

Circle the letter (only) of the ONE best answer:

1. Which one is NOT a good description of the discipline of Anthropology?

- A. Holistic
- B. Studies all humans, past and present
- C. Studies primitive Man, not modern people in Europe and America
- D. Seeks a broad, overall perspective on humankind
- E. Emphasizes the study of both human biology and human culture

2. The study of human fossils is called:

- A. Paleoanthropology
- B. Cultural anthropology
- C. Archeology
- D. Medical anthropology

The study of very ancient human fossils is part of which of the four main subfields of Anthropology?

- A. Physical Anthropology
- B. Archeology
- C. Cultural Anthropology
- D. Linguistic Anthropology

3. There are maps in the beginning of the CA textbook; what is unusual about the Japanese map?

- A. South is at the top of the map
- B. The country names are all in Japanese
- C. Japan and the Pacific Ocean, not Europe and the Atlantic, are at the center of the Map

4. A viewpoint of the world based on the assumptions and values of one's own culture is called:

- A. Culture-bound
- B. fieldwork
- C. Holism
- D. Objectivity

5. Which term refers to world-wide connectedness, based on the flow of natural resources, manufactured goods, money and capital, labor, information and media, and infectious diseases?

- A. Nationalism
- B. State society
- C. Globalization
- D. Tribalism

6. Which is NOT true about what you have read so far in the book *Hungry Lightning*?

- A. The author, Pei-Lin Yu, was previously an archaeologist
- B. The author, Pei-Lin Yu, became the lover of Rusty, her companion anthropologist
- C. As soon as they arrived in Caracas, the Venezuelan government officials took the anthropologists immediately to meet the Pume' to begin their fieldwork
- D. Food is passed shared among Pume' families; the high-status families are the most generous
- E. Women groom each others' heads to kill lice
- F. The author ate a palm beetle larvae, a big thing like a caterpillar, and she liked it.

4 points FILL IN THE CORRECT TERM FROM THIS LIST INTO EACH BLANK BELOW:

(It is a one-to-one matching: each term is used once)

ethnography archaeology ethnology hypothesis primatology
forensic anthropology linguistics anthropology Medical anthropology

- _____ is the study of human health and disease using both biology and culture
- _____ is the study of the cultures of ancient people using artifacts
- _____ is the study of one particular society and its culture
- _____ is the study of culture in general through comparative methods
- _____ is a tentative, testable scientific explanation of an observed pattern of phenomena
- _____ is the study of language in general
- _____ is the study of apes and monkeys
- _____ is the study of bones and teeth for legal matters: identification of bodies, establishing time of death, etc.

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: I assigned the reading "Body Ritual among the Nacirema" in order that you might think about how difficult it can be to understand a society from the outside; tell me what you learned from this reading.

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Multiple choice: circle the letter of the ONE best answer:

1a. The Nacirema are:

- A. Ourselves B. Eskimos C. Spaniards D. Pacific Islanders E. A people of Africa

1b. The Nacirema article shows that:

- A. Everything has a function
B. Americans can look strange to people of other cultures
C. Their Holy Mouth Men speak in many languages
D. All people are violent by nature
E. Nacirema have no beliefs about medicine

Fill in one of these terms about culture into each blank below; each is used once.

- | | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| shared | enculturation | ethnic group |
| adaptation | integrated | dynamic |
- _____ means that culture can and does change over time
_____ means that aspects of a culture, such as religion, influence all other parts
_____ means culture changes as environments change to enhance survival
_____ refers to the process by which you learned your own culture
_____ a type of subculture found in large, complex societies
_____ means that culture is not unique to an individual, but typical of a social group

Fill in one of these terms about the study of culture, into each blank below; each is used once.

