Exam

Bring Blue/Black Pen and a Pencil

Approximately 30 multiple choice

4-5 short answers

1 essay question

Example of short answer

“Explain the Theoretical Perspective of Feminist Anthropology. Name an anthropologist that used this perspective and an ethnographic example in your answer”

When he says ethnographic examples, he means the examples that are based on other cultural studies. The readings.

Film Guides

Essay: I will ask you to integrate concepts

“What is culture and how does one study it? Please include ethnocentrism and cultural relativism as part of your essay.

In both the short answer and essay question define all terms that you use.

Use the minitature guide to critical thinking to help you prepare to write essay questions

Dadi’s family:

In what ways does Dadi’s family still serve the functions in their culture?

**Sita told by husband to have daughter…?**

So that she can appreciate the daughter in law after she loses her own daughter.

**How are work and food shared within the extended family? What is Dadi’s explanation for this practice?**

The family works and each has different jobs, everything they produce is pooled for the family. Dadi and her husband are in charge of distributing money to the family again. Dadi explains that without having a large family to pool the money together with a person couldn’t live as well.

**What are Meherlal’s special responsibilities to the family?**

He will become the new leader once his father dies. He must train the children how to keep up the farm, do the chores, etc

How do Rajinda and Kanta challenge the traditional order? What conflicts does this lead to among the women of the family?

Rajinda and Kanta went to college. He married someone who didn’t get the families approval. Once she is in the house she doesn’t do anything, they live in the city. They contribute their pay to the family for now.

1. The Body Politic
   1. The human body is used in symbolic ways by individuals, by society and by authoritarian structures of society to exert power or to resist power
   2. “There is a continual exchange of meaning between the two kinds of bodily experience so that each reinforces the category of the other. As a result of this interaction the body itself is a highly restricted medium of expression. The forms it adopts in movement and repose express social pressures in manifold ways” (Douglas 1970:69)
   3. Physical behaviors often cannot be separated from social and cultural beliefs and ideas
   4. Enculturation involves physical training of the body as well as the learning of cultural rules, norms, and ideologies
   5. The human body can be a site of political intervention and control because it is the site of repression, possession, and control.
   6. Socially appropriate bodily comportment and behavior equals social control and the maintenance of hierarchy (power structures)
2. Politics and Economics
   1. Politics
      1. The ability to influence or control the direction and the outcome of social interactions
   2. Economy
      1. The ideas and practices involved in the production, distribution, and consumption by society of needed goods and services
   3. Political Social Organization
      1. Most commonly used typology of political systems which are used to understand how societies organize
         1. Band
            1. Small, mobile, fluid
            2. Not the entire society but one local group in a dis-integrated society
            3. Egalitarian
            4. Largely a kin group
            5. Most associated with foraging
         2. Tribe
            1. Often multiple local groups or communities integrated by overarching social and political institutions
            2. Political institutions often piggy-back on economic kinship, or other institutions, such as

Age grade systems

Council of elders

Descent groups like clans

“big man” or other central figure

Common interest groups

Religious specialist like priests, oracles, or diviners

* + - 1. Chiefdom
         1. One or more communities under control of a hierarchy with some coercive power
         2. Power may be ritual / ceremonial, formal political, or both
         3. Power is often hereditary, based on social rank
         4. Chief may be the apex of a system of lower chiefs and officials
         5. Chief may have power to compel labor, extract from the economy, administer justice, and recruit members for war
      2. (Nation)-State
         1. Highest level of political integration achieved so far
         2. Often called a “country” or “nation” in everyday English
         3. Bounded territory
         4. Central government
         5. Government has power to make and enforce laws, to manage the economy and print currency and collect taxes, and maintain an army and fight wars and sign treaties
         6. Associated with intensive agriculture and industrialism
         7. Max Weber defined the state as the institution that claims the **exclusive right to legitimate force (violence)**
         8. The ideology of the state makes states seem “real” and “natural”, but states are social achievements
         9. There is often controversy over what is a state

Tibet

Palestine

* + 1. Social control
       1. Internalized (through enculturation)
          1. However, once social control is internalized, humans tend to conform to social expectations by integrating those expectations as part of their individual personality and daily behaviors or routines
          2. Sanctions become the “norm” and surveillance becomes “routine” or goes unnoticed
          3. Agents of social control (individuals, groups, and institutions) operate the administration of sanctions (positive or negative).
          4. Political Systems (band, tribe, etc) use various forms of social control related to level of political organizations
          5. Sanctions can be:

Formal or informal

Positive(Rewards) or negative (punishments)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Negative | Positive |
| Formal | e.g. jail, citation, fine | e.g. medal, promotion, evaluative mark |
| Informal | e.g. dirty look, scorn, neglect | e.g. praise, smile, applause |

* + - 1. Externalized (through agents of social control)
         1. Created an enforced by those of power
         2. Enforced through surveillance and sanction
         3. Humans are not born knowing the norms/rules or the consequences for violating them

1. Economy
   1. What does the group define as needed and valuable resources?
   2. Who owns key resources?
   3. How are goods and services produced and who produces them?
   4. Key Terms
      1. Mode of production: The form of work or labor to meet material needs
      2. Relations of Production: The social roles and divisions created by mode of production. Class, ownership, power are related concepts
      3. Division of Labor: Differentiation of economy into distinct tasks. Class, groups, inequalities are created
      4. Sexual Division of Labor: Identifies the specialization in work/labor between men and women
      5. Systems of productions: Get definition from book
      6. Exchange and Reciprocity:
   5. Systems of Production (Eller pg 154-168)
      1. Foraging
      2. Pastoralism
      3. Horticulture
      4. Intensive Agriculture
      5. Industrialism
   6. What is a gift?
   7. Is any gift given without something in return?
   8. Reciprocity and Exchange
      1. Generalized Reciprocity: Principle that characterizes exchange between closely associated individuals with little calculation of value
      2. Balanced Reciprocity: Some calculation of value and some expectation of equal return
      3. Negative Reciprocity: Value is calculated and expectation of receiving more value than is given
      4. As social distance increases, reciprocity becomes more balanced and finally negative
      5. Redistribution: A central person, group, or institution which collects wealth and goods and determines how the wealth is used and circulated in society
      6. Market Exchange: Specialized place for redistribution. Impersonal, supply and demand, pursuit of profit. Increasingly in today’s world a place both physical and virtual
   9. The Holistic Approach
      1. Integrated-ness of culture
      2. A holistic approach to a society’s political and economic activates draw us into issues of power, culture, and the environment
      3. Political economy: The ways that economic behavior and power relations influence