

Oddelek za antropologijo in kulturne študije / Department of Anthropology

Univerzitetni dvopredmetni program 1. stopnje Antropologije / University double major program: First degree of Anthropology

Uvod v socialno in kulturno antropologijo

Predmet obsega uvod v zgodovinski pregled antropoloških teorij, ki so zbrane predvsem okoli temeljnih konceptov socialne in kulturne antropologije, kot so: človek, narava vs kultura, kulturni relativizem in etnocentrizem; sorodstvo, poroka in zveza (aliansa); spol in starost; enostavne in kompleksne družbe; različne družbene skupine: kasta, razred, pleme, nacija; identiteta in poreklo: etničnost, nacionalizem in manjšine, transnacionalizem in globalizacija, politika menjave: proizvodnja in potrošnja, denar in trg; sistemi verovanj; religija in rituali; različni načini mišljenja.

- Umestitev antropologije kot znanosti med humanistične in družbene znanosti.
- Delitev antropologije skozi zgodovinsko izkušnjo ZDA: socialna in kulturna antropologija, antropološka lingvistika, fizična oz. biološka antropologija, arheologija.
- Diahronične, sinhronične in interaktivne perspektive. Daljni predniki antropološke tradicije.
- Uvod v temeljne antropološke teorije in izbrane predstavnike določenih teorij:

Introduction to social and cultural anthropology

This course includes topics such as introduction to the historical overview of anthropological theories, which are collected mainly around the basic concepts of social and cultural anthropology(man, nature vs. culture, cultural relativism and ethnocentrism, kinship, marriage and relationship (alliance); gender and age, simple and complex society, different social groups: caste, class, tribe, nation, identity and origin: ethnicity, nationalism and minorities, transnacionalizem and globalization, trade policy: production and consumption, money and the market, systems of beliefs, religion and rituals, different ways of thinking) .

- Placement of anthropology as a science within the the humanities and social sciences.

- The division of anthropology through the historical experience of the United States: Social and cultural anthropology, anthropological linguistics, or physical or biological anthropology, archeology.
- Diachronic, synchronic and interactive perspectives. Distant ancestors of anthropological tradition.
- Introduction of basic anthropological theories and selected representatives of particular theories.

Antropologija Sredozemlja

Na predavanjih se bodo študentje najprej seznanili z zgodovinskim pregledom dosedanjih teoretičnih in metodoloških tokov v preučevanju Sredozemlja: od začetkov antropoloških raziskovanj v 19. stoletju do danes. V drugem delu bodo s primerjalno analizo predstavljene najbolj preučevane teme oz. problemski sklopi (urbani etos, kmetijska mesta, družina, ponos-sram itd.), nato prispevki nekaterih nacionalnih antropologij ter njihovih specifičnih pristopov. Poudarek bo na umeščanju slovenskega mediteranskega prostora v širše okvire Sredozemlja: študijski prispevki domačih avtorjev bodo s primerjalno analizo postavljeni ob bok ostalim mediteranskim študijam.

Anthropology of Mediterranean

First part of the course will provide the basic knowledge of the main theoretical and methodological approaches in the research of Mediterranean: from the XIX century to nowadays. In the second part, the course will provide the most important research issues of the area (the urban ethos, agro-towns, family and kinship, honour and shame etc.); the particular contributions of national anthropologies and its specific approaches. Special emphasis will be put on the Slovene Mediterranean region concerning the cultural forms and position in the Mediterranean: analysis and comparison.

Uvod v medkulturno mišljenje

Študent pri predmetu spozna osnove medkulturnega mišljenja kot enega od temeljnih pristopov v sodobni humanistiki. Uvodu, ki je posvečen različnim modusom mišljenja pojma kulture, medkulturnih razlik in medkulturnega stika, sledi predstavitev modelov mišljenja medkulturnih stikov skozi zgodovino (grštvo, srednji vek, renesansa, novoveška filozofija, klasična os medkulturnega stika Vzhod-Zahod, nova orientacija Sever-Jug). Še posebej se posvetimo tudi problematiki medkulturnih stikov na relacijah med Evropo in Afriko, Azijo oz. Latinsko Ameriko in nazadnje vprašanjem »Enega sveta«, sodobnega etosa medkulturnosti.

