

Religion, Witchcraft, and Magic

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- **religion**: "belief and ritual concerned with supernatural beings, powers, and forces"
 - generally focuses on explaining the world and how one should live in it
 - with reference to the supernatural
 - **supernatural**: "the extraordinary realm beyond, but (believed to impinge on) the observable world"
 - nonempirical
 - must be accepted on faith
 - some of this belief is often expressed as myths
 - **myth**: a story, often one that explains something about the world, that is usually understood to be not literally true in the physical world but having a more profound truth, often set in an ambiguous time and place, with supernatural characters
- Edward Tylor developed an evolutionary scheme for religions
 - the idea of an evolution or progression from earlier to more developed forms of religion is no longer popular, but the categories he used are still useful
 - they are:
 - **animism**: belief in spiritual beings, particularly that many or all things have a spirit, life, consciousness, and/or soul
 - the animate-ness of things
 - Taylor imagined that this began with the notion of a soul or consciousness in humans, and was generalized to all things
 - Shinto (Japan)
 - traditional highland Peru
 - **polytheism**: belief in multiple gods
 - Hinduism
 - Classical Greek and Roman religions
 - Christianity, from some points of view
 - if saints, the hierarchy of angels, etc. are considered deities
 - or if one considers the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost to be three deities, rather than one
 - **monotheism**: belief in a single, all-powerful god
 - Christianity (see above)
 - Judaism
 - Islam
 - Tylor and most anthro texts stop with these, but we should probably add
 - **non-theism**: religious belief that involves no god
 - Buddhism
- **mana**: an impersonal force that can reside in people, animals, plants, or objects
 - the term comes from Melanesia, but the concept is widespread
 - mana could bring about luck or good fortune, but could also be dangerous

- one could work for mana in Melanesia, but had to be born into it, along with high rank, in Polynesia
- **fetish**: an object that contains supernatural power (such as mana)
 - which can bring good fortune, success, effectiveness, power, etc.
 - lucky rabbit's foot
 - St. Christopher medal: Catholic patron saint of travelers
- **taboo**: a prohibition for supernatural reasons
 - contact between Polynesian chiefs and commoners was taboo, forbidden
 - in some French wine producing areas, it is taboo for women to participate in the crushing of the grapes
- **ritual**: a kind of behavior that is
 - formal, stylized
 - repetitive, stereotyped
 - performed at special times and places, outside normal life
 - liturgical: it involves words and actions established in the past
 - in earnest: participants are not playing or acting
 - symbolic: it conveys meanings to and about the participants
 - social (usually): participants acknowledge shared belief in something that is known to, but beyond, the group
 - some ritual is religious, but there are many secular rituals, too
 - judicial: swearing in a witness
 - political: inaugurating a president
 - entertainment: starting the Olympics
 - social: rites of passage such as graduation
- **magic**: supernatural techniques to bring about specific ends
 - may be part of religion, but not necessarily
 - the distinguishing feature is that it is intended to manipulate specific forces or beings to cause a particular outcome; magic is procedural, technical, practical
 - typically involves spells, incantations, or other ritual actions to achieve the desired results
 - **imitative magic**: the technique resembles the desired result
 - voodoo dolls
 - house models on Cerro Baúl
 - **contagious magic**: the technique uses an object connected to the person or thing to be affected
 - in some societies, people are careful to collect their cut hair and fingernail clippings and hide or destroy them so that no one can use them for contagious magic against the person
- **witchcraft**: actions of a person that supernaturally cause harm to someone else
 - this common anthropological use of the term is different from how it is used in some other contexts
 - Wiccans use the term witchcraft for the practice of magic, both for good and ill

