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BAYLOR UNIVERSITY
WHAT IS ANTHROPOLOGY? Anthropology is a broadly based discipline that explores human diversity through time and space. It is a holistic discipline that examines the entirety of the human condition — including biology, society, culture and language. Anthropology is both historical and comparative examining cross-cultural information from different populations and across time periods.

Anthropology's four traditional subfields are cultural, physical, archaeological and linguistics. Cultural anthropology examines human behavior and cultural diversity from the recent past through the present. Physical anthropology studies evolutionary trends through the fossil record, genetics, and comparative primate behavior. Archaeology reconstructs human behavior through the documentation of material and physical remains. Linguistic anthropology explores how communication and speech vary by social and cultural factors and through time. Anthropology's contributions can be theoretical and applied. Applied anthropology uses traditional anthropological knowledge to address "real-world" problems and issues.

The Anthropology program prepares students for professional careers in the various subdisciplines of anthropology as well as law, business, forensic medicine, public health, and international business.

ANTHROPOLOGY at Baylor offers students a general introduction to the cultural, physical and archaeological subfields through classroom learning, seminars and hands-on field and laboratory research opportunities. Whether examining fossil casts or modern human bones, studying at the zoo or in Third World villages, digging for artifacts in the field or facts in the library, our students learn through an interactive engagement with anthropological projects. Our faculty pursues research in development anthropology, DNA analysis, ecological anthropology, forensic anthropology, fossil excavation, Latin American urban anthropology, modern Mayan cultures, and both historic and prehistoric archaeology. Research sites include Texas, Central and Latin America, the Near East, and West and East Africa. All of these projects offer excellent opportunities for students to participate in primary research working alongside their professors.

FORENSIC SCIENCE involves the collection, observation, and analysis of phenomena as used in a court of law. Forensic Science at Baylor provides students with an introduction to the field of forensic science as well as exposure to a number of field and lab analysis techniques.
The core faculty of the Department of Anthropology, Forensic Science and Archaeology are from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds including: cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, forensic anthropology, archaeology, forensic chemistry, and forensic biology. Research concentrations and specific projects are reflected in these backgrounds. The department is located in the Marrs McLean Science Building. Our facilities feature smart classrooms, teaching labs, student computer labs, and state-of-the-art research labs which are located in the Baylor Sciences Building.

WHO ARE WE? The core faculty of the Department of Anthropology, Forensic Science and Archaeology are from a variety of disciplinary backgrounds including: cultural anthropology, physical anthropology, applied anthropology, forensic anthropology, archaeology, forensic chemistry, and forensic biology. Research concentrations and specific projects are reflected in these backgrounds. The department is located in the Marrs McLean Science Building. Our facilities feature smart classrooms, teaching labs, student computer labs, and state-of-the-art research labs which are located in the Baylor Sciences Building.

WHY MAJOR IN ANTHROPOLOGY? By studying both individuals and culture, the anthropologist obtains a distinctive perspective and a full set of analytical skills for interpreting modern society. Life in our world increasingly demands interaction among ourselves and peoples of diverse nations and cultures, while at the same time, our own country is characterized by increasing biological and cultural diversity, as peoples of a variety of backgrounds continue to seek a new life within American borders. Through the study of anthropology, the student has the opportunity to develop an understanding and appreciation of the social changes that affect us all. The student is exposed to the answers underlying questions of what humans and culture are, where they have been and where they are going in an increasingly smaller, more competitive, international world.
DEGREE PROGRAMS The following items present an overview of the degree programs we offer. While each of these majors has a core of required classes, students have the flexibility to follow more specialized tracks in accordance with their educational and career goals. We also offer minors for students who want to supplement other degrees with a broader understanding of human culture and diversity.

Your selection of a degree should be based on your particular interests within the broader fields of anthropology and archaeology, your professional ambitions and your specific abilities and skills.

BA degree in Anthropology
Anthropology BA majors receive the background necessary to interpret the complex relationships among human diversity, cultural evolution, and our biological heritage. As such, our graduates move on to pursue careers in medicine, law, business, journalism, public relations, Third World development, as well as academic positions in anthropology and archaeology.

BS degree in Anthropology
The BS degree prepares students for graduate studies with sufficient training in the basic areas of anthropology. Research shows that students with a degree in Anthropology have higher acceptance rates to medical school than students with a degree in Biology or Chemistry. Those students most interested in hands-on training in archaeological, historical and geospatial research methods should consider this degree.

For students pursuing the concentration in Forensic Anthropology, this degree provides broad background in physical anthropology as well as an introduction to the subfield of forensic anthropology. Students will have the training necessary to pursue graduate education in physical anthropology with an emphasis in forensic anthropology. Students interested in pursuing a career in a forensic science laboratory should major in a science field and also complete the forensic science minor.

BA degree in Archaeology
In conjunction with the Institute of Archaeology, our department offers undergraduates a BA degree in Archaeology. Undergraduates who pursue a major in Archaeology must also complete a second major in the College of Arts and Sciences. Students who complete this degree will have solid background to pursue graduate studies in archaeology and will also have the skills to conduct Cultural Resource Management work.

Minor in Anthropology
The Minor in Anthropology is designed to be complimentary to almost any other major, grounding students in the fundamentals of the field while opening minds to an anthropological perspective.