Introduction to intercultural thinking

In this course students obtain basic knowledge on intercultural thinking as one of the core approaches in contemporary humanities. The introductory part is focused on different modes of thinking about the notion of culture, intercultural differences and intercultural contacts. This is followed by an overview of different models of thinking about intercultural contacts through history (Ancient Greece, Middle Ages, Renaissance, Early Modern philosophy, classical East-West axis of intercultural contact, new North-South orientation). Special attention is paid to the issues of intercultural contacts on the relations between Europe and Africa, Asia or Latin America and finally to the issues of »One World«, the contemporary intercultural ethos.

Antropologija sorodstva

Predmet bo seznanjal študente z različnimi pojmovanji sorodstvenih sistemov: teorije sorodstva, poročni sistemi, prostorska segregacija, družbena diferenciacija, različne oblike rezidencialnosti. Spoznali bodo izrazoslovje in tipologije sorodstvenih sistemov; evropske in neevropske družinske in sorodstvene sisteme; poročne transferje in poročne strategije; prisotnost najbolj kontroverznih praks sodobnega sveta, kot so poligamija, dogovorjene poroke, klitoridektomija in podobno; postmoderna družina in preobrazba intimnosti; kontinuitete in diskontinuitete v antropologiji sorodstva. Dobili bodo vpogled v študije spolov, procese človekove družbenosti in individualnosti in podobne aktualne aspekte

antropologije družinskih in sorodstvenih sistemov. Predstavljena bo sorodstvena sestava ruralne družine in soseske v Istri: življenje družine, položaj njenih članov in njihova medsebojna razmerja, bivališča, gospodarstvo, koliko sorodnikov je živelo skupaj, koliko generacij itd... Slednje bo podano s primerjavami sorodstvenih teorij in v širšem mediteranskem kontekstu.

Kin and kinship anthropology

The course will familiarize students with different conceptions of kinship systems: the theory of kinship, marriage systems, spatial segregation and social differentiation, various forms of residential practices. They will learn the terminology and typology of kinship systems and non-European family and kinship systems, bridal and wedding transfers strategy, for the most controversial practices of the modern world, such as polygamy, arranged marriage, clitoridectomy and the like; postmodern transformation of family and intimacy, continuity and discontinuity in anthropology of kinship. They will get insight into gender studies, processes, human sociality and individuality, and similar topical aspects of the anthropology of family and kinship systems. Sibling composition of rural families and neighbourhoods in Istria will be presented: family life, the position of its members and their mutual relationships, housing, economy, how many relatives used to live together, how many generations, etc. ... This will be delivered with compare theory and evolutionary relationships in the wider Mediterranean context.

Izbrana poglavja iz etnologije

Temeljni pojmi: etnografija, etnologija in antropologija

- Kaj je etnologija?
- Kaj je antropologija?
- Razmerje med etnografijo, etnologijo in antropologijo

I./2. Predmet etnologije: med ljudsko kulturo in načinom življenja – temeljni pojmi

- Kaj je kultura
- Ljudska kultura: njena struktura, sestava in sestavine
- »Regionalne« kulture
- Način življenja

I./3. Začetki: o izviri in razvoju etnologije na Slovenskem in Evropi

- Družbeno ozadje razvoja etnološke vede na Slovenskem

- Med ljubiteljstvom in znanostjo -domoznanstvo
- I./4. **Čas, družbenost in prostor**, tri determinante etnološkega preučevanja
- Študija primera – etnologija rodnostnega vedenja.
- I./5. »**Mikroštudije/etnografije**«
- Etnološka topografija slovenskega etničnega ozemlja in druge monografske študije.
- II./1.,2. **Pomembni pojmi v etnologiji**
- Kontinuiteta in spremembe: tradicija in kulturna dediščina (folkloristika in folklorizem, aplikativna etnologija).
- Simboli in rituali (šege, navade, ritualne prakse).
- »Materialna« kultura: snovni svet (»jezik« predmetov, pomen muzejskih zbirk) in ljudje.
- III. **Etnološko besedilo: besedilo kot končni izdelek preučevanja**
- Kdo govori – kako, o kom ali čem in komu.
- Resničnost in ustroj besedila.
- Pisanje kot poklicna veščina etnologa.

