Students must register their paper choices via the online registration system by **8pm on Thursday 5th October**

https://www.hsps.cam.ac.uk/how-to-submit-your-paper-choices-for-the-hsps-tripos

Faculty of Human, Social, and Political Science
E-mail: enquiries@hsps.cam.ac.uk

http://www.hsps.cam.ac.uk/

This handbook is available as a pdf document at:
http://www.hsps.cam.ac.uk/current-students/course-materials

The information contained in this Handbook is correct at the time of going to print, but all matters covered are subject to change with notice.
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Introduction

Background to the Tripos

Human, Social and Political Sciences (HSPS) is a Tripos (degree) which encompasses courses taught primarily through the Departments of Politics and International Studies, Social Anthropology and Sociology. Each has a global reputation for teaching and research, with separate suites of buildings and libraries across the University. The departments collectively contribute to the degree programme, allowing students to begin their degree with broad-ranging introductions to the big questions in each of these fields – the nature of the modern state and international conflict, the question of how modern societies emerged and how they work, and the cultural differences between societies and how we might best understand them. We ask questions about what sorts of challenges look most likely to threaten the stability of the world around us from environmental and military shocks, to the continuing inequalities of class, gender, race and power. We ask what sorts of limits there are to the kinds of choices we all have to make about these challenges, and which sorts of theories or explanations best make sense of them. The course offers both a large, telescopic lens through which to see the world through, as well as smaller, microscopic considerations of particular answers and puzzles. We range broadly across historical time and space, and deeply into matters of fundamental cultural difference. And we seek to develop arguments about our subjects that are philosophically and conceptually rigorous, historically and culturally nuanced, sociologically persuasive and politically aware.

The core subjects are:

- **Politics and International Relations:** The study of national and international politics and political thought. Students will study democracy, the causes and outcomes of war, human rights, elections, economic crises and political thinkers.

- **Sociology:** The study of modern societies and how they are changing today. It explores the multiple forms of power and inequality in the world today and how they affect the lives of all of us. By joining together the social, cultural, political and economic dimensions of social life, Sociology gives you the tools you need to understand the key events of our time and how they are linked to the main forces and institutions that shape the modern world.

- **Social Anthropology** addresses the really big question – what does it mean to be human? – by taking as its subject matter the full range of human social and cultural diversity: the amazingly varied ways that people live, think and relate to each other in every part of the world. Anthropologists study these questions by living with and participating in the lives of the peoples they study and writing in-depth accounts of their ways of life.
Structure of the Tripos

Throughout the Tripos, you will learn from a combination of lectures, seminars, classes, and supervisions. Students take four papers (the Cambridge term for a course of study leading to an examination) in each year, and some papers will rely more heavily on one particular method of study than others. Most of these papers will be taught throughout the year in intensive eight-week terms, and will culminate in a three-hour exam in May or June.

Lectures and supervisions
The majority of teaching will be by a combination of scheduled lectures and supervisions. Lectures are held once or twice per week, depending on the paper. Lectures are organised by the Faculty; supervisions are the responsibility of Colleges, and therefore will be organised by your Director of Studies.

Supervisions are a series of small-group meetings between you, other students on the paper, and a member of academic staff or a graduate student. You will have on average six to eight supervisions per paper, spread throughout the year; this will generally mean between three and four supervisions per fortnight. It is generally the case that it would be unusual to receive more than two supervisions per week for the Tripos overall. However, you should note that the details of how these are spread across the week may vary by College and by subject.

Between these supervisions, you will read independently and write essays for your supervisor, who will read them before the supervision and give you feedback. These supervision essays are the main method of preparation for the examinations each year (see the section of this handbook on Writing Essays for more guidance).

Your Director of Studies will organise you into a supervision group and your supervisor should arrange your supervisions well in advance. You should expect to be contacted by your supervisor during the first week of term, or notified about when you will be contacted.

If you have not been contacted by Friday 13th October please notify your Director of Studies immediately. If you have any concerns over your supervisions, or your supervisor, you should contact your Director of Studies right away; s/he will be able to help you address the concerns as quickly as possible, so that you do not lose any study time. If you are unable to address this problem with your DoS, you are encouraged to contact your College Tutor/Senior Tutor and, failing that, the paper co-ordinator (listed in the Part I: The Papers section of this handbook). There are more sources of support for you in the section of this handbook for Complaints and Problems.

Supervisions will also be an opportunity for group discussion, where you and your classmates will debate topics discussed in the lectures. In the first year, your reading will focus on a limited number of books and articles read by most students, whereas in the second and third years you will have more varied reading as you exercise increasing discretion in choosing what to study.

The first year
In the first year, you will take the following four core papers:

POL1: The Modern State and its Alternatives
POL2: International Conflict, Order and Justice
SAN1: Social Anthropology: The Comparative Perspective
SOC1: Introduction to Sociology: Modern Societies I
Or three of the above and one of the following “borrowed” papers:
- A1: World Archaeology (borrowed from the Archaeology Tripos)
- A3: Introduction to the Cultures of Egypt & Mesopotamia (borrowed from the Archaeology Tripos)
- A7: Humans in Biological Perspective (borrowed from the Archaeology Tripos)
- PBS1: Introduction to Psychology (borrowed from the Psychological & Behavioural Sciences Tripos)

Please discuss your paper choices with your Director of Studies. We have timetabled the lectures in order to avoid clashes wherever we can; however, some seminars, or small group sessions may clash. If this happens you usually have a choice of groups to attend, or the sessions may be optional. If you have concerns about clashes, please speak to your Director of Studies to ensure you are aware of the options available to you.

*The second and third years*
In the second and third years, you will choose to follow a disciplinary track, where you will specialise in more depth in your chosen subject(s). The track you choose at the start of the second year can be either a single subject track, studying one of our core subjects, or a joint subject track in which you study two of the core subjects together.

There are no papers you are required to take in the first year that are a prerequisite for studying any subject in the second and third years. However, if you think you know now what you are likely to study in the second and third years, it is obviously sensible to take at least one paper in that subject in Part I. In some subjects you may find that if you have not taken a paper in the first year it will be required in your second, and this can limit the optional papers available to you later in the Tripos. There is more information on the tracks available to you later in this handbook, in the section *Moving on to Part II*.

