**Review Sheet for Midterm 1**

**The exam is on March 5 during regular class time**

**Questions will be multiple choice and true/false**

**Please bring a number 2 pencil to class!**

**Topics and Terms:**

-Four branches of anthropology (cultural, linguistic, archaeology, and biological or physical anthropology)

-Culture – What is it? What are its characteristics? What is the history of this concept (how has it changed over time)?

a)Socially learned knowledge that shared by a group of people.

b)Symbolic, our nature, all-encompassing, shared, dynamic, contested, porus

c)from inferior, superior to, just diversity

-Edward Tylor

a)human population has same psychological and cognitive fundamental endowment

(Psychic unity of mankind)

b)this idea is a rejection of science racism

c)one culture will affect other

- Implicit versus explicit learning

d)Explicit learning, tell you what to do, implicit is some dnvoirmental pressure

- Enculturation

e)a process by which a child learns his or her culture

f)culture is complex whole

-What is Ethnography – what does this term mean?

Ethnography is a research process in which anthropologist closely observe, records and engage in the field

By marcus and Fischer 1986

-What is fieldwork? What are field notes?

a)fieldwork, how anthropology gather information

b) the data

-What research methods do anthropologists use? How have they changed?

a)armchair, not getting down to dirty, some of them are traveler, 从远处看

b)there exists bias, caused by the profit /trader, travel writer exaggerate

c)start to change 1922, anthropologist goes exhibition, there is limited sample size

-What was Bronislaw Malinowski’s contribution to research methods?

a)Outlines participate-observation

b)participation vs observation are paradox

c)good trust and relationship

-What is participant-observation?

a)a method in which natural social processes are studied as they happen in their natural setting

and are left relatively undisturbed.

b)it is a means for seeing the social world as the research subjects see it, int its totality, and

For understanding subject’s interpretations of that world.

c)by observing people in interacting with them in the course of their normal activities,

Participant observers seek to avoid the artificiality of experimental designs and unnatural structured questioning of survey research

d)this method encourages consideration of the context

e)participant observer represents a continuum of roles ranging from being a complete observer to

a covert participant(不暴露身份的participation)

-What are key ethical obligations of ethnographic research?

a)honesty(don’t lie about research topic)

b)respect

c)no harm

d)permit from government

-Cultural relativism

a) the idea that behavior should be evaluated not be outside standards but in the context of the

culture in which it occurs

-Ethnocentrism

a)belief that ways of one’s own culture are the only proper ones

-Doctrine of the Psychic Unity of Mankind

a)(all human has same emotional, capacity, fundamental same potential, 我们都一样）（在那个时候非常先进， 只说他们没有evolve）

-Cannibalism and the Myth of the Primitive1（未进化，ligimitate of colonialism）

-Myth of Progress

A) the states that civilization has moved, is moving, and will move in a desirable direction

-Unilineal Cultural Evolution(低等文化到高等)

A)Savagery -> Barbarism -> Civilization

B)Associated with the armchair

-indigenous(indigenous 世俗化)

-Ritual – what is ritual? What are ritual’s effects?

a) rituals are sequences of repeatable acts, called “rites”,

Performed according to the certain occasion, ritual communicate messages to people

-What do death/funeral rituals do?

A)transformation of status, transform all people participated

-Van Gennep: Rites of passage

a)separation phase(the moment entering the ritual)

b)liminal phase(in the middle, 没结婚结婚)

c)reintegration phase(转移了状态)

-Victor Turner: Liminality, communitas(bonds with neighbor is strengthen, community becomes more important 仪式不分贵贱)（liminal stage of rite of passage）（三部分， separation（liminality） 中间过程， 还没进化）（separation (put on special close)） （liminal）（reintegration back as new person）

A) is the term that turner used to describe the sense of freedom from the demands of daily life that liminality

In ritual tends to produce

b) describe the phenomenon of feeling great social solidarity

C)emphasis on equality and togetherness

-Religion – definition,

a) a system of meaning that tells people about the nature of reality and the purpose of human life

b) a cosmology: a set of ideas about the universe as an ordered system and the place of human in the system

c)moral guideline

4 answers to the question: what is the function of religion?

a) explain the unexplainable

b) psychological support

-Tylor – reltyigion and science

-Malinowksi, uncertainty, and magic

People turn to magic in uncertainty

-Durkheim (religion as social solidarity, collective effervescence（sense of special in moment，music， dance， 造intense 氛围）, religion as reflection of society， totem， 人们幻想现世)（four answer relate to religion，social solidarity, social）

a)social solidarity

B)social control

c) explain the unexplainable

d) psychological support

-Supernatural

a) a realm beyond the normal experience

-Animism

-Magic

a) supernatural technique to accomplish some task, wari 唱歌猪来了,

The strategy that people use to control supernatural power

-Shaman

A) a religious specialist and healer with powers derived directly from supernatural source

