

HUMAN, SOCIAL, AND POLITICAL SCIENCES TRIPOS

Part IIA Options Booklet 2015-16 academic year

Students must return preliminary paper choices by
Friday 29 May

Faculty of Human, Social, and Political Science
E-mail: enquiries@hsps.cam.ac.uk

<http://www.hsps.cam.ac.uk/>

In this booklet you will find information on the available paper choices for Part IIA of the Tripos, and a brief description of each paper available. If you have any queries please contact your Director of Studies in the first instance.

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Part II of the Tripos is designed to begin specialist studies in your chosen track. In Part IIA and Part IIB you will take four papers each year. The available tracks are:

Single subject tracks:

Archaeology
Archaeology – Egyptology option
Archaeology – Assyriology option
Biological Anthropology
Social Anthropology
Sociology
Politics & International Relations

Joint subject tracks:

Politics and Sociology
Sociology and Social Anthropology
Social Anthropology and Biological Anthropology
Biological Anthropology and Archaeology
Archaeology and Social Anthropology
Social Anthropology and Politics
Assyriology and Egyptology

Note that you cannot change track between Part IIA and Part IIB, unless you are changing from a joint track to one of the single-subject options within the joint track.

By **Friday 29 May** you will be asked to return to your DoS a preliminary indication of the track and papers that you want to study in Part IIA. This is not binding and you can change your mind later; however, gathering this information is very important because it will enable us to do the following before the start of the year:

1. Check our timetable to ensure clashes are kept to a minimum. We can never guarantee that we will be able to fix a clash, as the available options on the Tripos are simply too large; in addition, several papers are shared with other Triposes or with MPhil courses that impose their own restrictions and limit the flexibility we have. However, we will look at potential options for clashing lectures and will contact you and your DoS over the summer months if there is a problem. If we cannot remove a clash you will need to discuss this with your Director of Studies, as you may need to change your paper selection.
2. Check that we have available rooms of sufficient size for each lecture.
3. Ensure we have recruited sufficient levels of supervisors for each paper. In some papers, we will match students and supervisors before the start of the year so that you can begin supervision right away.

If you do later change your mind, you need to notify us **as soon as possible** by handing in new new registration form to the relevant Administrator for that subject (contact details at the end of this booklet).

Choosing your Track

You should discuss your choice of track with your Director of Studies.

Later in this booklet you will find a description of all of the Part IIA papers on offer this year, and a summary of what papers your track will require in Part IIB. You will also find more detailed Part IIB regulations and a *provisional* list of the papers to be offered in Part IIB in 2016-17, to help you plan.

Due to the number of options available on the Tripos, **we cannot ensure that every option available to you will be clash-free**. If you find that your choice of papers does clash, you should speak to your DoS; we will do our best to resolve clashes but it will not be possible to resolve every case. In addition, some papers run in alternate years, some combinations are restricted if you have not taken a previous paper, and some papers (particularly in Part IIB) change topic from year to year. The options form on which you make your choices will specify any restrictions.

The information in this booklet is only applicable to the 2015-16 academic year.

Each of the subjects in HSPS has provided more information about possible career paths on their websites, which you can access from:

<http://www.hsps.cam.ac.uk/prospective-students/subjects>.

Summary of Track Options:

Single Track Choices

SUBJECT OPTION	PAPER CHOICES – SECOND YEAR (Part IIA)	PAPER CHOICES – THIRD YEAR (Part IIB)
Archaeology, Option 1: Archaeology only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARC6: Archaeological theory and practice I (<i>required</i>) • ARC2: Archaeology in Action I (<i>required if not taken at Part I; if the student has already taken this paper then they choose two papers from the next bullet point</i>) • One (<i>or two, see above</i>) paper chosen from either ARC8: Archaeological Science I, or any offered Archaeology option paper ARC10-33 • A final paper chosen from the available options list for Archaeology students; this list is drawn from Part II papers in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Social Anthropology, Politics & International Relations, and Sociology, plus PBS 3-4, and History and Philosophy of Science Papers 1-2, and History Papers 7-8. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ARC7: Archaeological theory & practice II (<i>required</i>) • <i>Two</i> papers must be chosen from available option papers ARC8-33; one of these papers may be substituted with a dissertation • A final paper must be chosen from available options for Archaeology students, drawn from papers available in Part II Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Social Anthropology, Sociology and Politics

SUBJECT OPTION	PAPER CHOICES – SECOND YEAR (Part IIA)	PAPER CHOICES – THIRD YEAR (Part IIB)
Archaeology, Option 2: Assyriology only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Either</u> ARC34: Akkadian Language II, <u>Or</u> ARC4: Akkadian Language I (<i>ARC4 is required if not taken at Part I</i>) • <u>Either</u> ARC22: Mesopotamian Archaeology I, <u>Or</u> ARC23: Mesopotamian Archaeology II (<i>only one of these papers will be available each year</i>) • One paper chosen from ARC24 or ARC25 on Mesopotamian Culture, ARC39 or ARC40 on Mesopotamian History (<i>only one culture and one history paper will be available each year</i>) • One final paper must be chosen from the list of available options for Assyriology students, drawn from Part II options in Archaeology. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Either</u> ARC35: Akkadian Language III, <u>Or</u> ARC34: Akkadian Language II (<i>ARC34 is required if not taken at Part IIA</i>) • <u>Either</u> ARC22: Mesopotamian Archaeology I, <u>Or</u> ARC23: Mesopotamian Archaeology II (<i>only one of these papers will be available each year</i>) • One paper chosen from ARC24 or ARC25 on Mesopotamian Culture, ARC39 or ARC40 on Mesopotamian History, or ARC36, Sumerian (<i>note that ARC36 can only be taken if the student is also taking ARC35; only one culture and one history paper will be available each year</i>) • <u>Either</u> one final paper chosen from the list of available options for Assyriology students, drawn from Part II options in Archaeology; <u>Or</u> a dissertation.
Archaeology, Option 3: Egyptology only	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Either</u> ARC37: Egyptian language II, <u>Or</u> ARC5: Egyptian Language I (<i>ARC5 is required if not taken at Part I</i>) • <u>Either</u> ARC6: Archaeological theory and practice I, <u>Or</u> ARC2: Archaeology in action (<i>ARC2 only available if not taken at Part I</i>) • <u>Either</u> ARC18: Society and settlement in Ancient Egypt, <u>Or</u> ARC19: Ancient Egypt in Context: an Archaeology of Foreign Relations (<i>only one of these papers will be available each year</i>) • <u>Either</u> ARC20: The Archaeology of Religion in Ancient Egypt, <u>Or</u> ARC21: The Archaeology of Death and Burial in Ancient Egypt (<i>only one of these papers will be available each year</i>) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Either</u> ARC38: Egyptian language III, <u>Or</u> ARC37: Egyptian Language II (<i>ARC37 is required if not taken at Part IIA</i>) • <u>Either</u> ARC18: The historical archaeology of Ancient Egypt I, <u>Or</u> ARC19: The historical archaeology of Ancient Egypt II (<i>only one of these papers will be available each year</i>) • <u>Either</u> ARC20: Ancient Egyptian Religion I, <u>Or</u> ARC21: Ancient Egyptian Religion II (<i>only one of these papers will be available each year</i>) • <u>Either</u> one final paper chosen from the list of available options for Egyptology students, drawn from Part II options in Archaeology; <u>Or</u> a dissertation.

