

Chapter Themes	Discusses the formal and informal processes and practices by which societies establish and enforce norms and rules, make decisions, solve internal problems and defend themselves, including the major systems of political organization, the approaches to justice and social harmony, and the use of external force or war
Chapter Learning Goals	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand that politics does not necessarily entail formal governments, police, courts, etc. • Know the major functions of social control • Describe the difference between internalized and externalized control • Be able to give examples of sanctions—formal and informal, positive and negative • Discuss the three main forms or sources of power, their bases and their limitations • Understand what anthropologists mean by “levels of political integration” • Be able to describe the four main political systems in detail, including the nature of power and decision-making and the economic base most closely associated • Know the differences between and processes of punishment and restoration of social harmony • Apply anthropological perspectives to war: diversity of war, social organization of war, and debate over inevitability of war

<p>Chapter Highlights</p>	<p>Many societies, including Western societies, have complex, specialized political institutions, but many societies did not; nevertheless, all societies accomplish political functions</p> <p>Even in societies with formal political practices and institutions, most political functions are achieved through informal and interpersonal means</p> <p>Politics as a social phenomenon concerns social control and the establishment and maintenance of social order</p> <p>Social control can be achieved through internalized or externalized means, and usually a combination of both</p> <p>Externalized social control depends on agents of social control, who can administer sanctions</p> <p>Sanctions may be formal or informal, and positive or negative</p> <p>Politics involves the exercise of power; power comes in three forms or from three sources—authority, persuasion, and coercion</p> <p>Each form or source of power has its own basis, practices, and limitations</p> <p>Anthropologists typically identify various levels of political integration across societies</p>
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	<p>The most familiar analytical system for political variation divides societies into bands, tribes, chiefdoms, and states</p> <p>Each political system has distinct forms and practices of power, agents or institutions of control, and economic and other holistic relations</p> <p>Societies employ diverse practices to determine guilt or responsibility, administer punishments, and restore social harmony</p> <p>Relations that seem conflictual or divisive—like raids and feuds—may actually be the political system of the society</p> <p>Anthropology has given considerable attention to the practice of war, identifying diverse types, social and material causes, and social organization of war, as well as exploring the question of whether war is universal and unavoidable among humans</p>
<p>Chapter Key Terms</p>	<p>Agents of social control, Authority, Band, Chiefdom, Coercion, Externalized control, Formal sanction, Informal sanction, Internalized control, Leveling mechanism, Office, Peasant, Persuasion, Sanction, Social control, State, Symbolic capital, Tribe</p>