

## ANTH 2101 – Physical Anthropology Lab

### Student Learning Outcomes:

- Apply the scientific method to empirical data and evaluate hypotheses
- Evaluate contrasting scientific viewpoints regarding the process of evolution.
- Explain the basic terms and processes of Mendelian genetics.
- Describe the structure of DNA and the process of mutation.
- Identify and define the forces of evolution.
- Describe at least one human biological variation that represents an adaptation to environmental factors.
- Distinguish between the major categories of the living primates.
- Describe variation in primate social behaviors and the reasons for that variation.
- Identify major trends in early primate evolution.
- Compare and contrast various Australopithecine and early *Homo* fossils and sites.
- Describe the skeletal characteristics and culture of *Homo erectus*.
- Compare early *Homo sapiens*, skeletally and culturally, to both *Homo erectus* and later *Homo sapiens*.
- Evaluate different theories, based on both skeletal and genetic evidence, regarding the origins of anatomically modern humans.

### Core Competency Objectives:

**Critical Thinking** – There will be one or more assignments in which students will have to demonstrate their ability to analyze and synthesize information involving scientific topics (e.g. genetics, human adaptation, human variation, human origins, primatology) and how they apply to hypothetical situations.

**Communication Skills** – There will be one or more exercises in which students will have to demonstrate their competency in written and/or verbal communication skills with respect to lab topics (e.g. genetics, human adaptation, human variation, human origins, primatology).

**Empirical and Quantitative** – There will be one or more exercises in which students will have to demonstrate their understanding of the scientific method, render observations into data, and perform basic computations using basic linear algebra, common and natural logarithms, and other college-level math.

**Teamwork** – There will be one or more exercise where students will have to work together in small groups to analyze and evaluate data and research. Students will work in collaborative teams for all labs and will turn in a single assignment for each. They will be required to discuss differences in data that they observe and will need to account for observer bias. Students will be evaluated on the ability to work together, self-management, and cooperation.

## ANTH 2301 – Physical Anthropology Lecture

### Student Learning Outcomes:

- Apply the scientific method to empirical data and evaluate hypotheses
- Evaluate contrasting scientific viewpoints regarding the process of evolution.
- Explain the basic terms and processes of Mendelian genetics.
- Describe the structure of DNA and the process of mutation.
- Identify and define the forces of evolution.
- Describe at least one human biological variation that represents an adaptation to environmental factors.
- Distinguish between the major categories of the living primates.
- Describe variation in primate social behaviors and the reasons for that variation.
- Identify major trends in early primate evolution.
- Compare and contrast various Australopithecine and early *Homo* fossils and sites.
- Describe the skeletal characteristics and culture of *Homo erectus*.
- Compare early *Homo sapiens*, skeletally and culturally, to both *Homo erectus* and later *Homo sapiens*.
- Evaluate different theories, based on both skeletal and genetic evidence, regarding the origins of anatomically modern humans.

### Core Competency Objectives:

**Critical Thinking** – Students will think about the nature and controversy of evolution in this society. Students will think about the role of nature vs. nurture and the ethics of genetic manipulation. Students will be evaluated on these topics through papers, in-class assignments, and discussions.

**Communications Skills** – There will be one or more exercises in which students will have to demonstrate their competency in written and/or verbal communication skills with respect to class topics (e.g. genetics, human adaptation, human variation, human origins, primatology).

**Empirical & Quantitative Skills** – Students will work with real and hypothetical data sets and will solve problems related to population genetics using mathematical formulas at the college-algebra level.

**Teamwork** – Students will be required to read articles, view videos, and complete in-class projects and discuss their results in small groups. For example, students will work together to develop written explanations for instructing each other on the mechanics of bipedalism (i.e., how to walk). There will be one or more exercise where students will have to work together in small groups to analyze and evaluate data and research.

## ANTH 2302 – Introduction to Archaeology

### Student Learning Outcomes:

- Define, compare, and discuss the methods used to explore the past
- Explain the purpose, functions, and processes of modern archaeology
- Discuss the foundations of American archaeology
- Examine the critical issues in today's world that relate to issues in the ancient world
- Collect and evaluate archaeological data
- Examine the historical development of American archaeology.
- Review the general methods used by archaeologists today.
- Consider the principles, practices and benefits of scientific archaeology to examine events in the human past.
- Understand the importance of a professional code of ethics and the legal responsibilities of archaeologists
- Examine examples of ancient cultures and evaluate how information is obtained
- Watch and critique several popular media presentations on archaeology and anthropology.
- Examine the interactions between archaeologists and modern native communities.

