



HRVATSKO
KATOLICKO
SVEUCILISTE
ZAGREB
UNIVERSITAS
VIATORUM
CATHOLICA
CROATICA
ZAGRABIA

Detaljni izvedbeni plan

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| Akademski godina: 2024/2025 | Semestar: Zimski |
| Studiji: Povijest (R) (izborni) Komunikologija (R) (izborni) Psihologija (R) (izborni) Sestrinstvo (R) (izborni) Sociologija (R) (izborni) Povijest (dvopredmetni) (R) (izborni) Sociologija (dvopredmetni) (R) (izborni) Sestrinstvo (I) (izborni) | Godina studija: 1 |

I. OSNOVNI PODACI O KOLEGIJU

Naziv kolegija: Introduction to General Anthropology

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|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Status kolegija: Obvezni | ECTS bodovi: 4 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|

Ukupno opterećenje kolegija

| Vrsta nastave | Ukupno sati |
|---------------|-------------|
| Predavanje | 30 |
| Seminar | 15 |

Mjesto i vrijeme održavanja nastave: HKS – prema objavljenom rasporedu

II. NASTAVNO OSOBLJE

Nositelj kolegija

Ime i prezime: Martinović Klarić Irena

Akademski stupanj/naziv:

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| Kontakt e-mail: irena@idi.hr | Telefon: |
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Suradnici na kolegiju

III. DETALJNI PODACI O KOLEGIJU

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| Opis kolegija | <p>Course objectives: Introducing students with the breadth of anthropology as a uniquelycomparative and holistic science based on the cross-culturalperspective.</p> <p>Course content: Four-field anthropology: biological (physical) anthropology, cultural(socio-cultural) anthropology, linguistic anthropology and archeology. Applied and medical anthropology. Evolutionary theory and naturalselection. Basics of contemporary genetics. Forensic anthropology andidentification of remains. Anthropological critique of the race concept. Microevolution and macroevolution. Genetics and origins of modernhuman. Consequences of domestication, cultivation and sedentism. Anthropological definitions of culture. Ethnographic methods andproduction of anthropological knowledge. Language, culture andthought. Symbolic practices. Myth and ritual. Kinship. Socialinequality, race and ethnicity: implications for health and well-being. Cultural processes in a global world.</p> |
| Očekivani ishodi učenja na razini kolegija | 1. Formulate basics of human biology, society and culture throughbiocultural perspective. 2. Biological (genetic), social, and culturalcritique of the concept of race. 3. Explain anthropological keyconcepts. |
| <i>Literatura</i> | |
| Obavezna | Lavenda and Schultz. Anthropology: What Does It Mean to Be Human? (Oxford University Press, 2014) |
| Dopunska | <p>Jared M. Diamond. Guns, Germs, and Steel: the Fates of Human Societies. New York: Norton, 2005.</p> <p>Yuval N. Harari. Sapiens: a Brief History of Humankind. New York: Harper, 2015.</p> <p>Michael Marmot. Status Syndrome. London: Bloomsbury Publishing, 2004.</p> <p>Robert Sapolsky: Why Zebra's Do Not Get Ulcers. New York: Henry Holt and Company, 2004.</p> <p>Steven Pinker. Language, Cognition, and Human Nature. Oxford University Press, 2013.</p> <p>Odabrani originalni znanstveni članci.</p> |
| <i>Način ispitivanja i ocjenjivanja</i> | |
| Uvjeti ispita | Položena dva kolokvija i održana usmena prezentacija seminarskog rada |
| Način polaganja ispita | <p>Tijekom semestra moguće je prikupiti ukupno 100 bodova. Maksimalni broj bodova na kolokviju i završnom ispitу je 30. Maskimalni broj bodva za usmeno izlaganje seminarskog rada je 10. Tijekom kolegija studenti su obvezni položiti 2 kolokvija, održati usmeno izlaganje seminarske teme i položiti završni (pismeni) ispt.</p> <p>Raspon bodova i ocjene su sljedeći:</p> <p>Ocjena dovoljan - postignutih 50 do 64 bodova</p> <p>Ocjena dobar - postignutih 65 do 79 bodova</p> <p>Ocjena vrlo dobar - postignutih 80 do 89 bodova</p> <p>Ocjena odličan - postignutih 90 do 100 bodova.</p> |
| Način ocjenjivanja | Pismeni |

**Detaljan prikaz
ocjenjivanja unutar
Europskoga
sustava za prijenos
bodova**

IV. TJEDNI PLAN NASTAVE

Predavanja

| # | Tema |
|----|--|
| 1 | WHAT IS FOUR-FIELD OR GENERAL ANTHROPOLOGY? |
| 2 | WHY IS EVOLUTION IMPORTANT TO ANTHROPOLOGISTS? |
| 3 | WHAT CAN EVOLUTIONARY THEORY TELL US ABOUT HUMAN VARIATION? |
| 4 | WHAT CAN THE FOSSIL RECORD AND GENETICS TELL US ABOUT HUMAN ORIGINS? |
| 5 | Anthropological documentary: Sapiens: a Brief History of Humankind |
| 6 | HOLISTIC ANTHROPOLOGICAL STUDY FROM CROATIA: ROMA GENETIC HISTORY |
| 7 | WHY IS THE CONCEPT OF CULTURE IMPORTANT? |
| 8 | WHY IS UNDERSTANDING HUMAN LANGUAGE IMPORTANT? |
| 9 | Mid-term exam |
| 10 | WHERE DO OUR RELATIVES COME FROM AND WHY DO THEY MATTER? |
| 11 | WHY IS THE „RACE“ CONCEPT OBSOLETE IN ANTHROPOLOGY? |
| 12 | STRESS, SOCIAL INEQUALITY AND RACE – IMPLICATIONS FOR HEALTH DISPARITIES |
| 13 | Anthropological documentary: Stress - Portrait of a Killer |
| 14 | Review |
| 15 | Final exam |

Seminari

| # | Tema |
|----|--|
| 1 | Introduction |
| 2 | Assignment of seminar topics |
| 3 | Evolutionary significance of cooking |
| 4 | Evolutionary purpose of sleep |
| 5 | Continued discussion of the documentary |
| 6 | Research ethics in the fieldwork |
| 7 | Exploring Ethnocentrism & Cultural Relativism Through Role-Play |
| 8 | Bronislaw Malinowski – Father of ethnography |
| 9 | Mid-term exam |
| 10 | Marriage patterns and customs across the world |
| 11 | History of humans through epidemics: Black plague as an example of genetic drift |
| 12 | Steven Pinker: Language, Cognition, and Human Nature |
| 13 | Continued discussion of the documentary |
| 14 | Review |