- The Azande version (just one variant of many), famously documented by Evans-Pritchard
 - witches
 - have a physical organ that has this power
 - it is inherited, like other physical traits
 - the witch may not know he/she is a witch
 - the witch may not know that he/she is harming someone
 - the witch can only partially control his/her own witchcraft
 - Witches may be identified using the poison oracle
 - a shaman gives a poison brew to a chicken; if it dies, that signifies one answer, if it survives, that signifies another
 - witchcraft does not defy natural forces, it just arranges natural events in harmful ways
 - Witchcraft by witches explains the confluence of natural events that causes harm to a particular person
 - Why was anyone harmed, and why this particular person?
 - Witchcraft “brings a man into relation with events in such a way that he sustains injury”
 - Witchcraft is the “second spear”
 - But it does NOT cause events controlled by a person’s will
 - Lies, adultery, murder of a tribesman
 - Example: people sitting under a storage silo that collapses
 - Azande know that these silos collapse, due to natural decay of the wooden posts
 - but why did it collapse just then, when those particular people were under it?
 - Example: Why a skilled potter’s pots crack, when he is doing the same thing as he always does
 - Example: Why a walker stubs his toe and it gets infected, even though he is always vigilant and wounds usually heal quickly
- Functions of religion and magic
 - Intellectual/cognitive: Edward Tylor felt that religion served to explain the inexplicable
 - Kottak suggests that it must do more, since science now explains so much, but religion still thrives
 - I suggest that there is still a lot that science cannot explain, but religion can
 - love, death, what might happen after death, good, evil
 - the origin of the universe
 - the meaning and purpose of life
 - and even what science can explain is not really understood by many non-scientists
 - so for many, science does not replace religion, but rather is just another alternative type of religion
 - emotional/psychological: Malinowski felt that religion and magic satisfy emotional or psychological needs
 - magic: gives a feeling of control over the unpredictable and uncontrollable, reducing anxiety
 - religion: provides comfort in the face of existential crises, including death, illness, injuries, birth, puberty, marriage
 - social: Durkheim, Marx, and many others have suggested that religion has social functions

- creates group identity and cohesion (social solidarity: Durkheim)
 - religion has a social function in creating this solidarity, which helps the society handle crises and threats
- promises of supernatural rewards and threats of supernatural sanctions encourage people to behave in ways that lead to success of the group
 - maintain peaceful, productive social relations
 - fulfill their roles in society
 - however, plenty of religions (about 25% in one study) do not include supernatural rewards or sanctions for following or violating moral rules
 - so this function, at least, is not universal
- it can be hard to draw a line between belief based on faith and referring to the supernatural (religion), and belief that is thought to be empirical or not related to the supernatural
 - does mana relate to something thought to be supernatural, or is it thought to be part of the natural world?
 - would the Azande consider the existence of witches to be based on faith, or a fact of the physical world?
 - how is an average American's "scientific" belief in the big bang different from a "religious" belief in supernatural creation?
 - how is belief in "microbes" that experts tell you exist different from belief in Azande witches that experts tell them exist?
 - Next time we will consider where such beliefs come from
- Gmelch: Baseball magic
 - to reduce chance and feelings of uncertainty
 - develop and follow a daily routine
 - comforting, helps concentration
 - rituals
 - Gmelch's somewhat odd definition of ritual: prescribed behaviors in which there is no empirical connection between the means and the desired end
 - this sounds more like the standard definition of magic than ritual
 - baseball rituals develop out of unusual actions associated with good performances
 - if a player repeats the unusual action and has another success, the connection seems proved, and he keeps doing it
 - when he has a bad game or two, he stops doing the ritual because it isn't working
 - example: rally cap
 - taboos (prohibitions)
 - usually develop out of unusually bad performances
 - don't say "no-hitter"
 - fetishes: material objects that contain luck (mana)
 - may be associated with the start of a good streak
 - lucky glove, socks, jersey, a round stone, etc.
- Gmelch argues that this magic is meant to control chance and uncertainty
 - Malinowski on Trobriand Islanders
 - Magic serves to give a sense of control where ordinary means cannot do so

- fishing in the inner lagoon was safe and reliably produced a catch
 - little magic used
- fishing on the open sea was dangerous and the outcome was very variable
 - lots of magical ritual used
- in baseball
 - pitching and hitting are strongly affected by luck
 - outcomes vary widely and seem beyond the player's control
 - even the best batters only hit once in three at-bats
 - fielding is controlled more by the player's skill
- and why not practice magic? These baseball magic rituals don't cost much to do, so you might as well, just in case...
- even a small gain in calm and confidence would be worth it
- Gmelch suggests that magic beliefs start randomly, from whatever is noticed when a good or bad outcome occurs
 - analogy to B.F. Skinner's pigeons
 - given food every 15 seconds
 - 10 seconds after last pellet, they start doing whatever action they associate with getting food
 - quick to develop these associations, very slow to give up on them when they do not work
 - and why not? it often works, and doesn't cost much