# Part 12: Environmental Anthropology and Foodways

## Key Terms and Definitions

**Accumulation by conservation:** adding symbolic value to market-based political-economic systems by claiming non-material uses of nature can achieve ecological sustainability and accumulate capital.

**Anthropocene:** the period in which human activities have profoundly altered geological conditions and processes, serving as the primary driver of global ecological change.

**Climate change:** a long-term change in the state of global or regional climate, largely attributed to increased levels of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases in the atmosphere that have largely resulted from rises in burning fossil fuels
to produce energy.

**Climate ethnography:** ethnographic study of a community’s observations and understanding of the changing climate and its impact on their culture.

**Disneyfication:** the construction of artificial realities to appeal to western desires and fantasies.

**Dispossession:** the taking of something from someone, often the taking of people’s home or land.

**Environmental anthropology:** the study of the relationship between culture and the natural world.

**Environmental justice:** a movement concerned with addressing the linkages between racial discrimination, social justice, and access to environmental quality.

**Fortress conservation:** an approach to conservation based on the assumption that the best and only way to preserve nature is to forcefully exclude people from designated wilderness areas.

**Massai:** an ethnic group of semi-nomadic people inhabiting northern tanzania and southern kenya.

**Political ecology:** theory that focuses on the linkages between political and economic power, social inequality, and environmental issues.

**Protected area:** a geographical area that is designated for protection due to its natural, ecological, and/or cultural assets and managed to achieve long-term conservation.

**Sustainability:** ability to maintain an activity forever; sustainable practices can meet the needs of people in the present without jeopardizing the potential to meet the needs of future generations.

**Sovereignty:** ability to control and have autonomy over one’s life, material and social reality, social meaning, and representation.

**Worlding:** blending the material and the semiotic, human and nonhuman, without a clear boundary between subject and the environment; thus, worlds emerge through interaction of many interrelated phenomena.