We will hold an Options Day early in the Easter term of your first year, in order to outline more fully the options available to you on each track. In order to assist with planning the timetables, supervisions, and lectures for the following year, all first year students will be asked to give an indication of their current thinking on their chosen track and the papers within it by the **end of May**. This choice is not binding. The formal decision is made at the start of the following Michaelmas term, but having the information early will help us to make sure that the start of the year runs as smoothly as possible.
## Important Dates and Events

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 4 October 2017</strong></td>
<td>Induction for all Part I students 0900 – 15:00 <strong>Babbage Lecture Theatre, New Museums Site</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 4 October 2017</strong></td>
<td>Online paper registration system opens</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 5 October 2017</strong></td>
<td>Teaching begins (not all papers will have lectures on this date)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 5 October 2017</strong></td>
<td>Online paper registration system closes at 8pm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 13 October 2017</strong></td>
<td>All students should have been contacted about supervisions for each of your papers by this date; if you have any concerns, please contact your DoS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 29 November 2017</strong></td>
<td>Teaching ends for the Michaelmas term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Thursday 18 January 2018</strong></td>
<td>Teaching begins for the Lent term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Wednesday 14 March 2018</strong></td>
<td>Teaching ends for the Lent term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mid-April 2018</strong> (tentative)</td>
<td>Examination dates released; this is done by the central University so the date can vary, but we will release them to you as soon as possible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Early May 2017</strong></td>
<td>Part IIA Options Day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Venue tbc</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mid-May 2017</strong> (tentative)</td>
<td>Part IIA track choices due – <strong>date to be confirmed at Options Day</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>late May/early June 2017</strong></td>
<td>Examinations begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Friday 15 June 2017</strong></td>
<td>End of Easter term</td>
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</table>
Facilities and Resources

Part I Student Website
The Tripos has developed a central web page for all current students, where you can find lecture timetables, paper guides, policies and procedures and information on whom to contact. This site is located at: http://www.hsps.cam.ac.uk/current-students and will be updated throughout the year.

Moodle
There are Moodle sites for all the Part I students, located at:
https://www.vle.cam.ac.uk/my/
which you can use to find supplementary material for lectures (e.g., handouts), past examination papers and other resources for the papers that you are taking. You will automatically become a member of this site and will receive a welcome email; if you have not received this email by the start of the Michaelmas term teaching, please notify the Part I Administrator (see the section of this handbook on Communication and Information for contact details).

In addition, the Haddon, SPS and Seeley Libraries operate independent Moodle sites, which hold scanned versions of copyrighted articles and book chapters that you may find useful to supplement your reading. You will have to register separately for these sites; contact the relevant Library for more details (see below).

Faculty Sites and Teaching Locations
The Faculty is spread across three separate sites: the Downing Site, the New Museums Site, and the Sidgwick Site. Teaching in Part I takes place across all sites and in the Lecture Room building on Mill Lane. All venues will be shown on the Lecture List and timetable, and students can access the University map at: map.cam.ac.uk to search for directions. In the Part I: The Papers section of this handbook you will find links to the map references for each of the venues. At the end of this handbook (Appendix 1) you will find a map of all sites and teaching locations.

You will need to pay close attention to the Lecture List, as some papers can have lectures in two or more different venues each week depending on the day of teaching.

Libraries
Cambridge is exceptionally well provided with libraries and maintains a tripartite system of library provision: College libraries, the University Library, and specialist libraries of Faculties and Departments. The Faculty of HSPS has three specialist Libraries within it: the Haddon Library of Archaeology & Anthropology, the SPS Library (Sociology & Land Economy) and the Seeley Library (which includes the POLIS collection). These three Libraries have separate holdings and you must register separately to become a member of either. Other specialist libraries that may be of interest to HSPS students are the Libraries of the Faculties of Classics and Asian & Middle Eastern Studies and the Marshall Library of the Faculty of Economics. You should ensure that you utilise all opportunities for accessing material from your reading lists.

The new Libraries Gateway is a centralised portal for all libraries within the University of Cambridge. Through the Libraries Gateway you are able to: search for electronic and print
material; access your account information; renew your loans and place requests on sought-after material; view websites, Twitter feeds, blogs, and Facebook pages of individual libraries; seek advice and tips to conduct your research effectively. See: http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/libraries/ for more details.

The eresources@cambridge portal pulls together all available online resources that the University Library subscribes to including: ebooks, ejournals, databases, and academic content captured and preserved by DSpace@Cambridge, the institutional repository of the University of Cambridge. See: http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/eresources/index.php

The Haddon Library
http://haddon.archanth.cam.ac.uk/
Email: haddon-library@lists.cam.ac.uk
Phone: 01223-339374
University map reference: http://map.cam.ac.uk/Haddon+Library
Follow on Twitter: @HaddonLibrary or Facebook: http://on.fb.me/1BEbnV
The Haddon Library, the dedicated Archaeology & Anthropology library, holds over 50,000 books and around 30,000 journal volumes, housed in two sites. The Library is located on the Downing Site, on the first floor of the Department of Archaeology. Borrowing requires the use of a current Cambridge University card and students should register with the Librarian at their first visit. The Library holds induction sessions at the start of the year. Loan times vary according to the access rights of the book, but undergraduate students on the Tripos may borrow up to six books of any access type at a time. There is also an extensive collection of archaeological books in the Classics Library. The Haddon Library is developing a Moodle site of scanned articles and chapters that may help to supplement your reading; you must register with the Library to become a member of this site. Contact the Librarians for details.

