

Spokane Falls Community College
COURSE LEARNING OUTCOMES AND OUTLINE

Prefix and Course Number: ANTH&205
Course Title: Biological Anthropology

Last Modified: New Course Proposal

Course Learning Outcomes *(attach separate sheet if needed)*

List three to seven outcomes that describe what a student will be able to do in some measurable way. Outcomes are the achieved results of what was learned – evidence that learning took place. Learning outcomes are student centered describing what the learner should be able to ‘do’.

Upon successful completion of the course, the student will be able to:

1. Demonstrate knowledge of forces of evolution, and their impact on genes, DNA, and species variation.
2. Outline anthropology’s biocultural approach to researching humans and their ancestors
3. Describe key biological events of human evolutionary history.
4. Apply the scientific method to investigate human and non-human primate biological adaptation and variation
5. Articulate and evaluate dominant theories regarding human and primate evolution.

Course Outline: *(attach separate sheet if needed)*

Provide a *general* outline that fits the topical content as noted in the course description (not a week by week list of course activities).

- I. The anthropological perspective and foundations of biological anthropology
- II. Nature of scientific inquiry and the scientific method
- III. History and development of biological evolutionary thought
 - a. Survey from 1700s until today
- IV. Foundations of mechanisms of evolution, molecular, and populations genetics
 - a. Research by anthropologists that serve as examples to illustrate the connection of biological anthropology to these foundational principles
 - b. Instructors may also consider discussing speciation
- V. Basic introduction to osteology and odontology
 - a. Appropriate for a 200-level course, non-lab course
- VI. Comparative primate taxonomy, anatomy and behavior
 - a. Address both living and extinct primates, but are encouraged to provide depth into time frames, species, and current primatology research of their choice.
- VII. Fossil and genetic evidence of human evolution
 - a. Review should include pre-australopithecines through anatomically modern humans
 - i. This section is considered a survey of paleoanthropological research on fossil and genetic evidence of human evolution. Instructors are encouraged to address the most current paleoanthropology information, while also providing depth into time frames, paleoanthropological sites, species, and geographical areas of their choice.
 - b. Incorporation of most recent evidence available is required
- VIII. Biocultural adaptations and modern human variation
- IX. Wrap-Up – Applied Biological Anthropology