
January 6	Intro, What is Anthropology?	Ch. 1
January 8	Cultural Factors	
January 13	Social Organization: Economics I	Ch. 3
January 15	Social Organization: Economics II	
January 20	Social Organization: Economics III	Ch. 4
January 21	Social Organization: Kinship I	Ch. 8-9
January 27	Social Organization: Kinship II	
January 29	<i>Community Day</i>	
February 3	Social Organization: Kinship III	
February 5	Social Organization: Social Groups and Stratifications I	Ch. 10
February 10	Social Organization: Social Groups and Stratifications I	
February 12	MIDTERM	
February 16-20	<i>Mid semester break</i>	
February 24	Ethnography I	Ch. 2
February 26	Ethnography II	
March 3	Social Organization: Political Organization I	Ch. 11
March 5	Social Organization: Political Organization II	
March 10	Ideological Organization I	Ch. 12, 7
March 12	Ideological Organization II	
March 17	Life Cycle I	Ch. 5-6
March 19	Life Cycle II	
March 24	Shame and Guilt	
March 26	Communication	Ch. 13
March 31	Expressive Culture	Ch. 14
April 2	Migration	Ch. 15
April 7	Change	Ch. 16
April 9	TBA	
April 14	Review	

Course Requirements

All written submissions will be by email. However, you must include: WM 511, the name of the assignment, and your name. Failure to do so will lead to 5 points (from the total course points) each time!

1 Book Reviews

- You will read an additional 500 pages (not including the text books). For the additional reading, you will choose an area of the world that interests you or a specific ministry and email a suggestion of books and articles for approval. You must include at least two articles from each of the following journals: *Missiology* and *International Bulletin of Missionary Research*.

- You will write a review of Kraft but not of Miller and Van Esterik.
- For each book/article you will submit a review. Use the format suggested on this webpage. http://www.indiana.edu/~wts/pamphlets/book_reviews.shtml

2 Exams

- **Midterm**
 - ◆ The midterm will cover everything we have dealt with in class, including the weekly assignments, and text books up to the point of the exam.
- **Final Exam**
 - ◆ The final exam will cover all the main parts of the course, not just what we have dealt with in class since the mid term. The final exam will cover the text book and lectures.

3 Ethnography

- A written report from you participant observation. We will spend time in class discussing how to do both the participant observation and the write-up.
- You will read one ethnography from the library reserve shelf.
- You will include an appendix in the ethnography detailing how you spent your time.
- **NOTE:** you will email this to Emma. In the subject line it must say: **WM 511, Ethnography, and your name.**
- **Grading**
 - ◆ You will be graded on the quality of your observations, analysis and flow of the paper.
 - ◆ You will use the MLA writing manual and you will be graded on format, English and quality of data analysis. Therefore, make sure you have your paper edited.
 - ◆ I will grade the ethnography on the basis of what I estimate an average student will be able to produce after twenty effective hours of work.
- **Early Submission**
 - ◆ If you submit your ethnography on March 31 you will receive 3 bonus points. However, because of this, there is no extension given for the April 7 deadline and you will receive regular late penalty if you choose to submit your paper late (see penalty below).

4 Weekly Assignments

- Every week you will be asked to spend one hour, either to read a chapter/article (provided in class) or do a research project. You are expected to come to class able to discuss what you have discovered, and you will email a paragraph with your discovery before midnight the day before we discuss it in class. The undergrad will do some field research, but the seminary students will only do readings.
- **NOTE:** In the email subject line it must say: WM 511, weekly assignment # 1 (or whatever number it is), and your name.
- **Grading:** you will receive 5 points for completing 10 weekly assignments.

