APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY

Application of Anthropological Data, Perspectives, Theory and Methods to Real-World Problems
Applied Vs. Academic

- **APPLIED ANTHROPOLOGY**
  - Uses Anthropology Knowledge to improve policy decisions aimed at resolving social problems
  - Practical Application of Anthropology

- **ACADEMIC ANTHROPOLOGY**
  - Traditionally seen as the advancement of the theories and methods of the science
History of Applied Anthropology

• 1930s = associated with colonial governments

• 1940s = World War II; Federal government

• 1950-60s = Civil Rights; Culture of Poverty
History of Applied Anthropology (con’t)

- 1970s-80s = Gender Equality

- 1990s = Age of Political Correctness

- 2000-2004 = Global Culture
POLICY RESEARCHER

- Most common role
- Provides cultural data to policy-makers
- Political process
IMPACT ASSESSOR

- Assessing effect of a particular project, program, or policy on local peoples
TRAINER

- Teaching role
- Imparts cultural knowledge about certain populations in cross-cultural situations
ADVOCATE

- Active supporter of a particular group of people
- Involves political action
- Cultural Survival, Inc.
Forensic Anthropology

• Identification of human remains from natural and cultural disasters

• Law-enforcement
Forensic Archaeology
Forensic Archaeology
GENETIC LAB TECHNICIAN

- Untangles legal questions of identity
- DNA; Blood Types, etc.
HUMAN GROWTH & DEVELOPMENT

- Orthodontics
- Human Morphology
CULTURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

• Review and Compliance of Federal, State and Local Regulations

• Public Policy to Protect Archaeological Sites
MEDICAL ANTHROPOLOGY

- Studies biological and cultural factors that affect health, disease, and illness
FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

- Law-enforcement
ARCHAEOLOGY

• Context of Death
  – framing a series of questions about the “how and why” of human behavior
    • Events leading to death
    • Cause and manner of death
    • ante- and post-mortem treatment of remains
    • ultimate disposal of individual remains
USE OF FORENSIC ARCHAEOLOGY

• Differences between Forensic Anthropology and Forensic Archaeology
• Current Crime Scene Recovery Techniques and the Task of Evidence Accumulation
• As Part of Multi-Disciplinary Teams – DMORT
- Skeleton on the Surface
- Top photo before clearing
- Bottom photo after clearing
- (Simulated)
Buried Skeleton

- Excavation technique involves slicing away at the soil in thin sheets
- Rather than shovel type digging
- Be careful with probes and soil cores
Archaeological Grid

- Controls for horizontal and vertical positioning
- Tied into a datum point
Excavation by Levels

- Use small hand tools
- Each level should have a depth from 2 to 4 inches
- Dirt from each level should be screened separately and labeled
Screening

- Dry and wet screening through hardware mesh
- Use minimal mechanical movement of soil to reduce chances of damaging any physical evidence
Photography and Mapping

- Mapping should include orientation of the body
- Photograph should be taken from general viewpoint of map
Photography and Mapping

• Note: Sign Board and North oriented arrow within photo.

• All physical evidence buried with skeleton
Human Rights Violations

- Guatemala
- Exhumation carried out in the presence and assistance of family members
- Unlike medico-legal procedure in U.S.
- Different order of priorities
Human Rights Victims

• Erbil, Iraq
• Blindfold still in place on the skull of a teenaged boy executed for being Kurd
Mass Grave

• Guatemala
• Clandestine graves from military operation
• Graves dug with a bulldozer
• Bodies more likely to be thrown in haphazardly