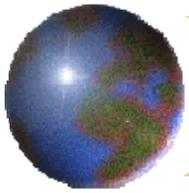


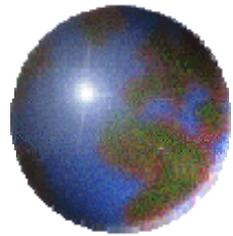
*Kinship or Descent, Post
Marital Residence and Kin
Groups*



Frequency of Post Marital Residence & Descent Rules

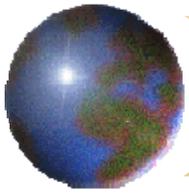
Rule	Percent	Number
patrilocal	68	588
matrilocal	13	112
bilocal	8.5	73
neolocal	4.7	40
avunculocal	4.3	37
duolocal	0.9	8

Rule	Percent	Number
patrilineal	44	248
bilateral	36	204
matrilineal	15	84
duolineal	5	28

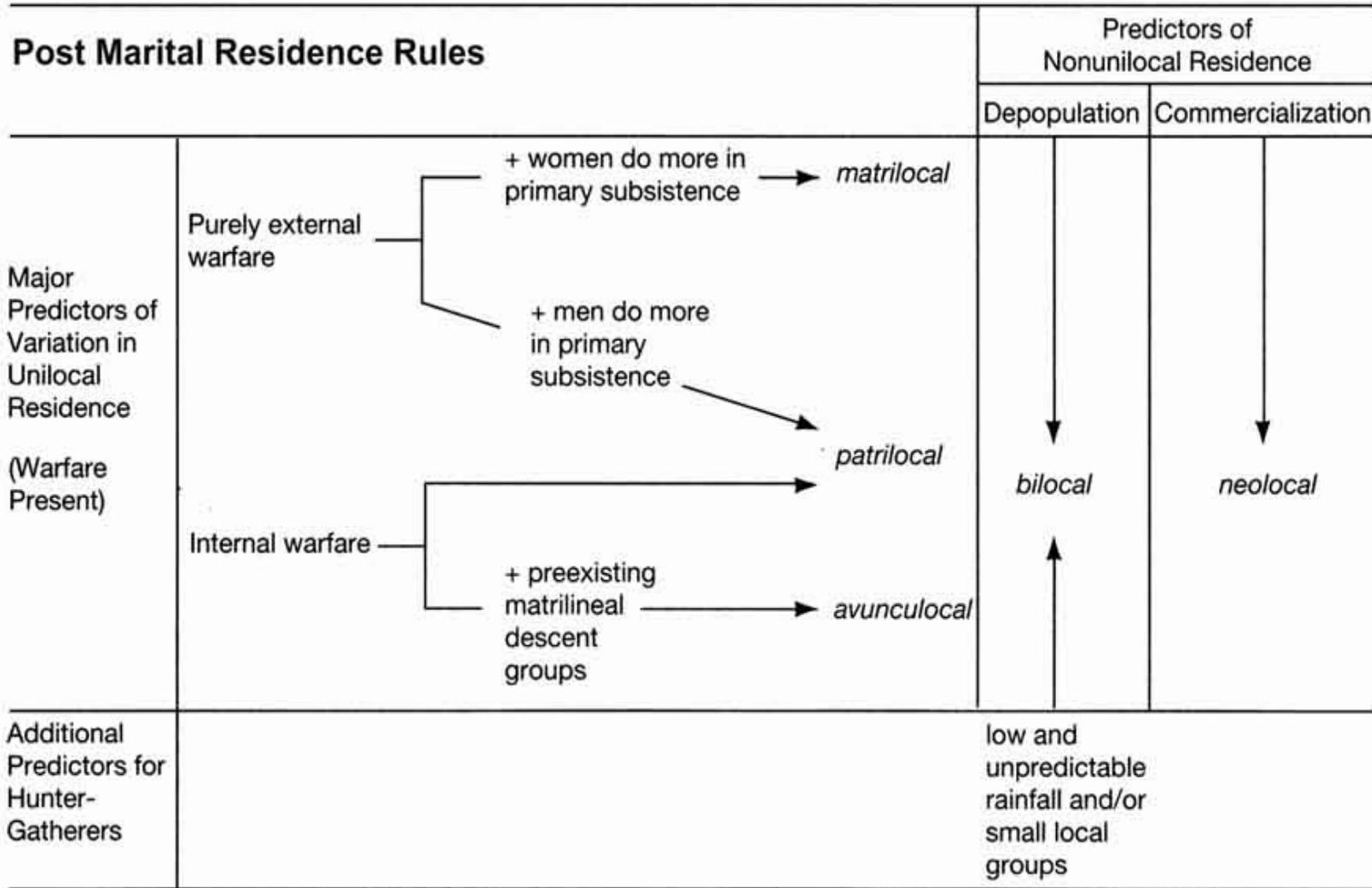


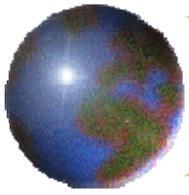
*Warfare and Contributions to
subsistence determine post-
marital residence*

