**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?

-What is fieldwork? What are fieldnotes?

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

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

-What is participant-observation?

-What are key ethical obligations of ethnographic research?

-Cultural relativism

a)the idea that behavior should be

-Ethnocentrism

a)the tendency to view one’s own culture as superior, use own’s standard to judge

-Doctrine of the Psychic Unity of Mankind

-Cannibalism and the Myth of the Primitive

-Myth of Progress

-Unilineal Cultural Evolution

-indigenous

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

-What do death/funeral rituals do?

-Van Gennep: Rites of passage

-Victor Turner: Liminality, communitas

-Religion – definition,

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

-Tylor – religion and science

-Malinowksi, uncertainty, and magic

-Durkheim (religion as social solidarity, collective effervescence, religion as reflection of society)

-Supernatural

-Animism

-Magic

-Shaman

-World religion and sacred text

-Cosmology

-Totemism

- “cultural construction of reality”

- Worldview

-Myth

-Metaphor

-Symbol

-Art

**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’

What kind of society do they have?

Where do they live?

-What is FUNAI?

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

Why don’t they practice cannibalism any more?

-Endocannibalism/Exocannibalism

-Consanguine/Affine

-Reciprocity

-Predation

-What do they think about burial?

-What are their beliefs about spirits and the afterlife?

-What are their beliefs about death and ghosts?

-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?

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

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

-Why was there so much focus on the corpse?

-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?

-What is the “welcome of tears”?

-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.

-You will not need to know the names of any individual people and you will not need to know terms in the Wari language

**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.

• 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.

a. T b. F

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

a. T b. F