

1. Description

1.1 Tuareg, Tamahaq, Afro-Asiatic

1.2 thv

1.3 Algeria, Mali, Niger, Libya

1.4 Brief history: controlled by the French from the early 1800s until the 1960s (1), historically a semi-nomadic, pastoral people (2) Tuareg caravans once played a primary role in trans-Saharan trade, until European trucks and trains took over in the mid-20th century (3)

1.5 Europeans brought new technology to the trans-Saharan trade routes (3), French rule for approx. 100 years (1), Islamic belief system encroaching on Tuareg ideals (4:94)

1.6 Sahara (3)

1.7 estimations run from 300,000 to 1 million (5)

2. Economy

2.1 Main carbohydrate staple(s): grains (6)

2.2 Main protein-lipid sources: milk and cheese (6)

2.3 Weapons: swords, bow and arrows (3)

2.4 Food storage:

2.5 Sexual division of production: men do most of the work [herding, trading, planting and irrigating gardens], women tend to the family and harvest crops (6)

2.7 Ceramics: none, trading for ceramics (7)

2.8 Specified (prescribed or proscribed) sharing patterns:

2.9 Food taboos: pork (8)

2.10 Canoes/watercraft? none

3. Anthropometry

3.1 Mean adult height (m and f): males – approx. 5' 8" (9)

3.2 Mean adult weight (m and f):

couldn't find mean height for adult women, mean weight for adult men or women

4. Life History, mating, marriage

4.1 Age at menarche (f): 10-12 yrs (10:46)

4.2 Age at first birth (m and f): females – adolescence (11)

4.3 Completed family size (m and f):

4.4 Inter-birth-interval (f):

4.5 Age first marriage (m and f): males – 30, females – 20-25 (12)

4.6 Proportion of marriages ending in divorce: high divorce rate (13:55)

no solid percentage found

4.7 Percent marriages polygynous, percent males married polygynously: very few, only wealthy men (6)

4.8 Bride purchase (price), bride service, dowry?: yes, varies based on bride's wealth and status, as well as groom's wealth (12)

4.9 Inheritance patterns: matrilineal (5)

4.10 Parent-offspring interactions and conflict:

4.11 Homosexual activities, social attitudes towards homosexuals:

4.12 Pattern of exogamy (endogamy): traditionally, endogamy is practiced explicitly, however that tradition has waned in recent generations (6)

4.13 What is the belief of the role of males in conception; is paternity partible? Are these "other fathers" recognized?

4.14 What is the belief of the mother's role in procreation exactly? (e.g., "receptacle in which fetus grows")

4.15 Is conception believed to be an incremental process (i.e., semen builds up over time)?

4.16 Occurrence of sexual coercion, rape?

4.17 Preferential category for spouse (e.g., cross cousin): traditionally a cousin is preferred, even today, but today many later divorce the cousin to marry a non-relative (6)

4.18 Do females enjoy sexual freedoms? Yes (14)

- 4.19 Evidence of giving gifts to extramarital partners or extramarital offspring
- 4.20 If mother dies, whose raises children?
- 4.21 Adult sex ratio:
- 4.22 Evidence for couvades:
- 4.23 Different distinctions for potential fathers (e.g., lesser/younger vs. major/older)
- 4.24 Kin avoidance and respect? Veils are worn by men and some women as a sign of higher status (15:126)
- 4.24 Joking relationships? Yes (16:37)
- 4.25 Patterns of descent (e.g., bilateral, matrilineal) for certain rights, names or associations:
- 4.26 Incest avoidance rules
- 4.27 Is there a formal marriage ceremony? Yes (6)
- 4.28 In what way(s) does one get a name, change their name, and obtain another name? an infant gets 2 names a week after birth, the older female relatives give the child a secret Tamahaq name, then the next day is the formal ceremony where a holy man gives the child a Koranic name (6)
- 4.29 Is marriage usually (or preferred to be) within community or outside community? (m/f difference?) within (6)
- 4.30 Are marriages arranged? Who arranges (e.g., parents, close kin)? no
- 4.31 Evidence for conflict of interest over who marries who: divorce from cousin marriages to remarry outside the family (6)

Warfare/homicide

- 4.14 Percent adult (male) deaths due to warfare:
- 4.15 Outgroup vs ingroup cause of violent death:
- 4.16 Reported causes of in-group and out-group killing:
- 4.17 Number, diversity and relationship with neighboring societies (external relations): mostly Islam
- 4.18 Cannibalism? none

5. Socio-Political organization and interaction

- 5.1 Mean local residential (village) group size:
- 5.2 Mobility pattern: (seasonality): Saharan trade routes (5)
- 5.3 Political system: (chiefs, clans etc, wealth or status classes): status classes, only 2 classes, the higher and lower classes (12)
- 5.4 Post marital residence: typically with the respective mothers (14)
- 5.5 Territoriality? (defined boundaries, active defense):
- 5.6 Social interaction divisions ? (age and sex):
- 5.7 Special friendships/joking relationships: uncles from the mother's side, cousins (6)
- 5.8 Village and house organization:
- 5.9 Specialized village structures (mens' houses): none
- 5.10 Sleep in hammocks or on ground or elsewhere? Adults sleep in modern beds, however children sleep in the sand with some blankets (10:22)
- 5.11 Social organization, clans, moieties, lineages, etc: Higher class (nobles) and lower class (servants) (15:126)
- 5.12 Trade: yes (5)
- 5.13 Indications of social hierarchies? Yes, the noble and servant classes (15:126)

6. Ritual/Ceremony/Religion (RCR)

- 6.0 Time allocation to RCR:
- 6.1 Specialization (shamans and medicine): Islamic holy man (6)
- 6.2 Stimulants:
- 6.3 Passage rituals (birth, death, puberty, seasonal): Name Day – 1 week after birth, veiling of young men around age 18 signifying the right to marry, wedding ceremonies, burial ceremonies as soon as possible after death (6)
- 6.4 Other rituals:
- 6.5 Myths (Creation):
- 6.6 Cultural material (art, music, games): fine jewelry, saddle decorations (3)
- 6.7 Sex differences in RCR: the night before Name Day, women give the child a secret Tamahaq name, while on Name Day a holy man gives the child a Koranic name, only males undergo veiling (6)

- 6.8 Missionary effect: very little
- 6.9 RCR revival: none required
- 6.10 Death and afterlife beliefs: the soul is free to roam after death, though usually do around graves, afterlife beliefs conform to Islam beliefs of the afterlife (17)
- 6.11 Taboo of naming dead people? none
- 6.12 Is there teknonymy? no
- 6.13 Briefly describe religion (animism, ancestor worship, deism, magic, totems etc.): generally conform to Islamic beliefs, some traditional beliefs overlap (example: the view of spirits) (6)

7. Adornment

- 7.1 Body paint: no credible source found
- 7.2 Piercings: no extreme facial or body piercings
- 7.3 Haircut: none
- 7.4 Scarification: none
- 7.5 Adornment (beads, feathers, lip plates, etc.): blue veils worn by males after about age 18 (6)
- 7.6 Ceremonial/Ritual adornment: none
- 7.7 Sex differences in adornment: women typically do not wear veils (6)
- 7.8 Missionary effect: little to none
- 7.9 Cultural revival in adornment: none required

8. Kinship systems

- 8.1 Sibling classification system:
- 8.2 Sororate, levirate:
- 8.3 Other notable kinship typology, especially cross-cousin (MBD/FZD) typology (Crow/Hawaiian/Omaha etc.):

9. Other interesting cultural features (list them):

Numbered references

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