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| EMIC | ETIC | REAL | IDEAL |
|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------|
- _____ the culture that people actually DO everyday, learned and understood by observing them
_____ the way people think they should act, or even their glorified view of how they do act.
_____ Explanations of why people do things based on their worldview, learned by asking them
_____ explanations of behavior based on an objective, outside viewpoint

Fill in one of the anthropologists into each blank; every name is used once.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| Bronislaw Malinowski | Franz Boas | Edward B Tylor | A R Radcliffe-Brown |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------|
- _____ Educated in Europe in the sciences, he brought objective observation and the four field approach to his teaching in America
_____ a 19th Century cultural evolutionist, he gave us the first modern definition of 'culture'
_____ he said the parts of a culture and society are integrated into a whole, and the parts work together, and affect each other; he hoped in vain for universal laws of social behavior
_____ worked in the Trobriand Islands, said culture functions to fulfill the needs of individuals; famous for fieldwork, culture shock

2 point mini essay:

You have seen the Pume' in the dry season and in the wet season: how is the wet season different as far as: the foods they obtain and share, and the jobs that men and women do? Continue writing on the back.

PRINT FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

Bonus Q: what do we mean by participant observation?

A104/A304 FALL 2004 Bob Mucci Quiz # 3 Your name goes at the bottom ONLY

1. Chantek the orangutang was featured in your textbook because he:

- A. Could speak English as well as a 3 year old human child
- B. Could catch mice and rats
- C. Could communicate by using hundreds of signs
- D. Could write hundreds of words on paper
- E. All of the above

2. “Descriptive Linguistics” refers to:

- A. The ideal version of a language
- B. The study of how people actually do speak, the “real”
- C. The Prescriptive grammar you learned in school
- D. The study of gestures not sounds
- E. The study and description of the larynx

3. Martin Luther King Jr was mentioned in your textbook because:

- A. His speech patterns limited his political success
- B. He was fluent in several sign languages
- C. He was an effective speaker because he could switch social dialects fluently as needed.
- D. He spoke a female version of English
- E. He spoke only formal, standard business English

4. As they learn English, many Chinese speakers do make the error “Flied Lice” because:

- A. They add bugs to rice in China
- B. They eat bugs instead of rice in China
- C. The Chinese word for rice sounds like the Chinese word for lice
- D. The sounds of R and L are both in the same phoneme in Chinese, but in different phonemes in English
- E. They are confused by the syntax of English

5. Humans are more likely to choke on food than other animals because:

- A. In order to produce the sounds of speech, our larynx is lower in our throat than other animals’
- B. We do not have the fine neuromuscular control of the tongue and lips that other animals do
- C. We have such small teeth
- D. We eat with knives and forks

Fill in the blanks, each term is used once:

Phonetics	morphemes	kinesics	paralanguage	pidgin
Phonemes	syntax	proxemics	glottochronology	alphabet

- _____ the gestures we use when communicating
- _____ the use of space by people when talking and/or interacting
- _____ are the smallest units of sound that have meaning: the word DOGS has two of them
- _____ is the study of the sounds of a language, without regard to meaning
- _____ are the smallest units of sound in a language that make a difference in meaning; each of the units is actually a set of sounds that the speakers hear as the same sound
- _____ the symbols used when we write a language, arranged in a traditional order
- _____ a system for determining the history and relationship of languages
- _____ voice effects such as stress and pitch that add information to a spoken message
- _____ the rules for combining words into sentences and longer statements
- _____ a simple form of language that people create when they have no language in common but must communicate

FOUR point essay: Be sure to give enough detail to set a context for your answer, and to prove to me that you read and understood the readings; answer on the back; choose any ONE of these questions to answer:

- A. What native skills did Yu learn while participating and observing?** Could she have survived on her own in that land? Did she learn enough to be accepted as a Pume’ and contribute to their survival?
- B. Recount the illnesses and curing practices that Yu experienced herself, and encountered in others;** how did the Pume’ deal with these things themselves?
- C. Recount the contraceptive and menstrual practices that Yu experienced herself, and encountered in others;** how did the Pume’ deal with these things themselves?
- D. The criollo woman Lu broke up with her husband for a time;** if she had actually left him for good, how would her likely fate been different from that of any savanna Pume’ woman who becomes divorced?
- E. What changes are likely to happen to the savanna Doro Ana’ Pume’ in the next couple of decades?** How will they affect their traditional lifeways?
- F. Tell me all about the all-night dances.**

Bonus Question: Why did the Tiv of Africa have so much trouble understanding story of Hamlet that the anthropologist tried to tell them?