Other factors & contact by outsiders
apply to moderns & hunter-gatherers



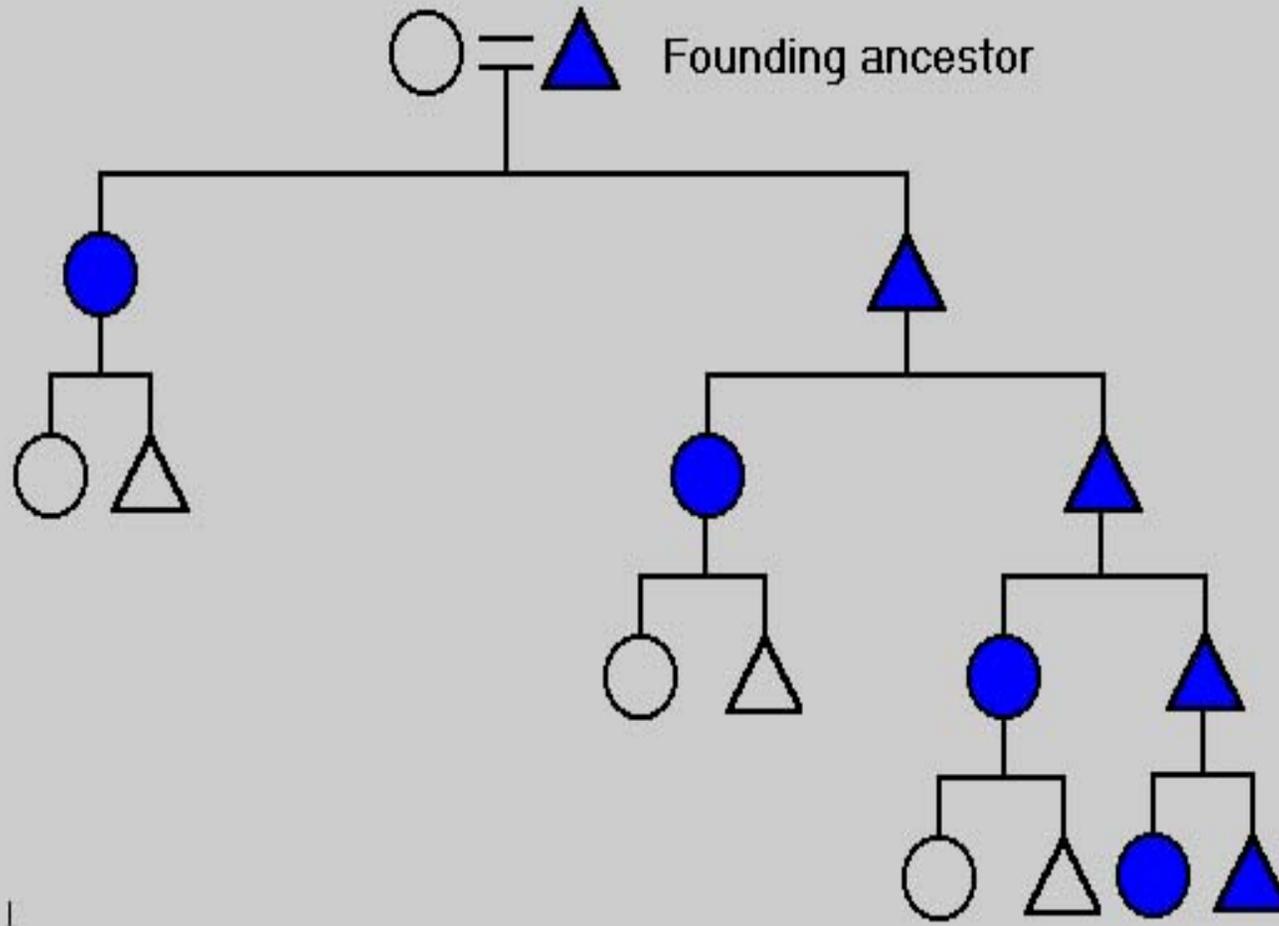
Determinants of post-marital residence



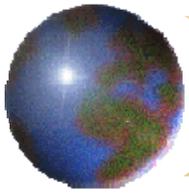


Patrilineal Descent

Patrilineal descent is established by tracing descent exclusively through males from a founding male ancestor. Individuals indicated in blue (below) constitute the patrilineal descendants of their common ancestor.



Note that both men and women are included in the patrilineage formed but that only male links are utilized to include successive generations.