Selected topics from ethnology

- I./1. **Basic concepts:** ethnography, ethnology and anthropology.
- What is ethnology?
- What is anthropology?
- Relation among ethnography, ethnology and anthropology.
- I./2. **Subject of ethnology:** between “folk culture” and “way of life” – basic concepts.
- What is culture?
- What is “folk culture”?
- What are “regional” cultures?
- What is “way of life”?
- I./3. **Beginnings:** about sources and development of ethnology in Slovenia and Europe.
- Social background of development of ethnological science in Slovenia.
- Between amateur and scientific approach in ethnology.
- I./4. **Time, social grouping and geographical space**, three determinants of ethnological research.
- Case study: ethnology study of fertility behavior.

I./5. “Communities studies”/”ethnographies”.

- Project of “Ethnological topography of slovenian ethnical territory” and others monographic studies.

II./1.,2. Important cocepts in ethnology.

- Continuity and discontinuity (changes): tradition and cultural heritage (folkloristic and folklorism, applicative ethnology).
- Symbols and rituals (ritual practice, customs).
- “Material” culture: tangible heritage (“language” of objects, meaning of museal collections) and people.

III. Ethnological text: text as a final product of research.

- Who is speaking – how, about whom or what.
- Authenticity and structure of text.
- Writing as a professional skill of ethnologist.

2 letnik / 2nd year of studies

Praktikum raziskovalnih terenov

Opis vsebine:

- Kaj je etnografija? Paradigmatski premik od evolucionistične k funkcionalistični antropologiji. Metodološki premik od antropologije iz naslonjača k etnografiji.
- Terenske raziskave v antropologiji ter raziskovalne metode v sodobni socialni in kulturni antropologiji.
- Kratek pregled zgodovine antropologije s poudarkom na etnografiji.
- Od primerov klasičnega antropološkega terena do današnjih antropoloških terenov “doma”: premislek o izboru terenske lokacije od oddaljenih “eksotičnih” geografskih terenov k antropologiji “doma”; premik od avtorjevega glasu k informantovemu glasu v sodobnih terenskih poročilih.
- Zasnova projekta: Oblikovanje raziskovalnega projekta, identificiranje in iskanje relevantne literature, pristopi k različnim vrstam virom in vprašanje interpretacije virov.

- Priprava za terensko delo: Izbor terenske lokacije. Vstopanje na teren. Prihod na teren in samo-predstavljanje. Nadaljevanje s terenskim delom: intervju. Začenjanje terenskega dela.
- Intervju: Postavljanje vprašanj na terenu in vrste antropološke vednosti. Odnos med verbalno vednostjo in vednostjo, posredovano z izkušnjo. Empiricizem vs. radikalni empiricizem in mesto intervjujev. Poglobljeni intervju in/ali zbiranje življenjskih zgodovin.
- Terenski zapiski in indeksiranje: Mesto terenskih zapiskov v disciplini. Odnos med terenskimi zapiski in drugimi oblikami zapisovanja informacij.
- Etika in antropološko terensko delo: Etična dimenzija antropologovega odnosa z informatorji. Odgovornost antropologa do svojih informantov.
- Produkcija kvalitativne vednosti in distinkcija med diskurzivno in praktično vednostjo.

