

Marburger AnthroLab

Vorträge im Sommersemester 2023

Donnerstag, 04.05.2023

Prof. Dr. Aníbal G. Arregui

Department of Social Anthropology, University of Barcelona, Spain

Infraspecies: anthropology, biology, and bottom-up ecologies

The idea of species was a brilliant invention, but it has also led to unfortunate generalizations about humans, nonhumans, and their possible forms of relation. From a perspective I call “infraspecies”, this talk departs from conventional ecological scales and imaginaries, and invites to think human-nonhuman relations from an intimate, generative and culturally situated dimension. Between Europe and the Amazon, the argument is deployed across ethnographic cases that co-implicate river dolphins and fishers, horticulturalists and rainforests, wild boars and cities, shamans and climatologists. These are not encounters between species, but between very singular specimens. Revealing the degrees of relational autonomy of different organisms, the infraspecies ethnography shows how humans and nonhumans articulate their lives in personal, quotidian, and creative ways, and in doing so, they *make* ecologies from the bottom up.

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Donnerstag, 11.05.2023 – online (Raumlink siehe Homepage der SKA)

Prof. Dr. António Alone Maia

Institute of Anthropology, University Rovuma in Nampula, Mozambique

African Traditional Religion In Mozambique

In this lecture we aim to talk about African Traditional Religion. Specifically, we will present African Traditional Religion and Cosmology; the place of oral tradition; the Relation between African Traditional Religion and Family as well as the role of African Traditional Religion in daily life.

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Dienstag, 16.05.2023

Prof. Dr. Juan Camilo Niño Vargas

Universidad de los Andes, Colombia

Chibchan Cosmo-ecologies:

Rethinking the Concepts of Unity and Diversity in the Isthmo-Colombian Area and Beyond

The close relationship between Chibchan societies, the most prominent of the Isthmo-Colombian region numerically, demographically, and territorially speaking, has been progressively probed by linguistics, genetics and archaeology. In light of these achievements, the time seems to have come for anthropology to move beyond the atomistic approaches of the past, and evaluate the possibility of establishing a true Chibchan comparative ethnology, like those that has been successfully carried out in neighboring areas. Is it feasible, and would be useful, to study Chibchan societies as an ensemble? How can we reconcile the linguistic and biological substratum shared by them with their overwhelming sociocultural diversity? What can the Chibchan peoples teach us about the concepts of unity and diversity in the Isthmo-Colombian region and beyond? Recent comparative and ethnographical research has begun to shed some light on these questions. We propose that the Chibchan-speaking societies could be defined, not so much by a series of essential traits, as by a *family resemblance*, one manifested in a general set of cosmo-ecological practices, simultaneously anthropocentric and anthropomorphic, oriented to the establishment of hierarchical and symbiotic relationships between humans and non-humans.

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Donnerstag, 22.06.2023

Prof. Dr. Fabio Silva Vallejo

Oraloteca, University of Magdalena, Colombia

Etnografía en Zonas de Conflicto. Documental, Ponencia Y Debate

(auf Spanisch)

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Donnerstag, 06.07.2023

Prof. Dr. André Victorino Mindoso and Prof. Dr. Pascoal Novidade Muibo

Institute of Sociology, University Rovuma in Nampula, Mozambique

COVID-19 in Mozambique: Institutional Response and Cultural-Based Perceptions of the Pandemic

COVID-19 is a viral disease that develops respiratory complications in humans. It first emerged in the Chinese province of Wuhan in late 2019. Because of its rapid spread around the world and its high level of lethality, the World Health Organization has declared it a “global pandemic”, urging governments to implement restrictions to prevent it. The implementation and follow-up of these measures implied institutional strengthening and an education campaign for the population on the need to adhere to preventive measures. Based on the Mozambican experience, this presentation seeks to reflect on the actions of national institutions and entities in controlling the spread of the pandemic, as well as on the cultural constraints on population’s adherence to preventive measures. The reflection is based on the assumption that societies have their mechanisms, culturally founded, to attribute meaning to the pandemic, as well as to evaluate the performance of institutions in the process of monitoring it, which ends up explaining the predisposition of the population to adhere to the measures of prevention.

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Dienstag, 11.07.2023

Prof. Dr. Bento Rupia and Prof. Eduardo Buanaissa

Universidade Pedagógica, Maputo, Mozambique

History of Higher Education in Post-colonial Mozambique: Successes and Challenges