

Anthropology 2
FACES OF CULTURE

MID-TERM REVIEW STUDY QUESTIONS

- 1) Anthropology is similar to what other academic disciplines in the way it approaches its studies and seeks conclusions?
- 2) Anthropology is best described as the study of what?
- 3) Sociology differs from Anthropology because sociologists generally do not do what?
- 4) Cultural Anthropology is closely related to the subject matter of the _____ Sciences.
- 5) The concern that anthropologists show for the arts, literature, etc" shows a strong relationship between Anthropology and _____.
- 6) Physical Anthropology focuses upon human behavior in what kind of environment?
- 7) Cultural Anthropology focuses upon concentrates on the study of human beings as?
- 8) Archeology is defined as the study of what?
- 9) Ethnology is defined as the study of what?
- 10) Description of a culture based on firsthand observation and done in a systematic manner is called?
- 11) Studies based on accounts left by explorers and traders, or preserved in various written records are classified as what?
- 12) What is the name of the specialist within the field of anthropology who would attempt to make cross-cultural comparisons?

- 13) What techniques is an anthropologist practicing when he/she lives with the people being studied and shares their daily experiences?
- 14) What is the best definition of the word "holistic perspective"?
- 15) A tentative explanation of the relations among certain phenomena is called a _____.
- 16) An explanation of natural phenomena supported by reliable data is termed a _____.
- 17) A basic "survival skill," the study of Anthropology offers in the present-day world is _____.
- 18) According to the text, in what sense does a "global community" exist today?
- 19) What was Sir Edward Burnett Tylor's definition of culture?
- 20) According to the Haviland text, what is an acceptable definition of culture?
- 21) Members of a society generally share _____.
- 22) Those who share a common culture can usually predict what about each other?
- 23) According to the text, what is the best definition of the word society?
- 24) Define subculture variation.
- 25) Define enculturation.
- 26) How do the Txukarrame avoid by poisoned by manioc?
- 27) What is the most important symbolic aspect of culture?
- 28) In the "kaurap" of the Txukarrame Indians, what are the wooden posts decorated as?
- 29) In Anthropology, what does remove integration refer to?
- 30) What is the society to which Boran have adapted?
- 31) How does human adaptation differ from the adaptation of animals, such as polar bears?

- 32) Which factors are forcing cultural changes in the Boran society?
- 33) A society must strike a balance between _____ and _____ in order to prevent cultural breakdown.
- 34) What is the form of reward most often given to those who conform to the cultural standards of their society?
- 35) Define ethnocentrism.
- 36) According to the text, what is the goal of the scientific approach?
- 37) What is the best description of the purpose of ethnography?
- 38) Define cultural relativism
- 39) According to the Haviland text a culture may be termed successful if it _____.
- 40) Define archaeology
- 41) Define ethnology.
- 42) What is the principal activity of the ethnographer?
- 43) What did Napoleon Chagnon do to gain acceptance by the Yanamamo?
- 44) What kind of research do anthropologists prefer to use in developing a comprehensive understanding of a present-day culture.
- 45) List in the correct order and define each term: Creation of a Theory; Formation of Hypothesis; Hypothesis Testing.
- 46) How do anthropologists attempt to avoid cultural bias in their observations and conclusions?
- 47) What did Napoleon Chagnon do in order to understand the reasons behind the creation of new villages by the Yanamamo?
- 48) What frequent behavior by the Yanamamo men was intended to prove masculinity and fierceness?
- 49) The introduction of modern technology into a traditional society almost certain to _____.

- 50) What was Napoleon Chagnon especially concerned with while he lived among the Yanamamo?
- 51) List the characteristics of human language.
- 52) What was Washoe, a chimpanzee, able to do in the experiment conducted by Trixie and Allen Gardner.
- 53) How was Lana, the chimpanzee, taught to communicate?
- 54) Why have there been no truly primitive languages found by anthropologists?
- 55) In studying the languages of various isolated societies, anthropologists have found that _____.
- 56) Why do anthropologists study child-rearing techniques?
- 57) What theory did Margaret Mead develop evidence against?
- 58) What kind of families is dependence training of children associated with?
- 59) In developing a comprehensive understanding of a present-day culture, what to anthropologists prefer to use?
- 60) In the U.S., who are the first agents of enculturation?
- 61) In learning to identify those parts of the objective environment that are most significant, the young child is most influenced by _____.
- 62) The objective world is organized through _____.
- 63) In the view of many anthropologists, "normal and abnormal" can be defined only in terms of _____.
- 64) Independence training of children is associated with relatively _____ demonstrated affection.
- 65) Why do the Mbuti children light the hunting fire?
- 66) What best explains the lack of understanding between the 17th century Penobscot Indians and the British settlers in North America?

