A104 QUIZ # 12 Spring 2006 Dr Mucci Circle the letter of the one best answer

1. The most important stimulant or motivation of culture change among native people is:

A. Nationalism B. ethnocentrism C. Desire for exotic goods
D. Competition with other native tribes or nations E. Traditional mythology

2. What event began in 1987 and eventually caused the death of over a thousand Yanomamo due to disease and a massacre?

A. The Gold Rush B. Carnival in Rio C. New missionaries
D. Anthropologists E. The forest fire

3. Which is TRUE about the Snowmobile Revolution (reading in textbook, and movie)?

A. The study was about Canadian Indian reindeer herders
B. It allowed the Lapps to become independent of any outside goods and return to self sufficiency
C. It caused a few people to become wealthy with large herds, but most gave up herding altogether
D. Many Yanomamo bought or stole snowmobiles
E. All of these are true

4. Which is FALSE about the Yanomamo?

A. Missionaries give out shotguns to those Indians who cooperate with them.
B. Missionaries encourage villages to move near the missions or at least near the rivers.
C. Remote villages are not as affected by diseases brought in from the outside since they have little contact
D. Indians who live near the missions often are vaccinated by them and have less disease and death.
E. The most disease and death is seen in "intermediate" villages where some venture to meet the outsiders
F. In villages that have had a lot of disease and death, there are many more children but fewer adults.

5. Programs of Directed Change often do not have the desired effect because of

A. The natives' inability to learn the technology.
B. planners' failure to employ technical aid experts.
C. unethical practices on the part of anthropologists
D. planners' failure to understand the impact of cultural issues on change

Match one to one:

DIFFUSION INNOVATION CULTURAL LOSS GENOCIDE
ENCULTURATION ACCULTURATION SYNCRETISM REVITALIZATION
CULTURAL INERTIA GLOBALIZATION MODERNIZATION

_____ process by which every person learns their own culture
_____ general term for process in which a society becomes more like Western industrialized culture
_____ term for a culture's unwillingness to change a traditional practice
_____ refers in general to a blend of new foreign ideas, practices, material things, and traditional ones
_____ the extermination of one people by another
_____ massive changes made in a small society by the overwhelming contact by a large dominant one
_____ the abandonment of a practice by a people
_____ the gradual spread of ideas and practices from one society to another, one item at a time
_____ world interconnectedness, seen in the movements of goods, capital, information, and disease.
_____ native movements for cultural reform after social crises, usually involving traditional religion
_____ the invention of a new thing or ritual or idea by a society

Match one to one:

REVITALIZATION CULTURAL INERTIA DIFFUSION GLOBALIZATION

_____ examples of this are the Sacred Cow and the QWERTY keyboard
_____ examples of this are the Cargo Cult and the Ghost Dance
_____ examples of this are the Yanomamo plantains and machetes
_____ an example is: the help desk person is answering your call from a village in India.

NAME_____

BONUS QUESTION: According to the article, "Why can't People Feed Themselves" in many Third World societies?