

a. Cultural Anthropology focuses on the human culture with respect to social structure, language, law, politics, religion, and technology. – John Locke, Two Treaties of Government (1690) Active participation from the citizenry is necessary in order to prevent the government from committing abuses as they help balance the power and authority of government officials. Constitutional monarchy – the monarch shares power with a constitutionally organized government and may serve purely as a ceremonial leader. f. Democracy – a government in which supreme power is conferred on the people and exercised directly by them or by their elected leaders under a free electoral system. For Eriksen (2001), anthropology studies the diversity and similarity of the way a person lives and makes connections as social and cultural being. Absolute monarchy – the monarch exercises absolute power and wield executive, legislative and judicial powers. Authoritarianism – the political actions and decisions of the ruler are not constrained while political rights and freedom of citizens are significantly limited. Totalitarianism – the .government uses ideology to captivate the people's loyalty to the leader–dictator. 1.2.1.2.– 2