The SPS Library (Sociology, Land Economy)
http://www.spslibrary.hsps.cam.ac.uk/
Email: sps-library@hsps.cam.ac.uk
Phone: 01223-334522
University map reference: http://map.cam.ac.uk/Social+and+Political+Sciences+Library
Follow on Twitter: @SPSLibraryInfo or Facebook: www.facebook.com/PPSISLibrary and blog: https://spslibraryinfo.wordpress.com/
The SPS Library has a collection of 52,000 books and 160 core print periodicals which are accompanied by University wide access to a spectrum of e-journals. The Library is located on the New Museums Site, just off Free School Lane between the Departments of Social Anthropology and Sociology. The collection caters primarily for undergraduate students, but also contains considerable amount of material for graduate students. Induction tours for new students at the beginning of the academic year are mostly organised in College groups and library staff are always on hand to help you find the material and information you seek. Watch out for emails with information about your reading resources as the Michaelmas term progresses and do not miss video clips at http://www.youtube.com/user/TheSPSLibrary/videos. Loan times vary depending on the loan type, but undergraduates may borrow a maximum of 5 items at a time. This is supplemented by a rich collection of e-books available online. The SPS Library maintains a Moodle site called “Sociology and Land Economy Readings (Library Site)”. You will automatically become a member of this VLE site; if you cannot see this site on your dashboard, please notify the SPS Library. The librarians will be happy to help with any of your inquiries.
**The Seeley Library**  
http://www.hist.cam.ac.uk/seeley-library/  
E-mail: seeley@hist.cam.ac.uk  
Phone: 01223 335335  
The Seeley Library has over 95,000 volumes that support the study of history, politics and Latin American studies. The Library is located on the Sidgwick site and sits centrally within the History Faculty building. It is also local to the Alison Richards Building and across the road from the main University Library. The vast reading room offers 300 reading spaces, complete with Wi-Fi, electrical sockets and personal lighting. The Library seeks to acquire all books on History and POLIS reading lists as well as MPhil theses, journals, and digital resources. For the majority of the collection four books can be borrowed for three days at a time and renewed with a maximum period of 12 days, however, Latin American books are the exception and allow six books to be borrowed for two weeks. The Seeley Library is supported by a dedicated team of library professionals who are happy to help readers and who run induction tours at the beginning of each academic year.

**The Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology**  
http://maa.cam.ac.uk/maa/  
Email: admin@maa.cam.ac.uk  
Phone: 01223-333516  
University map reference: http://map.cam.ac.uk/Museum+of+Archaeology+and+Anthropology  
The Museum is a part of the Department of Social Anthropology, and is located on the Downing site, adjacent to the Department of Archaeology. The Museum was established in 1884 and is still housed in its 1916 building, with three floors displaying renowned archaeological and anthropological collections from around the world. The collections have recently been Designated of National Importance and the Museum was a finalist in the Art Fund 2013 Museum of the Year competition.

**Computing Facilities**  
Students reading HSPS have access to public workstation facilities within each of the Libraries and most Departments. You may also purchase print credits and access personal file space, web publishing facilities (via the Student-Run Computing Facility), and file transfer facilities. For more information see http://www.hsp.cam.ac.uk/hsp/facilities.

**Recording of Lectures**  
No student may record lectures without the permission of the lecturer. Disabled students needing to record lectures to assist them with their study should contact the University Disability Resource Centre (DRC), http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/disability/. The DRC will ask you to sign a usage agreement for recording of lectures. It is the University’s policy that disabled students are permitted to record lectures, but you should register with the DRC to ensure that we can relay this permission to lecturers. You still need to notify the lecturer that you will be recording their session. If you are not registered with a disability then the lecturer has every right to deny permission.

A student wishing to record the lectures of a whole paper (which may be given by a range of lecturers), needs to seek permission from each of the lecturers individually.
Handouts for teaching sessions may be uploaded to the Part I Moodle site, but this will not always be the case and you should not assume they will be available. In particular, never assume that access to handouts is a substitute for attending the lecture. You should consult your Director of Studies if you feel you need to improve your note-taking skills.
Communication and Information

Important Contacts
Your Director of Studies is usually the best first point of contact for any Part I queries, but you can also contact:

**Part I Administrator**  
Miss Gillian Dadd, email: part1-administrator@hspscam.ac.uk; telephone 01223 (3)35454

**Student Representatives**  
Email: hspstripos-rep@hspscam.ac.uk.

**Teaching Administrator**  
Mrs Barbora Sajfrova: facultyteachingadmin@hspscam.ac.uk

Key Committees
There are several decision-making bodies for the Tripos; the key ones are:

**Faculty Board**  
The Faculty Board is the governing body of the Faculty and members are drawn from senior academic staff within HSPS and cognate Faculties. Student representatives also attend.

**Director of Studies Committee**  
The DoS Committee is made up of Directors of Studies across the Faculty and meets once per term to discuss teaching issues. No students attend the meeting but the minutes are sent to the Faculty Board and are seen by Student Representatives.

**HSPS Tripos Management Committee**  
This Committee is the governing body for the Tripos as a whole and is made up of representatives for each of the subjects. Student representatives also attend.

**Student Forum**  
The Student Forum consists of undergraduate and graduate students from each subject within the Faculty and is wholly student-led. The Forum is Chaired by the Faculty Board Student Representatives.
Student Representation
The Faculty has created a tiered system of representation to ensure that students from its various disciplines have a clear voice. Students are represented by both a Faculty Board representative for the Tripos overall, and by a local, departmental representative (in years 2 and 3) for their chosen subjects. There are three key committees with student representation: the Faculty Board, Tripos Management Committee and the Student Forum. Part I HSPS students will be given the opportunity to run for election as either a Faculty Board representative, or a Tripos Management Committee representative, or a Student Forum representative, or all three. The same student may hold both positions. Elections are held in both October and November.

In October, Part I students will be invited to run for election to the Student Forum, which meets once each term and is made up only of graduate and undergraduate students across the Faculty. Representatives to the Forum are elected to serve for the academic year (October-June). If there are no candidates for this position then the position remains vacant.

In November, Part I students will be invited to run for election to the Faculty Board, which is the formal governing body of the Faculty. The Board meets twice per term and Student Representatives to the Board are elected to serve for the calendar year (January-December). If there are no candidates for this position then the Faculty may choose to appoint a student from within the Part I cohort to serve for the calendar year.

Email
Your Cambridge email address will be automatically added to our Part I student mailing list, and you will receive a test message at the start of term. If you have not received this message by the time teaching has begun, contact the Part I Administrator.

