Archaeology is the study of all aspects of human life in the past, using material remains as evidence of past human activity. Applied archaeology aims to protect artifacts, sites and cultural landscapes in the present.

Biological Anthropology deals with the evolution of humans and primates, our closest relatives, their variability and how they have adapted to different environments.

Forensic Anthropology is the study of body deposition and scene reconstruction, human remains recovery, human identification, the postmortem interval, and skeletal trauma in modern legal contexts.

The Anthropology of Health is the study of the effects of cultural and socioeconomic processes on biological and health outcomes in human populations.

Generalist Anthropology refers to a broad grounding in the various subfields of anthropology. This approach is ideal for undergraduate students who want a broad skill-set that is easily transferable into the work-world and into many fields of graduate study.

Anthropology pairs well with many other disciplines for a double major or other program combination. You can take an Anthropology program in conjunction with Biology, Psychology, Forensic Science, or many other areas of study!

Anthropology programs provide an excellent foundation for many graduate and professional school pathways, such as:

- Law
- Health care
- Business
- Journalism
- Teaching
- and more!

Examples of courses you can take:

- ANT200H5  Introduction to the Practice of Archaeology
- ANT205H5  Introduction to Forensic Anthropology
- ANT341H5  Anthropology of Infectious Disease
- ANT402H5  Wild Nights: Sleep, evolution, and performance in the 21st century
- ANT436H5  Theory and Methods in Molecular Anthropology