

## **An anthropological approach to the city**

It can be said that this scientific discipline is mainly concerned with how this human being translates his culture and lifestyles into the urban environment, and gives his own human character, as well as how the city affects the various characteristics cultures of the population, so that they organize their lives accordingly and also contribute to the industry in this field.

One of the most important theoretical problems of urban anthropology is its quest for a theoretical balance between the anthropological tradition, which has historically dealt with tribal and rural groups and limited societies, and the contemporary, which is consistent with the study of complex societies in cities, which imposes itself on anthropologists and others, which obliges them to abandon the principle of the total investigation of the society studied, which classical anthropology has done, and the development of methods of observation, and the conviction that the city is not reduced to a single social structure such as a tribe or a village, but rather several social, economic, cultural and political structures that are nested within it.

The nature of unity, homogeneity and harmony of tribal and rural societies on which were based anthropological theories such as social solidarity, division of labor and cultural integration, no longer exists mainly in the face of pluralism which characterizes the city.

This was confirmed by the Chicago School, where its scholars set out to view urban anthropology as dealing with the various groups that make up the mosaic of the city, such as religious and ethnic minorities, or clique groups, and the marginalized. the question of the city in general and directly as a social entity which falls within the object of anthropology is Louis Wirth through his famous saying, "Urbanity is a way of life." Thus, the life course was the most widely used tool in research, as it tracks individual journeys across regions and social groups. Like others, he succeeded in clarifying the differences between rural and urban, traditional and modern, public and private, and showed that the city comprises complex networks, some permanent and others variable, linked to the roles of the actors.