Practicum of terrain (fieldwork) research

Description of content:

- What is ethnography? The paradigm shift from evolutionary anthropology to functionalism. The methodological shift from the chair anthropology to ethnography.
- Field research in anthropology and research methods in contemporary social and cultural anthropology.
- A brief history of anthropology with an emphasis on ethnography.
- From the classic anthropological examples to modern anthropological terrain and terrains at 'home': reflection on the selection of the location of the remote "exotic" geographical terrains to the anthropology "at home", the shift from the author's voice to the voice of informants in contemporary field reports.
- The design of the project: Creation of a research project from identifying the relevant research literature approaches to different types of resources and to the question of interpretation resources.
- Preparation for Fieldwork: A selection of field locations. Entering the terrain. Arriving at the ground and self-presentation of anthropologist. Further field work: fieldwork interviews. Starting fieldwork.
- Interview: Asking questions in the field and different kinds of anthropological

knowledge. The relationship between verbal /oral knowledge and the knowledge conveyed by experience. Empiricism vs. radical empiricism and the importance of interviews. In-depth interview and / or collection of life histories.

- Field notes and indexing: Location of field notes in the discipline. The relationship between different types of notes, and other forms of recording information.
- Ethics and anthropological field work: Ethical dimension of anthropologist's relationship with informants. Responsibility of the anthropologist to his informants.
- Production knowledge and qualitative distinction between discursive and practical knowledge.

Regionalne etnografije: Evropa

Predavanja iz "Etnologije Evrope" so razdeljena v naslednje regionalne sklope:

2.1. *Srednjeevropski narodi* (Nemci, Avstrijci, Švicarji, Madžari, Romi in etnične manjšine, ki živijo v njihovih državah).

Vsebina: Primerjalna analiza razvoja kulture in nacionalnih identitet ter njihovega medsebojnega vpliva. Nacionalne etnologije/antropologije, nacionalizmi, antisemitizem ter rasizem. Sodobne metodološke razlike in podobnosti na osnovi primerjave izbranih tematskih monografij, s posebnim poudarkom na raziskovanju urbanih fenomenov ter ženskih študij. Seznanjanje s položajem in vlogo etnologije pri aplikativnih interdisciplinarnih projektih.

2.2. *Slovanski narodi* (Slovani na Balkanu, Čehi, Slovaki, Bolgari, Poljaki, Rusi, Belorusi, Ukrajinci, baltske države in Romi kot manjšina).

Vsebina: Primerjalna analiza razvoja nacionalnih etnologij in njihove tradicionalne kulture s pomočjo izbrane strokovne literature slovanskih etnologov. Primerjava sodobnih metodoloških konceptov s posebnim ozirom na raziskovanje aktualnih kulturnosocialnih fenomenov (etnološke raziskave tranzicije in njenih posledic, etnološke teorije nacije in nacionalizmov, etnologija etničnih manjšin).

2.3. *Severnoevropski narodi* (Flamci, Valežani, Nizozemci, Danci, Islandci, Angleži, Irci, Norvežani, Švedi, Finci in etnične manjšine, ki živijo v njihovih državah).

Vsebina: Primerjalna analiza razvoja nacionalnih etnologij in njihovega medsebojnega vpliva ter razlik. Posebnosti in podobnosti v primerjavi s slovanskimi in srednjeevropskimi etnološkimi metodološkimi izhodišči na osnovi primerjalnega študija tematskih monografij. Poseben poudarek na predstavitvi sodobnih etnoloških in socialnoantropoloških konceptov (socialna identiteta, socialne vloge, družina in sorodstvo, status, socialna mobilnost,

korupcija, moč, center - periferija, socialna gibanja, mentalitete in ideologije) in sodobnih raziskavah ter njihovih prezentacijah (antropologija turizma, antropologija marginalnih skupin, etnologija (malo)meščanstva, antropologija migracij, socialna antropologija časa in prostora).

2.4. *Mediterranski narodi* (Italijani, Francozi, Španci, Baski, Portugalci, Maltežani, Judje, Romi in etnične manjšine, ki živijo na področju Mediterana).

