

ABSTRACT

The thesis deals with the nature of the relationship that is formed between humans (breeders) and sheep in the position of so-called farm animals. It discusses the specifics of sheep breeding, the specifics of the sheep themselves, but also of the people who keep the sheep. Central to this is the involvement of sheep and people in the socio-economic system. It's done through subsidies, building of sheep flocks and livestock production. Sheep are first conceptualised as lively or sentient commodities and lively capital. Later on, I come to the point that sheep can also be reconceptualized as labouring or working "more-than-sheep" gendered beings and co-workers within a more-than-human society. What implications might such a conception have for the people who keep sheep, but also for the sheep themselves? In the conclusion of the thesis, I use the arguments I developed and discuss the situation of the coexistence of sheep, humans and wolves attacking sheep.