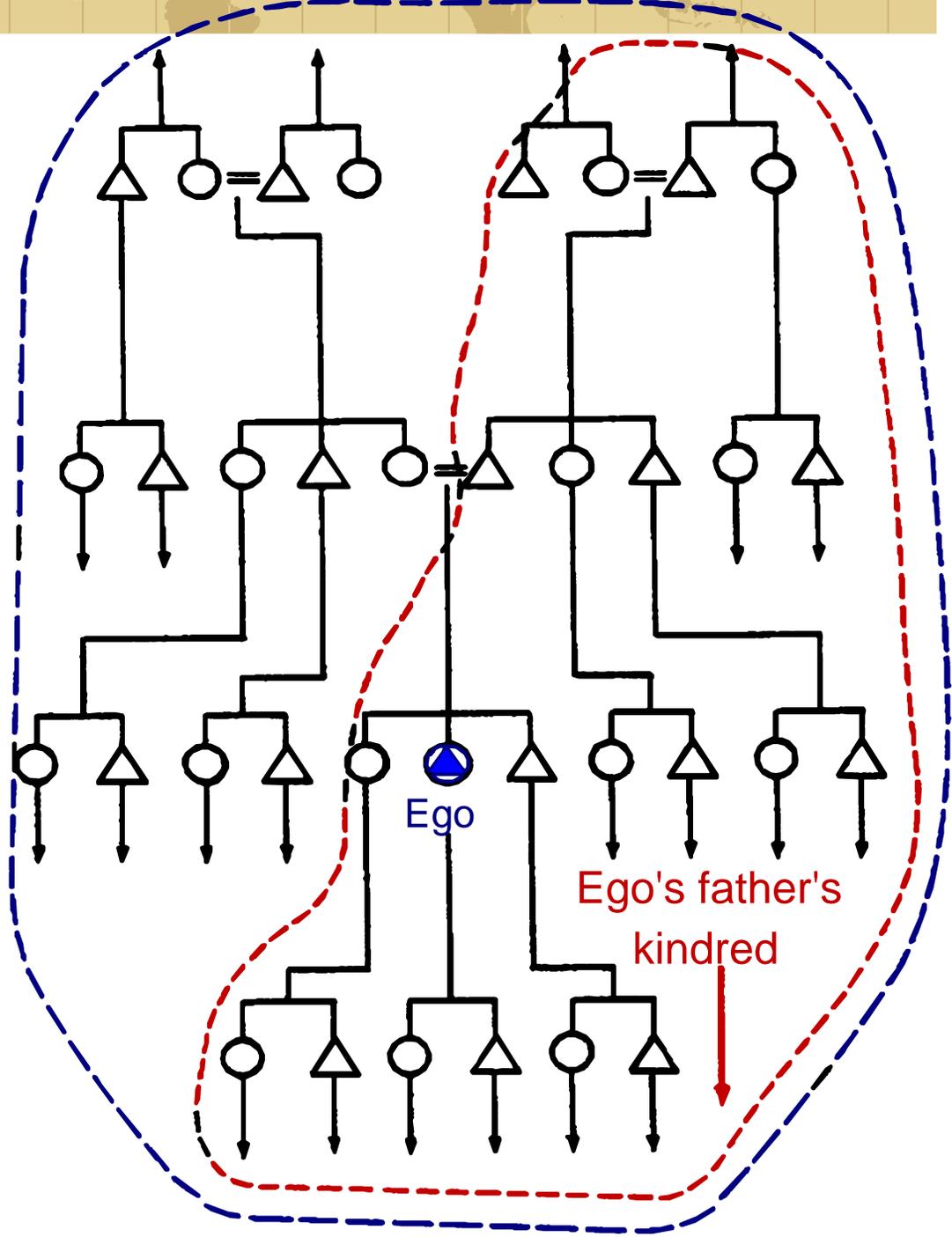
Bilateral Descent

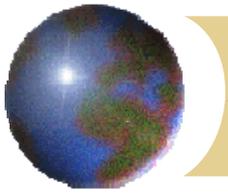
Kindreds:

Children have kindreds that are different from those of either parent

With bilateral descent it is nearly impossible to form discrete kin groups

Ego's kindred →

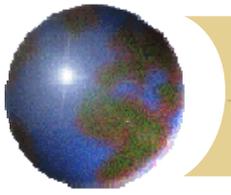




Pastoralism and Patrilineality

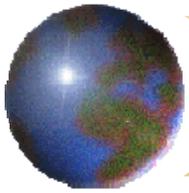
- Pastoralism generally associated with patrilineality because:
 - ❑ High levels of polygyny and bride price
 - ❑ Cattle need male defenders because of theft
 - ❑ Cattle can be very productive allowing men to support more than one wife

Holden, Sear, and Mace (2003) “Matriliney as daughter-biased inheritance”. *Evolution and Human Behavior*.



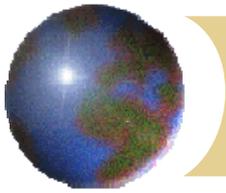
Characteristics of Corporate Descent Groups

- Name (often totemic)
- Existence in perpetuity
- Property ownership
- Rules of recruitment
- Function (political, religious, or economic)



Some Functions of Descent Groups

- Ritual affiliation
- Political succession
- Land inheritance
- Membership in associations
- Cooperative labor responsibilities
- Mutual political support
- Marriage restrictions
- Inheritance rights (moveable property)
- Bride payments
- Death and injury compensations
- Ritual obligations
- Legal responsibilities for debts and criminal actions (social substitutability)