SUBJECT OPTION	PAPER CHOICES – SECOND YEAR (Part IIA)	PAPER CHOICES – THIRD YEAR (Part IIB)
Biological Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAN2 (<i>required</i>) • BAN3 (<i>required</i>) • BAN4 (<i>required</i>) • A final paper must be chosen from available options for Biological Anthropology students, drawn from Part II options in Archaeology, Biological Anthropology and Social Anthropology, Politics and Sociology plus Psychological and Behavioural Sciences 3-4, and History and Philosophy of Science Papers 1-2, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BAN5: Theory and practice in Biological Anthropology (<i>required</i>) • <i>Two</i> papers chosen from available Biological Anthropology options papers; one of these papers may be substituted by a dissertation • <u><i>Either</i></u> one further paper from Biological Anthropology options papers, <u><i>Or</i></u> one further paper from a list of available options for Biological Anthropology students, drawn from Part II Archaeology, Social Anthropology, Sociology, and Politics papers
Politics & International Relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POL3: International Relations II • POL4: Comparative Politics • <u><i>Either</i></u> POL7: History of political thought to c.1700, <u><i>Or</i></u> POL8: History of political thought from 1700-1890. • A final paper must be chosen from the available options for Politics students: POL5 Conceptual Issues in Politics & International Relations; POL 6 Statistics and Methods; papers in Sociology, Biological Anthropology, Archaeology, Social Anthropology; History papers 10-11; Psychological and Behavioural Sciences 3-4; and History and Philosophy of Science papers 1-2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • POL9: Conceptual Issues and Texts in Politics and International Relations • <i>Two</i> papers must be chosen from available Part IIB papers in Politics, POL10-19; one of these papers may be substituted by a dissertation. • A final paper must be chosen from POL10-19 or Paper 6 from the History Tripos or an allowed paper from Sociology, Archaeology, Biological Anthropology or Social Anthropology

SUBJECT OPTION	PAPER CHOICES – SECOND YEAR (Part IIA)	PAPER CHOICES – THIRD YEAR (Part IIB)
Social Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAN2: Kinship and economic anthropology (<i>required</i>) • SAN3: The anthropology of politics and religion (<i>required</i>) • SAN4: Theory, Methods, and Enquiry in Social Anthropology (<i>required</i>) • A final paper must be chosen from available options for Social Anthropology students, drawn from Part II options in Social Anthropology, Archaeology, Biological Anthropology, Politics, and Sociology, Psychological and Behavioural Sciences PBS3; and History and Philosophy of Science papers 1-2 • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAN5: Thought, belief and ethics (<i>required</i>) • SAN6: Political economy and social transformation (<i>required</i>) • SAN7: The anthropology of an ethnographic area (<i>required</i>) • <i>Either</i> one further paper from Social Anthropology options papers, <i>Or</i> one paper chosen from a list of available options for Social Anthropology students, drawn from Part II papers in Sociology, Politics, Archaeology, and Biological Anthropology ; <i>Or</i> a dissertation
Sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SOC2: Social Theory (<i>required</i>) • SOC3: Modern Societies II (<i>required</i>) • <i>Either</i> SOC4: Concepts and arguments in sociology, <i>Or</i> SOC5: Statistics and methods • A final paper must be chosen from the available options for Sociology students, drawn from papers in Sociology, Politics, Biological Anthropology, Archaeology, and Social Anthropology; History papers 10-11; Psychological and Behavioural Sciences 3-4; and History and Philosophy of Science papers 1-2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>One</i> paper chosen from Sociology IIB papers SOC6-13 • <i>Two</i> papers must be chosen from available Part IIB options in Sociology, SOC6-15, one of which may be substituted for a dissertation • A final paper must be chosen from the list of available options for Sociology students, drawn from papers in Sociology, Politics, Archaeology, Biological Anthropology and Social Anthropology; and borrowed options from Psychology.

Joint Track Choices

SUBJECT OPTION	PAPER CHOICES – SECOND YEAR (Part IIA)	PAPER CHOICES – THIRD YEAR (Part IIB)
Archaeology, Option 4: Assyriology and Egyptology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Akkadian language paper; <u>Either</u> ARC34, <u>Or</u> ARC4 (<i>ARC4 is required if not taken at Part I</i>) • An Egyptian language paper; <u>Either</u> ARC37 <u>Or</u> ARC5 (<i>ARC5 is required if not taken at Part I</i>) • <i>One</i> paper chosen from available options in ARC18-21, covering the archaeology and religion of Egypt • <i>One</i> paper chosen from available options in ARC22-25, covering the archaeology and culture of Mesopotamia 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Akkadian language paper; <u>Either</u> ARC35, <u>Or</u> ARC34 (<i>ARC34 is required if not taken at Part IIA</i>) • An Egyptian language paper; <u>Either</u> ARC38 <u>Or</u> ARC37 (<i>ARC37 is required if not taken at Part IIA</i>) • <i>One</i> paper chosen from available options in ARC18-25, covering the archaeology, religion and culture of Egypt and Mesopotamia • <u>Either</u> a further paper from ARC18-25, <u>Or</u> ARC36, the Sumerian language paper, <u>Or</u> a dissertation (<i>ARC36 may only be taken if also taking ARC35</i>)
Archaeology & Social Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Either</u> ARC2: Archaeology in action, <u>Or</u> ARC6: Archaeological theory and practice (<i>ARC2 may not be taken if taken in Part I</i>) • <i>One</i> paper chosen from ARC2, ARC6, ARC8 and available Archaeology option papers ARC10-33 • <i>Two</i> papers chosen from SAN2-4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Either</u> ARC6: Archaeological theory and practice I, <u>Or</u> ARC7: Archaeological theory and practice II (<i>ARC6 may not be taken if taken in Part IIA</i>) • <u>Either</u> SAN5: Thought, Belief and Ethics, <u>Or</u> SAN6: Political economy and social transformation • <i>One</i> paper chosen from available Archaeology option papers, ARC8-33 • <i>One</i> paper chosen from available SocAnth option papers, SAN5-12 • <i>Or</i>, Students may substitute a dissertation for either of the option papers (ARC8-33 or SAN5-12)

SUBJECT OPTION	PAPER CHOICES – SECOND YEAR (Part IIA)	PAPER CHOICES – THIRD YEAR (Part IIB)
Biological Anthropology and Archaeology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Either</i> ARC2: Archaeology in action, <i>Or</i> ARC6: Archaeological theory and practice (<i>ARC2 may not be taken if taken in Part I</i>) • One paper chosen from ARC2, ARC6, ARC8 and available Archaeology option papers, ARC10-33 • Two papers chosen from BAN2-4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Either</i> ARC6: Archaeological theory and practice I, <i>Or</i> ARC7: Archaeological theory and practice II (<i>ARC6 may not be taken if taken in Part IIA</i>) • One paper chosen from BioAnth option papers, BAN6-7 • One paper chosen from Archaeology option papers, ARC8-33 • One paper chosen from the remaining BioAnth option papers, BAN6-7 • <i>Or</i>, students may substitute a dissertation for one of the optional papers (ARC8-33 or BAN6-7)
Politics and Sociology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Either</i> POL3: International Relations II, <i>Or</i> POL4: Comparative Politics • <i>Either</i> POL7: The history of political thought to c.1700, <i>Or</i> POL8: The history of political thought from c.1700-c.1890 • SOC2: Social Theory • SOC3: Modern Societies II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two papers chosen from Politics options papers, POL6 or POL10-19 • Two papers chosen from Sociology options papers, SOC5-15 (<i>note that you cannot take both POL6 and SOC5</i>) • <i>Or</i>, a student may substitute a dissertation for one of the papers above.
Social Anthropology and Biological Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two papers chosen from the three core SocAnth papers, SAN2, SAN3, or SAN4 • Two papers chosen from the three core BioAnth papers, BAN2, BAN3, or BAN4 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Either</i> SAN5: Thought, Belief and Ethics, <i>Or</i> SAN6: Political economy and social transformation • One paper chosen from BioAnth options papers, BAN6-7 • One paper chosen from the remaining SocAnth options papers, SAN5-12 • One paper chosen from the remaining BioAnth options papers, BAN6-7 • <i>Or</i>, students may substitute a dissertation for one of the options papers (SAN5-12 or BAN6-7).