Course Grade & Due Dates

Activity	Percentage of grade	Due Date
Book Reviews	20	na
Midterm Exam	15	February 12
Final Exam	30	April 21
Ethnography	30	April 7
Weekly Assignments	5	Midnight the day before the class discussion
Total	100%	

<u>Letter Grade</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
A+		93-100
A	Excellent	85-92
A-		80-84
B+		77-79
B	Good	73-76
B-		70-72
C+		67-69
C	Satisfactory	63-66
C-		60-62
D+		55-59
D	Minimal Pass	50-54
F	Failure	below 50

Important Notes

- ◆ It is the responsibility of all students to become familiar with and adhere to Ambrose Academic Policies, such as the policy on Academic Dishonesty, which are stated in the current Catalogue.
- ◆ Late policy:
Any assignment that is not emailed on time will receive a penalty, 10% for the first day and then 3% for each of the following 10 days (including holidays). After that the paper will receive 0 points, unless otherwise stated in the syllabi. (This penalty relates to any assignment.)

It is the responsibility of all students to become familiar with and adhere to academic policies of as are stated in the Student Handbook and Academic Calendar.

Personal information, that is information about an individual that may be used to identify that individual, may be collected as a requirement as part of taking this class. Any information collected will only be used and disclosed for the purpose for which the collection was intended. For further information contact the Privacy Compliance Officer at privacy@auc-nuc.ca.

Although extensions to coursework in the semester are at the discretion of the instructor, students may not turn in coursework for evaluation after the last day of the scheduled final examination period unless they have received permission for a "Course Extension." Alternative times for final examinations cannot be scheduled without prior approval. Requests for course extensions or alternative examination time must be submitted to the

Registrar's Office by the appropriate deadline. Course extensions are only granted for serious issues that arise "due to circumstances beyond the student's control."

We are committed to fostering personal integrity and will not overlook breaches of integrity such as plagiarism and cheating. Plagiarism and cheating can result in a failing grade for an assignment, for the course, or immediate dismissal from the university college. Students are expected to be familiar with the policies in the current Academic Calendar and the Student Handbook that deal with plagiarism, cheating, and the penalties and procedures for dealing with these matters. All cases of academic dishonesty are reported to the Academic Dean.

Students are advised to retain this syllabus for their records.

Abbreviated MLA format for papers for Dr. Emma Emgård

In this document you will find the main things I will be looking for in your paper. All content in this document is taken directly from the websites dealing with MLA format, unless otherwise stated. For anything not referred to below, use the MLA Handbook.¹

Note that I have used single space and 10pt font, **but you should always use double space and 12pt unless otherwise noted.**

General Format (Emma)

Paper format

- Use standard white 8.5 x 11 inch paper.
- Double space text unless otherwise directed.
- Use Times Roman, font 12 pt.
- Do not double space between sentences.
- All margins are 1 inch.
- A new paragraph has a half an inch indentation (five spaces).
- Number all pages, except the Title Page, at the bottom right hand side.

Title Page

- Unless otherwise directed in the assignment, use a title page. For a sample, see the end of this format guide.
- Because you are using a title page, your name should not appear anywhere except the title page.

Bible references

- The first time you refer to the Bible, state your version. (Note that Bible is capitalized.) After this first entry, you will only state the version if it is different than your first entry.
- Spell out the Bible book in the text, but use abbreviation in the parenthesis reference. For Bible book abbreviations see <http://hbl.gcc.edu/abbreviationsMLA.htm>

Example:

In Mathew, Jesus says (5:14).
"Do justice and love mercy" (Mic. 6:8).

The rest of this document is taken directly from <http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/557/01/> with some deletions but no additions.

Basic In-Text Citation Rules

Immediately after your quote or paraphrase you place the author's name followed by a space and the relevant page number(s). Example:

Human beings have been described as "symbol-using animals" (Burke 3).

If you have used the authors name in the sentence you only need to put the page number in the parenthesis.

Wordsworth extensively explored the role of emotion in the creative process (263).

Citing Electronic Sources or Sources from the Internet. When creating in-text citation for electronic, film, or Internet sources, remember that your citation must reference the source in your Works Cited. Also remember that the URLs for Websites are included in the Works Cited list only, so no URL address in the text.