Vsebina: Primerjalna analiza razvoja raziskovanja Mediterancev in njihove tradicionalne kulture na osnovi izbrane literature. Vsebinske podobnosti in razlike med etnološkimi in antropološkimi raziskavami mediteranskih družb. Izbrani študiji pomorcev in ribičev. Primerjava in analiza temeljnih konceptov, ki so pripisani mediteranskim družbam, na osnovi izbrane literature (socialna stratifikacija, pomen oralne zgodovine, socialnega spomina, socialnega banditizma, časti in prestiža, mediteranske/mediteranskih identitet, sorodstvenih sistemov, gospodarskih oblik, verovanja, praznoverja in magije, obale in podeželja, prostora in časa). Četrta točka se uskladi s predmetom "Antropologija Sredozemlja", da se predavanja ne bi podvajala

Regional ethnographies: Europe

Lectures on "Ethnology of Europe" are divided into the following regional groups:

2.1. *Central European nations* (Germans, Austrians, Swiss, Hungarians, Roma and ethnic minorities living in their countries).

Contents: Comparative analysis of the development of culture and national identities and their interaction. National ethnology / anthropology, nationalism, anti-Semitism and racism. Modern methodological differences and similarities based on a comparison of the thematic monographs, with special emphasis on exploring urban phenomena and women's studies. Studying the situation and the role of ethnology in applied interdisciplinary projects.

2.2. *Slavic peoples* (Slavs in the Balkans, Czechs, Slovaks, Bulgarians, Poles, Russians, Belarusians, Ukrainians, Baltic states and the Roma as a minority).

Contents: Comparative analysis of the development of national ethnology and their traditional culture through literature of the selected Slavic ethnologists. Comparison of modern methodological concepts with special emphasis on research into current cultural and social phenomena (ethnological research of transition and its consequences, ethnological theories of nation and nationalism, ethnology and ethnic minorities).

2.3. *North European nations* (Flemish people and people of Wales; Dutch, Danes, Icelanders,

British people, people of Ireland, Norwegians, Swedes, Finns and ethnic minorities living in their countries).

Contents: Comparative analysis of the development of national ethnology and their interaction and differences. Peculiarities and similarities in comparison with the Slavic and Central European ethnological methodological principles based on the comparative study of thematic monographs. Special emphasis on the presentation of contemporary ethnological and socio-anthropological concepts (social identity, social roles, family and kinship, status, social mobility, corruption, power, center - periphery, social movements, the mentality and ideology) and contemporary research and its presentations (tourism anthropology, marginalized groups anthropology, ethnology (small) middle class, anthropology of migrations, social anthropology of time and space).

2.4. *Mediterranean peoples* (Italians, Frenchmen, Spaniards, Basques, Portuguese, Maltese, Jews, Roma and ethnic minorities living in the Mediterranean).

Contents: Comparative analysis of the development of research with Mediterraneans and their "traditional" culture based on the selected literature. Substantive similarities and differences between the ethnological and anthropological studies of Mediterranean societies. Selected studies of sailors and fishermen. Comparison and analysis of the fundamental concepts that are attributed to the Mediterranean societies, based on selected literature (social stratification, the importance of oral history, social memory, social banditism, honor and prestige, Mediterranean / Mediterranean identity, kinship systems, economic models, beliefs, superstitions and magic, coast and countryside, space and time). The fourth point is aligned with the subject of "Anthropology of the Mediterranean" that would not duplicate courses.

Medicinska antropologija

Študentje se seznanijo s poglavitnimi teoretskimi tokovi v medicinski antropologiji; z osnovnimi pojmi: zdravje – bolezen, uradnimi in neuradnimi medicinskimi sistemi (biomedicina, alternativna in dopolnilna; tradicionalna, ljudska) v relacijski zvezi. Seznanijo se s primerjavo medicinske antropologije, etno-medicine, etno-psihologije, etno-botanike, etno-farmakologije itd. Študentje se v seminarju in vajah seznanijo s teksti iz medicinskega pluralizma in določenimi medicinski sistemi, vezanimi na kulturne specifičnosti: ciklično bodo predstavljeni posamezni medicinski sistemi (slovenska ljudska medicina, kitajska tradicionalna medicina, majevska itd.)

