



KINSHIP
Anthropology 1



Kinship

- The principle of organizing individuals into social groups, roles, and categories based on parentage and marriage.



Kinship

- Ensures continuity and learning between generations
- Involves the care and survival of children
- Provides for the orderly transmission of property and social possessions
 - systematic means of inheritance and succession
- Defines the universe of people that can be counted on for aid
- Determines
 - economic and social relationships between members of a kin group
 - structures of sentiment

Kinship

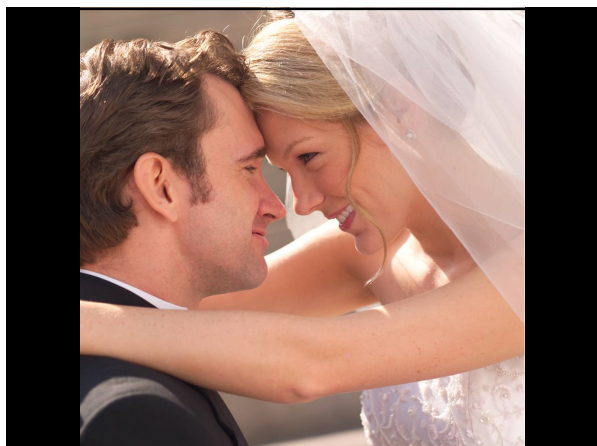
- Although cultures show enormous variability in kinship practices, kinship systems (as normative structures) can be organized according to a more limited set of rules, categories, and possible arrangements.
- Membership in a kinship group is not voluntary.
 - It is determined by the rules of kinship in that culture.

3 types of kinship relationships

- **CONSANGUINEAL**
 - related biologically, by 'blood'
 - the primary focus of this type of relationship is on parent/child affiliation
- **AFFINAL**
 - related by marriage, contract or law
 - custom or common law
 - this relationship focuses primarily on spousal relationships and the creation of new family bonds.
- **FICTIVE**
 - kinship that is recognized in absence of blood or marriage.

Marriage Rules

- Who you can marry?
- Who you cannot?
- Who decides? Who will choose your marriage partner?









MARRIAGE =

<p>MAN + WOMAN (NUCLEAR FAMILY) Genesis 2:24</p> <p>-wives subordinate to their husbands -interfaith marriages forbidden -marriages generally arranged, not based on romantic love -bride who could not prove her virginity was stoned to death</p>	<p>MAN + BROTHER'S WIDOW (LEVIRATE MARRIAGE) Genesis 38:8-10</p> <p>-widow who had not borne a son required to marry her brother in law -must submit sexually to her new husband</p>
<p>MAN + WIVES + CONCUBINES</p> <p>Abraham (2 concubines), Gideon (1), Nahor (1), Jacob (1), Eliphar (1), Gideon (2-1), Galeb (2), Manasseh (1), Solomon (300), Behtazzar (2-1)</p>	<p>RAPIST + HIS VICTIM Deuteronomy 22:28-29</p> <p>-virgin who is raped must marry her rapist -rapist must pay victim's father 50 shekels of silver for property loss</p>
<p>MAN + WOMAN + WOMAN'S PROPERTY Genesis 16</p> <p>-men could acquire his wife's property including her slaves</p>	<p>MALE SOLDIER + PRISONER OF WAR Numbers 31:15, Deuteronomy 21:10-14</p> <p>-under Moses' command, Israelites kill every Middle Eastern man, woman and child save for the virgin girls who are taken as spoils of war -wives must submit sexually to their new owners</p>
<p>MAN + WOMAN + WOMAN + WOMAN (POLYGAMY)</p> <p>Lamech (2 wives), Esau (3), Jacob (2), Ashur (2), Gideon (many), Elicanah (2), David (many), Solomon (700), Behtaboom (3), Akagi (14), Jehozam, Josiah, Ahab, Jeholochin, Behtazzar</p>	<p>MALE SLAVE + FEMALE SLAVE Exodus 21:4</p> <p>-slave owner could assign female slaves to his male slaves -female slaves must submit sexually to their new husbands</p>

Incest taboo

- A human universal
- Forbids sexual relations between certain categories of close relations
 - No sex equates as well to no marriage

Marriage restrictions

- Endogamy
 - must marry within your group
 - Religion
 - Caste
 - Class
 - Race
 - Ethnicity
 - etc.
- Exogamy
 - must marry outside of your group.

Marriage payments

- Dowry
 - bride brings property to marriage
- Bridewealth
 - groom brings property to marriage
- Bride Service
 - groom gives labor to bride's family

If a spouse dies

- Levirate
 - a rule by which a widow marries her husband's brother
- Sororate
 - a custom by which a widower marries his wife's sister

Number of spouses

- Monogamy
 - one spouse
- Polygamy
 - several spouses at once
- Polygyny
 - several wives
- Sororal polygyny
 - wives who are sisters
- Polyandry
 - several husbands
- Fraternal polyandry
 - husbands who are brothers
- Serial monogamy
 - many marriages one after another

Post-marital residence

- Neo-local
 - Independent household
- Virilocal/Patrilocal
 - couple lives with groom's parents
- Uxorilocal/Matrilocal
 - couple lives with bride's parents
- Avunculocal
 - couple lives with groom's mother's brother
- Bilocal
 - alternate between the two parents households
- Duolocal
 - Married couple lives in two separate households

Family household types

- Nuclear family
 - mother, father and children
- Extended
 - more than two generations living together
- Virilocal extended
 - father's extended family
- Uxorilocal
 - mother's extended family

Descent

- When you were born, did you belong to...
 - your mother's side of the family or
 - your father's side of the family?
- Bilineal descent
 - trace descent through both sides
- Unilineal descent
 - trace descent through one side
 - Patrilineal descent = trace descent through father
 - Matrilineal descent = trace descent through mother
- Clan
 - unilineal descent group whose members trace genealogical links to a known founding ancestor

Descent Groups

- Parallel Cousins
 - Children of two sisters or two brothers
- Cross Cousins
 - Children of a brother and a sister
 - Not incestuous
 - A mother's and her brother's children
 - A father's and his sister's children

New families and reproductive technologies



- Non-marital parenting
- Adoption
- Artificial Insemination
- Donated Eggs
- Surrogate Mothers

Parenthood

- Social and biological concepts of parenthood are not necessarily one and the same
 - Genitor
 - biological father
 - Genitrix
 - biological mother
 - Pater
 - Social father
 - Mater
 - Social mother

Kinship Assignment

- Kindred
 - People related by blood, marriage or adoption
- Ego-centered Kindred Chart
 - Ego = individual who forms the central reference point in a kinship diagram

Kinship Terminology

- A set of terms used to refer to relatives



Hawaiian Kinship terminology
all cousins are referred to as brothers & sisters
all aunts/uncles referred to as mothers and fathers