SUBJECT OPTION	PAPER CHOICES – SECOND YEAR (Part IIA)	PAPER CHOICES – THIRD YEAR (Part IIB)
Sociology and Social Anthropology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAN2: Kinship and Economic Anthropology (<i>required</i>) • SAN3: The Anthropology of Politics and Religion (<i>required</i>) • SOC2: Social Theory • SOC3: Modern Societies II 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two</i> papers chosen from Sociology options papers, SOC5-15 • <u>Either</u> SAN5: Thought, Belief and Ethics, <u>Or</u> SAN6: Political economy and social transformation • <i>One</i> paper chosen from the remaining SocAnth options papers, SAN5-12 • <i>Or</i>, students may substitute a dissertation for one of the papers above
Social Anthropology and Politics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Either</u> POL3: International Relations II, <u>Or</u> POL4: Comparative Politics • <u>Either</u> POL7: The history of political thought to c.1700, <u>Or</u> POL8: The history of political thought from c.1700-c.1890 • <i>One</i> paper chosen from SocAnth core papers, SAN2-4 • <i>One</i> paper chosen from SocAnth core or available option papers, SAN2-4, or SAN8-12 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Two</i> papers chosen from available Politics options papers, POL10-19 • <u>Either</u> SAN5: Thought, Belief and Ethics, <u>Or</u> SAN6: Political economy and social transformation • <i>One</i> paper chosen from the remaining SocAnth papers, SAN5-12 • <i>Or</i>, students may substitute a dissertation for one of the papers above

Part IIA available Papers, 2015-16

Below is a list of all papers offered in 2015-16 on each subject.

In the pages to follow, you will find a brief description of each paper to be offered. This is intended only as a guide to general content; full paper guides and reading lists will be issued at the start of the year.

Archaeology papers – for descriptions, turn to pp.12-17

Offered:

- ARC6. Archaeological Theory and practice I
- ARC8. Archaeological science I
- ARC10. The Palaeolithic of the Old World
- ARC11. Topics in Palaeolithic archaeology
- ARC12. European prehistory
- ARC13. Special Topics in European Prehistory
- ARC14. Aegean prehistory (Paper D1 from the Classical Tripos)
- ARC16. The Poetics of Classical Art (Paper D3 of the Classical Tripos)
- ARC17. Roman Cities (Paper D4 of the Classical Tripos)
- ARC19. Ancient Egypt in Context: an Archaeology of Foreign Relations
- ARC21. The Archaeology of Death and Burial in Ancient Egypt
- ARC23. Mesopotamian archaeology II: territorial states to empires
- ARC24. Mesopotamian Culture I: Literature
- ARC26. The North Sea in the early middle ages
- ARC27. Europe in Late Antiquity and the Migration Period
- ARC30. Ancient India II: Early historic cities of South Asia
- ARC31. Ancient South America
- ARC33. The archaeology of Africa
- ARC34. Akkadian language II
- ARC37. Egyptian language II

Biological Anthropology papers – for descriptions, turn to pp. 17-18

Offered:

- BAN2. A subject in biological anthropology I: Behavioural ecology
- BAN3. A subject in biological anthropology II: Human origins
- BAN4. A subject in biological anthropology III: Health and disease
- BAN6. A subject in biological anthropology IV: Human Variation and Adaptation
- BAN7. A subject in biological anthropology V: Advanced Behaviour

Politics & International Relations papers – for descriptions, turn to pp.18-22

Offered:

- POL3. International relations II

- POL4. Comparative politics
POL5. Conceptual issues in politics and international relations
POL6: Statistics and Methods
POL7. The history of political thought to c. 1700 (*Paper 19 of Part I of the Historical Tripos*)
POL8. The history of political thought from c.1700-c.1890 (*Paper 20 of Part I of the Historical Tripos*)

Social Anthropology papers – for descriptions, turn to pp.22-25

Offered:

- SAN2. Kinship and economic anthropology
SAN3. The anthropology of politics and religion
SAN4. Theory, methods and enquiry in social anthropology
SAN9. A special subject in social anthropology II: Science and society
SAN10. A special subject in social anthropology III: The anthropology of post-socialist societies
SAN11: A special subject in social anthropology IV: Anthropology of Visual and Media Culture

Sociology papers – for descriptions, turn to pp.25-26

Offered:

- SOC2. Social theory
SOC3. Modern societies II
SOC4. Concepts and arguments in sociology
SOC5. Statistics and methods

For descriptions of papers borrowed from other Triposes, turn to pp.27-29

Archaeology papers

Paper ARC6: Archaeological Theory and Practice I

(Co-ordinators: Philip Nigst and Susanne Hakenbeck)

This core paper for second-year undergraduates focuses on how archaeologists interpret the archaeological record. It explores the links between archaeological theory and practice with case studies and examples drawn from a wide range of temporal periods and geographical regions. The paper will examine how archaeology emerged as a discipline, its relationship with social theory and science, and how this has influenced the ways in which we think about the past.

The second half of the paper explores a series of central questions in archaeology: Have concepts of time been the same throughout human history? Is variation in material culture an adaptive response or a reflection of humans' inner worlds? Which gives a more objective account of the past, archaeological evidence or historical sources? Why do we preserve a medieval cathedral and tear down a block of flats from the 1960s? How does our perception of the past influence contemporary politics?

ARC8. Archaeological science I

(Co-ordinator: Professor Charly French)

This paper looks at the basic theories and approaches within archaeological science, particularly within the fields of geoarchaeology, zooarchaeology, archaeobotany and biomolecular archaeology. You will gain a basic level of knowledge and understanding of the methodological techniques in these sub-disciplines of scientific archaeology. You will also equip yourself with such skills as the basic foundations of scientific applications, the ability to know why, what and where to sample on an archaeological site for environmental and scientific analyses, what kinds of information are forthcoming and how to critically assess these types of data. The course is taught through lectures, supervisions and hands-on practicals.

ARC10. The Palaeolithic of the Old World

(Co-ordinator: Dr Philip Nigst & Dr Preston Miracle)

This course provides a foundation in Palaeolithic Archaeology. We start with the emergence of the first evidence of hominin material culture >2.5 million years ago. We then move on to the evolution, adaptations, and dispersals of hominins in Africa and into the rest of the world. We examine in detail the emergence and dispersal of anatomically modern humans, giving particular focus on the diversity of their cultures and adaptations in different parts of the Old World. We will finish with how people made sense of and responded to the dramatic environmental changes that occurred leading up to the end of the last ice age 11,500 years ago. Students will be expected to acquire a good foundation in Palaeolithic archaeology, including

theoretical approaches to the subject, methods of analysis, material culture, and the different hominin species that created this record.

ARC11. Topics in Palaeolithic Archaeology

(Co-ordinators: Dr Philip Nigst & Dr Preston Miracle)

This course introduces students to selected topics in Palaeolithic archaeology. It is organised as a series of seminars covering concepts and theoretical frameworks, methods of analysis and material culture. Four topics are covered each year and past topics have included * the replacement of Neanderthals by modern humans, * hominin use of space, * burial and treatment of the dead in the Palaeolithic, * Palaeolithic demography and subsistence, and * hominin adaptations to environmental constraints in a selected region (e.g., East Asia, Central Europe or Near East). Students will be expected to acquire a good outline knowledge of these topics and current debates in Palaeolithic archaeology.

ARC12 European Prehistory

(Co-ordinator: Dr Preston Miracle)

This course will present an overview of European prehistory from the Mesolithic through the Iron Age. Using lectures, practicals and seminars, it will combine geographical/chronological coverage with exploration of important themes such as forager lifeways, gender and the body throughout prehistory, the transition to farming, the introduction of metals, political developments in the Bronze Age and incipient urbanism. ARC12 will include two lectures a week in the Michaelmas and Lent terms, covering the Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age.

ARC13 Special Topics in European Prehistory

(Co-ordinator: Dr Marie-Louise Sorensen (MT) Co-ordinator for LT tbc)

This course will present in-depth discussions of the various ways European prehistory is being interpreted and examined. It aims to locate and discuss the formative aspects of the period and core elements of change as well as traditions. It will do this by tracing specific themes across different periods and areas or by exploring particular, theoretically and methodologically significant cases in detail. Two to four modules will be taught each year through lectures and seminars. Modules in future years may cover themes such as including Seascapes, Forager Lifeways, Social Exchange, Gender and the Body, Urbanism, Northern and Southern Europe, and others.

Note that students taking ARC13 (Special Topics) should either be taking the A12 Foundation Course concurrently or have already taken it in the previous year.

