

Classical Evolution

(1)

Classical Evolution

- Evolution refers to a process in which different forms are produced/developed in an orderly manner in a system. (unplanned & progressive) (3 stages)
- ② Herbert Spencer, in 1853 used the phrase 'Survival of fittest'. He explained how various societies struggled hard to survive and concluded that it is not strongest who survives but the fittest. Darwin acknowledges this by borrowing this word/phrase from Spencer.
- ③ His main idea laid foundation to social evolution in anthropology and sociology.
- ④ He said society moves from relatively simple undifferentiated and homogenous stage to relatively complex, well differentiated and heterogeneous stage. → Cultural evolution.
simple, homogenous $\xrightarrow{\text{society}}$ complex and Heterogeneous

E B TYLOR

(10)

Tylor was greatly interested in cultural diversity and manner in which these diversities emerge. His research centred around this question.

Two of his central publications were:

- Early History of Mankind & Development of Civilization (1865)
- Primitive Culture (1871)

He defined culture as → "culture is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society."

Three ideas which constituted, corner stone of his theory of evolution

- Animism
- Cultural Survival
- Psychic unity of Mankind.

1) Evolution

2) Tylor.

3) works

Earliest Human History & Development of Civilization
Primitive culture

4) Animism

Cultural Survival
Psychic Unity of Universe

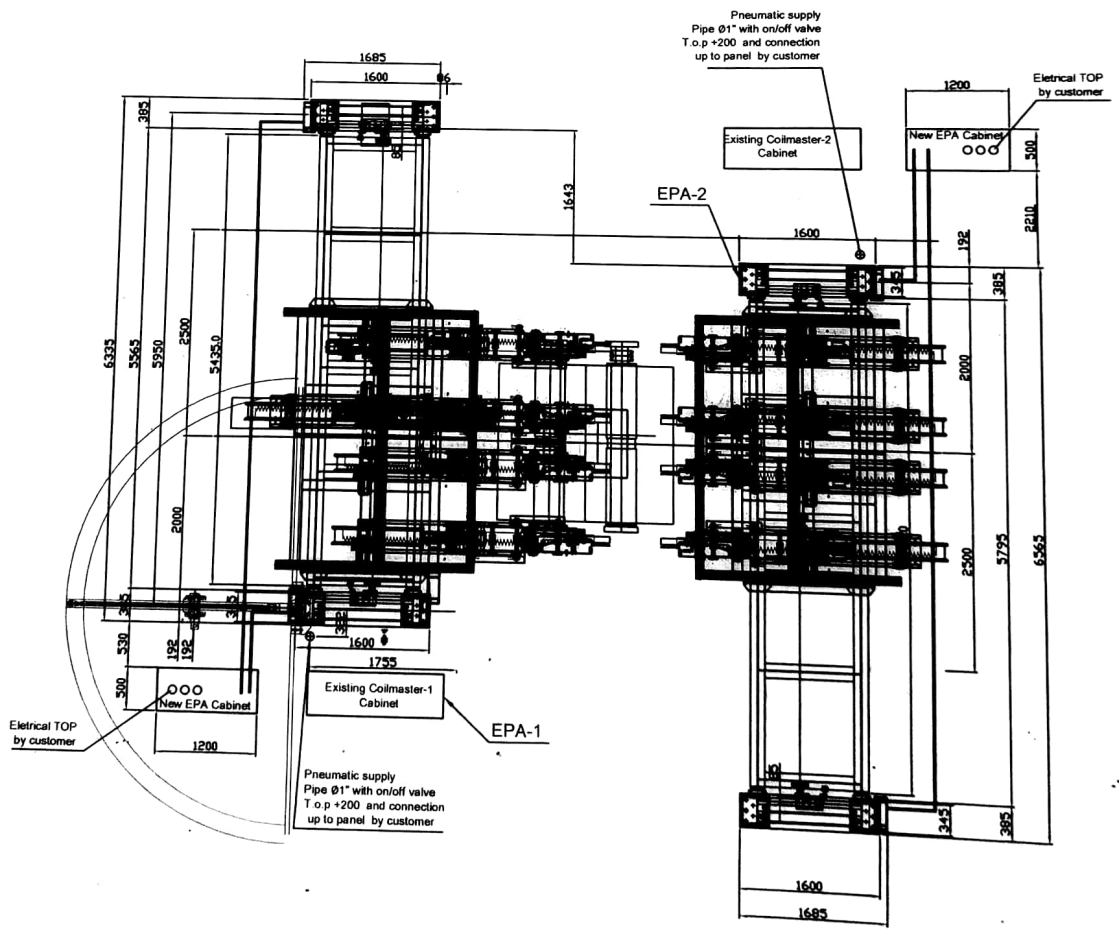
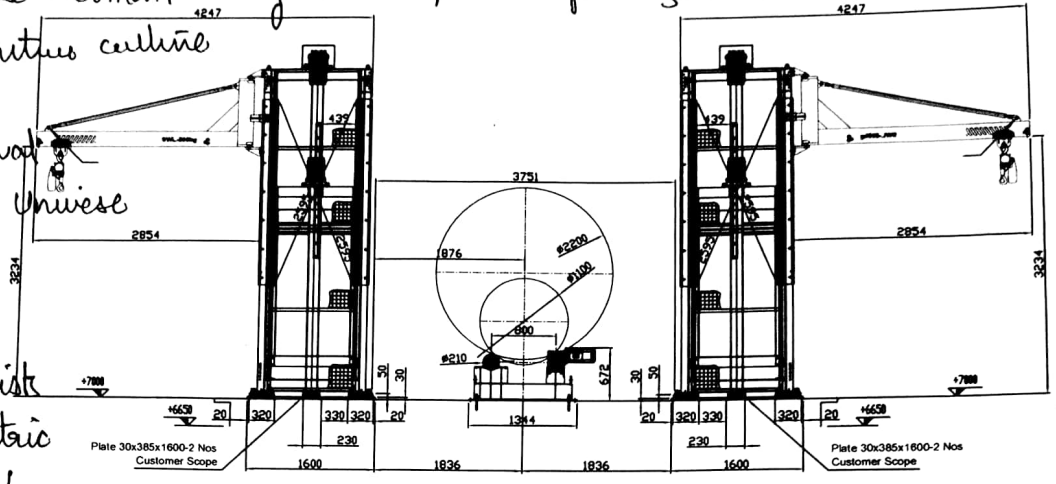
5) Methodology

6) Criticism

- a) Diffusionist
- b) Ethnocentric
- c) Functionist

EPA-1

EPA-2



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