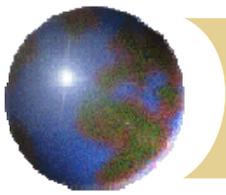
Contrasts in kinship and descent

Kinship

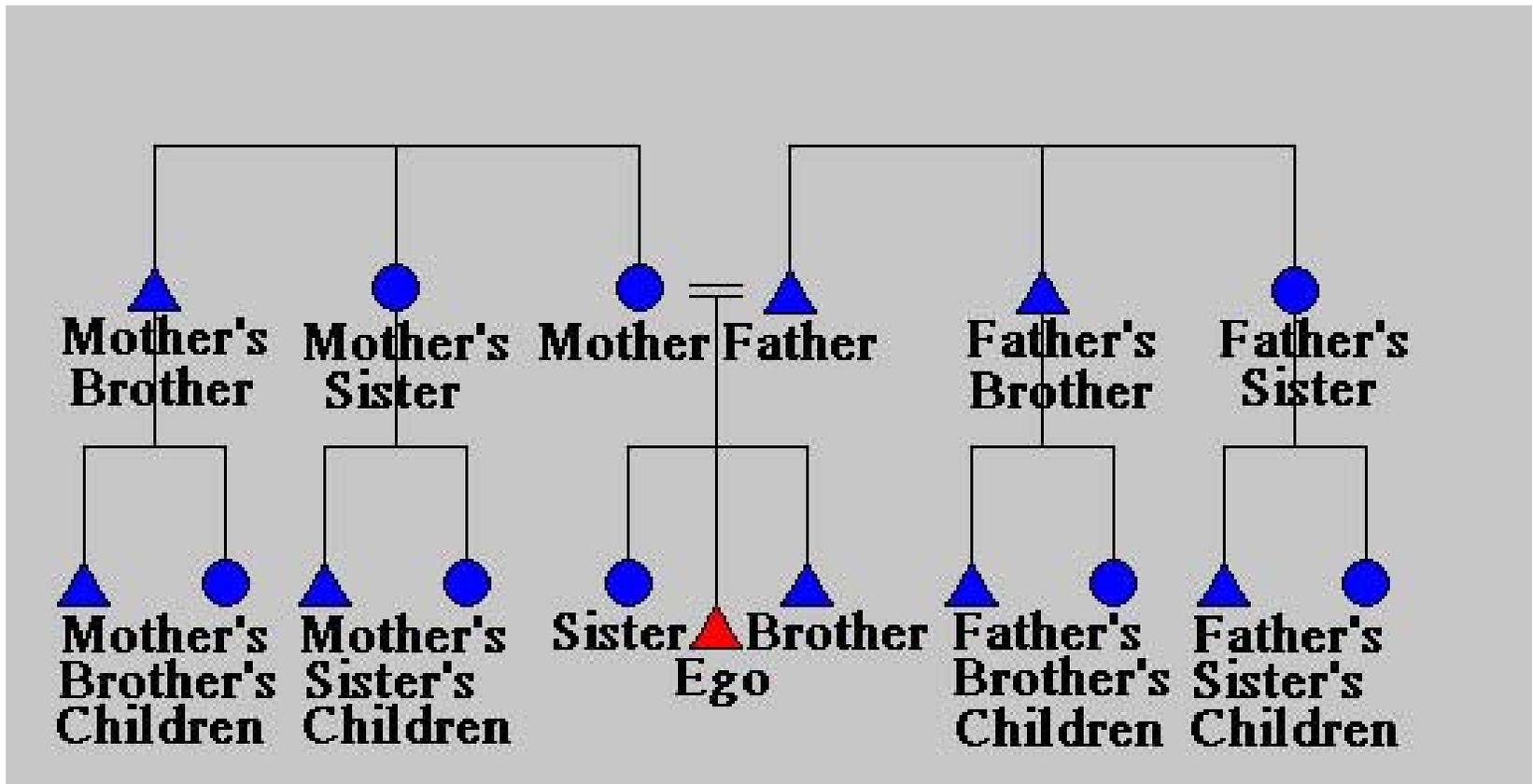
1. defined with reference to an individual (ego) or pairs of individuals
2. universally important
3. normally bilateral, from the standpoint of an ego
4. kinship relations are relative; you are a son or a nephew only in relation to some particular person

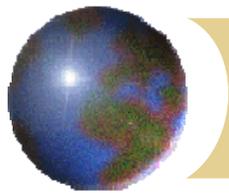
Descent

1. defined with reference to an ancestor
2. culturally recognized in only some societies
3. connects only a limited class of ego's relatives
4. descent status is absolute: you are or are not a member