- 67) In the video tape, why is Mamani's behavior disturbed?
- 68) How or why do the common beliefs in Mamani's village support Mamani's belief about his disorder?
- 69) What was the purpose of the "divination" ceremony?
- 70) How did Mamani free himself of responsibilities?
- 71) When did Mamani's condition first become apparent?
- 72) When did Mamai's friend and family decide that he was crazy?
- 73) What is the process through which humans meet their basic survival needs?
- 74) What does a society's culture determine?
- 75) In its fullest sense, what does the term "adaptation" include?
- 76) What is the oldest subsistence pattern among human cultures?
- 77) Where are food-foraging societies found today?
- 78) List the characteristics of food-foraging societies.
- 79) Among the Netsilik, is seal hunting practiced by individuals or groups? Describe.
- 80) Why is sexual division of labor characteristic of food-foraging societies?
- 81) Who are the Nuer? Describe them.
- 82) Where do the Basseri live?
- 83) How do pastoral societies differ from food-foraging societies?
- 84) The change from food-foraging to food-producing subsistence patterns resulted in a way of life that was more _____.
- 85) Why did attitudes toward ownership of land change as societies shifted to farming?
- 86) Why did the initial change from food-foraging to horticulture and agriculture probably occur?

- 87) Are there any mental disorders universal among human societies?
- 88) What kind of technology is found among food-foraging people?
- 89) How do the Maya grow crops?
- 90) What do the Gururumba of New Guinea grow?
- 91) What are the principal crops that are typical of New World dry farming regions?
- 92) The climate and the crop grown by the people of Aqikupruk in Afghanistan are typical of _____.
- 93) What kind of change in labor has intensive agriculture (and its higher crop yields) made possible?
- 94) Name the problems associated with intensive agriculture.
- 95) In what kind of societies did specialized political institutions first develop? _____.
- 96) The patterns of social organization which were established as a result of the formation of cities was _____.
- 97) What determines the specific elements of supply and demand in the economic system of a society?
- 98) A society in which almost all work is rigidly defined as either masculine or feminine is classified as _____.
- 99) Define reciprocity.
- 100) Among what kind of people is the flexible/integrated sexual division of labor most often found?
- 101) Define negative reciprocity.
- 102) Why is barter a kind of negative reciprocity?
- 103) What happens when barter takes place between two groups?
- 104) What must an economy have in order for redistribution to take place?
- 105) What is a form of redistribution in the U.S.?

- 106) In the telelesson on economic anthropology, which society's traditional marketplace is experiencing change because of outside influences?
- 107) In West African horticultural societies, land is owned by?
- 108) An economic system is defined as _____.
- 109) Describe the dual sex configuration in the division of labor.
- 110) Define "leveling mechanism."
- 111) What happens when western-style economic development projects are introduced into third world countries?
- 112) The "*cargo*" of the Highland Maya was described as _____.
- 113) A "*cargo*" is undertaken by _____.
- 114) The obligations that are part of the cargo require that most cargo holders _____.
- 115) Some anthropologists think that the cargo system serves as a leveling mechanism because _____.
- 116) What are the "mestizos" primarily responsible for the cargo system of the Highland Maya?
- 117) What does marriage always require, from a cross-cultural perspective?
- 118) Between whom are sexual relations always prohibited in virtually all known societies?
- 119) What is the main reason why polygamy may be the preferred marriage pattern for many cultures?
- 120) What are first and second most frequent marriage patterns in today's world?
- 121) List some of the reasons why divorce may be quite high in the U.S.