ARC14 Aegean Prehistory (Paper D1 of the Classical Tripos)

(Co-ordinator: Dr Yannis Galanakis)

This course offers an in-depth survey of the archaeology of the Aegean within the framework of the wider Mediterranean world. Particular emphasis is placed on the societies of the Bronze Age (c. 3200-1100 BC). It examines critically the emergence of complex societies and their social, political and economic organisation, the trade and exchange networks, the death and burial practices, the archaeologies of ideology and cult and the integration of textual evidence with the material record. Rich in data, theoretical approaches and problems of interpretation, Aegean Prehistory offers an excellent training ground for explaining the formation, transformation and demise of early complex societies. Within this framework of investigation, emphasis is also placed on how shifting attitudes to archaeological practice, collection strategies and interpretations have developed over time and have influenced what we know – or think we know – about the Aegean world.

ARC16 awaiting course description

ARC17 Roman cities: Network of Empire (Paper D4 of the Classical Tripos)

(Co-ordinator: Dr Alessandro Launaro)

It was an unprecedented urban network which made it possible for the Roman Empire to exist and prosper. Thousands of towns mediated between Rome and its vast imperial hinterland as they channelled a multidirectional flow of people, goods, cults, ideas and activities.

The vast amount of evidence accumulated by archaeologists about Roman urban sites, which has been enhanced in recent years through improved techniques of survey and excavation, has therefore provided a great deal of insights into the functioning of the Roman Empire as such.

This course will therefore explore the development of Roman urban culture and the variety of forms it took across space and time, engaging with the diverse interpretations that have since been proposed towards explaining its complex dynamics. By exploring a series of relevant case studies from across the Mediterranean (from Archaic Rome to Augustan Athens, from the earlier Republican colonies of Italy to the Imperial foundations of Northern Africa), these questions will be approached by adopting two broad perspectives: a) we will consider how archaeology can contribute to the understanding of Roman urbanism by looking at different types of urban site (e.g. administrative centres, military strongholds, economic nodes) and their material components (e.g. building techniques, architecture, planning); b) we will review current archaeological and historical debates about the role of cities in the Roman World and look at how these different views can be effectively reconciled into an integrated narrative of empire.

ARC19 Ancient Egypt in Context: an Archaeology of Foreign Relations

(Co-ordinator: Dr Kate Spence)

This course examines the interaction between Egypt and regions and cultural groups beyond its borders. Textual, artistic and archaeological sources provide evidence for mining, trade, exchange, warfare and diplomacy with regions such as Nubia, Libya, the Near East, Anatolia and the Aegean. The abundant evidence for the New Kingdom Egyptian empire provides a particular focus for investigation.

ARC21 The Archaeology of Death and Burial in Ancient Egypt

(Co-ordinator: Dr Kate Spence)

This course examines the abundant archaeological evidence for death and burial in ancient Egypt, covering material from the Palaeolithic to the Roman periods and from the poorest graves to the tombs of kings. It examines topics such as the treatment of the body; the construction, decoration and furnishing of tombs; burial goods; mortuary rituals; funerary texts; the construction of funerary identity; and ancestor cult.

ARC23. Mesopotamian archaeology II: Territorial states to empires

(Co-ordinators: Dr Yağmur Heffron (MT) Dr Augusta McMahon in LT and ET)

This paper covers ca. 1600 BC through 539 BC in Mesopotamia, between two important 'historical events'-the sacking of Babylon by a military force from Anatolia and the takeover of the Neo-Babylonian empire by the Persians. The intervening centuries in Mesopotamia are marked by an international flavour in both history and archaeology, which will be a key theme in these lectures. Topics covered include the archaeological evidence for ethnic groups known from textual sources, symbolism and hybridisation in art, organic versus "artificial" settlements and landscapes, crafting and technology, and the definition and archaeological signatures of empires.

ARC24. Mesopotamian culture I: Literature

(Co-ordinator: Dr Martin Worthington)

This course surveys some of the literary gems that have come to us from Ancient Mesopotamia – The Epic of Gilgamesh, The Poem of the Righteous Sufferer, The Debate Poems, The Story of the Flood, and others. It will develop skills in close reading and literary interpretation, drawing on techniques from narrative theory. All the sources are studied in English translation, and no knowledge of the ancient languages is necessary.

ARC26: The North Sea in the Early Middle Ages

(Co-ordinator: Susanne Hakenbeck)

During the first millennium AD, the shores of the North Sea saw intense interactions of the populations living there. This course will focus on the history and archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England, within the broader contexts of the North Sea littoral in the first millennium AD. It will examine the history of the archaeology of this period

and the ways in which contemporary ideologies have affected interpretation of the evidence. Lectures will explore the relationship between written and material sources for this period and the implications of recent theoretical debates within archaeology, for example those relating to identity, including ethnicity, gender, social structure and religious belief.

ARC27: Europe in Late Antiquity and the Migration Period

(Co-ordinator: Susanne Hakenbeck)

The period of late Antiquity and the so-called Great Migrations (the third to eighth centuries AD) was a time of great social transformations. This course focuses on the changes that occurred during the final centuries of the western Roman empire, the effects of its collapse and the subsequent formation of the medieval polities. The canonical historical narrative of the period is the product of the literate Christian elite, who saw themselves as the inheritors of the Roman world. A critical engagement with the material evidence provides a counter-discourse to this, and gives voice to the populations on the frontiers of the Roman world.

ARC30 Ancient India II: Early historic cities of South Asia

(Co-ordinator: Dr Jason Hawkes)

This course deals with the formation and transformation of the cities, states and empires of Early Historic South Asia, with a particular focus on the period c. 800 BC to c. AD 500. It will investigate Iron Age urbanism and primary and secondary state formation in the wake of the collapse of the Bronze Age Indus Civilisation, with a focus on the processes in the Indo-Iranian borderlands zone and also the Ganges Valleys; the development of iron technology in India; the archaeology of religion (Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism); the nature of internal trade and trade routes; and the role of the subcontinent in the ancient Indian Ocean trade with reference to Rome, east coast of Africa and southeast Asia, and the overland links of the subcontinent with west and Central Asia up to China. The course will be unified by various themes including: urbanisation, art, craft production, iconography and the manipulation of power and formalised control.

ARC31. Ancient South America

(Co-ordinator: Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais)

The archaeology of the Americas is taught as two modules over a two-year cycle. Each module covers major developments in the Americas, including the peopling of the New World, the origins of agriculture, and the varied trajectories toward sedentary life, from villages to complex societies that culminated in the late pre-Hispanic empires (Inka and Aztec). The course emphasises theoretical approaches to understanding the long-term development of social inequality and the dynamics of complex polities through studies of subsistence strategies, craft production, settlement patterns, power relations, art and iconography, and ideology.

ARC33. The archaeology of Africa

(Co-ordinators: Dr Chris Wingfield, Dr Ceri Shipton and Dr Emmanuelle Honoré)

Awaiting course description

ARC34 Akkadian Language II

(Co-ordinator: Dr Martin Worthington)

This paper, which presupposes a year's study of Akkadian, is built around readings in Babylonian scholarship and literature. These include extracts from Gilgamesh Tablet XI (the story of the flood), the Poor Man of Nippur, incantations, oracular queries, and omen reports. The exam will include both seen and unseen texts in cuneiform, and require comment on points of grammar and/or content.

ARC37 Egyptian Language II

(Co-ordinator: Dr Hratch Papazian)

This paper covers a range of texts in Middle Egyptian at an advanced level. It assumes knowledge of the first-year ARC5 Egyptian Language I paper or the equivalent. The set texts include biographies, administrative and legal documents, historical narratives, as well as religious and medical compositions. The wide range of selections is intended to provide a greater exposure to the different genres and to reinforce various grammatical themes. The texts will be read primarily from epigraphic copies or transcriptions that retain the original layout of the inscription or document. The course comprises weekly classes, with student preparation and participation.

Biological Anthropology papers

BAN2. A subject in biological anthropology I: Behavioural ecology

Course organiser: Dr Jake Dunn

This paper examines human behaviour in the broad comparative perspective, with two themes. The first is the extent to which humans share their behaviour and means of communication with other animals, especially primates. A broad overview of communication, examining olfactory, visual and auditory communication systems, as well as highlighting the importance of multimodality in primate communication research will be provided. The second theme is concerned with comparisons of mobility patterns and social networks among human groups and the rest of the biological world in terms of similarities, differences, and uniqueness. Foraging societies will be examined in relation to their ecologies and social behaviour, differences in diet, technology, demography and life history, social structure, kinship, residence, mobility, mating, parenting, food sharing, cooperation, and warfare.

