1. Necessity: challenge and response

2. foraging

3. survivals of foraging societies and other adaptive strategies

4. correlations between economy and social life (e.g., the Lakota) --- the band as social unit

5. mobility of foraging bands

6. foraging bands are exogamous (people marry outside their bands)

7. fictive kinship (namesakes)

8. division of labor based on gender (foraging bands)
9. foraging bands tend to be egalitarian (contrasts in prestige are minor and are based on age and gender)

10. cultivation as adaptive strategy: horticulture, agriculture and pastoralists

11. horticulture (simple tools/ slash and burn) --- can support large permanent settlements

12. agriculture (requires more labor and uses the land more intensively and continuously)

13. agricultural societies and domesticated animals (manure as fertilizer)

14. agriculture and irrigation (e.g., the Hopi)

15. agriculture and terracing

16. costs and benefits of agriculture (emergence of class structure, origins of the “state” --- division of labor/hierarchical)

17. pastoralism: symbiotic relationship between animal and human
18. pastoral nomadism vs. transhumance

19. modes of production: a way of organizing production — that is. “a set of social relations through which labor is deployed to wrest energy from nature by means of tolls, skills, organization, and knowledge. In the capitalist mode of production, money buys labor power, and there is a social gap between the people (bosses and workers) involved in the production process

20. economic anthropology: an economy is a system of production, distribution and consumption of resources; economics is the stuff of such systems. Economic anthropology studies economies in comparative perspective

21. kin-based mode of production (e.g., rice as self)

22. division of labor in non-industrial societies

23. means of production: land, labor and technology

24. non-industrial peoples relationship to land: e.g., through kinship and marriage

25. non-industrial access to land and labor comes through kinship marriage and descent (mutual aid in production is merely one aspect of ongoing social relations that expressed on many other occasions)
26. *alienation and impersonality* in industrial economies (alienation means the individual doesn’t not feel strong pride in or personal identity with his or her product --- this industrial workers often impersonal relationships with their products, their coworkers and their employers. In non-industrial societies, however, the relations of production, distribution, and consumption are social relations with economic aspects. The economy is not a separate entity but is embedded in their society.

27. *profit motive* and western economic theory (“human nature”/rational choice --- “time is money”)

28. the market principle: “law” of supply and demand

29. turning the “law” on its head: potlatching