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

- 1) Historical Linguistics
- 1) Descriptive Linguistics
- 2) Phoneme
- 3) Syntax
- 4) Morpheme
- 5) Kinesics
- 6) Language Family
- 7) Signal
- 8) Symbol
- 9) Linguistics
- 10) Sociolinguistics
- 11) Core Vocabulary
- 12) Whorfian Hypothesis
- 13) Dialect
- 14) Code Switching

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

- 15) Personality
- 16) Modal Personality
- 17) Core Values
- 18) Normative Beliefs and Behaviors
- 19) Enculturation
- 20) Culture Area
- 21) Egalitarian Society
- 22) Horticulture
- 23) Exogamy
- 24) Endogamy
- 25) Polyandry
- 26) Sororate
- 27) Levirate
- 28) Bride Service
- 29) Bride Price

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

- 30) A Dowry

- 31) Monogamy

- 32) Serial Monogamy

- 33) Consanguine Family

- 34) Polygyny

- 35) Patrilateral Parallel-Cousin Marriage

- 36) Matrilateral Cross-Cousin Marriage

- 37) Family (Defined cross-culturally and in a less ethnocentric way)

- 38) Nuclear Family

50 POINTS

TELELESSON ASSIGNMENT --DUE the day of the Mid-term Exam

View telelessons **one** through **thirteen**. See attached sheet for the program tape number and the title of each tape.

Summarize **each tape** in **one** or **two typed paragraphs**, double-spaced. Each summary should include the title of the tape, the main theme of the tape, the key concepts that were presented in the tape, and a discussion of how (or why) the tape is related to the discipline of Anthropology.

You must turn in thirteen completed summaries if you wish to receive credit for this assignment.

FINAL EXAM STUDY QUESTIONS

1. By what kind of ties are the individual families that make up an extended family related?
2. What is the one probable reason why many Yucatec Maya communities follow the extended family pattern?
3. What was Prudence's role as father of the extended family?
4. In contrast with nuclear families, what do extended families typically instill in their young?
5. In the two families shown in the program on the Yucatec Maya extended family, the final decisions were usually made by _____.
6. What does the word "kinship" most directly refer to?
7. What is the main criterion for membership in a descent group?

8. What type of family structure is predominant where kindreds are generally found?
9. What are males represented by in kinship diagrams?
10. What are females represented by in kinship diagrams?
11. Today, what percentage of female-headed households live below the poverty line?
12. Why do younger members of an extended family experience difficulty adjusting to an urban society and living away from their families.
13. What does the example of families in the village of Xaibe illustrate about families?
14. Kindship terminologies in all societies reflect _____.
15. Based on the way cousins are classified, how many different systems of kinship terminology have been identified by anthropologists?
16. What are the distinctive features of the Eskimo system of kinship terminology?
17. Anglo-Americans use the _____ system of kinship terminology?

18. The system of kinship terminology in which all brothers of the mother and father are referred to as "*father*" is the _____.
19. A system in which cross-cousins are distinguished by separate terms and are often preferred as spouse is the _____.
20. Why is the "*cousin clubs*" of New York City classified as an age grouping?
21. List the things that an age grouping is effective in organizing.
22. What is the purpose of the age grouping among the Tiriki society in Kenya?
23. As defined by anthropologists, common-interest associations always require _____.
24. What is the least complex kinship terminology system (with the fewest terms)?
25. Why are women's common-interest associations comparatively less prevalent than men's common interest associations in traditional societies?
26. What does the term "stratified society" most imply"?

27. How can you best describe the opportunity for upward social mobility in the United States?
28. In what kind of societies do you find the ability to change one's class position?
29. Generally, mobility in social class structure is easier when the prevailing family organization is _____.
30. In Bolivia what is the name of the class to which most medical specialists, such as doctors, belong?
31. The "*mestizo*" society in Bolivia is economically dependent on the Aymara for _____.
32. Why are the Aymara dependent upon the mestizos for religious services?
33. For purpose of organization and control, all societies have some form of _____, but this does not always include _____.
34. Political organization refers to the way _____.
35. A society with a chiefdom is best described as _____.
36. Name the two (2) types of, '*uncentralized*' political systems.

37. Name the (2) types of "centralized" political system.
38. Sanctions are always a form of _____.
39. A police officer who gives a ticket to the driver of a speeding car is applying a _____.
40. Informal sanctions involve _____.
41. In the Nuer tribal structures, the "leopard skin chief" is _____.
42. Why does the term crime have a different meaning in Western and non Western Societies?
43. In what way is a society's political organization related to social control?
44. Birth, marriage and death are examples of those events often marked by religious rituals called rites of _____.
45. The specific rituals that magic employs are believed to serve what purpose?

46. The leader of the Ju/hoansi (!Kung) band is called a _____.
47. Among the !Kung, the leader derives his position from _____.
48. Name the three (3) functions of law.
1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
49. According to the text, law allocates the authority to employ _____.
50. A strong motivation for the Wape of New Guinea to conform to social norms is _____.
51. In Bedouin society, the woman's role in exerting social control includes _____.
52. A fundamental cause of warfare is thought to result from pressures caused by _____.
53. According to the T. V program on the Asmat of New Guinea, the Asmat feel they are re-enacting the creation of the world when they _____.
54. What is the purpose of dancing in Asmat ceremonies?
55. What does the Asmat do to encourage the spirit of an ancestor to depart?