A104 QUIZ # 4 FALL 2004 Dr Mucci PRINT NAME AT THE BOTTOM

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

1. The work of Margaret Mead and Ruth Benedict (and also the movie "Children") emphasized:

- A. archaeology and the origins of agriculture
- B. a cross-cultural approach to the relationship between enculturation and adult temperament
- C. functionalism
- D. men's roles and their hunting activities
- E. that the biological differences between different ethnic groups cause them to behave differently

2. The approach used in question #1 is called:

- A. structure/functionalism
- B. diffusion and evolution
- C. Biological determinism
- D. applied anthropology
- E. culture and personality, or psychological anthropology

3. Mead's work in Samoa implied that:

- A. female adolescent stress is universal, as all girls have hormones.
- B. pigs are the most important food, and are raised and sold by the women
- C. American women are not as constrained by their biology as they were raised to believe.
- D. your individual personality is entirely determined by your genes
- E. women make better fieldworkers because they can participate in both women's activities and the men's meetings in the men's house.

4. Studies called _____ were developed during World War II to explore the similarities and differences of basic personality traits of different countries involved in the war.

- A. Modal personality
- B. National Character
- C. Independence training
- D. Psychoses

5. The French may have used the term *berdache* for them, but we prefer what term for a Native American person who falls in a category that is between the cultural ones of "man" and "woman"?

- A. Gay
- B. Two-spirit
- C. Homosexual
- D. Effeminate
- E. Metrosexual

6. The fear among some Canadian Indians that they may become cannibals is called:

- A. Amok
- B. Berdache
- C. Windigo
- D. Anorexia
- E. Hannibalism

7/8. What is the difference between dependence training and independence training?

Tell me two things about Chagnon's fieldwork among the Yanomamo:

9. What was his first impression of the first Yanomamo men he met?

10. How and why did he end up with a list of false names for almost everyone in the village?

FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: In the reading "Our Babies, Ourselves" there were descriptions of child rearing practices in many other countries; describe any ONE of them:

A104 QUIZ # 5 FALL 2004 Dr Mucci **PRINT NAME AT THE BOTTOM**

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

1. The Pume' and the Yanomamo both live in:

- A. Colombia B. South Africa C. Columbia D. Brazil E. Venezuela

2. The study of how different cultures interact with their environments (such as their subsistence strategies and their culture core) is associated with Julian Steward and is called:

- A. Cultural ecology B. Culture and personality B. Structure-functionalism
D. Psychology E. Language F. Subculture

3. A geographic region within which the natural environment does not vary, and the groups of people who live there have a similar way of life, is called a:

- A. Modal personality B. Continent C. Culture area D. Aztec E. Carrying Capacity

4. Eskimo hunters catch seals by:

- A. Waiting patiently for a seal to come near the surface at a breathing hole in the ice.
B. Using large nets pulled by small boats
C. Standing on the shore and throwing many spears into the open ocean waters
D. Underwater spear fishing
E. Roping them with a lasso as they crawl along the ground

FILL IN EACH BLANK WITH ONE OF THE FOUR BASIC CATEGORIES OF SUBSISTENCE STRATEGY: *Foraging* *Horticulture* *Pastoralism* *Agriculture*

_____	hunting and gathering	_____	herding animals
_____	Yanomamo	_____	!Kung and Pume'
_____	men grow the plants	_____	women garden and men hunt
_____	plows, irrigation, fertilizer	_____	slash and burn ("swidden")
_____	Eskimos and Mbuti	_____	Aborigines & Great Plains Indians
_____	Move their gardens every few years	_____	Aztec chinampas
_____	Bakhtiari transhumance	_____	raise plants for cash
_____	has the greatest carrying capacity	_____	shepherds

9. Before Columbus, the large cities of the Americas (Aztec, Inca, etc.) were supplied with foods such as:

- A. Corn, beans, squash, potatoes B. Cows, pigs, chickens, horsemeat
C. Rice, pigs, watermelon D. Wheat, barley, sheep, goats

10. What are the main foods in the traditional Yanomamo diet?

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: In the reading "Eating Christmas in the Kalahari", why did the !Kung tell the anthropologist that his gift ox was too thin and bony for them to eat?