-World religion and sacred text

a)find virgin Maria very good to be adapted in Indian

-Cosmology

a)The model of how universe work

b)wari believes that animal is sportily equal to human

c)when jaguar attack people, they think jaguar is human they are animal

d)when they kill animal, they perform ritual

e) recipicrol that is their

-Totemism

a) is a system of belief in which each human is thought to have spiritual connection

With another physical being, such as animal/plant

- “cultural construction of reality”（the reality is made by culture, close to religion, cultural relativism）

a) social interaction and communication involve negotiating a shared reality,

B)reality is shaped by culture norms and language, reality is then internalized

C) mind itself is largely a product of social interaction

- Worldview

a)a system of concepts and beliefs, often times unquestioned assumptions

-Myth

a)thing that are story believed by people

-Metaphor

a) abstract to the concrete

-Symbol

a)Represents valuable in people’s society

b)they steal fire from jaguar, fire to predate

-Art

a) war song and music

b)asthetic

C)expressive and creative form

**Readings:**

Kincaid (Girl) – what is the article about? What do we learn about culture from it?

Bohannan (Shakespeare in the Bush) – What is the article about? What do we learn about culture from it? What do we learn about doing ethnographic fieldwork?

***Consuming Grief:***

-Who are the Wari’

A)indigenous people of Brazil

What kind of society do they have?

b) egalitarian

C)hunting, fishing

D) authority by achievement

Where do they live?

Brazil, Rondonia

-What is FUNAI?

a) government agency deals with indigenous population

-What is the history of Wari’ contact with non-Indian Brazilians?

A)

Why don’t they practice cannibalism any more?

Pressure from outside

-Endocannibalism/Exocannibalism

吃自己 吃外人

-Consanguine/Affine

血缘 结婚

-Reciprocity

Back and forth

-Predation

-What do they think about burial?

Dirty

-What are their beliefs about spirits and the afterlife?

They live underground

-What are their beliefs about death and ghosts?

Ghosts can’t find their way back home, 东西不烧光光， 鬼会跟回家啊

-Why was endocannibalism “compassionate” in their eyes? Why do they eat their dead? What did the funeral ritual accomplish for the living and for the dead person?

a) help people move on

What are the reasons they burn and sweep away the traces of their dead loved ones?

a)help them move on

c)don’t attract ghost

-What happened at a funeral? Who did the eating?

跟咱差不多， affine

-Why was there so much focus on the corpse?

Blur the line between human and animal

-How do they understand the body? What is their understanding of how babies are made? How does their understanding of the body differ from ours?

Body is where personality and individuality reside, it is a strongest reminder. They believe it is important to transform the corpse in order to help transform survivor.

-What is the “welcome of tears”?

You cry someone you’ve lost after some one comes back town

-You should be familiar with some of the experiences Conklin recounts, such as her conversation with Diva about her dead daughter; the experience with the Orotapan songs, the peccary herd, and the shaman; and her experience at the end when she returns after a long period away.

**Sample Questions:** These are the kind of questions you can expect to find on the exam.

1. Conklin uses several strategies to challenge ethnocentric assumptions and stereotypes about cannibalism. Which of the following is one of those strategies?

• she points out that cannibalism makes sense in a place where people do not have enough protein in their diets for healthy development.

• she shows that the Wari only practiced cannibalism at the funeral of a disrespected member of the community or an outside enemy

• she shows that from the Wari perspective, the practice of burial common in our society is considered cruel and disrespectful.

• she shows that it is hypocritical to condemn the Wari for cannibalism, because not so long ago, Europeans also ate their dead at funerals.

2. Which of the following is NOT an example of a rite of passage?

• a funeral

• a wedding

• a thanksgiving meal

• a baptism

3. The Wari are

• an indigenous people of the Amazonian region of Ecuador.(egalitarian)

• a society led by a tribal chief who inherits his position of authority from his father.(

• a group of people who survive by a combination of hunting, fishing, and farming.

• all of the above.

4. The short story “Girl” by Jamaica Kincaid is

• about a girl whose family arranges a marriage for her

• about a girl learning the rules of being a woman in her society

• about conflicts between mothers and daughters

• about a woman who teaches her daughter to reject the social expectations of colonial society.

5. A religion based on the belief that there are many spirits present in the world is an “animist” religion. T

a. T b. F

6. Victor Turner is known for promoting “participant-observation” as a methodology of ethnographic research. F

a. T b. F