**THE LATE IMPLEMENTATION OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN CHILE**

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**Abstract:**

We will discuss about the Anthropology in Chile, or the late implementation of it. Starting with the description made by Spanish chroniclers during the colonial time and European travelers and naturalists in the beginning of the Republic, the field started to be settled. The social Darwinists at the second half of the eighteenth century made an important impact in Chilean society that would be determinant in the achievements of the first half of the twentieth century. The implementation of anthropological studies at University level had to face different obstacles that have led to a considerable expansion of the discipline in the last years. By taking a brief look to this different periods, we will be possible to address the main topics and most remarkable exponents of the anthropological field, such as the study of four the four major indigenous people, gender, development, and national identity. Also, we would attempt to draw a parallel between this development and that of the nearby Latin American countries.

***Patricio López*** *is a**Social Anthropologist of the University of Chile, with experience in the field of intangible cultural heritage and migration. He has worked in international cooperation and public administration, developing the institutional mechanisms and institutions for the implementation of the Convention for Safeguard of Intangible Cultural Heritage. He has been in charge of the National Program for Living Human Treasures and the design and implementation of different ICH safeguarding strategies such as the Inventory or the development of the files submitted by his country to UNESCO Lists. He is the focal point of this Convention for his country and was appointed as the representative of cultural institutions for the for the National Monuments Council and the Technical Council of Migratory Policy. Being the first Chief of the Intangible Cultural Heritage Department he had to establish it in the new institutional framework for Culture and Heritage, before being the founder of the Under-secretariat of Cultural Heritage. He has worked in the pre-legislative teams of the Migratory law, the law that created the Ministry of Cultures, Arts and Heritage (as representative of the workers), and the Cultural Heritage law that is now being discussed in Congress.*