A104 QUIZ # 6 FALL 2004 Dr Mucci PRINT NAME AT THE BOTTOM

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

1. An example of redistribution in America would be:

- A. Borrowing your neighbor's car B. Stealing your neighbor's car C. Income taxes
D. Exchanging birthday gifts E. Working mother giving an allowance to her small children

2. The chiefs in the horticultural societies of Melanesia measure their wealth in:

- A. camels and horses B. yams and pigs C. corn and gold
D. bananas and plantains E. Corn, beans, and squash

3. Pastoralists measure their wealth in

- A. Yams B. Animals C. Banana leaves D. Gold E. Big houses

4. The POTLATCHES of American Indian societies of the Northwest Coast are:

- a. sacred and holy ceremonies, always with the same participants.
b. the food of last resort for a people barely able to eke out a living.
c. an event that enhances prestige as a man distributes goods to others.
d. containers to cook yams.
e. a primitive form of the bow and arrow.

5. During a festival in a Mediterranean village, the men of a particular family are expected to kill some of their lambs for the community feasts to be held; the next time, a different family is chosen to do this until eventually every wealthy family has taken a turn, and then the first family starts the cycle over again. While the families may gain in prestige and status from this, economically this is an example of:

- a. barter b. religious sacrifice c. taxation as redistribution
d. balanced reciprocity as a leveling mechanism e. market economy

6. How do Eskimos view the natural world?

- A. "The world was created for people's use"
B. "Each animal knows way more than you do"
C. "A great hunter is a like a god to us"
D. "Inuit are superior to animals"
E. Every family must grow its own food.

7. Which is FALSE about the Kula ring?

- A. It was studied by Bronislaw Malinowski
B. It is an example of reciprocity
C. The Kula goods are shell armbands and necklaces
D. It is found in the Trobriands and other islands of Melanesia
E. The Kula goods give a man prestige and he keeps them all until he dies

8. In the Trobriands, what do the women do with the banana leaf money they make?

9. Describe any one of the "Three Lessons" the anthropologists learned in the "Too Many Bananas" article.

10. How do the Yanomamo plant and replant plantains?

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: Why are the lowland Yanomamo villages larger and more war-like ("bellicose") compared to the highland villages?

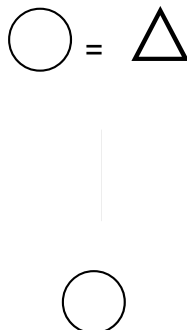
SUPER BONUS YANOMAMO QUESTION (ADDED TO YOUR TOTAL QUIZ GRADE, NOT THIS QUIZ): WHAT IS THE GREAT PROTEIN DEBATE ALL ABOUT

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

1. A rule that you must marry outside of your family group is called:
 A. Ectogamy B. Endogamy C. Exogamy D. Polygamy E. Exigenesis
2. POLYGAMY means any multiple marriage situation; what term refers specifically to a marriage between one man and two women?
 A. POLYANDRY B. POLYGyny C. GROUP MARRIAGE D. MONOGAMY
3. Three of these practices are frequently found customs that function to reduce conflict among a man's co-wives; Which one does NOT reduce conflicts?
 A. He should marry sisters
 B. The wives are ranked in order of marriage
 C. Make the first wife take care of all the others' children
 D. Provide separate housing for each wife
4. The practice by which a man marries his brother's widow is called:
 A. Polyandry B. Levirate C. Ghost marriage D. Woman marriage E. Sororate
5. When asked, the Yanomamo say that they fight (raid other villages) over:
 A. Bananas B. Meat C. Protein D. Women E. Machetes
6. Yanomamo men prefer to marry a woman who is their:
 A. Cross cousin B. Parallel cousin C. Sister D. Niece E. Non-relative
7. How are Yanomamo men supposed to act toward their mother in law?

8. What does the term 'Berdache' refer to?

9/10 (Better use a pencil if you have one) Here are Tom and Mary and their child Leslie; draw in Tom's parents, Mary's parents, and a brother and a sister for Tom and for Mary. Now draw a spouse for each of Leslie's uncles and aunts, and a son for each of the four uncles. At this point Leslie should have four cousins. Mark her parallel cousins with a // sign, and her cross cousins with a X sign.



PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: according to the article, when parents in India seek a wife for their son, what qualities to they look for?

