

EXAM TWO STUDY GUIDE

1. How do food systems shape social structures (e.g. population, mobility, hierarchy, decision making, etc...)? In particular, how have changes in population size impacted social organization over time (in other words, explain the role that **agriculture** has in the emergence of **the state** (government) as central to social organization)?

- Economy is an important determinant of social organization. History Materialism, the structure of hunting and gathering. The Hadza. Population, mobility and social organization. Pastoralists. And the structure of pastoralism are the population, mobility and social organization. Institutionalization is a modern food system. We get most of our foods from grocery stores.

2. In what ways is hegemonic “nutritionism” (Pollan) an outcome of the historical shift first to agriculture and second to industrial agriculture?

- as the ism suggest it is not a scientific subject but an ideology. Ideologies are ways of organisms large swaths of life and experience under a set of shared but unexamined assumption. A reigning ideology is a little like the weather- all pervasive and so virtually impossible to escape.

- - Historical shift to nutritionism- shift to agriculture, shit to mass production (industrial)

- - Capitalism +science -> macro/micro nutrients. Shift to consumption (post-industrial)
- Seeking new markets for growth.

Nutritionism is a belief (culture) that supports organizing food via capitalism (structure)- true
Institutionalization is also known as nutritionist.

According to Pollan- nutritionist is not a scientific subject but an ideology. Ideologies are ways of organizing large swaths of life and experience under set of shares but unexamined assumptions.

3. What are social **institutions**? Why do sociologists approach social institutions from a **critical** standpoint?

- scientific Reductionism are the one recognizes how easy it is unaware of what is happening in those places and spaces we did not create. The environment beyond the interior spaces in which modern human mark spends the vast majority. Social institutions is that there is a system in place to care for when you are too old to work.

For example, there is still food for us to eat, we still have a home for us to live in and people to care for us.

4. What do pop-tarts have to do with **religion** and the **enlightenment**? Yes, this is a serious question, that can only be answered in lecture 😊

- The enlightenment is the scientific reductionism and nutritionist. Changes in relation to the social organization of religion can help to explain the existence of pop Tarts.- true.

Nutritionism is a belief that supports organizing food via capitalism- true.

5. What are some key features (including **economic** and **familial** structures, such as “doing gender”) of each economic time period:

- Hunter/gatherer and Pastoralist
- Agricultural