We will use this list to send all students details of any changes to your lecture timetable, updates to the Moodle site or websites, election information, details about examinations when available and other information of interest.
Part I: The Papers

Overview

Below we have provided a very brief overview of the papers on offer, in order to assist you in making your choices. Each paper has produced a Paper Guide, which will give you much more detailed information about the paper’s aims/objectives, lecture structure and topics covered, methods of assessment, and detailed reading. Paper Guides are accessible on the HSPS website and Part I Moodle site; you should download the Guides for the papers you choose and read them carefully.

There will be an Induction for all Part I students held on Wednesday 4 October from 9am-3pm, in the Babbage Lecture Theatre on the New Museums Site
http://map.cam.ac.uk/Babbage+Lecture+Theatre
All of the subjects in the Tripos will have representatives who will talk to you about the content of the papers on offer.

At the Part I Induction you will receive information about how to register your paper choices using the online registration system. This system will open on Wednesday 4th October and will remain open until 8pm on Thursday 5th October. This deadline has been put in place so that your Directors of Studies can organise your supervisions as quickly as possible at the start of term. The Induction will include information sessions/short sample lectures to help you with your selection process. Please discuss your choices with your Director of Studies as well. Your choice is not binding and you may change your mind up until the Division (the middle) of the Michaelmas term; however, keep in mind that if you do change, you will have missed lectures and supervisions on the new paper, and the later you leave it the more you will have missed. Please note that you also need to register your paper choices on CamSIS by the division of Michaelmas term in order to register for your exams (see the Examinations section below).

**POL1: The modern state and its alternatives**
Course Organiser: Professor Helen Thompson, het20@cam.ac.uk
First lecture: Thursday 5 October, 10.00am, Cockcroft Lecture Theatre
University map reference:
https://map.cam.ac.uk/Cockcroft+Lecture+Theatre#52.203176,0.119635,18
This paper seeks to understand the practical and imaginative basis of modern politics and the reaction and resistance to it. The paper begins with the modern state. The modern state is the predominant basis on which political authority and power are constructed across the world today to try to avoid disorder. Where there is no modern state, there tends to be civil war or occupation by other states. Where modern states are ineffective, politics is unstable and sometimes violent, and governments struggle to manage the economy. But the modern state also is a site of violence and an instrument of power that has been used at times in history to inflict suffering on those subject to its coercive capacity at home and imperial reach abroad. Within modern states, representative democracy has become the predominant form of government in the world. As an idea it excites because it appears to offer equality, liberty and self-rule, but it also frequently disappoints in practice as it rarely does realise these values and the goods it promises frequently clash with each other. The second part of the paper looks at the origins of representative democracy in the United States, the paradoxes of representative democracy as a form of government that rhetorically invokes the ‘rule of the
people’, the apparent historical success of representative democracy, and its relationship to the conditions of material prosperity and the distribution of wealth. The final part of the paper examines the coherence and persuasiveness of a number of political critiques of the modern state and representative democracy and the nature of disagreement in politics. It considers the critique made by Marx of the democratic modern state as the capitalist state, Gandhi’s rejection of violence and alienated sovereignty, and Nietzsche’s assault on the moral civilisation that had produced democratic ideas and the subjugation of the individual reach for greatness. It concludes by contemplating the nature of political disagreement itself in relation to human psychology and the problems of modern politics.

**POL2: International Conflict, Order and Justice**
Course Organiser: Dr Adam Branch, arb209@cam.ac.uk
First lecture: Monday 9 October, 10.00am, Lady Mitchell Hall, Sidgwick Site
*University map reference: [https://map.cam.ac.uk/Lady+Mitchell+Hall](https://map.cam.ac.uk/Lady+Mitchell+Hall)*
This course will delve into politics beyond the state. We seek to understand contemporary global politics as the product of intersecting forms of power, each with a distinct history and, perhaps, requiring a distinct analytical approach. The dominant traditions in the study of international relations have emphasized relations among states; however, as new global political realities have emerged, so have new theoretical approaches entered the debate to understand these new realities and to re-interpret dominant histories of international order. Some new approaches focus on actors beyond the state – international organizations, social movements, multinational corporations, or terrorist groups. Others argue that alternative logics – such as race, gender, or supposed civilizational divides – determine international politics and should not be ignored by focusing too exclusively on inter-state interaction. Others still have argued that giving priority to the Westphalian state obscures the very different visage that international politics may have from the standpoint of the non-Western world. Thus, a global international relations requires attention to other forms and histories of international order, as well as a robust history of the state and how we understand it. This paper explores international politics while leaving open the questions of what issues matter, whose experiences should be the basis for theory, and what methodological tools we can use in this pursuit.

**SAN1: Social Anthropology: The Comparative Perspective**
Course Organiser: Professor James Laidlaw, jal6@cam.ac.uk
First lecture: Friday 6 October, 11.00am, Mill Lane Lecture Room 9
*University map reference: [http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms](http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms)*
Social Anthropology addresses the really big question – what does it mean to be human? – by taking as its subject matter the full range of human social and cultural diversity. What does this diversity tell us about the fundamental bases and possibilities of human social and political life, and how contemporary global changes manifest themselves in people’s lives across the world? In this paper you will learn how such taken-for-granted categories as gender, ethnicity, sexuality, economy, politics, and the state are subject to radical cultural variation, and how everyday matters such as food, clothing, work, and trade may be bound up with religious and other symbolic meanings that vary between societies. You will also learn about the main kinds of social theory developed by anthropologists in response to the challenge of understanding this diversity, and about the distinctive forms of ethnographic field research anthropologists use in order to gain first-hand knowledge of the societies they study. To this end we look closely at two very different core ethnographic texts: a study of a girls’ initiation ceremony from central Africa, and an account of conversion to Christianity in highland Papua New Guinea.
**SOC1: Modern Societies I: Introduction to Sociology**
Course Organiser: Dr Filipe Carreira da Silva, fcs23@cam.ac.uk
First lecture: Thursday 5 October, 11.00-1.00, Mill Lane Lecture Room 9
University map reference: [http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms](http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms)

The course introduces students to the discipline of sociology in two parts. In the Michaelmas term students are thoroughly acquainted with core sociological concepts and concerns (e.g. capitalism, conflict, solidarity). We do this through a critical engagement with the ideas of three central figures in the history of modern sociological thought: Karl Marx, Max Weber, and Emile Durkheim. Towards the end of Michaelmas and throughout Lent, we build on the foundations laid by the classical theorists and develop a systematic analysis of key institutions and aspects of modern societies including: the modern state and the rise of nationalism; citizenship and the welfare state; the media and public life; race and ethnicity; class and inequality; gender and the family. We conclude with a broader reflection on the changing nature of modern societies in our contemporary global age.