BAN3. A subject in biological anthropology II: Human origins

Course Organiser: Dr Toomas Kivisild

This paper looks at the evolution of human species from its origins among the great apes, to the evolution of modern humans. When and how did humans colonize Eurasia, Americas and Oceania? Was there admixture with Neanderthals and other archaic species? The paper also covers demographic processes, change of life style and dispersals that have taken place in the last 10,000 years. Throughout the course, material will be drawn from the fossil record, archaeology, genetics, and human population biology and ecology.

BAN4. A subject in biological anthropology III: Health and disease

Course Organiser: Dr Robert Attenborough

This paper explores how disease has shaped the way humans have evolved, and how diseases have evolved to exploit humans. From conception to death, humans undergo a process of development that is shaped by both genes and environment. The patterns of such development can be framed in terms of life history theory, the role of nutrition, and the interactions between demography and threats to life such as disease, and the way in which reproduction is integrated into the lifespan. The paper also addresses the questions why do we share so many diseases with gorillas and chimpanzees, how do demography, social behaviour, economics, development policy, and globalization influence disease transmission within and between ape species.

BAN6. A subject in biological anthropology IV: Human Variation and Adaptation

This paper looks at human biology from the perspective of development, ontogeny, biological plasticity and evolution. From conception to death, humans undergo a process of development that is shaped by both genes and environment. The patterns of such development can be framed in terms of life history theory, the role of nutrition, and the interactions between demography and threats to life such as disease, and the way in which reproduction is integrated into the lifespan.

BAN7. A subject in biological anthropology V: Advanced Behaviour

This paper looks at human behaviour from ecological and evolutionary perspectives. Special emphases are placed on how behavior can reflect adaptive response to ecological drivers and the way that individual behaviours have emergent influence on the structure and function of social networks. The approach is comparative, putting the behavior of modern urban humans into context through analysis of behavior in both traditional human societies and non-human primates. The paper also includes a project-based module designed to teach students both research skills and transferable professional skills.

Politics & International Relations papers

POL3. International relations II: Ethics and World Politics

(Course Organiser: Dr Duncan Bell)

This paper provides students with an overview of arguments about some of the most pressing ethical questions in world politics. It concentrates on three interlinked topics: wealth redistribution and the scope of justice; human rights; and the ethics of political violence. The first concerns the scope of justice and the moral status of political boundaries, focusing especially on theoretical accounts of cosmopolitanism, nationalism, and statism, and exploring the question of whether or not the rich (individuals or communities) have a moral duty to redistribute wealth to the poor. The second major topic is human rights. Here we will examine different conceptions of human rights as well as examining a range of criticisms of the idea. The final topic concerns the ethics of political violence. Here the focus is on the ethics of war, and in particular the just war tradition and its critics. The lectures and supervisions in Part I of the course (in Michaelmas) outline the main theoretical debates. The modules in Part 2 of the paper (in Lent) allow students to explore some of these theoretical issues in a concrete empirical context, highlighting the connections and tensions between political theory and political practice.

POL4. Comparative politics

(Course Organiser: Dr Chris Bickerton)

This is a broadly focused paper aiming to give students an understanding of the key actors and dynamics that make up contemporary politics. The paper is organised into two parts: lectures (Michaelmas term) and regional case studies (Lent term). The lectures will be based on three conceptual themes: state formation, political regimes and the organisation of interests. Within these themes, the paper explores topics such as the origins of states, post-colonial and non-European state formation, democratisation, authoritarianism, the role of political parties and the contemporary challenges they face, non-parliamentary forms of interest representation like lobby groups, civil society organisations and corporatism. Each of these topics will be studied comparatively, meaning that the different trajectories of political development across the world will be used to inform our understanding of these general trends. The course will emphasise both the conceptual and empirical sides of comparative political studies. The regional case studies will provide a general introduction to a region but will often focus on a comparison between two countries. Assessment for this course will be exam-based, with a three hour exam at the end of the course covering both the topics of the lectures and the material from the regional case studies.

POL5. Conceptual issues in politics and international relations

(Course Organiser: Dr Iza Hussin)

This paper consists of two essays of five-thousand words each, which are both formally assessed. There is no exam or general teaching (other than an introductory session at the start of Michaelmas) for this paper, and students will have individual supervisions for their essays. The essays will address questions chosen from a list provided by the Faculty. The questions on this list focus on a wide range of theoretical and empirical issues covered in the study of Politics and International Relations. This paper is, therefore, an opportunity for students to explore in some depth two issues in Politics and International Relations of their interest.

Indicative POL5 essay titles from 2014-15:

- 1A. Either What is wrong with imperialism? OR
- 1B. To what extent is colonisation a cause of war in Africa now?
2. Is realism in political theory necessarily conservative?
3. Is democracy possible without political parties?
4. To what extent is the question of gender relevant to International Relations?
5. Is the European Union a state? If not, what is it?
6. What is democratic about 'property-owning democracy'?
7. Should there be a right to national self-determination?
8. Is the legitimacy of a regime a matter of fact or a judgment of value?
9. Is contemporary democracy more effective in authorising government or in constraining it?
10. Can democracies ever effectively tackle climate change?
- 11A. Either Is democracy good for growth? OR
- 11B. Are democracies bad at debt?
12. When do political institutions improve public welfare and when do they impede it?
- 13A. Either What are the limits to the influence of non-governmental organisations? OR
- 13B. Are aid and human rights non-governmental organisations a form of taming resistance against inequality and injustice?
- 14A. Either How do democracies emerge out of dictatorships? OR
- 14B. What significance does a democratic culture have for post-authoritarian states? OR
- 14C. Why are there so many authoritarian regimes in Africa?
- 15A. Either Why isn't the whole world developed? OR
- 15B. What makes rich countries rich? OR
- 15C. Will the so-called "Rest" rise enough to close the gap with the "West" in the near future?
16. Why do states generally comply with international agreements?
17. How does closer economic integration affect the security priorities of secondary powers?

18. What are the social and political impacts of the structural adjustment programs that were historically prescribed by international financial institutions?
19. Does the state system as we know it cause or prevent wars?
- 20A. Either Can Western capitalism deliver on its egalitarian promises? OR
- 20B. Is economic inequality politically unjust?
21. What within politics is predictable?
22. How important is it for states to try to maintain reputations for strength and resolve in international politics?
23. Is 'nation-building' an important means for maintaining peace and order in international relations, or a largely ineffective strategy for even powerful countries to pursue?
24. What are the political consequences of the information technology revolution?
25. Was the Westphalian system really about sovereignty?
26. Is there such a thing as a fascist foreign policy?
27. Why is the UK's membership of the European Union so hotly contested?
- 28A. Either What does religion explain in American politics? OR
- 28B. How does religion matter for the study of comparative politics?
29. What is an Islamic state?
30. What makes a referendum legitimate?
31. What emotions should liberal states encourage?
32. Has feminism enriched or undermined the modern state?
33. Who benefits from political decentralisation?
- 34A. Either Why is there a rise in populism? OR
- 34B. Why do small, fringe and extreme parties typically do well in elections to the European Parliament?
35. Why do people follow leaders?
36. Can revolutions be democratic?
37. Are we currently witnessing a temporary setback in the inevitable march of history toward the international victory of liberal capitalism or an indication of the irreversible decay of the modern international order?
38. Is there still such a thing as British politics?

POL6: Statistics and methods

(Course Organiser: Dr Pieter van Houten)

This paper introduces students to statistical methods used in the social sciences, illustrates how these methods can be used to study important political issues, and gives students hands-on experience on using these methods and writing up the results of empirical research. The first module covers statistical methods such as descriptive statistics, bivariate correlation, multivariate linear regression, and factor analysis. These methods are illustrated through examples from sociological and political research. The second module focuses on further applications in the study of politics, and on the use of different statistical software packages. This paper will give

students useful skills for conducting social science research, which are also essential for various career options in the public and private sector. There will be some opportunities for internships in these sectors for students who have taken this paper.