The Purdue OWL is accessed by millions of users every year. Specifically, the OWL's *MLA Formatting and Style Guide* is one of the most popular resources.

¹ OWL at Purdue (<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/>). Copyright ©1995-2008 by The Writing Lab & The OWL at Purdue and Purdue University. All rights reserved.

Short Quotations

To indicate short quotations (fewer than four lines) in your text, enclose the quotation within double quotation marks. Provide the author and specific page citation in the text, and include a complete reference on the Works Cited page. Punctuation marks such as periods, commas, and semicolons should appear after the parenthetical citation. Question marks and exclamation points should appear within the quotation marks if they are a part of the quoted passage but after the parenthetical citation if they are a part of your text. For example:

According to some, dreams express "profound aspects of personality" (Foulkes 184), though others disagree.

According to Foulkes's study, dreams may express "profound aspects of personality" (184).

Is it possible that dreams may express "profound aspects of personality" (Foulkes 184)?

Long Quotations

Place quotations longer than four lines in a free-standing block of text, and omit quotation marks. Start the quotation on a new line, with the entire quote indented one inch from the left margin; maintain double-spacing. Only indent the first line of the quotation by a half inch if you are citing multiple paragraphs. Your parenthetical citation should come **after** the closing punctuation mark. When quoting verse, maintain original line breaks. (You should maintain double-spacing throughout your essay.) For example:

Nelly Dean treats Heathcliff poorly and dehumanizes him throughout her narration:

They entirely refused to have it in bed with them, or even in their room, and I had no more sense, so, I put it on the landing of the stairs, hoping it would be gone on the morrow. By chance, or else attracted by hearing his voice, it crept to Mr. Earnshaw's door, and there he found it on quitting his chamber. Inquiries were made as to how it got there; I was obliged to confess, and in recompense for my cowardice and inhumanity was sent out of the house. (Bronte 78)

Adding or Omitting Words In Quotations

If you add a word or words in a quotation, you should put brackets around the words to indicate that they are not part of the original text.

Jan Harold Brunvand, in an essay on urban legends, states: "some individuals [who retell urban legends] make a point of learning every rumor or tale" (78).

If you omit a word or words from a quotation, you should indicate the deleted word or words by using ellipsis marks, which are three periods (...) preceded and followed by a space. For example:

In an essay on urban legends, Jan Harold Brunvand notes that "some individuals make a point of learning every recent rumor or tale ... and in a short time a lively exchange of details occurs" (78).

Works Cited Page: Basic Format

According to MLA style, you must have a Works Cited page at the end of your research paper. . . . All entries in the Works Cited page must correspond to the works cited in your main text.

Basic Rules

- Begin your Works Cited page on a separate page at the end of your research paper. It should have the same one-inch margins . . . as the rest of your paper.
- Label the page Works Cited (do not underline the words Works Cited or put them in quotation marks) and center the words Works Cited at the top of the page.
- Double space all citations, but do not skip spaces between entries.
- List page numbers of sources efficiently, when needed. If you refer to a journal article that appeared on pages 225 through 250, list the page numbers on your Works Cited page as 225-50.
- If you're citing an article or a publication that was originally issued in print form but that you retrieved from an online database, you should provide enough information so that the reader can locate the article either in its original print form or retrieve it from the online database (if they have access).

Capitalization and Punctuation

- Capitalize each word in the titles of articles, books, etc, but do not capitalize articles, short prepositions, or conjunctions unless one is the first word of the title or subtitle: *Gone with the Wind*, *The Art of War*, *There Is Nothing Left to Lose*
- Use italics . . . for titles of larger works (books, magazines) and quotation marks for titles of shorter works (poems, articles)

Book with One Author

Gleick, James. Chaos: Making a New Science. New York: Penguin Books, 1987.

Book with More Than One Author. First author name is written last name first; subsequent author names are written first name, last name.

Gillespie, Paula, and Neal Lerner. The Allyn and Bacon Guide to Peer Tutoring. Boston: Allyn, 2000.