Borrowed papers:

**A1: World Archaeology**
Course Organiser: Dr Elizabeth DeMarrais, ed226@cam.ac.uk First lecture: Tuesday 10 October, 12.00pm, Mill Lane Lecture Room 4; Silver Street/Mill Lane site
University map reference: [http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms](http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms)

Archaeology is the study of the human past. Archaeologists investigate the origins of our species, document the diversity of ancient cultures (e.g., social institutions, political dynamics, and economic interactions), and seek to explain the emergence of the first cities and empires. Archaeologists study material remains (from stone tools to monuments) and settlements (from villages to cities) to answer questions such as: How did tool use affect evolution of the modern human brain? What can the earliest art tell us about interaction and cognition of early humans? How did daily life change with domestication of plants and animals? What are the sources of social inequality? When - and why - did leadership emerge? How did early empires encompass such vast territories, and why were their rulers so powerful? What was everyday life like for medieval peasants? Archaeologists employ diverse approaches, drawn from the arts and social sciences, as well as using scientific analyses. The place of archaeological heritage in today’s world is also a matter of on-going debate.

**A3: Introduction to the Cultures of Egypt & Mesopotamia**
Course Organiser: Dr Augusta McMahon, amm36@cam.ac.uk
First lecture: Monday 9 October, 10-11am, South Lecture Room, Archaeology; Downing Site (lectures will normally be held on a Wednesday and Thursday from 2-3pm)
University map reference: [https://map.cam.ac.uk/Department+of+Archaeology+and+Anthropology](https://map.cam.ac.uk/Department+of+Archaeology+and+Anthropology)

This paper provides a broad survey of the archaeology and history of ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia and introduces students to key themes and approaches in the study of these two regions. After providing outline histories of the regions, the paper explores the architecture, art, literature, government, economies, belief systems, and mortuary practices of these two important literate cultures. The integration of archaeological, textual and artistic evidence as complementary sources for interpreting historical cultures is stressed throughout. There are two lectures per week, one on ancient Egypt and one on Mesopotamia, plus four seminars across the year, in which the two regions are compared.
A7: Humans in Biological Perspective
Course Organiser: Professor Martin Jones
First lecture: Tuesday 10 October, 9.00am, Mill Lane Room 4, Silver Street/Mill Lane Site
University map reference: http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms
This paper provides a broad introduction to biological anthropology and covers major subject areas such as primate biology and behaviour, human evolution, adaptation to different environments and life history theory. Through studying this course, students will gain a strong foundation in the field of biological anthropology and an understanding of how different approaches can be used to address specific questions about human origins and diversity. The paper begins with an introduction to non-human primates, highlighting the importance of the comparative approach for understanding evolutionary processes. We then go on to discuss human evolution, diversity and adaptation, including introductory lectures on human genetics and health. The paper concludes with an exploration of the balance of genes and environment in shaping human life, and finally contemporary challenges around human nutrition.

PBS1: Introduction to Psychology
Course Organiser: Dr Jason Rentfrow pjr39@cam.ac.uk
First lecture: Friday 6 October, 2.00pm Mill Lane Lecture Room 4; Silver Street/ Mill Lane site University map reference: http://map.cam.ac.uk/Mill+Lane+Lecture+Rooms
This course aims to introduce a variety of theoretical and methodological approaches to the study of psychology. Through studying this course, students will develop their understanding of how the different approaches address specific topics within psychology. Topics are selected such that students without prior training in psychology will not be disadvantaged. After a brief introduction to the history of psychology, and its various sub-disciplines, a series of five broad topics will be explored. Each topic will be covered over three weeks, with research and ideas from different theoretical viewpoints being discussed and compared.
Timetable
The University has created a system to provide students with personalised timetables just for the papers you are taking. All lecture information will be uploaded to the site at: http://www.timetable.cam.ac.uk. By selecting the papers you are taking, lecture details will be uploaded to a calendar-style or a list-style timetable. This calendar may be used within the system or synced to an electronic device or software of your choice, such as a smartphone or Google calendar. Should any lecture details change this will be automatically updated to the system, and synced to your calendar.

You will also be able to access a regularly updated, but static, version of the Lecture List on the Part I Current Students pages, at: http://www.hsp.s.cam.ac.uk/current-students/course-materials. This list will show you more details about the lectures and is useful to plan preparatory reading.

We hope you will find this useful and welcome your feedback; please contact the Part I Administrator if you have queries.

Supplementary teaching
In addition to the scheduled teaching, Part I students have the option to participate in several other activities:

Ethnographic Films
Presented as part of the teaching on paper SAN1 these films will help in incorporating themes from your lecture courses. See the SAN1 entry in the lecture list for more information on the dates/times of these films.

Special Seminars
Several subjects offer special seminars throughout the year as a regular course of events, which may be of interest to Part I students. You can find schedules of events at:

Politics & International Studies http://www.polis.cam.ac.uk/
Social Anthropology http://www.socanth.cam.ac.uk/events
Sociology http://www.sociology.cam.ac.uk/
Writing Essays

Essay writing is one of the main means of study as well as a form of preparation for the exams, in which students are expected to draw on lecture material, supervision work, and independent reading. Over the course of the three years, you will be increasingly encouraged to supplement supervisors’ suggested readings with the sources you have encountered using your growing research skills.

It is hard to overstate the importance of a good essay-writing style, but there is no single way of writing a good essay. Different subjects will prompt you to write in different ways, and different styles are equally acceptable when well executed. Your supervisors and Director of Studies will help you to choose what style best suits your topic, but below is a general guide to how to write a good essay in each of our subjects.