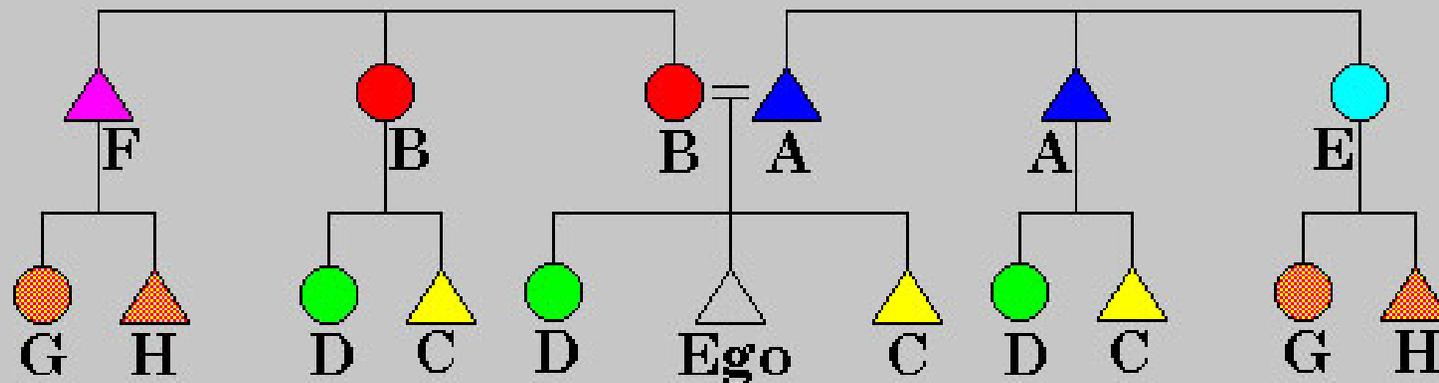
Basics of Kin Terms: Extension





Bifurcate Merging Kin Terms

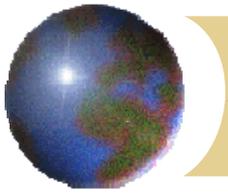
Iroquois Kin Terms



The Iroquois system is based a principle of **bifurcate merging**. Ego distinguishes between relatives on his mother's side of the family and those on his father's side (bifurcation) and lumps or merges father with father's brother (A) and mother with mother's sister (B). Accordingly, father's brother's children and mother sister's children (parallel cousins) are merged with brother and sister (C and D). This terminology occurs in societies that are organized on the basis of unilineal descent, where distinctions between father's kin and mother's kin are important.

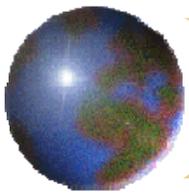
[Yanomamo kin terms](#) provide an example.

This system is frequently found in societies with corporate kin groups



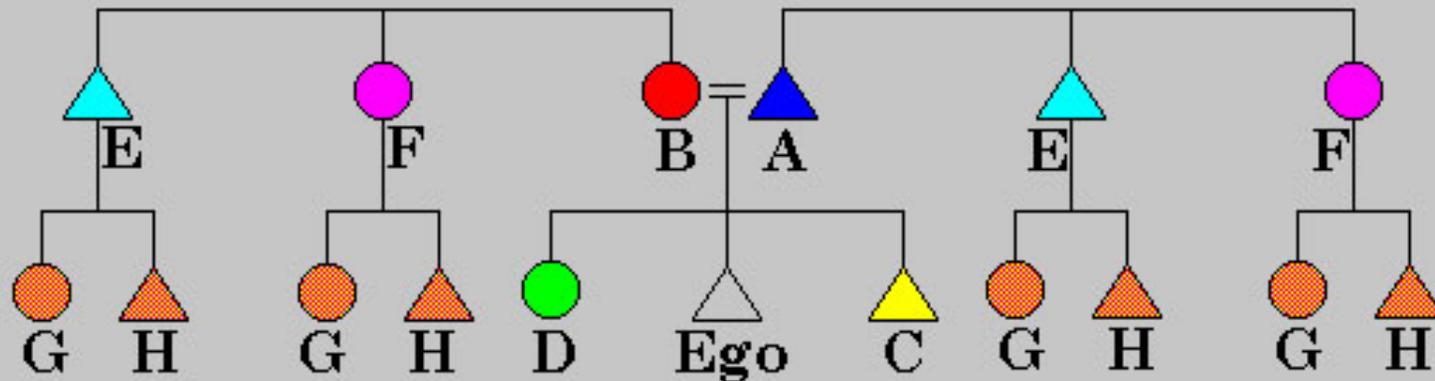
Cousins in a Bifurcate Merging System

- **Parallel cousins: offspring of siblings of like sex**
- **Cross cousins: offspring of siblings of unlike sex**