If there are more than three authors, you may list only the first author followed by the phrase et al. (the abbreviation for the Latin phrase "and others"; no period after "et") in place of the other authors' names, or you may list all the authors in the order in which their names appear on the title page.

Two or More Books by the Same Author. After the first listing of the author's name, use three hyphens and a period instead of the author's name. List books alphabetically by title.

Palmer, William J. Dickens and New Historicism. New York: St. Martin's, 1997.

---. The Films of the Eighties: A Social History. Carbondale: Southern Illinois UP, 1993.

A Translated Book. Cite as you would any other book, and add "Trans." followed by the translator's/translators' name(s):

Foucault, Michel. *Madness and Civilization: A History of Insanity in the Age of Reason*. Trans. Richard Howard. New York: Vintage-Random House, 1988.

An Edition of a Book. Cite the book as you normally would, but add the number of the edition after the title.

Crowley, Sharon and Debra Hawhee. Ancient Rhetorics for Contemporary Students. 3rd ed. New York: Pearson/Longman, 2004.

Short Story Examples:

Kincaid, Jamaica. "Girl." The Vintage Book of Contemporary American Short Stories. Ed. Tobias Wolff. New York: Vintage, 1994. 306-307.

Article in Reference Book: For entries in encyclopedias, dictionaries, and other reference works, cite the piece as you would any other work in a collection but do not include the publisher information. Also, if the reference book is organized alphabetically, as most are, don't list the volume or the page number of the article or item.

"Ideology." The American Heritage Dictionary. 3rd ed. 1997.

A Multivolume Work. When citing only one volume of a multivolume work, include the volume number after the work's title, or after the work's editor or translator.

Quintilian. Institutio Oratoria. Trans. H. E. Butler. Vol. 2. Cambridge: Loeb-Harvard UP, 1980.

An Introduction, a Preface, a Foreword, or an Afterword. When citing an introduction, a preface, a forward, or an afterword, write the name of the authors and then give the name of the part being cited, which should not be italicized, underlined or enclosed in quotation marks.

Farrell, Thomas B. Introduction. Norms of Rhetorical Culture. By Farrell. New Haven: Yale UP, 1993. 1-13.

A Pamphlet. Cite the title and publication information for the pamphlet just as you would a book without an author.

Women's Health: Problems of the Digestive System. Washington: American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, 2006.

Article in a Magazine. Cite by listing the article's author, putting the title of the article in quotation marks, and underlining or italicizing the periodical title. Follow with the date and remember to abbreviate the month. Basic format: Author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Periodical Day Month Year: pages.

Poniewozik, James. "TV Makes a Too-Close Call." *Time* 20 Nov. 2000: 70-71.

Article in a Newspaper. Cite a newspaper article as you would a magazine article, but note the different pagination in a newspaper. If there is more than one edition available for that date (as in an early and late edition of a newspaper), identify the edition following the date (e.g., 17 May 1987, late ed.).

Brubaker, Bill. "New Health Center Targets County's Uninsured Patients." *Washington Post* 24 May 2007: LZ01.

A Review. To cite a review, include the abbreviation "Rev. of" plus information about the performance that is being cited before giving the periodical information, as shown in following basic format: Review Author. "Title of Review (if there is one)." Rev. of Performance Title, by Author/Director/Artist. *Title of Periodical* day month year: page.

Seitz, Matt Zoller. "Life in the Sprawling Suburbs, If You Can Really Call It Living." Rev. of Radiant City, dir. Gary Burns and Jim Brown. *New York Times* 30 May 2007 late ed.: E1.

An Article in a Scholarly Journal. Author(s). "Title of Article." Title of Journal Volume.Issue (Year): pages. Actual example:

Bagchi, Alaknanda. "Conflicting Nationalisms: The Voice of the Subaltern in Mahasweta Devi's *Bashai Tudu*." Tulsa Studies in Women's Literature 15.1 (1996): 41-50.