Regardless of the subject, you should remember the following key points:

1. **Answer the question:** an essay that fails to address the question will always be marked down.

2. **Structure is key:** you do not always have to write an essay plan, but excellent essays will always excite and maintain the reader’s attention. Ordering your thoughts and planning what you want to say will help in comprehension and engagement.

3. **Learn to reference:** in most essays you will cite other authors, and you will need to know how and when to use references appropriately. See the section of this handbook on Plagiarism for more guidance, or speak to your DoS and supervisors. The University also offers free training on how to reference, and courses in the use of some types of software to help. See [http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/courses/](http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/courses/) for more details of courses available. You can also access a wide library of study skills at: [http://www.cam.ac.uk/current-students/academic-resources](http://www.cam.ac.uk/current-students/academic-resources).

**Politics & International Relations**

Good essays in Politics & International Relations require you to have command of the texts or sources recommended, and an understanding of the facts or theories in them. You have to consider the issues that arise from these texts, and the debates about them. For most topics, there is no formula for writing good essays; often the approach you take to structuring a particular essay follows from the nature of the topic, the sort of evidence you are able to marshal, and the conclusion you aspire to reach. Essays are usually answers to questions, and answers to all but the most flatly factual questions are arguments. A good essay will indicate what is at issue in the question that it is addressing, the important positions that have been taken on it by others, and contain a defence of the writer’s own. Some will be more conceptual or theoretical, some more empirical, many will be a mixture of the two. All, however, will develop arguments and in these, once you make your starting point clear, you are free to pursue whatever line you find persuasive. Essays are your own expression, and for this reason alone the active voice, “I argue…” is much to be preferred to the passive, “It is argued that…” The passive is invariably ponderous; it can also make the reader wonder whether you are expressing your own view, or someone else’s, or indeed the view of what you take to be everyone in general and no-one in particular.

**Social Anthropology**

Essay styles in Social Anthropology vary depending on the question asked and the approach you choose to take in answering it. Some essays will be more conceptual, or theoretical, some more ethnographic, but most will be a mixture of the two. At any event, in Social Anthropology, the answer to a question is an *argument*. A good essay will almost always be
a defence of your own position or positions, while indicating those that have been taken by others and the range of considerations at issue. It will make clear what you think is at stake in the question, and may give your reasons for answering it in one way rather than another. It works towards a definite conclusion, even if that conclusion identifies an area of still unresolved debate. Along the way, you should seek to demonstrate a command of relevant ideas, texts, and sources: identify the kinds of arguments you are discussing and/or advancing in terms of theoretical school or style; make reference to specific authors and works; give ethnographic examples of specific peoples and places. A supervision essay is not the final word on a subject and you should feel free to argue for an unorthodox or controversial position (making clear that you know it to be so) if you think you can make a good case that it is warranted by evidence and argument. You should regard it as an exercise in the process of thinking and arguing, and as a work in progress, to be revised or extended during supervision discussion as well as in your further work.

Sociology
A Sociology essay is an exercise in the critical assessment of a different set of theoretical, empirical or data led positions on a particular area of Sociology. Key to writing a good Sociology essay is a careful reading of the material that is relevant to the question. In the first instance this will be the authors, books and articles that the paper organiser has indicated you should read in the paper guide. Good note taking and an attempt to read a piece without bringing your own perspective to bear on the work may help in trying to enable you to understand how a particular author has developed his/her work. Pay careful attention to the language that a particular author uses and attempt to situate the work in the period of its writing and the social context of the time. An essay will need an introduction that explains your interpretation of the question and how you intend to answer it. Then you will outline the different positions that there are on the topic of the question e.g. a question on Class may discuss Marx, Weber and Durkheim’s differing understanding of the structural organisation of class and/or the subjective experience of class. You will then be expected to give a critical evaluation of the different positions on the question. This may require you to refer to empirical examples or examples of events, studies, or statistical data that have been used to justify a particular theoretical position or argument. You may also, at this point, use more contemporary examples that you think will critically back-up or refute the argument. Here you can show further knowledge by referring to material beyond the reading list as long as it is seen to be directly relevant. The essay would then conclude by summarising what you have done throughout the essay and how you justify the position you have taken. Sociology essays are not an exercise in personal opinion but they are an exercise in your critically informed voice. They need a theoretical position to be backed up with reference to studies and research that supports the position taken. Always try and justify your arguments by reference to concrete examples, studies, research or new work. Referencing all your sources throughout a Sociology essay is key and the use of a consistent referencing system is a necessity. Each question may require all or some of the elements listed above so you must be clear about what the question is asking you to do. Finally give yourself time to re-read, edit and re-edit your essay. Often the process of re-reading and editing will improve an essay immensely. The process and craft of essay writing can be checked and discussed with your supervisor.
Plagiarism

What follows is important guidance on plagiarism for all undergraduate students in the Faculty of Human, Social, and Political Science.

Plagiarism is presenting as your own work words and thoughts that are not your own. It is a form of cheating and treated as such by the University’s ordinances. If you are in any doubt about what constitutes plagiarism, ask your graduate supervisor or Director of Studies to talk you through the issue. You should also ensure that you are familiar with the University’s formal Statement on Plagiarism, www.admin.cam.ac.uk/univ/plagiarism.

What Constitutes Plagiarism?

Plagiarism from published literature
Plagiarism is copying out, or paraphrasing someone else’s work (whether published or not), without acknowledgement in quotation marks (where directly copied) or a reference or citation. Avoiding plagiarism means getting into the habit of careful referencing. Citation styles and preferences can vary by subject within the Faculty; make sure you check with your supervisor or course organiser about what style best suits the type of work you are producing. Whatever the style, though, appropriate referencing is essential.


“Some of them, unwittingly, hastened the coming of the disaster, for they became exuberant imperialists, justifying Germany’s headlong rush into world politics by a kind of cultural Darwinism. Once more, brute force was gilded by idealistic invocations, by reference to Hegel and Fichte and the German Idealist tradition. Similar rationalizations had been propagated in Western countries; the difference, as Ludwig Dehio points out, was that the ideals of the Western powers, of Spain during the Counter-Reformation, of revolutionary France or liberal England, possessed a universal appeal, whereas the “German mission” was parochial and unpersuasive. The Germans were searching for the identity of their mission, in a sense for their own identity; the Kaiser’s theatries were a pathetic insistence of this search.” (Fritz Stern, The failure of illiberalism: essays on the political culture of modern Germany, pp. 16-17.)