POL7. The history of political thought to c. 1700 (Paper 19 of Part I of the Historical Tripos)

(Course Organiser: Dr Christopher Brooke)

This paper spans the history of Western political reflection from the city states of ancient Greece to seventeenth-century argument about natural freedom, international law, natural rights, and their implications for political existence. It offers the chance to investigate ancient conceptions of political organisation, human nature, virtue, and slavery, in their own time and place as well as under the later impact of Christianity in the dramatic dialogue between the Church and the Roman Empire. The paper then explores the afterlife and seemingly inexhaustible powers of these ancient texts to stimulate and structure political thinking in later centuries. Aristotle's works, Roman philosophy and Roman law all re-surfaced and were put to work in the Latin West in medieval debates on the relationship between the Church and other powers, the constitutional structure of the Church, kingdoms and cities. It covers humanist responses to the classical past and to classical conceptions of virtue in the political thought of Machiavelli and others, the convergence during the Reformation of various traditions in the Calvinist case for armed resistance to an unjust ruler and moves beyond Europe to examine the theological and legal analysis of the legitimacy of European conquests in the New World.

POL8. The history of political thought from c.1700-c.1890 (Paper 20 of Part I of the Historical Tripos)

(Course Organiser: Dr Christopher Brooke)

Beginning with the Enlightenment and extending from the American and French revolutions to the wave of revolutions in 1848 and the challenge of capitalism in the thought of Karl Marx, this paper explains the formation of the fundamental concepts of modern politics. The line between the sacred and the civil, the relation between liberty and commerce, the transformations in the principles of political legitimacy which led to the notion of the modern representative republic, the nineteenth-century rise of the idea of the nation-states and nationalism, the modern concept of empire, the demand for gender equality: all these and more form the content of this paper.

Social Anthropology papers

SAN2. Kinship and economic anthropology

(Course Organiser: Dr Perveez Mody)

Kinship is a particularly good example of how Social Anthropology has been shaped through the challenge of its own ethnographic materials. By contrast, economics is

an example of how Social Anthropology has drawn on other disciplines; the debates that economic analysis has inspired in anthropology continue to provide material for argument. We teach kinship and economic anthropology together, taking this as one, but by no means the only, possibility that lies in combining fields of anthropological expertise. These two areas have been historically linked in theories of production, reproduction and exchange. Although gender does not appear in the paper title, it, too, is an explicit subject for analysis throughout the course. This paper covers ways in which the relationship between 'kinshipped' and economic socialities has been described. New patterns of marriage, conjugality, sexuality and procreation throw into relief the continuing relevance of classic kinship theory, whilst at the same time they illustrate how deeply rooted these patterns are in economic life as well. The paper also introduces alternatives to the institutions of industrial economy. It addresses diverse systems of production, distribution and exchange, offers an approach to understanding historical processes of social transformation, and reviews multiple ways of conceptualising economic life.

SAN3. The anthropology of politics and religion

(Course Organiser: Prof Joel Robbins)

In addition to providing basic coverage of central issues in the fields of both politics and religion, as set out in the syllabus, the courses draw attention to the connections between them. It is rarely straightforward to characterise social action as either political or religious, especially in those societies where such distinctions are absent or have only recently been imported. The paper examines the ways in which anthropologists have analysed the place of symbols in social and political life, and asks how religion and ritual may provide a key ideological basis on which claims to authority and the unity of groups are founded. It notes too that anthropologists have been aware through their studies of spirit mediums, 'cargo cults' and other movements of ecstatic or millennial faith that religion and ritual may also offer an important vehicle for the expression of protest and resistance. Similarly, we explore the ways in which religion may divide as well as unite, and may be instrumental both in change and continuity in the political field. Conceptual problems with the main theories in these areas organise and structure the courses.

SAN4. Theory, methods and enquiry in social anthropology

(Course Organiser: Dr Matt Candea)

The aim of this paper is to enable students (1) to understand, evaluate, and engage with contemporary debates in anthropological theory, and (2) to approach substantive questions of ethnographic interpretation and social explanation in a theoretically informed manner. It does this by providing them with grounding in classical social theory, and in the main schools of thought in social and cultural anthropology. The paper introduces the writings of some of the most important thinkers, schools and debates in the history of anthropological thought. Each of these is presented in its intellectual and historical context, and each is examined critically

and in terms of its continuing intellectual relevance, with an emphasis on the reading of original texts. This historical approach is complemented by themes considered in detail. The themes selected change from time to time. Theoretical approaches are seen in the context of anthropological field research and the various genres of anthropological writing. The challenges of understanding some specific ethnographic cases have been important spurs to anthropological theorising, and have given rise to concepts, questions, and theories that have been influential both in and beyond the discipline. At the same time, anthropological theory has registered the influence of innovations and intellectual fashions from a range of other disciplines. Both these dynamics are examined. We consider how different theoretical approaches propose different basic conceptions of human life, and also different conceptions of anthropological knowledge. We also consider the way different theoretical approaches have been associated with characteristically different kinds of ethnographic writing.

SAN9. A special subject in social anthropology II: Science and society

(Course Organiser: Dr Matt Candea)

This option aims to provide a critical overview of anthropological concepts and approaches to contemporary debates in the social study of science, medicine and society. The course will examine anthropology's claim to a distinctive voice within the broad 'science studies' chorus, a claim which rests in part on anthropology's own complex historical relationship to science. Is anthropology a part of the (itself multiple and disputed) euro-american scientific project, a radical contestant of science, or – somehow – both? The course has three intertwined strands. One asks what it means to study societal, institutional and epistemic conditions of science and scientific knowledge production through an explicitly comparative frame; namely, studying scientists at work across a range of social and regional settings, and across diverse traditions of thought. This provides a general framing by putting into relief the way that notions such as 'reliability', 'evidence' and 'verification' are described as particular social forms and moral action claims. Another strand, focusing on Medical Anthropology, will suggest some of the key assumptions of scientific biomedicine and how they differ from other modes of understanding illness and effecting remedy. Finally, a focus on different ways of knowing and engaging the environment and climate will shed light on another way of thinking through intersections between science and society. Taken together, through these different strands, the course tracks the points at which multiple scientific knowledges intersect, clash or interface with other modes of encountering and affecting reality.

SAN10. A special subject in social anthropology III: The anthropology of post-socialist societies

(Course Organiser: Dr Uradyn Bulag)

This paper explores current transformations as well as the relation between change and continuity in a number of late-socialist and post-socialist societies. It draws

upon case studies from a range of contexts including the former Soviet Union, Eastern Europe, China, Mongolia and Vietnam. Although the majority of these regions have abandoned socialism for different political and economic paths, China and Vietnam have marketised while remaining socialist party-states. The key case studies offer a rich field for ethnographic and theoretical exploration of the complexities of change, memory, identity and nationhood.

SAN11: A special subject in social anthropology IV: ~Anthropology of Media and Visual Culture

(Course Organiser: Dr Rupert Stasch)

This paper explores how different social orders are created through production and circulation of media forms and visual images. What insights and challenges arise in ethnographic study of these objects, within broader anthropological concern with the social embeddedness and symbolic makeup of all human practices?

Sociology papers

SOC2. Social theory

(Course Organiser: Prof Patrick Baert)

The paper on contemporary social theory builds on students' knowledge of classical theory from Part I and explores the development of social theory through to the present day. The paper aims to provide students with a firm grasp of key theoretical approaches and enables them to read the work of some of the great thinkers of the 20th Century in some depth. The time period runs from roughly 1920 to the present day, but the emphasis is placed on recent (i.e. post-1960) literature and developments. Topics covered include: symbolic interactionism and ethnomethodology; hermeneutics and theories of interpretation; 20th Century Marxism; the Frankfurt School; structuralism and post-structuralism; functionalism; rational choice theory; feminist theory; theories of modernity and post-modernity; Habermas; Foucault; Bourdieu; Giddens; Beck; and Bauman.