Basic Style for Citations of Electronic Sources. Here are some common features you should try and find before citing electronic sources in MLA style. Always include as much information as is available/applicable:

- Author and/or editor names
- Name of the database, or title of project, book, article
- Any version numbers available
- Date of version, revision, or posting
- Publisher information
- Date you accessed the material
- Electronic address, printed between carets ([<, >]).

Web Sources. Web sites (in MLA style, the "W" in Web is capitalized, and "Web site" or "Web sites" are written as two words) and Web pages are arguably the most commonly cited form of electronic resource today.

An Entire Web Site. Basic format: *Name of Site*. Date of Posting/Revision. Name of institution/organization affiliated with the site (sometimes found in copyright statements). Date you accessed the site [electronic address].

It is necessary to list your date of access because web postings are often updated, and information available on one date may no longer be available later. Be sure to include the complete address for the site. Here are some examples:

The Purdue OWL Family of Sites. 26 Aug. 2005. The Writing Lab and OWL at Purdue and Purdue University. 23 April 2006 <<http://owl.english.purdue.edu>>.
Felluga, Dino. *Guide to Literary and Critical Theory.* 28 Nov. 2003. Purdue University. 10 May 2006 <<http://www.cla.purdue.edu/english/theory>>.

An Article in a Web Magazine. Author(s). "Title of Article." *Title of Online Publication*. Date of Publication. Date of Access <electronic address>. For example:

Bernstein, Mark. "10 Tips on Writing The Living Web." *A List Apart: For People Who Make Websites*. No. 149 (16 Aug. 2002). 4 May 2006 <<http://alistapart.com/articles/writeliving>>.

An Article in an Online Scholarly Journal. Online scholarly journals are treated different from online magazines. First, you must include volume and issue information, when available. Also, some electronic journals and magazines provide paragraph or page numbers; again, include them if available.

Wheelis, Mark. "Investigating Disease Outbreaks Under a Protocol to the Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention." *Emerging Infectious Diseases* 6.6 (2000): 33 pars. 8 May 2006 <<http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/eid/vol6no6/wheelis.htm>>.

E-mail or Other Personal Communication. Author. "Title of the message (if any)." E-mail to person's name. Date of the message. This same format may be used for personal interviews or personal letters. These do not have titles, and the description should be appropriate. Instead of "Email to John Smith," you would have "Personal interview."

Weblog Postings. MLA does not yet have any official rules for citing blog entries or comments. . . . If you decide to use blogs, we suggest the following for how you would cite blog entries and comments depending on the author or sponsor of the weblog.

Citing Personal Weblog Entries. List the author of the blog (even if there is only a screen name available), provide the name of the particular entry you are referring to, identify that it is a weblog entry and then follow the basic formatting for a website as listed above.

Last Name, First. "Title of Entry." Weblog Entry. Title of Weblog. Date Posted. Date Accessed (URL).

NOTE: Give the exact date of the posted entry so your readers can look it up by date in the archive. If possible, include the archive address for the posted entry as the URL in your citation as you would for an online forum. If the site doesn't have a public archive, follow the suggestion under "Listserv" citation above.

Hawhee, Debra. "Hail, Speech!" Weblog entry. Blogos. 30 April 2007. 23 May 2007 <http://dhawhee.blogs.com/d_hawhee/2007/04/index.html>.

A Personal Interview. Listed by the name of the person you have interviewed.

Purdue, Pete. Personal interview. 1 Dec. 2000.

A Lecture or Speech. Include speaker name, title of the speech (if any) in quotes, details about the meeting or event where the speech was given, including its location and date of delivery. In lieu of a title, label the speech according to its type, e.g., Guest Lecture, Keynote Address, State of the Union Address.

Stein, Bob. Keynote Address. Computers and Writing Conference. Union Club Hotel, Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN. 23 May 2003.

**CATCHY BUT INFORMATIVE
TITLE OF THE PAPER**

By
Duktig Elev

Mailbox number or Email
XX

In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for
Cultural Anthropology WM 511
Dr. Emma Emgård
April 7, 2009