

Paper Submission Guidelines:

Research Papers must be over 700 words, typed, double-spaced, 10-12 point readable font, 1” margins, and **sent in PDF format with your last name at the beginning of the file name**. No abstract or cover page is necessary, but you should include a heading with the class, date, your name, and a paper title, and use *APA* citation conventions for any references (see the course website for more information).

Download the following chapters from the course website, titled *Conformity and Conflict, 14th edition* by James Spradley and David McCurdy. Next, [Read Chapter 1, Ethnography and Culture](#). Then **choose ONE** of the following chapters to investigate a specific culture of your choice.

Choose **ONE** of the following chapters (for more info review the brief descriptions on the back):

Chapter 4: Jamaica People: Rastafarians Topic: culture shock	Chapter 10: Alaska People: the Koyukon Topic: cultural adaptation	Chapter 12: Paraguay People: the Guarani Topic: industrialization
Chapter 15: Bolivia People: the Quechua Topic: economics	Chapter 18: India People: the Bhil Topic: kinship	Chapter 19: Tibet People: Tibetans Topic: marriage
Chapter 32: Japan People: Japanese Topic: globalization	Chapter 33: Nepal People: the Tharu Topic: globalization	Chapter 34: Sudan People: the Nuer Topic: immigration

STEP 1: At the beginning of your paper, first briefly **SUMMARIZE** the main points and themes of *Chapter 1, Ethnography and Culture*. Next, specify clearly which chapter above you have chosen to read and research further. Then summarize the chapter in at least three paragraphs. Include a brief description of the main culture described, the geographic location, and the central theme or concept of the reading.

STEP 2: Do some more research on the culture and/or issue described in the chapter reading that you summarized. Find at least two (2) further journal articles, books, videos, etc., (scholarly, peer-reviewed sources are strongly preferred) that describe the culture reviewed in step 1. Use the **LIBRARY RESEARCH** collection and databases. You may use ANY Internet site that is **scholarly** and is **accessible through the [College Library web page](#)**. Do not forget to also check the library collection for BOOKS, VIDEOS, JOURNALS, or REFERENCE SOURCES that refer to the culture/issue that you are studying.

STEP 3: For *each* of the two scholarly sources of information you have collected, summarize it in two paragraphs, reviewing the thesis and conclusions developed by the author(s). In the next two or three paragraphs, **compare and contrast** what you have discovered about the culture that you initially read about in the *Conformity & Conflict* article. Finally, conclude your paper with a paragraph that summarizes all of your findings.

STEP 4: Be sure to **CITE** each source appropriately in a reference list (this should be the last page of your paper, titled “References”, and should use [“APA” style guidelines](#)). See the course webpage for more information, talk to Professor Reymers, or ask a librarian if you are having trouble with APA style citation.

STEP 5: FINALIZE your draft by proofreading it and editing for grammar and spelling errors. Check over all citations one last time. The paper should conform stylistically to the guidelines above. Don’t forget to include your References page as the last page of your paper. Save your paper in PDF format.

Due on Friday, November 13.

Send your paper in **PDF format only**. Send the final version of your paper to reymers@morrisville.edu with **YOUR LAST NAME as the beginning of the filename**. In the email, use the **SUBJECT LINE: ANTH-RP1**

BRIEF DESCRIPTIONS of the *Conformity and Conflict* articles:

Chapter 4 - Nice Girls Don't Talk to Rastas by George Gmelch

Place: Jamaica | People: Rastafarians | Topic: culture shock

Interaction between a U.S. student and a Rastafarian illustrates the destructive power of *naïve realism* in the fieldwork setting.

Chapter 10 - Eskimo Science by Richard Nelson

Place: Alaska | People: the Koyukon | Topic: cultural adaptation

The knowledge developed by Eskimos to hunt successfully contains the same basic principles that underlie a more formally structured scientific method.

Chapter 12 - Forest Development the Indian Way by Richard K. Reed

Place: Paraguay | People: the Guarani | Topic: industrialization

South American governments could learn much about tropical forest development from the Amazonian Indians who live there.

Chapter 15 - Cocaine and the Economic Deterioration of Bolivia by Jack Weatherford

Place: Bolivia | People: the Quechua | Topic: economics

The world market for cocaine robs Bolivian villages of their men and causes problems for health, nutrition, transportation, and family.

Chapter 18 - Family and Kinship in Village India by David W. McCurdy

Place: India | People: the Bhil | Topic: kinship

Kinship still organizes the lives of Bhil villagers despite economic opportunities that draw people away from the community and dependence on relatives.

Chapter 19 - Polyandry: When Brothers Take a Wife by Melvyn C. Goldstein

Place: Tibet | People: Tibetans | Topic: marriage

By jointly marrying one woman, Tibetan brothers preserve family resources and the “good life.”

Chapter 32 - How Sushi Went Global by Theodor C. Bestor

Place: Japan | People: Japanese | Topic: globalization

International interdependence between tuna fishermen and sushi as a Japanese culinary style becomes popular in a globalized world.

Chapter 33 - Village Walks: Tourism and Globalization among the Tharu of Nepal by Arjun Guneratne & Kate Bjork

Place: Nepal | People: the Tharu | Topic: globalization

Advertised as a primitive tribe, Tharu villagers endure tours that falsely treat them as part of the Chitwan National Forest's natural history and have responded by building a museum to separate their past from the present.

Chapter 34 - The Road to Refugee Resettlement by Dianna Shandy

Place: Sudan | People: the Nuer | Topic: immigration

Nuer refugees must develop the skill and determination to pass through a series of bureaucratic hurdles to reach and adjust to life in the United States.