A104 QUIZ # 8 FALL 2004 Dr Mucci **PRINT NAME AT THE BOTTOM**

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

1. **Everyone that you are related to only by the marriages in your family is called a(n):**

- A. Consanguine B. Aunt or uncle C. Affine D. Sibling E. In-law

2. **If Joseph calls his wife's mother by the term "mother-in-law", what two kinds of relatives does he call "sister-in-law"?**

3. **If your first cousins are the children of your parents' siblings, what are your second cousins?**

4. **The bilateral kinship groups we use in the USA (the people you call your relatives) is technically called a:**

- A. Matrilineage B. Patrilineage C. Kindred D. Unilineal descent group

Which of these forms of family residence is NOT usually associated with Matrilineal descent?

- A. Matrilocal B. Consanguineal C. Avunculocal D. Neolocal

6. **The practice of giving all children membership and inheritance rights in their father's father's unilineal descent group is called:**

- A. Patrilineal B. Matrilineal C. Matrilocal D. Patrilateral E. Ambilineal

7. **An exogamous, dispersed group of related lineages, often identifying themselves with an animal or symbol, is called a:**

- A. Kindred B. Clan C. Chiefdom D. Unilineage

7a. **The animal, or other symbol of the group in # 7 (such symbol might be a Scotsman's plaid on his kilt), is called a:**

- A. Clan B. Totem C. Mascot D. Two-spirit E. Nation

8. **Which is TRUE about the Yanomamo that Chagnon studied?**

- A. Villages have significantly more boys under ten years of age than girls under ten.
B. There are no divorces
C. Everyone always calls everyone by the proper kinship term; no one tries to redefine relationships.
D. Parallel cousin marriage is the norm

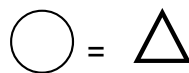
9/10 (Better use a pencil if you have one) Here are Tom and Mary and their child Leslie – you remember them from before; draw in Tom's parents, Mary's parents, and a brother and a sister for Tom and for Mary.

Now draw a spouse for each of Leslie's uncles and aunts, and a daughter for each of the four aunt-uncle pairs. At this point Leslie should have four cousins.

Mark her parallel cousins with a // sign, and her cross cousins with a X sign.

Next, darken the symbol for every individual who is in the same matrilineage as Leslie.

Now give Leslie a husband; draw one large loop that circles everyone who Leslie will live with in her matrilocal household.



BONUS QUESTION: why do the Yanomamo equate marriages of 'incest' with being 'fierce'?

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

1. Kinship terms such as “uncle” actually refer to:

- A. Relative status and role (expected behavior) B. Whom you inherit from
C. Genetic relationships D. They have no function, terms are arbitrary

2. American society uses the kinship terminology system called:

- A. Eskimo B. Hawaiian C. Iroquois D. Crow E. Omaha

3. We use the system in question # 2 because it emphasizes what we share with that tribe:

- A. Matrilocal residence B. Patrilineal Descent C. The Nuclear Family
D. Ambilineal Descent E. Frequent divorces

4. The system that distinguishes relatives of different generations, but calls ALL of Ego’s cousins “brother” and “sister” is:

- A. Eskimo B. Hawaiian C. Iroquois D. Crow E. Omaha

5. Iroquois, Crow, and Omaha kinship terminology systems share what feature?

- A. They are all called bifurcate merging
B. They distinguish between mother’s lineage and dad’s with different terms and patterns
C. They call parallel cousins Brother and Sister, but not cross cousins
D. They call father and father’s brother by the same term, and/or mother and her sister by another
E. All of these are true.

6. What is the term for a group of people who were born during a certain time span and go thru a series of age grade categories together?

- A. Age grade B. Age class C. Age set D. Age forum E. Age old

7. Among the matrilineal, matrilineal Iroquois:

- A. Women were the dominant leaders, even fighting as warriors
B. Men spent much time away from their wives and children
C. Women moved to their husband’s house at marriage
D. A man inherited everything from his father
E. All of these are true.

8. What term refers to all groups that men or women or both join at some time in their youth or adulthood in order to share particular activities, share objectives, share belief and practices, or just share values?

- A. Castes B. Common interest associations C. Street gangs D. Stratifications

9. Two Yanomamo villages who were enemies attempt to become allies; which is the FINAL item that will take place, after the others?