SOC3. Modern societies II: Global Social Problems

(Course Organisers: Dr Jeff Miley and Monica Moreno Figueroa)

This paper offers an approximation to a host of social problems that are global in scope. At the same time, it provides a set of theoretical tools for understanding the intersection of class, race and gender in the global. In the Michaelmas term, Dr. Miley will focus on problems associated primarily with class dynamics and power politics underpinning the contemporary global capitalist system, characterised as a hegemonic neoliberal order. The problems he will treat include: global inequalities, the crisis of the nation-state, the challenge of nationalisms, the triumph and malaise of representative democracy, the lack of accountability in global governing institutions, and the systemic violence surrounding the global wars on drugs and terror. In the Lent term, Dr. Moreno Figueroa will focus on problems associated

primarily with the intersection of gender and racial dynamics across the globe. The problems she will treat include: gender violence, the feminisation of labour and poverty, migration and gender, development and NGO culture, sex tourism, cosmetic surgery, fashion and labour, and beauty pageants.

SOC4. Concepts and arguments in sociology

(Course Organiser: Dr Manali Desai)

This paper gives students the opportunity to pursue your interests in Sociology in some depth and to think carefully about the nature of sociological explanation and analysis. With the help and guidance of a supervisor, students will have a chance to engage in independent reading and research. The paper is assessed by means of two 5000 word essays on questions drawn from a list that is published each year. The list is divided into two Sections; students must write one essay on a topic from each Section. Questions in Section I are concerned with key concepts in Sociology and in the Social Sciences more generally. They focus on the history, complexity, and potential uses of these concepts in empirical research. Questions in Section II are concerned with sociological analysis and explanation. They focus on a particular problem, phenomenon or development and invite students to think about how it can be analysed and/or explained sociologically.

SOC5. Statistics and methods

(Course Organiser: Dr Maria Iacovou & Dr Brendan Burchell)

In this course, students will learn about a range of quantitative and qualitative methods used in empirical research in the social sciences.

After taking this course, you will:

1. Be able to read and understand empirical research published in books and journal articles
2. Know how to perform basic statistical analysis using a software package such as R or SPSS, and to interpret your findings correctly
3. Have a solid foundation in basic methods and statistics, which will enable you to progress to more advanced courses, if you wish.

We will cover a wide range of methods, from simple descriptive statistics through to multivariate regression, logistic models and factor analysis. Throughout the course, the focus will be on research methods as practical tools to address real-life questions relevant to sociologists. No prior expertise in mathematics or statistics is necessary.

Papers borrowed from other Triposes

History & Philosophy of Science, Papers 1 and 2

The NST IB course in History and Philosophy of Science is available as an option in the HSPS Tripos. The course offers a wide-ranging overview of the nature of science and its place in society. It explores the historical, philosophical and social dimensions of the sciences, the ways in which the sciences are shaped by other aspects of social and economic life, and the roles of scientists in public debate. Examples are drawn from many different disciplines, over a period extending from the Renaissance to the present day: from early astronomy, alchemy and natural philosophy, to the atomic bomb, the discovery of DNA and climate change. We examine questions about how theories are tested and change, and about the nature of causation, laws and scientific explanation. The course also considers whether or not science provides an increasingly accurate account of a largely unobservable world. There are two examination papers to choose from: 'History of Science', which stresses the historical side of the subject, and 'Philosophy of Science' which emphasises the philosophical aspects. Students sit just one paper, but they are advised to attend as many lectures as possible for both papers.

History Paper 7: British economic and social history, 380–1100

This paper concentrates upon developments in the British Isles between 380 and 1100 in the economic, social, religious and cultural spheres, a period unprecedented for the degree to which the peoples of these islands interacted with groups of warriors, settlers, traders and churchmen from across the seas. The early part of the paper explores the organisation of early medieval society and the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Another central issue is the impact of Viking settlement in the ninth and tenth centuries. The later part of the paper examines developments in late Anglo-Saxon society, in the rural and urban economy, and the monastic reform movement. The paper offers the opportunity to look closely at written sources (documentary and literary) and material evidence (e.g. metal work, coinage, pottery, manuscripts), by exploiting the exceptionally rich resources of the museums and libraries of Cambridge.

History Paper 8: British economic and social history, 1050–c. 1500

The core of this paper allows students to explore the various forces shaping economic change across five medieval centuries. The following are the most important: the relationship between population and economic resources; the role of feudal social relations; environmental change; the impact of human institutions and organisations of different kinds (such as serfdom); and the role of warfare, which was increasingly important in this era. The paper falls naturally into two halves: the first comprises the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, a long period of economic

expansion, while the second comprises the late medieval economic 'depression'. Between the two phases lies the turning point of the Black Death (1348-9). The place of towns, changing literacy levels, peasant rebellion, popular religion, crime, money, and the changing role of women are among other important topics studied.

History Paper 10: British economic and social history, 1700–1880

In the two centuries covered by this paper, Britain's economy, society, and culture changed dramatically. There were many continuities, of course; even the 'revolutionary' nature of the 'industrial revolution' is nowadays contested. Even so, the impact of new wealth and goods, and of new patterns of work and urban living, was certainly greater than in any previous period of British history, and this impact was socially and culturally transformative. This paper introduces you both to the economic processes which effected this change and to the ways in which Britons of diverse ranks experienced and thought about their unstable world and behaved within it. As the reading list shows (available on the Faculty of History website, <http://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/undergraduate/tripos-papers/part-i-papers-for-2013-2014/reading-lists/part-i-paper-10>), the themes from which you may choose your eight essay topics are diverse. You will not be able to cover all the themes or all the chronology. Guided by your supervisor, you will have to make choices. Some of you will choose to sample economic, social and cultural themes broadly. Others may wish to specialise a little -- on economic or demographic history, say. Note, however, that the distinctions between 'economic', 'social' and 'cultural' history are artificial. For example, you cannot understand demographic history without a knowledge of sexual and gender relations, and vice versa; and family history was shaped by economic change, and vice versa.

History Paper 11: British economic and social history, since c. 1880

In 1880 Britain was at the height of its economic and imperial world dominance, though domestically it was a relatively poorly-educated, deeply class-divided, highly urban population of large, unhealthy families still led by an aristocratic elite, attached to a laissez-faire ethos of 'Victorian' individualism. This paper examines the history of the ensuing century and a quarter which has witnessed a revolution and a counter-revolution in both social thought and social policy and in economic theory. The experiences of women, of organised labour, of poverty, ill health, social mobility and inequality have all been subject to highly significant changes. Meanwhile Britons endured two worlds' wars and the Great Depression, divested themselves of a global empire and became a multicultural, secular and liberal welfare state of consumers and small families, increasingly engaging in a diversifying global culture.

PBS3: Social & Developmental Psychology

(Course Organiser: Dr Alex Kogan)

This paper aims to provide representative coverage of classic and contemporary theory and research in social and developmental psychology. In the first term, students will learn key meta-theories in social psychology in a series of introductory lectures, and then will examine specific core topics of the field in subsequent lectures, including social cognition, sociocultural approaches, the self, well-being, and prosociality. In the second term, students will study the key processes involved in the developmental transformation of social, emotional, and cognitive behaviour across the life span.

PBS4: Biological & Cognitive Psychology

A sub-section of Experimental Psychology, from Part IB of the Natural Sciences Tripos.

(Course Organiser: Dr Greg Davis)

Every process in the mind is the result of underlying biology. This paper covers a selection of biological and cognitive topics involving the connection of brain, body, and behaviour. Specific content includes neurophysiology and structure of the brain, learning, memory, judgment and decision making, consciousness, and atypical psychology. Lectures include relevant methodologies and methodological issues. Students are expected to read in depth, as well as broadly, and to bring their independent perspective and insight to the material at hand. PBS 4 is a sub-section of the NST paper: it excludes some practicals and lectures from Part IB Experimental Psychology.

Planned Part IIB papers, 2016-17

The following list will be the planned papers on offer in 2016-17, for Part IIB. *Note that these are not final and may be changed*; the final list will be published in the Easter term 2016. Following the list of planned papers you will find the exact regulations for the papers you may take on each track.