### Core Competency Objectives:

**Critical Thinking** – Students will think about the nature of scientific inquiry as it pertains to the study of past civilizations. Students will be presented with case studies involving sites, cultures, and individuals and have to craft and evaluate hypotheses. Students will be evaluated on these topics through papers, in-class assignments, long term projects, and discussions.

**Communications Skills** – Students will participate in group discussions and will complete four outside of class assignments where they will have to analyze a topic, synthesize information, and effectively communicate it. The out-of-class assignments, will require students to apply archaeological theory and methods to their own lives. These projects will require students to effectively communicate their understanding of course topics in a written format.

**Empirical & Quantitative Skills** – Students will work with real and hypothetical data sets and will solve problems related to setting up excavation units and sampling archaeological sites. These problems will require the application of quantitative skills appropriate to the college level.

**Teamwork** – Students will be required to read articles, view videos, and complete in-class projects and discuss their results in small groups. Students will work together to survey for artifacts, design excavation strategies, and analyze artifacts. There will be one or more exercise where students will have to work together in small groups to analyze and evaluate data and research.

## ANTH 2346 – General Anthropology

### Student Learning Outcomes:

- To acquire an appreciation for the diversity of humans by discovering differences, similarities, and interrelationships, among individuals, cultures, and societies.
- To identify and summarize how applied anthropologists solve problems and give examples of applied cultural anthropology in business, medicine, education, development, and advocacy.
- To practice respecting the differences of unfamiliar cultures and critique aspects of familiar cultures.
- To work effectively with diverse others to contribute ideas, suggestions, and effort to group discussions, assignments, and presentations.
- To utilize appropriate technology to examine cultural anthropological sources and create written reports and presentations to illustrate the relevancy of cultural anthropology in both local and global contexts.
- Understand the discipline of anthropology and its holistic, comparative, global, and scientific approach to human culture.
- Compare and contrast the focus and methods of study of culture in the FIVE sub-fields of anthropology.
- Evaluate major trends and discontinuities in hominin evolution and human cultural development.
- Identify ethnocentrism in interpersonal and group interactions and consider how to counteract its limitations

### Core Competency Objectives:

**Critical Thinking** – Students will think about the nature of culture and how it affects every component of their lives. Students will be presented with case studies involving languages, cultures, human anatomy, primate biology, etc., that they will have to document and analyze.

**Communications Skills** – Students will participate in group discussions and will complete four outside of class assignments where they will have to analyze a topic, synthesize information, and effectively communicate it.

**Social Responsibility** – Students will study living cultures and the people who comprise them and compare them to their own cultures; in this way they will become more fully aware of how culture influences their own thinking. They will learn the concepts of ethnocentrism and cultural relativity and be able to apply them to other cultures.

**Empirical and Quantitative** – There will be one or more exercises in which students will have to demonstrate their understanding of the scientific method, render observations into data, and perform basic computations using basic linear algebra, common and natural logarithms, and other college-level math.

## ANTH 2351 – Cultural Anthropology

### Student Learning Outcomes:

- To define and evaluate basic concepts of cultural anthropology, including culture, cultural relativism, marriage patterns, kinship, enculturation, political organization, subsistence patterns, religion, art, and communication.
- To examine and analyze methods and ethics utilized in cultural anthropological research.
- To acquire an appreciation for the diversity of humans by discovering differences, similarities, and interrelationships, among individuals, cultures, and societies.
- To identify and summarize how applied anthropologists solve problems and give examples of applied cultural anthropology in business, medicine, education, development, and advocacy.
- To practice respecting the differences of unfamiliar cultures and critique aspects of familiar cultures.
- To work effectively with diverse others to contribute ideas, suggestions, and effort to group discussions, assignments, and presentations.
- To utilize appropriate technology to examine cultural anthropological sources and create written reports and presentations to illustrate the relevancy of cultural anthropology in both local and global contexts.

### Core Competency Objectives:

**Critical Thinking** – Students will think about the nature of culture and how it affects every component of their lives. Students will be presented with case studies involving languages, cultures, traditions, rituals, etc., that they will have to document and analyze. Students will be evaluated on these topics through papers, in-class assignments, long term projects, and discussions.

**Communications Skills** – Students will participate in group discussions and will complete four outside of class assignments where they will have to analyze a topic, synthesize information, and effectively communicate it. The out-of-class assignments, will require students to apply anthropological theory and methods to their own lives.

**Social Responsibility** – Students will study living cultures and the people who comprise them and compare them to their own cultures; in this way they will become more fully aware of how culture influences their own thinking. They will learn the concepts of ethnocentrism and cultural relativity and be able to apply them to other cultures.

**Empirical and Quantitative** – There will be one or more exercises in which students will have to demonstrate their understanding of ethnographic research methods, data collection, and data analysis and interpretation.