Medical anthropology

Students will learn about fundamental theoretical issues in medical anthropology, fundamental topics like: the relation health – illness, formal and alternative medical systems (biomedicine, alternative, complementary medicine, and traditional medicine). Further, they learn about comparison between medical anthropology, ethno – medicine, ethno-psychology, ethno-botanic, ethno-pharmacology etc. At seminars and tutorials students will acquire knowledge of medical pluralism and medical systems, based on cultural specificities, like Chinese, Slovenian, Mayas traditional medicine.

Identitete in migracije

Cilj predmeta je spoznavanje različnih vidikov nastanka, oblikovanja in preoblikovanja identitet znotraj sodobnih modernizacijskih in migracijskih procesov. Z tem v zvezi predmet obravnava identiteto v fazi primarne socializacije, ključna pa je družbena interakcija v kasnejših fazah socializacije. Poseben poudarek bo na družbenih oz. socialnih, etničnih in nacionalnih, regionalnih in manjšinskih identitetah. Študentje bodo spoznavali sodobne migracijske teorije, integracijske strategije, kakor tudi njihovo delovanje v neposrednih situacijah vsakdanjega življenja. Primerjali bodo migracijske teoretične modele in prakse v evropskih državah: Veliki Britaniji, na Švedskem, Danskem, v Franciji, Nemčiji in Sloveniji ter v ZDA, Kanadi in Avstraliji. Posledica intenzivnih migracijskih tokov je tudi pojav marketinškega multikulturalizma (Benetton, Nike, IBM, Coca-Cola, CNN...). Soočali bodo razmerja med multikulturalizmom in feminizmom, multikulturalizmom in multikolorizmom. Primerjali bodo večkulturnost vs. večkulturalizem (multikulturnost vs. multikulturalizem). Spoznavali migracije kot univerzalno značilnost človeškega bivanja in vsakdanjih življenjskih praks in kot neizogibno sestavino sodobnih družbenih procesov, ki potrebuje vedno nove antropološke premisleke.

Identities and migrations

Aim of the course is to acquaint students with the specific field of various aspects of the creation, development and transformation of identities within contemporary processes of modernization and migration. In this context, the identity of the subject treated in the primary stage of socialization, the key is social interaction in later stages of socialization. Special emphasis will be on social, ethnic, national, regional and minority identities. Students will learn about modern theories of migration, integration strategies, as well as their direct action in situations of everyday life. Migration compared to theoretical models and practice in European countries: Great Britain, Sweden, Denmark, France, Germany and Slovenia, and the USA, Canada and Australia. A result of intensive migration flows is also marketing phenomenon of multiculturalism (Benetton, Nike, IBM, Coca-Cola, CNN...). The relationship between 'multiculturalism' and 'multiculturality' will be confronted. 'Multiculturality' vs. multiculturalism will be compared. The students will learn about migration as a universal feature of human existence and everyday life practices and as an inevitable component of modern social processes, which always needs new anthropological considerations.

3. letnik / 3rd year

POSTKOLONIALIZEM IN INDIGENIZEM

Predmet študenta seznanja s ključnimi temami postkolonializma in indigenizma. Predmetnospecifične kompetence, ki si jih študent pridobi s tem predmetom, so tako seznanitev s problematiko postkolonializma; zgodovinskim, političnim in kulturnim ozadjem teh vprašanj; s temeljnimi teksti in avtorji postkolonialne teorije; teoretsko približanje problematike staroselskega prebivalstva; historična analiza posameznih socialnih politik, seznanitev z mednarodno zakonodajo in varstvom človekovih pravic, ratifikacijami mednarodne zakonodaje in njihovo vključenostjo v nacionalne zakonodaje in v vsakdanjo prakso. Tako predmetnospecifične kompetence še posebej stremijo k strokovnem ter osebnem preraščanju ksenofobije, nacionalnih in rasnih nestrpnosti, pa tudi esencializma in tovrstnih metodoloških in teoretskih predsodkov. Splošne kompetence predmeta so v razumevanju postkolonializma kot kulturnega in zgodovinskega konteksta in postkolonialne teorije kot premisleka te situacije ter v povezavi s temi vprašanji predvsem v razumevanju problematike človekovih pravic, kot se odražajo na primerih socialnih politik vključevanja staroselskega prebivalstva v nacionalne družbe oz. novih antropoloških teorij juga.