Archaeology papers

Offered:

- ARC6. Archaeological theory and practice I
- ARC7. Archaeological theory and practice II
- ARC8. Archaeological science I
- ARC9. Archaeological science II
- ARC10. The Palaeolithic of the Old World
- ARC11. Topics in Palaeolithic archaeology
- ARC12. European prehistory
- ARC13. Special topics in European prehistory
- ARC14. Aegean prehistory (*Paper D1 of the Classical Tripos*)
- ARC15. The art of collecting (*Paper D2 of the Classical Tripos*)
- ARC16. The poetics of classical art (*Paper D3 of the Classical Tripos*)
- ARC17. Roman cities (*Paper D4 of the Classical Tripos*)
- ARC18. Society and settlement in Ancient Egypt
- ARC20. The Archaeology of Religion in Ancient Egypt
- ARC22. Mesopotamian archaeology I: prehistory and early states
- ARC23. Mesopotamian archaeology II: territorial states to empires
- ARC24. Mesopotamian culture I: literature
- ARC25. Mesopotamian culture II: religion and scholarship
- ARC26. The North Sea in the Early Middle Ages
- ARC27. Europe in late Antiquity and the Migration Period
- ARC28. The archaeology of medieval Britain
- ARC29. Ancient India I: the Indus civilisation and beyond
- ARC30. Ancient India II: Early historic cities of South Asia
- ARC31. Ancient South America
- ARC32. The archaeology of Mesoamerica and North America
- ARC33. The archaeology of Africa
- ARC34. Akkadian language II
- ARC35. Akkadian language III
- ARC36. Sumerian language
- ARC37. Egyptian language II
- ARC38. Egyptian language III
- ARC39. Mesopotamian history I: states and structures
- ARC40. Mesopotamian history II: empires and systems

Biological Anthropology papers

Offered:

- BAN2. A subject in biological anthropology I: Behavioural ecology
- BAN3. A subject in biological anthropology II: Human origins
- BAN4. A subject in biological anthropology III: Health and disease
- BAN5: Theory and practice in biological anthropology
- BAN6: A subject in biological anthropology IV: Plasticity and adaptation
- BAN7: A subject in biological anthropology V: Behavioural ecology II

Social Anthropology papers

Offered:

- SAN2. Kinship and economic anthropology
- SAN3. The anthropology of politics and religion
- SAN4. Theory, methods and enquiry in social anthropology
- SAN5. Thought, belief, and ethics
- SAN6. Political economy and social transformation
- SAN7. The anthropology of an ethnographic area (*3 areas specified, Europe, South Asia and Africa; students will choose one to study*)
- SAN8. A special subject in social anthropology I: Anthropology and Development
- SAN12. A subject in social anthropology V
- SAN9. A special subject in social anthropology II: Science and society
- SAN10. A special subject in social anthropology III: The anthropology of post-socialist societies
- SAN11. A subject in social anthropology IV: Anthropology of Visual and Media Culture

Politics & International Relations papers

Offered:

- POL9. Conceptual issues and texts in politics and international relations
- POL10. The history of political thought from c.1700-c.1890
- POL11. Political philosophy and the history of political thought since c.1890
- POL12. A subject in politics and international relations I: The politics of the Middle East
- POL13. A subject in politics and international relations II: The comparative politics of Britain and Europe
- POL14. A subject in politics and international relations III: The politics of Asia
- POL15. A subject in politics and international relations IV: The politics of Africa
- POL16. A subject in politics and international relations V: Conflict and peacebuilding

POL17: A subject in politics and international relations VI: The politics of the international economy

POL18. A subject in politics and international relations VII: Political Thought: The idea of a European Union

POL19. A subject in politics and international relations VIII: China and the international order

Sociology papers

Offered:

SOC2. Social theory

SOC3. Modern societies II

SOC4. Concepts and arguments in sociology

SOC5. Statistics and methods

SOC6. A subject in sociology I: Advanced social theory

SOC7. A subject in sociology II: Media, culture and society

SOC8. A subject in sociology III: Revolution, war and militarism

SOC9. A subject in sociology IV: Modern capitalism

SOC10. A subject in sociology V: Gender

SOC11. A subject in sociology VI: Racism, race and ethnicity

SOC 12. A subject in sociology VII: Modern Britain

SOC13. A subject in sociology VIII: Health, medicine and society

SOC14. Disciplines of education III (*Paper 3 of Part II of the Education Tripos*)

SOC15. Criminology, sentencing, and the penal system (*Paper 23 of the Law Tripos*)

Restrictions on Part IIB Papers:

Below are the formal restrictions on papers you can offer in Part IIB on each track (note that these may be subject to change by approval of the Faculty Board; your IIB options will be explained to you in full at the end of Part IIA). Please consider these when choosing your Part IIA options as if you have not taken the foundation papers in your IIA year, these restrictions will apply and you won't be allowed to register for certain papers (e.g. If you have not taken ARC8 in Part IIA, you won't be able to register for paper ARC9 in Part IIB).

Archaeology, Option 1 (Archaeology)	<p>**Restrictions: <i>paper ARC9 may not be taken unless the student took ARC8 at Part IIA. neither POL13 nor POL14 may be taken unless the student took either POL3 or POL4 at Part IIA. paper SOC6 can only be taken if SOC2 was taken in IIA.</i></p>
Archaeology, Option 2 (Assyriology)	<p>**Restrictions: <i>paper ARC36 may only be taken if the student is also taking ARC35. paper ARC9 can only be taken if ARC8 was taken in IIA.</i></p>
Biological Anthropology	<p>**Restrictions <i>paper ARC9 cannot be taken unless ARC8 was taken at IIA. neither POL13 nor POL14 may be taken unless POL3 or POL4 was taken at IIA. paper SOC6 cannot be taken unless SOC2 was taken at IIA.</i></p>
Politics & International Relations	<p>**Restrictions <i>paper POL10 cannot be taken if POL8 was taken at IIA. paper ARC9 cannot be taken unless ARC8 was taken at IIA. paper SOC6 cannot be taken unless SOC2 was taken at IIA.</i></p>
Social Anthropology	<p>**Restrictions: <i>paper ARC9 cannot be taken unless ARC8 was taken at IIA. neither POL13 nor POL14 may be taken unless POL3 or POL4 was taken at IIA. paper SOC6 cannot be taken unless SOC2 was taken at IIA.</i></p>
Sociology	<p>**Restrictions <i>paper ARC9 cannot be taken unless ARC8 was taken at IIA. neither POL13 nor POL14 may be taken unless POL3 or POL4 was taken at IIA.</i></p>

Archaeology Option 4 (Assyriology & Egyptology)	**Restrictions <i>paper ARC36 may not be taken unless the candidate is also taking ARC35.</i>
Archaeology & Social Anthropology	**Restrictions <i>paper ARC9 may not be taken unless ARC8 was taken at IIA.</i>
Biological Anthropology & Archaeology	**Restrictions <i>paper ARC9 may not be taken unless ARC8 was taken at IIA.</i>
Politics & Sociology	**Restrictions <i>paper POL10 cannot be taken if POL8 was taken in IIA. papers SOC5 and POL6 cannot be taken together</i>
Sociology & Social Anthropology	**Restrictions <i>paper SAN7 cannot be taken unless the student is also taking SAN5 or SAN6.</i>
Social Anthropology & Politics	**Restrictions <i>paper POL10 cannot be taken if POL8 was taken at IIA. paper SAN7 cannot be taken unless the student is also taking SAN5 or SAN6.</i>

Administrators

If you have any queries about a particular subject, or need to notify us of any changes, please contact the relevant Administrator:

Archaeology: Natasha Martindale, ncm21@cam.ac.uk
Biological Anthropology: Soussan Shahriari, ss2297@cam.ac.uk
Politics & IR: Rebecca Burtenshaw, rab217@cam.ac.uk
Social Anthropology: Eva Rybicki, ebr23@cam.ac.uk
Sociology: Odette Rogers, ohmr3@cam.ac.uk

Or you may contact the Faculty Teaching Administrator, Barbora Sajfrtova, bs481@cam.ac.uk at any time.

NOTES:

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