



# UNIVERSITÀ DEGLI STUDI DI PALERMO

DEPARTMENT	Scienze Psicologiche, Pedagogiche, dell'Esercizio Fisico e della Formazione		
ACADEMIC YEAR	2020/2021		
MASTER'S DEGREE (MSC)	PRIMARY EDUCATION		
SUBJECT	ETHNOHISTORY		
TYPE OF EDUCATIONAL ACTIVITY	A		
AMBIT	70005-Discipline sociologiche e antropologiche		
CODE	03119		
SCIENTIFIC SECTOR(S)	M-DEA/01		
HEAD PROFESSOR(S)	BELLANTONIO LOREDANA	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
	BASSI MARCO	Professore Associato	Univ. di PALERMO
OTHER PROFESSOR(S)			
CREDITS	8		
INDIVIDUAL STUDY (Hrs)	147		
COURSE ACTIVITY (Hrs)	53		
PROPAEDEUTICAL SUBJECTS			
MUTUALIZATION			
YEAR	5		
TERM (SEMESTER)	2° semester		
ATTENDANCE	Not mandatory		
EVALUATION	Out of 30		
TEACHER OFFICE HOURS	<p><b>BASSI MARCO</b>  Wednesday 11:30 12:30 Studio 413 (quarto piano) dell'edificio 15  Thursday 10:00 12:00 Piattaforma Teams; Team: 'Ricevimento prof Bassi'; Codice unico: 08w4e25</p> <p><b>BELLANTONIO LOREDANA</b>  Tuesday 9:00 11:30 Ricevimento in presenza, previa prenotazione, Edificio 15, Piano VII, Studio 015. Gli studenti possono richiedere altri giorni di ricevimento scrivendo al docente (loredana.bellantonio@unipa.it).</p>		

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	Specific ethno-anthropological previous training isn't required. Generic knowledge of major socio-anthropological and historical issues in the contemporary world is enough.
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<p>1) Knowledge and understanding Students must be able to recognize the main subjects of the discipline and know its theoretical basis, themes and the most relevant research objects; They also will be asked to demonstrate their knowledge on cultural dynamisms and the comprehension of cultural and ethnic differences; they must acquire the proper terminology and recognize the most relevant specific literature.</p> <p>2) Applying knowledge and understanding They must be able to apply their theoretical and practical knowledge in relation to the workplace or research and apply, independently, the methodological instruments used in the research. Gathering and interpreting data.</p> <p>3) Making judgements Student's commitment is aimed at facilitating the growth of an autonomous evaluation skill on cultural fact and events.</p> <p>4) Communication skills The student must be able to develop and support reasoning based on concrete examples from completed projects. Must relate on topics by his personal interests or under the direction of the teacher. After completing the course, students must be able to argue their views critically supporting their point of view mastering, a specific terminology and a fluent exposition .</p> <p>5) Learning skills Student must deepen the topic of the frontal lessons, including bibliography reference, database or other source material. They must produce short essay and apply the acquired knowledge to new professional contexts.</p>
<b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<p>Oral exam, at the end of the course, on the subjects discussed during the lessons . Examination marks are awarded out of 30, eventually with laude. The interview will assess the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities developed in relation to methods of analyzed investigation. The examination is passed if the student is able to answer at least three questions, demonstrating to have acquired the aforesaid skills and abilities. Students that took part to group work can choose to speak about it during the exam as an alternative to one of the three questions. This component will have an impact of 1/3rd (33%) on the final total marks.</p> <p>The evaluation takes into account the growing abilities of critical and reflective thoughts of the student and of his participation in class through questions, interventions , synthetic exposures and recapitulate, short insights on agreed themes and group activities.</p> <p>Evaluation Rating table.</p> <p>Excellent 30/30 cum laude: Excellent knowledge of the subjects, excellent use of specific terminology; Excellent analytic skills. The student is able to apply the acquired knowledge in order to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Very good 28/29: Satisfying mastering of the studied subjects : adequate use of specific terminology. . The student is able to apply the acquired knowledge in order to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Good 25/27: basic knowledge of the subjects; sufficient use of specific terminology with a limited ability to autonomously apply the acquired knowledge in order to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Satisfying 21/24 The student doesn't own a full knowledge of the studied subjects but demonstrates an acceptable knowledge of the main subjects of the discipline. The student can sufficiently use specific terminology although unable to find solution to all the proposed problems.</p> <p>Sufficient 18/20: acceptable minimal knowledge of the basic subjects and of the specific terminology. The student slightly applies the acquired knowledge to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Insufficient: The student does not own any acceptable knowledge of the discipline and its subjects.</p>
<b>EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>The course aims to provide knowledge of the discipline, its research method and the multiple fields of application in modern complex society. The educational objectives, pursued by means of the specified teaching methods, follow the program of the discipline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The clarification of the concept of "culture" in the anthropological sciences;</li> <li>- The identification of the "hegemonic" sources and the so-called "subordinate" for a complete reconstruction of the history / culture of a community / territory;</li> <li>- The relationship between history and anthropology, Oral History and Ethno-history;</li> <li>- The method of Ethno- history research and its fields of application in the educational context.</li> </ul>
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	Teaching mainly takes place through formal lectures, as much as possible integrated with the participatory method that allows the continuous and progressive involvement of students who can interact with questions or requests