56. Why is woodcarving especially important to Asmat society?
57. The term "verbal arts" has been adopted by linguists and anthropologists as the term that is preferable to the old term _____.
58. What does a tale often do, in addition to providing entertainment?
59. What is the function of music?
60. The songs in a traditional society often express important _____.
61. The Black Indian tribes and their artistic creations serve primarily to _____.
62. Black Indian activities climax in the festival of _____.
63. What are the two Black Indian art forms that are most obviously derived from American Indian culture?
64. The Black Indian tribes are successors to the _____.
65. What two cultures have strongly influenced the music and dances of the New Orleans Black Indian tribes?

66. Why have the Black Indian tribes selected the American Indian as a model?
67. The art of the Black Indian tribes is best classified as _____.
68. What is the most famous of the Black Indian Mardi Gras organizations?
69. Why did the Black Indian organizations start their Mardi Gras celebrations?
70. The arts and activities that are a part of Black Indian organizations reinforce _____.
71. An example of a stimulus for cultural change that might come from within a culture.
72. What is a "*primary innovation*"?
73. What are "*secondary innovations*"?
74. What does applied anthropology often involve?
75. Where are the Trobrian Islands located?

76. What is the major criticism of multinational corporations?

77. What proportion of the world's population is classified as nonwhite?

78. Why did the Trobrianders adopt cricket?

79. In adopting cricket to their society, the Trobrianders selected elements from their cultural traditions related to _____.

80. Why is "war dress" worn by Trobriand cricket players?

81. Who is always the winner in the Trobriand cricket match?

82. What is the chief product grown for both food and prestige in the Trobriand Islands?

83. What is the Kayasa in Trobriand culture?

84. The wealthiest 20 percent of the world's population receives what percent of the world's goods and service?

85. What historical fact supports the prediction of a one-world culture?
86. When can cultural pluralism create conflict?
87. What is the principle activity of Cultural Survival, Inc?
88. What is the root cause of structural violence, according to the text?
89. Solutions to the problems of population growth and overpopulation would _____.
90. What would occur if both population and food supplies were stabilized at present levels, according to the text?
91. What must occur in order to end the current culture of disconnect, according to the text?
92. What historical trend opposes the development of a one-world culture?

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

- 1) Household
- 2) Extended Family
- 3) Nuclear Family
- 4) Neolocal Residence
- 5) Matrilocal Residence
- 6) Arnbilocal Residence
- 7) Patrilocal Residence
- 8) Avunculocal Residence
- 9) Unilineal Descent Systems
- 10) Bilateral Kinship Group

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

- 11) Patrilineal Descent
- 12) Matrilineal Descent
- 13) Double Descent
- 14) Ambilineal Descent
- 15) Lineage
- 16) Moiety
- 17) Phratry
- 18) Clan
- 19) Ego
- 20) Kindred
- 21) Age Grade

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

- 22) Age Set

- 23) Egalitarian Society

- 24) A caste

- 25) Social Class

- 26) Chiefdom

- 27) Tribe

- 28) State system

- 29) Theocracy

- 30) Social Control

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING:

31) Externalized Controls

32) Adjudication

33) Shaman

34) Anthropological Definition of Religion

35) Animism

36) Animatism

37) Magic

38) Witchcraft

39) Divination

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

40) Revitalization Movement

41) Art

42) Epic

43) Myth

44) Tale

45) Representational Art

46) Ethnomusicology

47) Pictorial Art

48) Diffusion

49) Cultural Loss

50) Acculturation

DEFINE THE FOLLOWING

51) Modernization

52) Syncretism

53) Cultural Pluralism

54) Structural Violence

55) Culture of Discontent

56) Peaceful Cultural Pluralism

50 POINTS

TELELESSON ASSIGNMENT --DUE the day of the Final Exam

View telelessons **14** through **26**. See attached sheet for the program tape number and the title of each tape.

Summarize **each tape** in **one or two typed paragraphs**, double-spaced. Each summary should include the title of the tape, the main theme of the tape; the key concepts that were presented in the tape, and a discussion of how (or why) the tape is related to the discipline of Anthropology.

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