

Chapter Themes	Explores the processes by which individuals acquire their culture, the relationship between culture and personality, the diversity of personality between and within cultures, and the ways in which cultures categorize individuals—especially in terms of gender
Chapter Learning Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the concept of cultural ontology • Consider the relationship between culture and “human nature” • Appreciate the cultural relativity of the notion of “self” • Be able to discuss the connections between psychology and anthropology • Describe why personality has been such a prominent theme in American anthropology • Explain how enculturation provides the bridge between culture and personality • Describe childrearing practices • Define and evaluate terms like basic personality and modal personality • Understand the importance of ethnopsychology • Discuss the difference between sex and gender • Recognize gender as a way to categorize, value, relate, and assign tasks to different kinds of people • Be able to discuss the social construction of femaleness and maleness • Know the forms of gender inequality and oppression cross-

	<p>culturally</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain “alternate” genders cross-culturally
Chapter Highlights	<p>Every culture contains an ontology, a notion of what kinds of things and people exist, their characteristics, their value, and their interrelation.</p> <p>Humans learn to be certain kinds of individuals under the influence of culture.</p> <p>“Self” is a concept central to Western societies but not necessarily shared by all societies.</p> <p>“Self” is not as fixed nor as uniquely human as Western cultures often believe.</p> <p>Anthropology presumes a basic psychic unity among humans, which can be shaped in particular ways by culture.</p> <p>American anthropology has especially emphasized personality, the acquisition of culture, and the formative effects of childhood experiences.</p> <p>Enculturation refers to the process by which external public culture is internalized to become part of the individual’s personality.</p> <p>Childrearing practices shape the personality of members of a society.</p>

	<p>Enculturation produces typical or at least statistically common personality trait(s) in a society.</p> <p>Most if not all societies have an ethnopsychology, their own notions about individuals, personality, and emotions; Western psychology often takes Western ethnopsychology as objective or universal.</p> <p>Gender is one dimension of cultural ontology, categorizing and organizing humans on the basis of certain physical features.</p> <p>Gender includes the categories into which humans are sorted, the cultural expectations of these categories, the value of the categories, and the relations between the categories.</p> <p>Women in particular face a variety of forms of inequality and oppression based on gender.</p> <p>Masculinity is culturally constructed just as surely as femininity is.</p> <p>Many cultures recognize third or fourth genders, with names and expectations and relations not known in Western societies.</p>
<p>Chapter Key Terms</p>	<p>Basic personality, Berdache, Childrearing practices, Cultural ontology, Culture and personality, Dowry death, Eunuch, Female circumcision (FGM or female genital mutilation), Female infanticide, Foot-binding, Gender, Hijra, Honor killing, Modal personality, National character, Personality</p>

	Primitive mentality, Psychic unity of humanity, Psychological anthropology, Purdah, Sati, Sexual dimorphism, Travesti
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