Any part you directly quote should be attributed to Stern in the main body of your text, identified by quotation marks.

It is plagiarism to write without a reference to Stern:

A few Germans inadvertently speeded up the impending disaster, for they became enthusiastic imperialists, justifying Germany’s dizzy charge into world power politics by a form of cultural Darwinism. Again, violence was covered by idealistic rhetoric, through the words of Hegel and Fichte, and the German Idealist tradition.

This is because the source of the information is not made clear.

To write what follows is also plagiarism:
Some Germans unwittingly hastened the coming of the disaster, for they became exuberant imperialists, justifying Germany’s headlong rush into world politics by a kind of cultural Darwinism. Once more, brute force was gilded by idealistic invocations (Stern, 1974: 16-17).

Even though there is a reference to Stern here, this is plagiarism because substantially the same sequences of words are used as in Stern’s text: those words should be in quotation marks.

In both of the passages above, it is not possible to distinguish between your words or thoughts and those of Stern, and therefore this counts as plagiarism.

Your objective should be to show your reader where and how you have supported or defended your work with that of others, or where you have carried someone else’s work to a new level. This is done by including references and quotation marks as appropriate:

Stern (1974) felt that some Germans “… unwittingly hastened the coming of the disaster, for they became exuberant imperialists, justifying Germany’s headlong rush into world politics by a kind of cultural Darwinism”. This legitimisation can be clearly seen in speeches given by German orators throughout 1930-39.

It is also plagiarism to pass off an author’s discussion of another author as your own. For example, you must acknowledge Stern in taking his comment on Ludwig Dehio. Here, if you want to use Stern’s words you should write something like:

Stern (1974: 16-17) emphasises Ludwig Dehio’s argument that “the ideals of the Western powers, of Spain during the Counter-Reformation, of revolutionary France or liberal England, possessed a universal appeal, whereas the ‘German mission’ was parochial and unpersuasive”.

It is plagiarism to write the following without acknowledging Stern:

Ludwig Dehio argued that the difference between Germany and Western countries was that the ideals of the Western powers, of Spain during the Counter-Reformation, of revolutionary France or liberal England, possessed a universal appeal, whereas the “German mission” was parochial and unpersuasive.

**Plagiarism from the Internet**

Buying essays from Internet sites and passing them off as your own is plagiarism. There are no grey lines with this kind of plagiarism. It always constitutes a deliberate attempt to deceive and shows a wilful disregard for the point of a university education.

Downloading material from the Internet and incorporating it into essays without acknowledgement also constitutes plagiarism. Internet material should be treated like published sources and referenced accordingly.

**Plagiarism from other students’ essays**
Submitting an essay written by another student is plagiarism and will always be treated as a deliberate attempt to deceive. This is the case whether the other student is at this University or another, whether the student is still studying or not, and whether he or she has given consent to you doing so or not. Taking passages from another student’s essay is also plagiarism.

In most courses, it is also plagiarism to submit for examination any work or part of any work which you have already had examined elsewhere, even if this was in another University or for another degree.

**Collusion**
Submitting parts of an essay, dissertation, or project work completed jointly with another student, without acknowledgement or if joint work has not been permitted, is collusion and is considered a form of plagiarism. When submitting assessed work, each student will be asked to declare whether or not s/he has received substantial help from another student or supervisor. This will include, but is not limited to, rewriting or rephrasing large sections of the work. Each piece of work is expected to be the original, independent work of the student, and so if this is not the case it must be declared at the beginning of the assessment process.

Proofreading, reading drafts, and suggesting general improvements are not collusion and students are encouraged to obtain a third party’s view on their essay(s). However, as an example, if a supervisor or another student carried out detailed redrafting of the entire conclusion section of an essay, this would be considered collusion.

Some projects may benefit from joint working. In this case, however, the final project carried out by each student should be original and should not overlap significantly with one another. Students considering working together should always discuss the matter with their Supervisors and/or Directors of Studies before beginning the project. This type of joint work must always be declared by both students when the work is submitted.

**Authenticity of data**
Some dissertations or project work may focus on analysing and drawing conclusions from a set of data. The integrity of data collection is paramount and students of any level are expected to uphold good research practice. Falsifying, or attempting to falsify, data will be treated as fraud (a form of plagiarism) and will be investigated (see *The consequences of plagiarism* below).

Supervisors of dissertations or projects are encouraged to carry out spot-checks on data gathered online and via traditional methods, and to seek assistance from computing staff in interpreting the results of these spot checks. Supervisors who have concerns regarding anomalous results should in the first instance discuss these with the student. If they are unsatisfied, they should contact the Chair or Senior Examiner to discuss. In this instance, supervisors have the right to stop the collection of data or to suspend the student’s access to a shared dataset, until the concerns can be reviewed more fully with both student and supervisor. This will be done in as timely a manner as possible so as not to impede the progress of the project or dissertation.
The Consequences of Plagiarism

Assessed work
A supervisor or examiner with concerns about potential plagiarism in work for formal assessment, whether or not the work has yet been submitted, will contact the Chair or Senior Examiner, who will liaise with the University Proctors. This will lead to an investigative meeting with the student. If the Proctor believes that there is a case to answer, s/he will then inform the University Advocate who can take the student before the University’s Court of Discipline. The Court of Discipline has the power to deprive any student found guilty of plagiarism of membership of the University, and to strip them of any degrees awarded by it. A case may be made irrespective of the student’s intent to deceive.

Supervision essays
Any supervisor who finds evidence of plagiarism in a supervision essay will contact the student’s Director of Studies. The College then has the discretion to take disciplinary action. Supervisors can refuse to supervise any student whom they have found plagiarising in an essay.

Use of originality checking software
The University subscribes to a service named ‘Turnitin’ that provides an electronic means of checking student work against a very large database of material from the internet, published sources and other student essays. This service also helps to protect the work submitted by students from future plagiarism and thereby maintains the integrity of any qualifications you are awarded by the University.

