

1. Bea Medicine was an early anthropologist who worked with Native Americans. All of the following are associated with her work except:

- a. her goals as an anthropologist were to alleviate problems and provide self-help for native peoples.
- b. she served as the head of the Women's Branch of the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples in Canada.
- c. although she was born Lakota, she recognized that native peoples had to learn to operate effectively and accommodate to dominant society.
- d. she worked as an advocate for national museums in order to expand their collections of native artifacts.

ANSWER:

d

REFERENCES:

p. 21

TOPICS:

Introduction

2. As an academic discipline, anthropology is most distinguished by its:

- a. research methodology.
- b. focus on urban societies.
- c. interest in social change and adaptation.
- d. use of research teams and in-depth surveying techniques.

ANSWER:

a

REFERENCES:

p. 22

TOPICS:

Introduction

3. Which of the following is most relevant to doing any kind of good anthropological research?

- a. The number of interviews that the researcher can acquire while in the field
- b. The quality of relationships with the people being studied
- c. The amount of prior experience the researcher has had before any fieldwork occurs
- d. The number of fieldworkers working within a site at any given time

ANSWER:

b

REFERENCES:

p. 23

TOPICS:

Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

4. Participant observation is associated with all of the following except:

- a. a prolonged field stay, typically one year.
- b. a relationship of trust and rapport with those studied.
- c. a development of positive ethnocentrism for the native society.
- d. permissions and acceptance from the people being studied.

ANSWER:

c

REFERENCES:

p. 25

TOPICS:

Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

5. The anthropological view that all cultures should be understood on their own terms is called:

- a. ethnocentrism.
- b. cultural relativism.
- c. cultural adaptation.
- d. salvage anthropology.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 24
TOPICS: Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

6. What is the primary advantage of utilizing participant observation in anthropological research?
- a. It allows the researcher to more fully understand a unique cultural perspective.
 - b. It allows the researcher to get to know the names of every individual within the society.
 - c. It provides the researcher with housing and assistance while the study is occurring.
 - d. It helps researchers learn the native language and understand all of its nuances.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 26
TOPICS: Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

7. What is the primary reason that early (proto) anthropologists worked in salvage anthropology?
- a. They believed that Native cultures were going to disappear shortly and everything about earlier human stages would be lost.
 - b. They believed that science needed research material and they had to build large museum collections.
 - c. They believed that Western society needed to learn more from Natives so that Westerners would better adapt to the New World.
 - d. They saw ethnography as employment and wanted to exhibit Native peoples and artifacts to entertain and impress large audiences.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 27
TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

8. During which World's Fair did amateur anthropologist William McGee sponsor the "Department of Anthropology" exhibit of indigenous peoples and their artifacts?
- a. 1918 Chicago World's Fair
 - b. 1910 San Francisco World's Fair
 - c. 1904 St. Louis World's Fair
 - d. 1908 New York City World's Fair

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 28
TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

9. Which of the following is not associated with social evolutionary theory?
- a. Idea of evolutionary types
 - b. Doctrine of superiority
 - c. Ethnocentrism
 - d. Cultural relativism

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: P. 29
TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

10. The comparative study of cultures is called:

- a. ethnography.
- b. ethnohistory.
- c. ethnology.
- d. ethnolinguistics.

ANSWER: c

REFERENCES: p. 30

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

11. Social evolutionary theory that argues that all cultures go through the same stages over time to reach predetermined levels of progress (like rungs on a ladder) is also referred to as:

- a. multilinear evolution.
- b. unilineal evolution.
- c. accelerated evolution.
- d. punctuated equilibrium.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: p. 28

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

12. Among the Zuni of the U.S. Southwest, the *kiva* is a(n):

- a. women's dancing circle.
- b. ceremonial cooking chamber.
- c. fortress built above the living quarters.
- d. underground men's lodge.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: p. 32

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

13. Matilda Coxe Stevenson was associated with all of the following except:

- a. the first Western discovery and entrance into a Zuni *kiva*.
- b. research into the matrilineal kinship of the Zuni.
- c. detailed description of Zuni women's activities.
- d. primary author of many works on the Zuni.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: p. 34

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

14. The approach to classify all human races within a single framework is known as:

- a. polygenesis.
- b. monogenesis.
- c. historical particularism.
- d. functionalism.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: p. 35

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

15. Boas's approach to the study of indigenous peoples is known as the theory of:

- a. historical particularism.
- b. functionalism.
- c. social evolution.
- d. unilineal evolution.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: p. 37

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

16. Which of the following is not associated with Franz Boas?

- a. The study of cultural histories
- b. Training in the physical and geographic sciences
- c. Research among the Arctic peoples
- d. Use of a social evolutionary approach

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: p. 37

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

17. In what way did Boas argue that artifacts should be displayed in museums?

- a. Artifacts should be displayed as grouped similarities across cultures, showing that different cultures used similar forms and that all forms were related.
- b. Artifacts should be displayed as unique parts of a cultural history of a single group, showing the use and significance of the artifact in a single cultural context.
- c. Artifacts should be displayed from simple to complex across cultures to show how humans have developed and progressed over time.
- d. Cultural artifacts should not be displayed for public exhibition.

