Cross-Cultural Collaboration: Native Peoples and Archaeology in the Northeastern United States By Jordan E. Kerber University of Nebraska Press, 2006. Read preview Overview. Critical Reflections on (Post)colonial Geographies: Applied Anthropology and the Interdisciplinary Mapping of Indigenous Traditional Claims in Canada during the Early 20th Century By Pulla, Siomonn P. Human Organization, Vol. 75, No. 4, Winter 2016. PRPEER-REVIEWED PERIODICAL. Peer-reviewed publications on Questia are publications containing articles which were subject to evaluation for accuracy and substance by profession Native Peoples of North America is a groundbreaking new text for undergraduate introductory courses in Native American Studies. As such, she writes this accessible text from an anthropological perspective, carefully presenting basic concepts of cultural anthropology such as ethnography, kinship, fieldwork, demography, society, modes of subsistence, type of political organization, and assimilation, while using Native North American examples to illustrate and explain each point. This book could, therefore, be successfully used to teach Introduction to Cultural Anthropology at tribal colleges. As it is equivalent to writing a book about the histories and cultures of the peoples of Europe, though there are some differences. Applied anthropology includes the application of ideas from cultural anthropology within medicine, in disaster relief, for community development, and in a host of other areas where a knowledge of culture and society is relevant. In a wider sense, applied anthropology can include aspects of biological and linguistic anthropology, or even archaeology. For example, biological anthropology may help to uncover the identity of murder victims. In social or cultural anthropology, a distinction is often made between “ethnography”™ and “theory”™. Ethnography is literally the practice of writing about peoples. Often it is taken to mean our way of making sense of other peoples™ modes of thought, since anthropologists usually study cultures other than their own.
Canada - Canada - Native peoples: An estimated 200,000 Indians (First Nations) and Inuit were living in what is now Canada when Europeans began to settle there in the 16th century. For the next 200 years the native population declined, largely as a result of European territorial encroachment and the diseases that the settlers brought. However, the native population increased dramatically after 1950, with high birth rates and access to improved medical care. Thank you for your feedback. Our editors will review what you’ve submitted and determine whether to revise the article. Join Britannica’s Publishing Partner Program and our community of experts to gain a global audience for your work! Share. SHARE.