Poleg tega predmet študenta spodbuja k oblikovanju kritične intelektualne drže pri nadaljnjem znanstvenem delu in pri drugih dejavnostih in zaposlitvah; v preraščanju različnih, tako pretirano negativnih kot »romantično« pozitivnih stereotipov o drugačnosti, v oblikovanju zrelega, objektivno-kritičnega odnosa do specifičnosti problematike.

POSTCOLONIALISM AND INDIGENOUS POLITICS

The first content section, post colonialism, is dedicated to postcolonial theory as a reflection on the cultural heritage of colonialism. It deals first with early discussions about the problems of post-colonial era, then it deals with the basic theoretical parts of postcolonial criticism and finally with modern applications of these theoretical discourses in other related problem fields. The second content section, *indigenism*, deals with the policies of post-colonialism and for better understanding of post-colonialism puts forward the historical dimensions of social policies toward or treatments of the indigenous population (in Lat. America, Arica, Asia-

Pacific) in the colonial period and proceeds immediately to the post-colonial social policy toward this population, so called indigenous politics of the 19th and 20th century. Indigenous national policies on one hand, international legislation on human rights, the crisis of multiethnic and multicultural states, related to emergence of global markets and new theoretical paradigms of postmodernism lead to so called new postcolonial anthropology of the south.

ČAS IN PROSTOR V STARIH CIVILIZACIJAH

- Definicija vede, predmet preučevanja in zgodovina raziskav;
- najpomembnejša dejstva sferne astronomije;
- praktični pomen opazovanja neba; orientacija v prostoru in času;
- zveze med nebesnimi pojavi in cikličnimi spremembami v naravi;
- koledarji in njihove astronomske osnove;
- raznovrstne kulturne manifestacije, ki odsevajo opazovanje neba;
- povezanost eksaktnih in drugih konceptov: znanost in verske predstave, astronomija in astrologija;
- vloga astronomskega znanja v gospodarstvu, religiji in politični ideologiji;
- odvisnost astronomskih koncepcij od geografske širine, naravnega okolja in kulturnega konteksta;
- kulturna evolucija in razvoj astronomije – problem soodvisnosti;

vloga kulturne astronomije v antropoloških vedah.

TIMES AND SPACE IN ANCIENT CIVILIZATIONS

Aim of the course is to acquaint students with the specific field of various aspects of the definition of sciences; the most important facts spherical astronomy; the practical importance of the observation of the sky; orientation in time and space ; relationship between celestial phenomena and cyclical changes in nature ; calendars and their astronomical base; diverse cultural manifestations that reflect the observation of the sky ; integration of exact and other concepts : science and religious performances , astronomy and astrology; the role of astronomical knowledge in the economy , religion and political ideology; dependence on astronomical concepts of latitude , the natural environment and cultural context; cultural evolution and development of astronomy - the problem of interdependence; the role of cultural astronomy in anthropology science.

REGIONALNE ETNOGRAFIJE: AMERIKA

V uvodu bodo predstavljene poglavitne teoretske smeri severnoameriških in južnoameriških etnografij, etnologij in antropologij; nadalje se bo vsebina predmeta poglobila v etnično, jezikovno in kulturno podobo pred-kolonialnega sveta: areali Severne Amerike, Mezoamerika in južnoameriške kulture; visoke civilizacije in družbena stratifikacija; kolonizacija Novega sveta in srečevanje kultur in kontinentov. Še zlasti bo poudarek na procesih mestizacije, sinkretizacije, segregacije, transkulturacije in medkulturnosti; predstavljena bo afro-ameriška kultura; in posamezne ciklične predstavitve t.i. case studies.

