Kinship and Family

• Birth “blood” = consanguine (consanguineal)
• Marriage = affine (affinal)
Types of descent

• 1. Patrilineal --most African, Chinese, Middle East and Semitic groups, some American Indian, etc.
• 2. Matrilineal --some African, some American Indian, etc.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>KINSHIP TYPES continued</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• 3. Bilateral- European, North/South American, foragers, etc. --means two sides</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• 4. Bilineal or duolineal—some examples in Africa, Asia, AmerIndian--means two lineages (give different inheritance)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Bilateral: “two sides”
we have this

- Four grandparents
- FF, FM, MM, MF
Bilateral Kinship

• Each side--equally important, but exceptions
  – famous, geography, special feelings
  – demography
  – divorce, death, etc.

• Shallow--only 2-3 generations

• Patrinomy--takes father’s name
Unilineal: Only one line is selected

• Different from our bilateral kinship
• Determines matters of inheritance, identity, marriage mates
• Usually either patrilineal or matrilineal
• Of Unilineal societies
• Patrilineal 80%; Matrilineal 20%
Patrilineal

- Long genealogies in one line
- Other relatives known
  - and there are relationships
Matrilineal

- Long genealogies in one line
- Other relatives known and there are relationships
Lineages

• People related by birth and descent
• Are able to trace actual relationships
• You are always a member of your lineage
• Never change, even after marriage
Lineages form specific groups of people

• Divides everyone in the society into discrete groups
• People may reside together or near by
Lineages

- We don’t have them, but we use the word colloquially
<table>
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<th>Clan</th>
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<td>• Two or more lineages that trace descent to a common (founding) ancestor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• Usually do not reside altogether</td>
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<td>• We don’t have them, but use the word colloquially (AND HAS SOME BAD CONNOTATIONS)</td>
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</table>
Clans

- Some societies have a small number,
  - e.g., twelve
- Others have many
  - they may break away (fusion)
Marriage

- Relationship between two extended families
- As well as between the man and woman
- Arranged by family elders
- Now, more choice in urban areas
Transfer of goods & property between families
Bridewealth (bride price)

- No one is purchased
- Transfer of wealth (payment) from the groom’s side to bride’s side
• Compensate for bride’s labor
• Legitimizes the marriage
• Transfer rights in children
• Strengthens relationships between families and the marriage itself
• High in Patrilineal societies
• Low in Matrilineal societies
Dowry

• Goes from bride side to groom (or his family)
• Girls considered a liability
• Usually signals lesser status of women
• Example in Reader from India bride burning—dowry not enough
### Forms of marriage

- mono-gamy (most)
- bi-gamy (illegal form)
- poly-gamy (multiple spouses)
- poly-gyny (more than one wife)
- surrogate (barren woman; no sons)
- ghost marriage (died before leaving offspring)
Polygyny

- Must treat all the same
- Economic reasons--women in agriculture
- Demographic reasons: higher male mortality??
- Wealth and prestige
- Post-partum taboo on sexual intercourse
Polygyny (* patrilineal only)

- Preference for large families, male heirs
- Builds the lineage
- *Levirate--marry brother's wife after his death
  - Found in the Bible
  - Being protested by some women now
  - Increase the spread of HIV/AIDS
Genealogies

+ Triangle for man (on left)
  ) Circle for woman (on right)
  ' Square-- gender unknown
      (ego does not know it)
/ Death line through the symbol
∧ Twins
Abbreviations

- M, F (mother, father)
- Z, B (sister, brother)
- D, S (daughter, son)
- C (child)
- No grands (use MM or FF)
- No nieces or nephews (use MBS. FZD)
All genealogies start from a ego (color in)

- **Ascending generations**
  \[ A_1, A_2, A_3, \ldots A_n \]
- **Descending generations**
  \[ D_1, D_2, D_3, \ldots D_n \]
Genealogies

- Descent lines “go down”
- Marriage lines “go up”
Siblings, twins in birth order from left to right
Marriage line
Divorce--line through marriage line
Death while still married
First husband divorced and woman remarried

• marriage and divorce are listed sequentially
Polygynous marriage

\[ \text{Diagram of polygynous marriage}\]
• Married couple and children
“Rules”

• All siblings belong to the same group
• Same mother and same father offspring grouped together
Patrilineal Societies

- Children belong to the father’s lineage
- Brothers and sisters are members of their father’s lineage
- Men in authority are Fathers
## Matrilineal Societies

- Children belong to mother’s lineage
- Brothers and sisters are members of mother’s lineage
- Men in authority are Mother’s Brothers not Husbands or Fathers
### Unilineal type and Children

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Patrilineal</th>
<th>Matrilineal</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Man</td>
<td>kids are yours</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Woman</td>
<td>kids are yours</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Unilineal groups--
like a corporation

• Exist through time
• Patrilineal societies-- men reside in same area
Who’s in the Matrilineage?
Family types

- Nuclear
- Extended (many types)
Households: affected by the life-cycle

- Just married
- Family with kids
- Female-headed
- Children grown up
- Widow or widower
Households

- Many different combinations
  - Nuclear
  - Extended: other relatives, FF, FM, MM, MF
  - Sisters and brothers and their spouses
  - Children of children

- Traditional societies:
  - larger ones have more resources
  - Other relatives, servants, apprentices
• Usually no single person households, although widows and widowers may live alone

• Modern society
  Emergence of 1 person & 2 or more unrelated persons living together
Non-kinship groups

- Age grades, age sets
  - separates parents and kids
  - membership other than from the family
- Some societies only
- Method of social organization
Most societies are collectivist

• Group survival
• Sharing tasks
Stateless or non-centralized

- Diffuse authority
- Polity: legal community
- Heads of households solve disputes
- Domestic units
- Lineages
- Cross-cutting links e.g., age sets
State or Centralized

- Chieftancies
- Recruitment to office based on lineage principle
- Disputes settled by hierarchical system
- Can be multi-ethnic