- A. Having each other over for feasts B. Exchanging women in marriage
C. Trading D. Showing the other village how strong and fierce they are

10. When a Yanomamo village that has only two lineages splits into two villages, what has happened?

- A. They split because the men of one lineage have gone to war against the men of the other
B. Each new village will have only one lineage
C. The split in the old village was because of a fight between men of the same lineage
D. They split because they figured a small village was less likely to get raided by a third village.
E. All of these are true

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: What happened in the feast in the Yanomamo book that was different from the feast in the movie? Briefly mention two events.

1. A group of a few dozen foragers who travel together, are egalitarian and make decisions by consensus, and who may or may not see themselves as a part of a larger social group, is called a:

A. Band B. Tribe C. Chiefdom D. State E. Caste system

BONUS. A stratified society in which a number of exogamous descent groups are ranked and organized under a single overall leader, is called a:

A. Band B. Tribe C. Chiefdom D. State E. Caste system

2. A stratified closed status society in which every person is born into a lifelong status within one of many endogamous social groups is called a:

A. Band B. Tribe C. Chiefdom D. State E. Caste system

BONUS. Which term refers to a variety of kin-organized groups, egalitarian yet composed of subgroups, unified because its members share a common ancestry, culture, language, territory, and sense of identity?

A. Band B. Tribe C. Chiefdom D. State E. Caste system

3. A centralized political system that has the capacity to make and enforce laws, and whose membership is determined by territory of residence, is called:

A. Band B. Tribe C. Chiefdom D. State E. Caste system

BONUS. In bands and tribes, disputes are often settled by negotiations, contests, and mediations; in chiefdoms and states, disputes are also settled by authorized third parties – a process called:

A. Adjudication B. Violation C. Song Duels D. Reciprocity

4. Which is NOT found among the Masai (Annual Editions reading)?

A. Cattle raising B. Male and female circumcision C. Male age sets
D. Castes E. A male age grade called the Moran

5. Among the Yanomamo, men who have killed other Yanomamos in raids have:

A. More diseases B. More wives and children C. More Cattle
D. Retired from battle after that one killing E. All of these

6. Which was NOT found among the Yanomamos who participated in the specific war and raids in the reading?

A. Preparing a new garden in case you have to flee
B. Paint faces black before raid
C. Ceremonies involving the ashes from the cremation of those killed in battle
D. Women fighting with each other under the pressure of being unprotected
E. Men of enemy villages lining up on opposite sides of the shabono, pairing off against another man, and killing each other with machetes.

7. Formal negative sanctions are provided by a system of:

A. Gossip B. Song duels C. Conscience D. Ridicule E. Law

8. The activities of a Big Man can be seen as an intermediate stage between a tribe and a chiefdom because:

A. The Big Man is always the son of a previous Big Man
B. The Big Man is the only Big Man in a tribe – there are never two, or any competitors for the status
C. The Big Man collects and gives out goods such as pigs; although it is a manipulation of reciprocity, it is also very much like the redistribution a chief does
D. The Big Man rules by force
E. All of these are true

9 & 10. In the movie on Thursday “Ongka’s Big Moka”; what was Ongka’s purpose in

1) giving away pigs over the last several years; and

2) planning the big Moka in the first place.

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: In the textbook, the Igbo (or Ibo) of Nigeria have a parallel royalty of male *obi* chiefs and female *omu* chiefs; how did the women exercise some power over the men?

CIRCLE THE LETTER OF THE ONE BEST ANSWER:

1. **E B Tylor thought that a belief in distinct personalized spirits was the basic form of all religion; in general we call such a belief:**

- A. Mana B. Monotheism C. Animism D. priestess E. Witchcraft

2. **The Yanomamo traditionally have a belief in spirits like that in # 1; theirs are called:**

- A. Angels B. Ebene C. Hekura D. shabono E. Pantheon

3. **What do we call the belief that unfortunate events were caused by certain individuals possessing a psychic power capable of causing harm?**

- A. Religion B. Mercy C. Witchcraft D. Animism E. Revitalization

4. **Frazer said in The Golden Bough that magic differs from religion in that magic:**

- A. Is false and religion is true, religion being a kind of early science
 B. Attempts to manipulate and control the natural world rather than plead for help
 C. Is just entertainment and not a spiritual belief
 D. Has rites and religion does not.