	<p>for clarification. They can also suggest thematic integrations and specific pathways of study.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the understanding (or reception) of the topics the teacher will make use of various didactic material and ethnographic documents. By presenting complex real situations the students will be encouraged to develop analytical skills using the interpretative tools of the anthropological discourse. Students will be encouraged to form working groups to elaborate on reading material selected by teacher, or for methodical training. The result of this work will be presented in class by the students during the final part of the course. The subjects of such further reading and training will be communicated in class by the teacher at beginning of the course. The teacher will also indicate the modalities of group formation.</p> <p>Support documents used during the lessons, in-depth studies, further readings, guidelines will be made available to students on the E-learning platform of the University of Palermo.</p>
<b>SUGGESTED BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<p>- L. Bellantonio (a cura di), Valori e comportamenti: aspetti antropologici, Palermo University Press, 2017.</p> <p>-L. Bellantonio, (a cura di), Immagini dell'alterità nei media, nelle arti e nella percezione collettiva; Palermo University Press, 2018.</p> <p>- P.P. Viazzo, Introduzione all'antropologia storica, Laterza, Bari, 2010.</p> <p>-Dal Numero 35 (2) del Volume 12 della rivista Quaderni storici, maggio/agosto 1977, "Oral History: fra antropologia e storia (maggio/agosto 1977) (disponibile online sulla piattaforma JSTOR accessibile dagli utenti di UNIPA), SOLO i seguenti articoli:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Bernardi, Bernardo. "La storia nella storia dell'antropologia."Quaderni Storici, vol. 12, no. 35 (2), 1977, pp. 325–339. JSTOR, <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/43900487">www.jstor.org/stable/43900487</a></li> <li>•Vansina, Jan, and Stefania Sinigaglia. "Tradizione orale e storia orale: risultati e prospettive."Quaderni Storici, vol. 12, no. 35 (2), 1977, pp. 340–358. JSTOR, <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/43900488">www.jstor.org/stable/43900488</a></li> <li>•Triulzi, Alessandro. "Storia dell'africa e fonti orali."Quaderni Storici, vol. 12, no. 35 (2), 1977, pp. 470–480. JSTOR, <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/43900494">www.jstor.org/stable/43900494</a></li> <li>•Goy, Joseph. "«Storie di vita » e etnostoria: per un archivio orale della Francia contemporanea." Quaderni Storici, vol. 12, no. 35 (2), 1977, pp. 464–469. JSTOR, <a href="http://www.jstor.org/stable/43900493">www.jstor.org/stable/43900493</a></li> </ul>

### SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
2	Course presentation
15	Introduction to historical anthropology
15	Ethno-historical sources
5	Ethno-history of Sicily
16	Thematic readings and methodological issues (group-work)