This software will be used on all assessed work. The work will be submitted to Turnitin, where it will be stored electronically in a database. Turnitin will produce an originality report showing whether any strings of words not in quotation marks are contained in other items in its database. The originality report will then be used to inform judgements about whether or not plagiarism has occurred. The copyright of the material remains entirely with the author, and no personal data will be uploaded with the work.
Examinations

General Information
All of the HSPS Part I papers are assessed by one three-hour examination at the end of the year (please see the individual paper guides for information on the assessment methods for borrowed papers). When you register your paper choices on your CamSIS self-service in the Michaelmas term, you will be registering for your examinations. You will be supplied in the middle of the Lent Term with an entry verification form showing your exams, which you must sign as correct or amend. When the final list of candidates is published, you will receive a confirmation form showing your entry, the time and place of each examination, and any identification number allocated to you. If your name is omitted, or printed inaccurately, or the details of the papers for which you are marked as being a candidate are incorrect, you should at once inform your Tutor, but you are not permitted to change the choice of papers signed as correct at the end of the Lent Term.

The University timetables all examinations and will release a timetable generally around the middle to end of April. The timetable will be emailed to all students and will be published on the website and the Moodle site.

If you have an illness or disability you may require some form of adjustment to the conditions under which you take your examinations. Any adjustment will depend on the nature and severity of your illness or disability. For example, you may be granted additional time if you have a disability or medical condition that could prevent you from completing your examination within the specified time. Similarly, if you have a visual impairment, your question papers can be produced in an alternative format such as Braille or copied in large type. Colleges are responsible for submitting applications for special examinations arrangements on behalf of their students. You should be aware that the deadline for Colleges to submit applications for examination arrangements is 31 January for the Main examination period in June. You should therefore discuss your requirements with your Tutor as early as possible and in any case well before this deadline.

It is very important that any examination candidate who:
   1. finds that his or her preparation for the examination is seriously hindered
   2. withdraws from the examination or is absent from part of the examination
   3. completes it under a disability
informs his or her Tutor of the fact and of the full circumstances whatever the cause, at the earliest possible moment.

The University publishes guidance for candidates, which is updated every year; you can find this at: http://www.admin.cam.ac.uk/students/studentregistry/exams/undergraduate/.
## Complaints and problems

We hope that your time on the Tripos will be enjoyable, but if you have any queries or concerns, here are some people who can help you:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>For any problems concerning:</th>
<th>contact:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Supervisions</td>
<td>Your <strong>Director of Studies</strong> or your College Tutor or Senior Tutor. It is important that any queries or problems about supervisions be resolved as quickly as possible; please do not wait to get in touch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teaching/Structure of Papers</td>
<td>The <strong>Course Organiser</strong> for that paper (details in the paper guides)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| General Issues               | **Student Representatives**  
  hsps-tripos-rep@hsps.cam.ac.uk  
  **Student Advice Service**  
  http://www.studentadvice.cam.ac.uk/  
  The Student Advice Service offers free, confidential, and independent support to all Cambridge University students. They can assist with all aspects of your studies, whether you need academic or pastoral support, assistance with a disability, accommodation or visa problems, childcare, or careers information. |
| Timetabling                  | **Part I Administrator**  
  part1-administrator@cam.ac.uk  
  **Teaching Administrator**  
  Barbora Sajfrtova, facultyteachingadmin@hsps.cam.ac.uk |
| Part I overall               | The **Part I Administrator** will forward queries or concerns to the HSPS Tripos Part I Committee for discussion.  
  part1-administrator@cam.ac.uk |
Moving on to Part II

At the start of the second year, you will choose to study one of any of the single or joint subject tracks below:

**Single subject tracks:**
- Politics & International Relations
- Social Anthropology
- Sociology

**Joint subject tracks:**
- Politics and Sociology
- Social Anthropology and Politics
- Sociology and Social Anthropology
- Sociology and Criminology

It is not possible to change your track between the second and third years of study, unless you change from one of the joint subject tracks to one of the single tracks within it (e.g., changing from the joint Politics and Sociology track to either Politics or Sociology single subject tracks).

You are not required to have taken any of the first year papers in a particular subject in order to choose that track in Part II; however, we strongly recommend that you do so as this will give you the best foundation for starting Part II. Your DoS can help you discuss your options.

All subjects very strongly recommend that students who have received a mark below 40 on the first year paper(s) reconsider specialising in that subject in Part II; if you have struggled with the subject in your first year then the increased demands and more rigorous study in Part II may be difficult to manage.

Your Director of Studies will be able to give you more information about any of the subject tracks, and our website also provides more detail. However, you can also contact any of the Departments:

- Politics & International Relations: ugadmin@polis.cam.ac.uk
- Social Anthropology: undergraduate-enquiries@socanth.cam.ac.uk
- Sociology: enquiries@sociology.cam.ac.uk

It is also possible to continue to borrow papers from other Triposes in Part II of the course, including: Archaeology, Criminology, Economics, History, History and Philosophy of Science and Psychological and Behavioural Sciences.
Appendix 1: Maps of Faculty Locations

Dept of POLIS
Alison Richard Bldg.

Dept of Sociology
Arts School Building
Dept of Social Anthropology
SPS Library

Dept of Archaeology
Haddon Library
West Building
Museum of Arch&Anth

Mill Lane Lecture Rooms

Sidgwick Lecture Block
Little Hall
Entrance for Dept of POLIS and Alison Richard Building

Entrance to Faculty of Law

Entrance for Sidgwick Lecture Block and the Little Hall
Appendix 2: Departmental Websites

You can find more information about any of the individual Departments within HSPS Tripos at the following websites:

- **HSPS Tripos site:** [www.hsps.cam.ac.uk](http://www.hsps.cam.ac.uk)
- **Politics & International Relations:** [www.polis.cam.ac.uk](http://www.polis.cam.ac.uk)
- **Social Anthropology:** [www.socanth.cam.ac.uk](http://www.socanth.cam.ac.uk)
- **Sociology:** [www.sociology.cam.ac.uk](http://www.sociology.cam.ac.uk)