

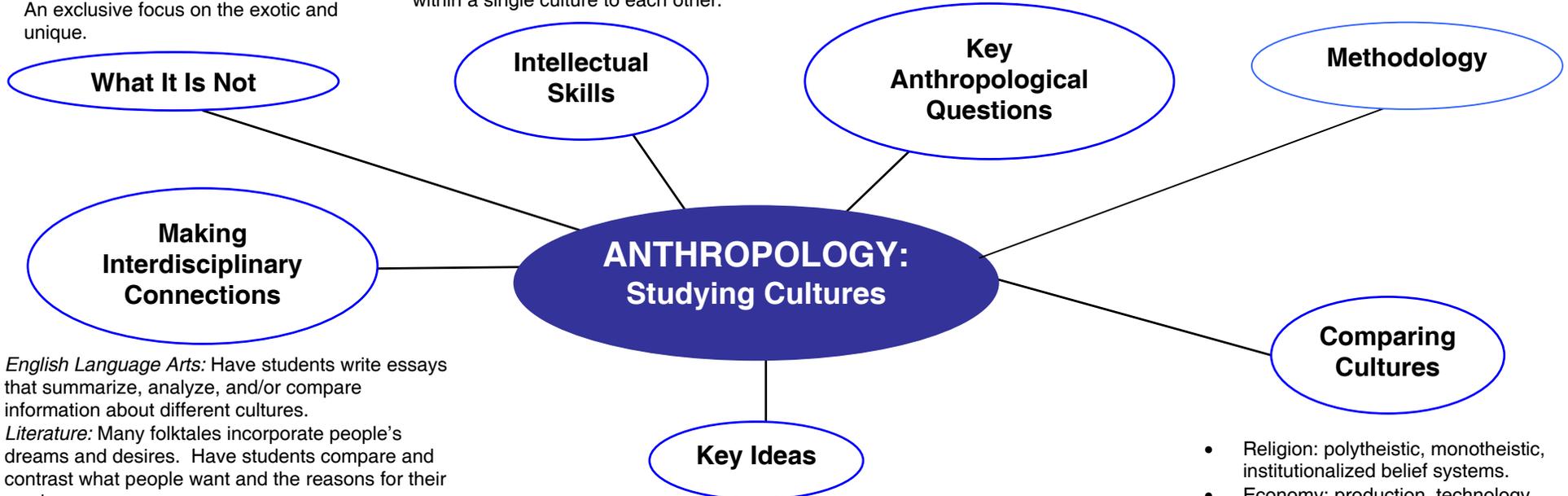
- An inventory of cultural traits.
- The study of isolated cultures.
- A focus on heroes, holidays, and celebrations.
- An exclusive focus on the exotic and unique.

The ability to:

- Ask anthropological questions.
- Gather information through participant observation.
- Organize anthropological information.
- Investigate differing and competing interpretations of trends and relationships.
- Explain the importance of evidence.
- Draw conclusions and make informed decisions on the basis of information gathered to relate different cultural traits within a single culture to each other.

- What is a culture?
- What are the key characteristics of a civilization?
- How are elements of a culture transmitted from generation to generation?
- Does nature or nurture shape who and what individuals are?
- What causes cultural change and continuity?

- Direct observation.
- Surveys.
- In-depth interviews.
- Participant observation.



- *English Language Arts*: Have students write essays that summarize, analyze, and/or compare information about different cultures.
- *Literature*: Many folktales incorporate people's dreams and desires. Have students compare and contrast what people want and the reasons for their wants.
- *LOTE*: Use some key cultural traits of the societies in which the target language is spoken.
- *Math*: What calendar does the culture use/did it once use? Why?
- *Music*: What kinds of musical traditions does the culture have (e.g., ceremonial, folk, classical)? In what kinds of contexts are these music forms performed?
- *Science*: How does the culture categorize the physical world, and what kinds of proof does it recognize?
- *Social Studies*: Have students create a time capsule representing a culture different from their own. Understand how historical events shape the culture.
- *Technology*: Have students discuss and illustrate the technologies, tools, and methods that are used by a culture they are studying.

- Culture: all aspects of human adaptation, including technology, traditions, language, and social roles.
- Civilization: a more advanced form of organized life; it usually has more complex forms of social, political, military, and religious life.
- Change: derives from basic alterations in things, events, and ideas.
- Continuity: the quality or state of continuing without essential change.
- Ethnic Group: a collection of people distinguished, by others or themselves, primarily on the basis of cultural or nationality characteristics.
- Race: features that are genetic and inherited (e.g., skin, hair, eye color).

- Religion: polytheistic, monotheistic, institutionalized belief systems.
- Economy: production, technology, distribution (market).
- Family: marriage customs, descent, residence.
- Relationship of individual to society/group.