<b>PREREQUISITES</b>	On specific demo-ethno- anthropology contents, prior knowledge isn't required. Specific ethno-anthropological previous training isn't required. Generic knowledge of major socio-anthropological and historical issues in the contemporary world is enough.
<b>LEARNING OUTCOMES</b>	<p>1) Knowledge and understanding Students must be able to recognize the main subjects of the discipline and know its theoretical basis, themes and the most relevant research objects; They also will be asked to demonstrate their knowledge on cultural dynamisms and the comprehension of cultural and ethnic differences; they must acquire the proper terminology and recognize the most relevant specific literature.</p> <p>2) Applying knowledge and understanding They must be able to apply their theoretical and practical knowledge in relation to the workplace or research and apply, independently, the methodological instruments used in the research. Gathering and interpreting data.</p> <p>3) Making judgements Student's commitment is aimed at facilitating the growth of an autonomous evaluation skill on cultural fact and events.</p> <p>4) Communicating skills The student must be able to develop and support reasoning based on concrete examples from completed projects. Must relate on topics by his personal interests or under the direction of the teacher. After completing the course, students must be able to argue their views critically supporting their point of view mastering, a specific terminology and a fluent exposition .</p> <p>5) Learning skills Student must deepen the topic of the frontal lessons, including bibliography reference, database or other source material. They must produce short essay and apply the acquired knowledge to new professional contexts.</p>
<b>ASSESSMENT METHODS</b>	<p>Oral exam, at the end of the course, on the subjects discussed during the lessons . Examination marks are awarded out of 30, eventually with laude. The interview will assess the acquired knowledge, skills and abilities developed in relation to methods of analyzed investigation. The examination is passed if the student is able to answer at least three questions, demonstrating to have acquired the aforesaid skills and abilities. Students that took part to group work can choose to speak about it during the exam as an alternative to one of the three questions. This component will have an impact of 1/3rd (33%) on the final total marks.</p> <p>The evaluation takes into account the growing abilities of critical and reflective thoughts of the student and of his participation in class through questions, interventions , synthetic exposures and recapitulate, short insights on agreed themes and group activities.</p> <p>Evaluation Rating table.</p> <p>Excellent 30/30 cum laude: Excellent knowledge of the subjects, excellent use of specific terminology; Excellent analytic skills. The student is able to apply the acquired knowledge in order to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Very good 28/29: Satisfying mastering of the studied subjects : adequate use of specific terminology. . The student is able to apply the acquired knowledge in order to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Good 25/27: basic knowledge of the subjects; sufficient use of specific terminology with a limited ability to autonomously apply the acquired knowledge in order to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Satisfying 21/24 The student doesn't own a full knowledge of the studied subjects but demonstrates an acceptable knowledge of the main subjects of the discipline. The student can sufficiently use specific terminology although unable to find solution to all the proposed problems.</p> <p>Sufficient 18/20: acceptable minimal knowledge of the basic subjects and of the specific terminology. The student slightly applies the acquired knowledge to find solution to the proposed problems.</p> <p>Insufficient: The student does not own any acceptable knowledge of the discipline and its subjects.</p>
<b>EDUCATIONAL OBJECTIVES</b>	<p>The course aims to provide knowledge of the discipline, its research method and the multiple fields of application in modern complex society. The educational objectives, pursued by means of the specified teaching methods, follow the program of the discipline:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The clarification of the concept of "culture" in the anthropological sciences;</li> <li>- The identification of the "hegemonic" sources and the so-called "subordinate" for a complete reconstruction of the history / culture of a community / territory;</li> <li>- The relationship between history and anthropology, Oral History and Ethno-history;</li> <li>- The method of Ethno- history research and its fields of application in the</li> </ul>

	<p>educational context.</p> <p>Through the presentation of case studies (by reading and commenting on passages or by viewing ethnographic documentaries) such as support, exemplification and / or deepening of the theoretical issues addressed, the student starts to perceive the complexity of real situations in order to develop the analytical skills necessary to deal with complex situations and grasp their significant links through the specific analysis and interpretation tools of anthropological discourse.</p>
<b>TEACHING METHODS</b>	<p>Teaching mainly takes place through formal lectures, as much as possible integrated with the participatory method that allows the continuous and progressive involvement of students who can interact with questions or requests for clarification. They can also suggest thematic integrations and specific pathways of study.</p> <p>In order to facilitate the understanding (or reception) of the topics the teacher will make use of various didactic material and ethnographic documents. By presenting complex real situations the students will be encouraged to develop analytical skills using the interpretative tools of the anthropological discourse. Students will be encouraged to form working groups to elaborate on reading material selected by teacher, or for methodical training. The result of this work will be presented in class by the students during the final part of the course. The subjects of such further reading and training will be communicated in class by the teacher at beginning of the course. The teacher will also indicate the modalities of group formation.</p> <p>Support documents used during the lessons, in-depth studies, further readings, guidelines will be made available to students on the E-learning platform of the University of Palermo.</p>
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## SYLLABUS

Hrs	Frontal teaching
3	Meeting with the students, presentation of the program and the modality of examination; A glance on transparency card and the objectives to be achieved; organization of any working groups and / or research. Introduction of the discipline and its relations with other anthropological disciplines and the social sciences in general.
5	The precursors of ethnohistorian method and anthropological research in Sicily.
8	Birth of the discipline, its scope and method of research. The ethnohistory between instances of History and Anthropology.
4	The historical anthropology and the oral history
2	The social history.
2	The fieldwork
5	The Operating Plan of the discipline. Official sources and additional sources of history / culture.
5	Social origin of the term and idea of culture. The study of relations between cultures and renewal of the concept of culture. Culture and identity.
5	The "practical" ethnohistorical. Ethnohistory and contemporaneity.
5	Ethnohistory like global historiography
5	Written sources and oral sources. Formal and non- formal sources. Testimonies and life stories. Test/retest and truthfulness' of the sources.
4	The variety of the sources for the ethnohistorical research and their use.