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Ans to the question no -1

human advancement, the interaction by which individuals created on Earth from now-terminated primates. According to zoology we humans are *Homo sapiens* a culture-bearing upright walking species that originated in Africa approximately 315,000 years ago. Although there is abundant fossil evidence to suggest that we were preceded for millions of years by other hominins such as *Ardipithecus* *Australopithecus* and other species of *Homo* and that our species also lived for a time contemporaneously with at least one other member of our genus, *Neanderthalensis*. we are currently the only living members of what many zoologists refer to as the human tribe known as *Hominidae*. In addition other apelike primates such as the modern gorilla and the long extinct *Dryopithecus* have always shared Earth with us and our ancestors. All anthropologists and biologists agree that we are related in some way to the extinct hominins and that we are related in some way to the living and extinct apes. On the other hand ever since the great British naturalist Charles Darwin published his monumental works *On the Origin of Species* (1859) and *The Descent of Man* (1871) the precise nature of our evolutionary relationships has been the subject of debate and investigation. Modern scientists would view a statement like man was descended from the apes as a useless simplification just as they would dismiss any popular notions that a particular extinct species is the missing link between humans and the apes. However, Darwin never claimed as some of his Victorian contemporaries insisted he had, that man was descended from the apes. There is hypothetically in any case a typical precursor that existed large number of years prior. This ancestral species is a node for divergence into distinct lineages rather than a missing link in a lineage. This antiquated primate has not been recognized and might very well never be known with sureness since

fossil connections are muddled even inside the human ancestry which is later. As a matter of fact the human genealogical record might be better portrayed as a family bramble inside which interfacing a full ordered series of species prompting Homo sapiens that specialists can concur upon is unthinkable.

Ans to the question no -2

Language, religion cuisine social customs music and the arts are all components of a culture, as are their characteristics and knowledge.

The Middle for Cutting edge Exploration on Language Acquisition goes above and beyond characterizing society as shared examples of ways of behaving and cooperations mental builds and understanding that are advanced by socialization. As a result culture can be understood as the development of a group identity aided by distinctive social norms.

Culture envelops religion, food what we wear how we wear it, our language marriage music what we accept is correct or wrong, how we find a spot at the table how we welcome guests how we act with friends and family and 1,000,000 different things Cristina De Rossi an anthropologist at Barnet and Southgate School in London told Live Science. The customs traditions music art and cuisine of many nations, including China, India, Germany, France, Italy, the United States, and Russia, are renowned for their rich cultures, which continue to attract tourists.

"Culture" gets from a French expression, which thusly gets from the Latin "colere," and that means to keep an eye on the earth and develop, or development and sustain, as per Arthur Asa Berger(opens in new tab). " De Rossi stated, "It shares its etymology with several other words related to actively fostering growth."

According to Khan University (opens in a new tab), the culture of European nations and those heavily influenced by European immigration, like the United States, has come to be referred to as "Western culture." The Classical Period of the Greco-Roman era (the fourth and fifth centuries B.C.) and the rise of Christianity in the 14th century are the roots of Western culture. Ethnic and linguistic groups such as the Latin, Celtic, Germanic, and Hellenic also contribute to Western culture.

Over the past 2,500 years, a variety of historical events have contributed to shaping Western culture. The fall of Rome, frequently fixed to A.D. 476, got the way for the foundation free from a progression of frequently fighting states in Europe, as per Stanford University(opens in new tab) student of history Walter Scheidel, each with their own societies.

Europe's population fell by one-third to one-half during the Black Death in the 1300s, rapidly reshaping society. According to Ohio State University (opens in new tab) historian John L. Brooke, Christianity grew in Europe as a result of the plague, with a greater emphasis on apocalyptic themes. As working-class survivors were forced to pay more for scarce labor, elites gained more power. In addition, the disruption of trade routes between the West and East sparked new exploration and eventually European incursion into North and South America.

Today, the impacts of Western culture should be visible in pretty much every country on the planet.

The social norms of countries in Far East Asia, such as China, Japan, Vietnam, North Korea, and South Korea, as well as the Indian subcontinent, are typically referred to as Eastern culture. According to a research article that was published in the journal *Rice*(opens in new tab) in 2012, Eastern culture was also heavily influenced by the growth and harvesting of rice. Like the West, Eastern culture was heavily influenced

by religion during its early development. In general, Eastern culture distinguishes religious philosophy less clearly than Western culture does between secular society and religious philosophy.