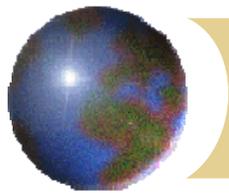
Eskimo or Lineal Terms

Eskimo Kin Terms



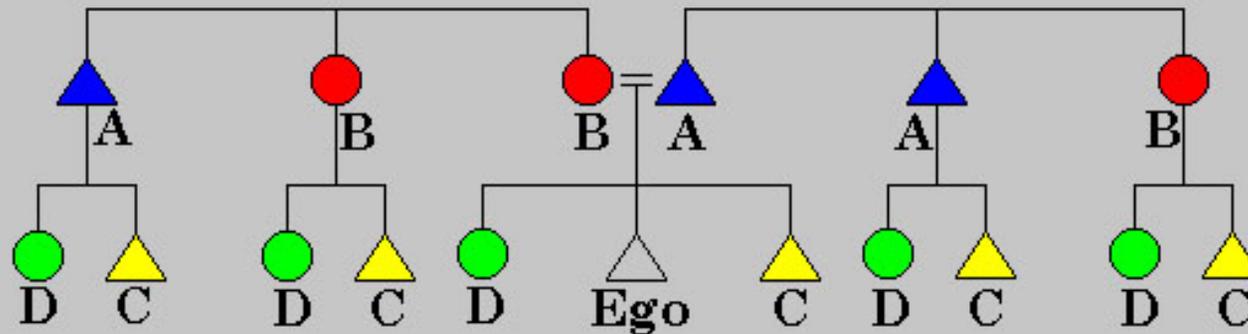
The Eskimo system is marked by a bilateral emphasis, (no distinction is made between patrilineal and matrilineal relatives) and by a recognition of differences in collateral distance, (close relatives are distinguished from more distant ones). Another feature of Eskimo terms is that nuclear family members are assigned unique names that are not extended to any other relatives. Because of this feature, Eskimo terms usually occur in societies which place a strong emphasis on the nuclear family rather than extended kin or larger kinship groups.

This system is found in societies without corporate kin groups like the Netsilik, Zapotec, and our own



Hawaiian or Generational Terms

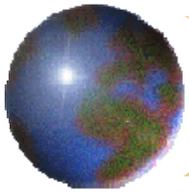
Hawaiian Kin Terms



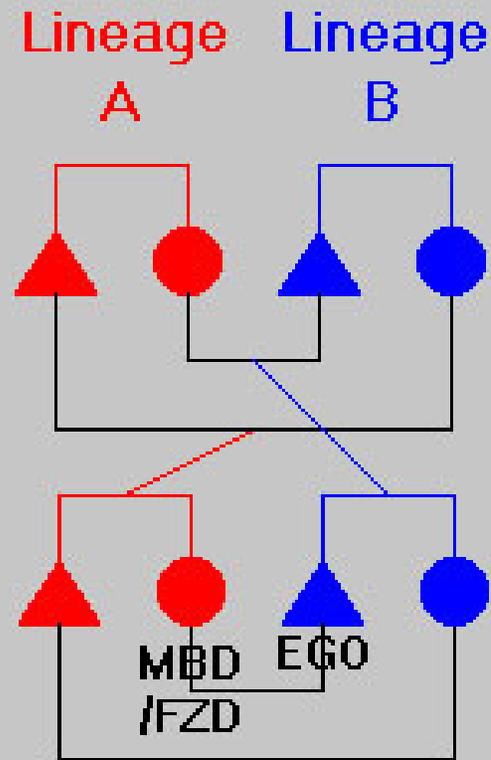
The Hawaiian system is the least descriptive and lumps or merges together many different relatives in a few categories. Ego distinguishes between relatives only on the basis of sex and generation. Thus there is no uncle term; (mother's and father's brothers are included in the same category as father). All cousins are classified in the same group as brothers and sisters.

Lewis Henry Morgan, a 19th century pioneer in kinship studies, surmised that this system of terms resulted from a situation of unrestricted sexual access or "primitive promiscuity" in which children called all members of their parental generation father and mother because paternity would be impossible to assign. Anthropologists now know that there is no history of such practices in any of the cultures using this terminology and that people in these societies make behavioural, if not linguistic, distinctions between their actual parents and other individuals they may call "father" or "mother". Morgan's thesis was based on an ethnocentric assumption that the term for relatives in ego's parents' generation had the same meanings and that father and mother have in English.

Hawaiian kinship semantics is now thought to be related to the presence and influence of ambilineal descent systems.

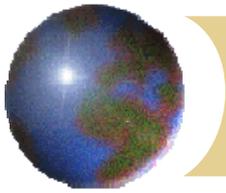


Double Cross Cousin Marriage & Sister Exchange



Marriages in Second Generation

See Figure 4.8, p. 142 Chagnon



Conditions for Matrifocal Families

- Poverty
- Female economic opportunities greater than male
 - either higher income, or
 - more reliable employment
- Male economic absenteeism
 - migratory labor (farm)
 - remote labor (mines)