REGIONAL ETHNOGRAPHIES: AMERICA

Course will be introduced by presenting the main theoretical and methodological approaches of north and south-American ethnographies, ethnologies and anthropologies. A synthesis of basic facts concerning ethnical, linguistically and cultural forms of pre-colonial world will follow: North, Meso and South America; the ancient civilizations and social stratification; the colonization of the New World and the encounter of cultures and continents. The emphasis will be put on the processes of mestization, sincretization, segregation, transculturation and interculturalization. Case studies will be presented.

ETNOLOGIJA VEROVANJ

Predmet podaja vsebine na presečišču različnih ved/šol, ki se ukvarjajo z verovanji: antropologije religije, etnologije, folkloristike in mitologije. Podana so razmišljanja o naravi znanja in verovanja, kozmologiji, kulturi idr., torej o tem, kako ljudje organizirajo in razumejo svet okrog njih. Podane so naslednje vsebine:

- Pregled klasičnih antropoloških definicij in konceptov antropologije religije, folkloristike in mitologije, ki so povezani z verovanji: religija, »nadnaravno«, magija, sveto, mit, ritual, kozmologija, religiozna simbolika itd. in njihov medsebojni odnos;
- Obravnava nekaterih klasičnih starejših in sodobnih antropoloških avtorjev o verovanju, mitih, ritualih itd., kot so: Emile Durkheim, Claude Lévi Strauss, Edmund R. Leach, Mary Douglas, Clifford Geertz, James B. Frazer, Arnold van Gennep itd.
- Študije različnih primerov verovanj po svetu in skozi čas (npr. šamanizem v Ameriki, čarovništvo, pred-krščanska verovanja v Evropi itd.);

- Tradicijska verovanja in njihova manifestacija v vsakdanjem življenju nekoč in danes (odnos do prostora/krajine – konceptualizacija prostora skozi verovanja, mitska krajina, krščanska sakralizacija krajine, religiozni spomin v prostoru, odnos do smrti, duš, duhov idr.);
- Vpogled v sodobne študije primerjalne slovanske mitologije;
- Problemi in omejitve etnografskega raziskovanja verovanj, problem trka različnih konceptualnih sistemov, razmislek o spoznavnih možnostih, ki jih ponujajo sodobna znanstvena orodja pri raziskovanju verovanja itd.

ETNOLOGIJA OF BELIEFS

The course gives to students contents on the intersection of different disciplines/schools that deal with beliefs: anthropology of religion, mythology, folkloristics and ethnology. Students learn about the nature of knowledge and belief, cosmology, culture etc., therefore how people organize and understand the world around them. The course introduces the following topics:

- The overview of classical definitions and concepts of anthropology of religion, folkloristics and mythology, which are linked to belief: religion, belief in the “supernatural”, magic, sacred, myth, ritual, cosmology, religious symbolism etc. and their inter-relation;
- Discussion of some classical older and contemporary researchers of belief, myths, rituals etc., as for instance: Emile Durkheim, Calude Lévi Strauss, Edmund R. Leach, Mary Douglas, Clifford Geertz, James B. Frazer, Arnold van Gennep etc.;
- Case-studies of beliefs across the world and time (ex. shamanism in America, witchcraft, pre-Christian beliefs in Europe etc.);
- Traditional beliefs and their manifestation in the everyday life in former times and nowadays (relation to space/landscape – conceptualisation of space through beliefs, mythical landscape, Christian sacralisation of landscape, religious memory in space, relation to death, souls, spirits etc.);
- Contemporary studies of comparative Slavic mythology;
- Problems of ethnographic research of belief, problem of different conceptual systems, reflection on possibilities of getting knowledge on belief through scientific research tools etc.