Minor in Forensic Science
The Minor in Forensic Science prepares students for specialized graduate studies or additional professional training in forensic science and related fields. This minor degree requires a strong background in the physical sciences. It best complements the BS degrees in Biology, Chemistry, Anthropology, or Psychology.
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES

A distinctive aspect of our undergraduate program stems from the hands-on nature of this field. We offer a number of opportunities for our students to participate in faculty research projects that provide valuable experiences in the field and laboratory. These students learn methods, data processing and analysis, and they frequently present research findings in professional settings.

There are opportunities to participate in several types of laboratory research. The ancient and forensic DNA laboratory welcomes students each semester to learn the basics of sample preparation, extraction, amplification and analysis. In addition, upper level students are invited to participate in field recovery and laboratory analysis of forensic cases when possible. The morphometric laboratory enables students to participate in original, cutting-edge research into the evolution and development of fossil apes and humans. This includes training both in descriptive anatomy and in upper-level quantitative analysis and visualization.

Our program also typically offers Field School courses every summer. These courses are designed to expose students to particular topics, research methodologies and data analysis techniques. Field schools typically involve field research projects, educational touring and recreational activities. Recent field schools include:

- ethnographic studies in Guatemala
- development and environmental issues in Belize
- exploring archaeology in the Near East, and
- historical archaeology in Texas.

We have a number of forensic students who take advantage of internship possibilities in the central Texas region for practical training in various aspects of the forensic science field. Students also have the opportunity to negotiate internships outside of Waco with faculty approval.
**CAREER OPTIONS**
The career opportunities in Anthropology are wide-ranging and can be found in a number of professional fields. There are careers for scientists, business people, social scientists, accountants, journalists, educators, attorneys, planners, computer specialists, and health professionals. In addition to academic jobs in the subfields of anthropology, our students have sought careers in law, urban planning, international development, cultural resource management, public health, education in multi-cultural settings, and the human dimensions of resource management.

Careers in forensic science are varied. Forensic laboratories employ chemists and biologists in areas such as DNA analysis, drug analysis, and arson and explosive testing. Other laboratory personnel are involved in ballistics, trace evidence, and fingerprint analysis. Medical examiner offices hire death investigators, toxicologists, pathology assistants, and other laboratory staff. The military uses forensic anthropologists in their human identification lab. Police departments and other investigative services use forensic scientists in crime scene missions.
Many of the research projects in which our faculty are engaged provide students with opportunities to participate directly in anthropological research, ranging from modern cultural studies to excavation of prehistoric primate fossils. Baylor anthropologists strongly encourage their students to get involved in ongoing research. The following items represent a few of our ongoing faculty research projects:

**Caciques for a Neoliberal Age: Mayan Entrepreneurs and the Urban Informal Sector in Guatemala City.** A study of rural-born Maya who use traditional Maya kinship networks and economic strategies to build thriving retail empires on the streets of Guatemala City.

**Dancing for the Stars: Traditional Mayan Dancers in late Capitalist Guatemala.** A study of young Mayan men who participate in traditional dance dramas in their rural home of Momostenango while taking on economic burdens to maintain their traditional community culture.

**Discarded People and Discarded Things: Rewriting Waco’s History.** A partnership with the Waco History Project to conduct historical and archaeological research on a Waco neighborhood.

**Final Crossing: Life, Death and Forensic Science along the U.S./Mexico Border.** The latest techniques in forensic science are used to identify the remains of individuals who died while crossing the Mexican border and to reunite them with their families of origin. DNA analysis is submitted into Mexico’s missing person’s database, SIRLI.

**Finding a Voice: Local Participation as a Critical Ingredient to Sustainable Development.** Key factors that act to facilitate or constrain local participation in development interventions. Focus on who does not “come to the table” in the community development process and the elements in their lives that contribute to this inability.

**From Vulnerability to Resilience: Helping People and Communities Cope with Climate-related Crises.** The dynamic and spatial patterns of vulnerability associated with coping strategies of households to climate-related events such as chronic droughts or natural disasters. Examines adaptations of communities located within the Mesoamerican Barrier Reef System.

**Pastoralism and Politics in the Ancient Near East.** A study of the origins of animal domestication and its role in the development of early states and empires in the ancient Near East, particularly Turkey.

**Reconciling Conservation and Habitation in Appalachia.** A longitudinal study of issues surrounding wilderness management in rural communities in the United States. An examination of how conservation, habitation and development modes of existence have played out in the eastern Kentucky region.

**The Impacts of Ecotourism on Livelihood Security and Vulnerability in Costa Rica and Belize.** Examines whether the presence of ecotourism-based economies improves livelihood security while reducing vulnerability. Local communities are viewed in historical context using a culturally sensitive framework that uniquely compares synchronic and longitudinal data gathered at the household level.

**The Maya Expressive Culture Documentation Project.** A recording of the imagery of festival dances performed by Highland Maya dance troupes, visits to shrines, religious processions and vigils and ceremonies in the religious brotherhoods.

**The Peopling of the Americas.** A long term study examining DNA from past societies in North, Central and South America. The mitochondrial DNA of populations ranging from 100 to 3500 years ago is extracted, analyzed and compared to better understand the first people who inhabited the Americas and how and when they arrived.