T1 anthropology	T1 ethics	T1 key concept
T1 culture	T1 identity	T1 materiality
T1 power	T1 social relations	T1 society

T1 One of the course's central ideas, such as materiality or social relations.	T1 The moral principles guiding how anthropologists treat the people they study.	T1 The study of human societies and cultures and how people live together.
T1 How objects and the physical world shape and express social life.	T1 A person's sense of who they are, including personal characteristics, social roles and group memberships.	T1 Learned and shared ways of living, thinking and giving things meaning.
T1 A group of people sharing institutions, relationships and a way of life.	T1 The ties and obligations between people.	T1 The ability to influence people, decisions and access to resources.

T1 symbolism	T1 participant observation	T1 ethnography
T1 emic	T1 etic	T1 ethnocentrism
T1 cultural relativism	T1 reflexivity	T1 Fei Xiaotong

T1 A detailed account of a social group based on close research into its life.	T1 Research in which an anthropologist joins people's daily activities while observing them.	T1 The use of objects, actions or signs to carry shared meanings.
T1 Judging other cultures by the standards of one's own.	T1 An outsider's analytical view of a culture.	T1 An insider's view of a culture, in its own terms.
T1 The Chinese anthropologist (1910–2005) known for "From the Soil" and the "differential mode of association".	T1 Reflecting on how one's own position and background affect research.	T1 Understanding a culture on its own terms instead of judging it by another's.

T1 guanxi	T1 big question	T1 comparison
T2 area of inquiry	T2 ethnographic material	T2 kula
T2 reciprocate	T2 prestige	T2 debt

T1 Examining similarities and differences between social settings to develop an explanation.	T1 A broad question that guides anthropological inquiry, such as what makes us human.	T1 In China, personal networks of trust and obligation.
T2 The ceremonial exchange of shell valuables among Trobriand islanders, studied by Malinowski.	T2 Accounts, observations and other evidence about the lives of a social group.	T2 One of the course themes, such as exchange or belonging.
T2 An obligation to repay money or other resources owed to another party.	T2 Respect and status in the eyes of others.	T2 To give something back in return.

T2 hierarchy	T2 exchange	T2 grieve
T3 fieldwork	T3 rapport	T3 field note
T3 interview	T3 informed consent	T3 anonymity

T2 To feel and show deep sorrow after a death.	T2 The kula ring; Mauss's gift; Yan's Chinese village.	T2 A ranked order of status or power.
T3 Notes written during or after fieldwork.	T3 A relationship of trust between researcher and participants.	T3 Research carried out directly among the people and in the setting being studied.
T3 Keeping a research participant's identity hidden in the material that is shared.	T3 Voluntary agreement to participate after receiving and understanding information about what participation involves and its relevant risks.	T3 A conversation in which the researcher asks questions.

T3 positionality	T4 theory	T4 ethics
T4 functionalism	T4 structuralism	T4 interpretive anthropology
T4 practice theory	T4 political economy	T4 feminist anthropology

T4 The moral principles guiding how anthropologists treat the people they study.	T4 A framework of ideas used to explain social life.	T3 How a researcher's identity and position affect their access and view.
T4 An approach, linked to Geertz, that reads culture as meaning to be interpreted.	T4 An approach that looks for underlying patterns and relationships shaping cultural meanings.	T4 An approach that explains social practices by the roles they play in maintaining society.
T4 An approach that examines gender and challenges male bias in research.	T4 An approach that studies power and economic forces shaping social life.	T4 An approach that examines how people's actions reproduce or change social structures.

T4 do no harm	T4 informed consent	T4 anonymity and confidentiality

T4 Protecting participants by hiding identities and keeping data private.	T4 Voluntary agreement to participate after receiving and understanding information about what participation involves and its relevant risks.	T4 The ethical rule that research must not harm participants.