5. **A belief that nature is energized by an impersonal power is called "mana" or:**

- A. Shamans B. Religion C. Animatism D. Magic E. Heaven

6. **Shamans differ from priests and priestesses (in the anthropological sense, including ministers, Rabbis, etc.) in that shamans are:**

- A. Trained, full time specialists B. Always males
 C. Able to contact and utilize a hidden reality by going into trances, etc., to learn, to heal, etc.
 D. The leaders of all religious events in chiefdoms and states.

7. **Say a baseball player does the same thing before every game because the first time he did it he then had a very good game; this superstition is an example of:**

- A. A rite of passage B. A rite of intensification C. Witchcraft
 D. Contagious magic E. Imitative or sympathetic magic

8. **How do the Yanomamo shamans contact the spirit world?**

- A. They snort drugs B. They stay up all night and sing until they are groggy
 C. They cut themselves to bleed to show purity D. By eating too much and puking

9. **Which is FALSE?**

- A. The Pacific practice of Cargo Cults, and the Plains Ghost Dance, were Revitalization Movements.
 B. A belief in witchcraft is a social control of people's behavior, as you do not know who has powers.
 C. Revitalization movements are attempts to better their lives by people who feel deprived.
 D. A belief in witchcraft is a social control of people's behavior, as you do not want to be suspected.
 E. Religion functions to help people confront and explain death, relieving anxiety.
 F. An American wedding is an example of a rite of intensification.

10. **Describe Yanomamo Cannibalism**

PRINT YOUR FIRST NAME _____ LAST NAME _____

BONUS QUESTION: In the textbook (and lecture), the Igbo (or Ibo) of Nigeria have a parallel royalty of male *obi* chiefs and female *omu* chiefs, a double descent system. The Obi and the Omu are not related nor married to each other; how did the women in that society force the men to do what they wanted?

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
 - E. Traditional mythology
 2. **Programs of planned change most often do not have the desired effect because of**
 - A. planners' failure to adequately supply 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
 3. **The anthropological study of Upper Paleolithic cave paintings and other rock art has focused mostly on art:**
 - A. as decoration (wallpaper)
 - B. to enhance sexual pleasure: sex.
 - C. as imitative magic, with suggestion of shamans in trances.
 - D. as symbols for clans
 4. **The Yanomamo origin myths state that males are violent because they came from:**
 - A. Moonblood
 - B. Prickly fruit
 - C. Cattle
 - D. Plantains
 - E. Pigblood
 5. **Which is the animal that had a special place in Yanomamo mythology because it is an awesome and feared beast that competes with humans for food, and also kills humans?**
 - A. Elephant
 - B. Jaguar
 - C. Cheetah
 - D. Porcupine
 - F. Gorilla
 - G. Eagle
 6. **Which is basically religious in nature, as in that it provides explanations for a people's beliefs and practices?**
 - A. Epic tale
 - B. Legend
 - C. Myth
 - D. folktale
 7. **Which is TRUE about curing by shamans?**
 - a. Patients get better only when the potions actually have pharmaceutical (biological) effects.
 - b. Patients never get better.
 - c. Patients get better only when their illnesses are psychosomatic; i.e., not real but in their mind.
 - d. None of the potions have pharmaceutical effects.
 - e. Symbolic curing even without herbs/pharmaceuticals works because it enhances the immune response.
 8. **If people believe that an imbedded inanimate object has caused an illness, then they are likely to prescribe:**
 - A. a sucking cure
 - B. Witchcraft
 - C. Herbs
 - D. antibiotics
 - E. a ceremony to honor ancestors.
- 9 & 10.** While seeking an alliance between two enemy Yanomamo villages, the scouting parties from each met in the jungle; the leader of the host group quickly made and served a ritual "food" of plamfriut right there on the jungle trail to celebrate the meeting and to show the integration of the social roles of the two groups; **describe the food, how he made it, how it was served.**

PRINT FIRST NAME _____ LAST _____

According to the reading, how might Traditional Healers and anthropologists help to stem the AIDS crisis in Africa? (Just describe one possible way.)