

*ANTH 101, 102, 103, & 104 introduce the four subfields of anthropology and may be taken in **any order**.*

*All Summer 2026 courses will be held in a **hybrid synchronous** format, i.e., a combination of in person and online class sessions with in person exams.*

### **ANTHROPOLOGY 101 INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY**

6523	4 weeks: June 1–24	MTWR 5:00PM-7:40PM	KY 250	Farah Cotter-Norwood
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This course examines customs, manners and ways of life – what anthropologists call culture – in selected groups around the world. By describing and comparing varieties of political and economic systems, family and kinship, personality and sexual behavior, and art and leisure, this course offers insights into human culture, how it works, and what causes differences and similarities in human behavior. If the course is really successful, you should begin to see how anthropologists look at the world around us, what they perceive the human place in nature to be, and from what perspective or point of view they attempt to define and answer questions involving humankind. \* **Pathways FLEXIBLE CORE World Cultures & Global Issues (WCGI)** \*

3 hr.; 3 cr. Prerequisite: NONE

### **ANTHROPOLOGY 102 BIOLOGY & EVOLUTION OF THE HUMAN SPECIES**

6618	7 weeks: June 29–Aug 17	MW 6:30PM-9:30PM	KY 250	Anthony Pagano
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This course provides a survey of biological anthropology, the study of the biology and evolution of the human species. Topics include the nature of the scientific process, the fundamentals of evolutionary theory and genetics, the biology and behavior of nonhuman primates, biological variation and adaptation in modern humans, and the fossil evidence of human evolution. Note that this course was formerly called *Introduction to Human Evolution*. \* **Pathways FLEXIBLE CORE Scientific World (SW) or COLLEGE OPTION Science** \*

3 hr.; 3 cr. Prerequisite: NONE

### **ANTHROPOLOGY 103 INTRODUCTION TO ARCHAEOLOGY**

6395	4 weeks: June 1–24	MW 10:00AM-3:30PM	KY 250	Francis Feeley
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This course traces major developments in human history and illustrates the methods archaeologists use to study the past. It investigates the origins of cultural behavior, the invention of agriculture and its consequences, and the development and collapse of cities, drawing on archaeological sites from around the world. Students will explore how we think about the past in the present, including the ways in which individuals and communities used physical objects (known as material culture) in the past and the ways present-day people use this same material culture to understand, create, and commemorate their histories.

\* **Pathways FLEXIBLE CORE Scientific World (SW) or COLLEGE OPTION Science** \*

3 hr.; 3 cr. Prerequisite: NONE

### **ANTHROPOLOGY 104 LANGUAGE, CULTURE, & SOCIETY**

6322	4 weeks: July 6–29	MTWR 1:00PM-3:40PM	KY 250	Keisha Wiel
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Language plays an important role in our everyday life. Not only is linguistic behavior the central focus of many social settings, but it is also on linguistic evidence that we base many of our evaluations of the world around us. Yet attitudes towards language and the ways in which we use language are highly dependent on social and cultural factors. This course provides an introduction to the field of linguistic anthropology: the study of language use in its socio-cultural context from anthropological perspectives. It focuses on the relationships among language, culture, and society by addressing such questions as: To what extent does language shape our thoughts and identities? What does it mean to know a language? Do all children follow the same language acquisition patterns within a society or across cultures? What is the nature of sign language? How do languages develop and change? What are the differences between language and dialect? How does language reinforce or challenge social stratification? What is the relationship between language and ethnicity? Do women speak more politely than men? Do men and women miscommunicate? How do we study language use and attitudes? How do conversations work? Do we need English-Only laws in the United States? Why is Ebomics controversial? Should we do anything about disappearing languages? Is English going to be the world language? Examples of linguistic phenomena are drawn from peoples around the world.

\* **Pathways FLEXIBLE CORE Individual & Society (IS) or COLLEGE OPTION Language (LANG)** \*

3 hr.; 3 cr. Prerequisite: NONE