Nonetheless, this umbrella covers a gigantic scope of customs and accounts. According to Britannica([opens in new tab](#)), for instance, Buddhism was founded in India but was largely replaced by Hinduism after the 12th century.

As a result, Hinduism emerged as a significant cultural force in India, while Buddhism remained influential in China and Japan. The previous social thoughts here likewise affected religion. For instance, according to Jiahe Liu and Dongfang Shao ([opens in new tab](#)), the philosophy of Taoism, which places an emphasis on compassion, thrift, and humility, served as a model for Chinese Buddhism.

Ans to the question no-3

Religion is a bunch of coordinated convictions, practices, and frameworks that most frequently connect with the conviction and love of a controlling power, for example, an individual god or another otherworldly being.

Religion can include a variety of practices, such as sermons, rituals, prayer, meditation, holy places, symbols, trances, and feasts, as well as cultural beliefs, worldviews, texts, prophecies, revelations, and morals that have spiritual significance for members of the particular faith.

Although this is a fundamental definition, there are numerous interpretations of religion. The belief in a god, gods, or supernatural forces is not central to all religions.

The celebrated psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud depicted religion as a type of wish satisfaction. However, contemporary psychology acknowledges that religion can have a positive impact on a person's health and well-being as well as play a significant role in their life experiences.

According to an estimate by the Pew Research Center, 84% of the world's population has some kind of religious affiliation.² Types of Religion There are many different types of religions, including the major world religious traditions that are widely known as well as the much lesser-known belief systems of smaller populations. In fact, studies have shown that religion can help people develop healthy habits, regulate their behaviors, and understand their emotions—all factors that can affect your health.¹ Types of Religion There are many different types of religions. Monotheism, or the belief in a single god, is represented by some of these, while polytheism, or the belief in multiple gods, is represented by others.

Among the various kinds of religions are, but are not limited to:

- Baha'i
- Buddhism
- Christianity
- Confucianism
- Hinduism
- Native American religions
- Islam
- Jainism
- Judaism

- Rastafarianism
- Shinto
- Sikhism
- Taoism
- Customary African religions
- Zoroastrianism

Connected with religion, animism is the confidence in divine non-people, while totemism includes the faith in a heavenly association among people and the regular world. Agnosticism, on the other hand, holds that the existence of a god or gods is unknown or unknowable. Atheism, on the other hand, holds that there is neither a god nor gods.

Religion versus Otherworldliness

While religion and otherworldliness are connected, there are contrasts between the two. Religion, on the other hand, is based on a set of organized practices that a larger group shares. Spirituality is a personal practice and belief. It is possible to be spiritual without being religious.³ The Reasons Why People Believe in Religion Researchers have suggested a number of possible explanations for why people believe in religion.

The Psychology of Religious Belief According to the most recent Gallup poll, 47% of adults in the United States belong to some kind of religious organization⁴. Psychology has proposed a number of theories regarding the reasons why people believe in religion.

While other researchers have proposed that the way the human brain works frequently predisposes people to believe, Freud believed that religious belief was a form of pathological wish fulfillment. The human

brain searches for examples, reason, and significance, which might impact why individuals go to religion to direct their conviction systems.⁵

Nurturing and social impacts likewise assume a significant part since individuals will generally have a place with the religion where they were raised. The human desire to be a part of something bigger than oneself is also fueled by the desire for social connection and the human need to belong.

The Purpose of Religion Religion can be used for many different things. Religion can offer support and direction. It can serve as a foundation for moral beliefs and actions. Additionally, it may offer a connection to tradition and a sense of community. It may even have an impact on health, according to some research.

Religion's effect on health and life expectancy has always been difficult to study. Some can't help suspecting that strict individuals — characterized here as individuals who go to strict administrations consistently — appear to be more grounded than the people who don't join in.

As a result, there has been a growing body of research into how religion affects health and whether or not it can increase life expectancy. However, there are a number of variables that are difficult to control that make this research challenging, such as:

- Individuals who go to strict administrations may just be more grounded than the people who can't join in.
- It's possible that the benefits are more related to social interaction than religion itself.
- Certain religions might empower sound ways of behaving.

As scientists investigate the effect of religion, this multitude of elements should be considered alongside the likelihood that religion itself impacts wellbeing.

Effect of Religion

Religion can add to a feeling of local area, offer help, and deal direction. It has likewise been displayed to affect both physical and psychological well-being.

Religion and Physical Health In one series of studies, participants who were either religious or spiritual had a lower risk of coronary heart disease (CHD), lower blood pressure (BP), better immune function, and longer lifespans than participants who were not religious or spiritual.⁶ Participants who were religious or spiritual also tended to eat more nutritious meals, exercise more, and have better cognitive function than participants who were not religious or spiritual.

