

Socant Mocktest 91-12-18

Symbols p.92, 289, 29, 312-313 HAVILAND

page 92:

SYMBOLS = Sounds or gestures that stand for meanings among a group of people.

- Language is a communication with symbols
- Not like signals. Signals carry a self-evident meaning.
- Symbol-interpretation varies from culture to culture

e.g. A **tear** is a **signal** of crying. Crying is a signal of an emotional state.

e.g. The **word crying** is a **symbol**. We have learned to associate sth with crying.

Page 312-313

SYMBOLIC INDICATORS: In a stratified society, activities and possessions indicate class.

job

In our society a scientist has higher status than a garbage collector

wealth

Rich people are in a higher social class than poor people

dress

skaters vs. Punks

interests

Upper-class is expected to play golf, not football

Symbolic indicators involve factors of life-style

SEX pages. Culture...48-49

displays of...131

gender and...33

genital mutilation and...376-377

...among trobrianders 220-221

...grouping 298, 300-301

sexism and eng. language 108-112

sex roles in subsistence society 163-165

sexual activity, primates 62

sexual division of labour 211, 254

--"-- relations: control of 221-230

marriage and 222-223

rules of access 222-223

48-49

Sex is important in a society. It helps strengthen the co-operative bonds between men and women. + ensure that the sauce won't vanish

- Can also destroy society if sexual access is not put into rules—Competition for sexual privileges would thus destroy the co-operation on which we depend for survival.
- If too many children are born. Might overrun our resources.

- Canela (eastern Brazil) Everyone in the village has had sex with everyone. (not close relatives)

33

Roles between men and women vary in every culture.

Stems from that women give birth and men don't + difference in anatomy.

Gender = How cultures term the determination between the biological difference of the sexes.

SEXUAL IDENTITY

Sex is biological

Gender is cultural

188-190

Sexual division of labour.

In general: Men do physical work

women's work can be carried out near the home

But there are plenty of exceptions.

Among the Vikings women fought and hunted.

Kingdom of Dahomey (West Africa) women joined the armed forces of the king.

Ju/hoansi: 35% work done by both sexes.

Men can do women's work and women can do men's work without losing face

In sexually segregated societies sexes don't join in each others work and don't do things associated with the other sex. Typically Industrial societies

Intensive agricultural societies

TROBRIANDERS (HAVILAND)

Child 7-8 years old play erotic games.

12-13 pursue sexual partners for real.

Mid teen meetings take up most of the night. Affairs last several months

Begin to meet same partner again and again.

When going to marry they sit on the man's porch one morning.

Bride's mother bring yams and then bride gets 3 long skirts from man's sister.

Attracting sexual partners is very important. Preparation for grown up world of strategy

Use spells to look as good as possible.

Speak in riddles. "Do you want to ride my bike?"

Sleep apart from their parents. Makes sexual affairs easier.

Boys and Girls are equal in this game.

300-301

"**Five nations of Iroquois**" of New York

Separated but equal.

Men and women work separately but are equal.

Mundurucu men live in one part of the village and women live in another.

Once women ruled over the men the legend says.

Men stole their holy trumpets and no woman may ever see them. Penalty is gang rape.

Men fear and envy women still they use force to control them.

165-165

First men were double the size of women.

→ Men hunted meat and used tool to cut it.

Women gathered vegetal foods and not as hard work.

This original division of labour is not changed today, but the biological difference is.

Ju/hoansi = bushman people from Africa's Kalahari desert.