

How do groups affect behaviour? Anthropology

- For millions of years, changes that occurred were _____(eg. bodies changed)
- Social group behaviour originally comes out of hunting-gathering societies – changes became _____
- At first these changes in culture happened very slowly, but the rate of change has accelerated and now cultural changes happen much more quickly.

Hunter-Gatherer Societies

- Food is obtained from wild plants and animals.
- Culture tends to be mobile because people depend on the natural environment – available resources change owing to climate and seasons.
- Shelters are impermanent or natural (cave) because the groups move.
- Groups tend to be small (10-30) in order to support the needs of all members. Groups may join up at certain points of the year.
- Groups tend to be egalitarian and non-hierarchical
- Land was seen as belonging to all.
- Division of labour NOT based on sex!

Agrarian / Pastoral Societies

- Raising of crops and livestock (6000 years ago)
- Difference is that people _____ the food
- Inventions such as the plough allowed people to increase food production
- Led to larger communities of people
- Needed more complicated political systems (formal government) to keep order
- Development of arts because of over-production of food –
 - not all focus was on _____
- Inequalities begin to exist – wealth and social classes

Industrial Society

- Social system that focuses on producing finished goods _____! (started 250 years ago)
- Culture is very much affected by technological innovations
- Movement of people from rural to urban areas
- Division of labour – _____
- Widening gap between “haves” and “have nots” BUT there is less inequality
- Extended family becomes less important than immediate family . . .
- _____ become more prominent in society than _____

Post-Industrial Society

- Developed in the late 20th Century – a new focus on providing _____ rather than _____
- Age of technology and information
- Knowledge and ideas become resources

Teens and Different Societies

- In pre-industrial and early industrial societies, there were two stages of life: immaturity and adulthood
- Change from one stage to the next was abrupt and usually marked by an initiation ceremony.
- By early teens, most young people were working and married
- Late industrial and post-industrial societies have added a new, intermediate stage –
 - _____** this was not recognized as a stage until late 19th century
- Teens in these societies go through anticipatory socialization – they prepare for the future through education, summer jobs, and observing and talking to adults