Religious people were also less likely to smoke, which reduced their risk of smoking-related diseases like all cancers, cardiovascular disease, and lung disease, according to these studies. A higher quality of life and a longer lifespan are linked to living a healthy lifestyle.

Religion and Emotional well-being

Religion can likewise impact emotional well-being in both positive and pessimistic ways. Religion can act as a wellspring of solace and strength when individuals are under pressure. If it causes stress or prevents someone from receiving treatment, this connection may not be as beneficial or even harmful at other times.

Studies recommend that religion has both the possibility to help and mischief emotional well-being and well-being.⁷ On the positive side, religion and otherworldliness can assist with advancing positive

convictions, cultivate local area support, and give positive adapting abilities. Negative religious coping mechanisms, on the other hand, miscommunication, and harmful negative beliefs can actually be harmful to mental health.

Ans to the question no -5

A cultural idea that describes a regular, patterned behavior that is thought to be typical of life in a social system is referred to as a custom. Methods of greeting others include handshakes, bowing, and kissing, all of which are customs. A culture can be distinguished from another by the method that is used the most frequently in that society.

The Beginnings of Customs

Customs can persevere for ages, as new individuals from a general public find out about existing traditions through a course of socialization. As members of society, most people follow social norms without really understanding why or how they came to be.

Habit is often the starting point for social norms. A man catches the hand of one more upon first hello him. Take note, the other man—and possibly others who are observing. They give someone a hand when they see them later on the street. The gesture of shaking hands eventually becomes ingrained and takes on a life of its own.

The Importance of Customs Over time, customs become the rules of social life. Because they are so important to social harmony, breaking a custom can theoretically cause a disturbance that has little or nothing to do with the custom itself. This is especially true when the reasons people think they broke the custom are not true. For instance, in the wake of handshaking turns into a standard, a person who declines to offer his hand after gathering one more might be peered downward on or

potentially saw as being dubious. Why won't he shake your hand? What is the issue with him?

Consider what would happen if an entire population suddenly decided to stop shaking hands, assuming that the handshake is a very important custom. Those who did not continue to shake hands might become more irrational. This resentment and unease might even grow. It's possible that those who continue to shake hands will conclude that the participants who do not do so are unwashed or dirty. Or, perhaps those who no longer extend a hand have come to believe that they are superior and do not wish to tarnish their image by touching someone who is below them.

Conservative groups frequently warn that breaking social norms can lead to society's decline for these reasons. While this may be true in some instances, more progressive voices contend that certain customs must be abandoned for society to evolve.

At the point when Custom Meets Regulation

Some of the time a political gathering holds onto on a specific cultural custom and, for some explanation, attempts to enact it. Prohibition is a good illustration of this. In the United States, temperance groups lobbied to outlaw the production, transportation, and sale of alcohol when they gained prominence. Congress passed the eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution in January 1919 and the law was ordered a year after the fact.

Despite its popularity, temperance was never practiced as a norm in American society. Alcohol consumption was never declared illegal or unconstitutional, and numerous citizens continued to produce, transport, and purchase alcohol despite laws prohibiting those activities.

The fact that Prohibition did not succeed demonstrates that laws that are supported by custom and acceptance are more likely to fail than laws that promote similar ways of thinking and values. In 1933, Congress struck down the 18th Amendment.

Different Cultures' Customs Naturally, different cultures have different customs, which means that something that is a well-known custom in one society may not be in another. For instance, cereal is regarded as a typical breakfast food in the United States; however, in other cultures, breakfast may include soup or vegetables.

Although less industrialized societies typically have more deeply ingrained customs, they can be found in any society, regardless of how industrialized or literate the population has become. A few traditions are so emphatically settled in a general public (for example circumcision, both male and female) that they keep on prospering paying little mind to outside impacts or endeavors at mediation.

At the point when Customs Move

While you can't get them together flawlessly in a bag, customs are perhaps of the main thing individuals take with them when they leave their local social orders for reasons unknown — to move and settle somewhere else. Cultural diversity is greatly impacted by immigration, and many of the traditions that immigrants bring with them serve to enrich and broaden the cultures of their new homes.

The first to be accepted and assimilated into a new culture are frequently those that revolve around music, the arts, and culinary practices. Then again, customs that emphasis on strict convictions, the customary jobs of people, and dialects that are seen to be unfamiliar, are frequently met with opposition.