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: p. 38

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

18. What did Boas mean by saying "classification is not explanation"?

- a. He argued that grouping similar artifacts (across cultures) as like collections does not explain the meaning they had in their own cultural contexts.
- b. He meant that museum curators needed to become anthropologists and go out and collect Native explanations for artifacts they were displaying.
- c. He meant that explanations do not change from one culture to another and that there is no reason to individually describe each cultural artifact.
- d. He argued that history is important and the ways that artifacts have changed over time is more meaningful—that change over time is more valuable than small differences in similar artifacts.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: p. 38

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

19. The concept (term) that refers to changes brought about through contact with other cultural groups is known as:

- a. cultural holism.
- b. cultural evolution.
- c. cultural particularism.
- d. cultural adaptation.

ANSWER: d

REFERENCES: p. 39

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

20. Following the era of social evolutionary theory, which type of theoretical current emerged as primary in anthropology?

- a. Structuralism
- b. Functionalism
- c. Interpretive anthropology
- d. Unilineal evolution

ANSWER: b

REFERENCES: p. 40

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

21. The theory of structural-functionalism approached the study of society as a study on how:

- a. institutions and structures function to support and maintain society.
- b. behaviors of individuals function to meet their basic needs.
- c. the function of society works as a cultural whole in order to structure cultures.
- d. cultural holism allows for cultural adaptation.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: p. 40

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

22. What is the primary critique against functionalism today as a theoretical approach?

- a. The idea of a perfectly integrated and functional culture in a context of globalization is no longer as relevant.
- b. The approach that culture has function is no longer relevant as culture is something that is optional in our global world.
- c. The functional approach was based solely on indigenous societies and has no relevance at all to any urban societies.
- d. Functionalism is criticized today for its evolutionary approach classifying societies as more or less advanced.

ANSWER: a

REFERENCES: pp. 40-41

TOPICS: Critique of Functionalism

23. As anthropology has become increasingly dissatisfied with functionalism, it has sought to rethink the:

- a. importance of history in culture.
- b. definition of culture.
- c. idea of progress over time.
- d. importance of the individual in society.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 41
TOPICS: Critique of Functionalism

24. A mixture of fixed and open-ended questions in an interview is referred to as a(n):

- a. retrospective interview.
- b. informal interview.
- c. mixed media interview.
- d. semi-structured interview.

ANSWER: d
REFERENCES: p. 43
TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

25. Which of the following is required by today's professional ethical standards?

- a. Collaborative writing (anthropologist and those studied)
- b. Informed consent provided by those being studied
- c. Waiver signed by community leaders to conduct research
- d. Written permits from all levels of political authority in the area studied

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 45
TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

26. Which anthropologists began fieldwork among the San in the 1950s?

- a. Marshall family
- b. Irvén DeVore
- c. Lee family
- d. David Maybury-Lewis

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 46
TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

27. Anthropologists' primary ethical obligation is to:

- a. host governments.
- b. science and the researcher.
- c. those studied.
- d. the public at-large.

ANSWER: c
REFERENCES: p. 47
TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

28. Consulting work in anthropology is often associated with:

- a. applied anthropology.
- b. archaeology.
- c. ethnology.

- d. cultural anthropology.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 48
TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

29. Human Terrain System (HTS) is a program on infrastructural knowledge associated with:

- a. the National Geographic Society.
- b. the U.S. military.
- c. nongovernmental organizations such as Doctors without Borders.
- d. medical anthropology programs.

ANSWER: b
REFERENCES: p. 48
TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

30. When William C. Young worked with the Rashaayda in the Sudan, he was:

- a. provided with a ready-made identity that he had to overcome in order to carry out his research.
- b. measuring culture change since long-term studies began with this group in the 1950s.
- c. using state-of-the-art fieldwork methods such as geographic information systems (GIS) and Human Terrain System (HTS).
- d. involved in numerous ethical challenges because his father was a member of this nomadic pastoral group.

ANSWER: a
REFERENCES: p. 50
TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

31. Anthropologists carry out primary field research, but they do not study one group over time.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 23
TOPICS: Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

32. Our goal as anthropologists is to use our field methods to overcome ethnocentrism.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True
REFERENCES: p. 24
TOPICS: Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

33. Social evolutionary theory was derived completely from Charles Darwin's theory of biological evolution.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False
REFERENCES: p. 27
TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

34. Amateur anthropologist William McGee exhibited indigenous peoples at the World's Fair in order to prove that earlier stages of social life were less humane and had no value.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: pp. 28-29

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

35. Much of the early work in anthropology was supported and funded by the U.S. government.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: p. 31

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

36. Both Frank Cushing and Matilda Coxe Stevenson worked exclusively with the Hopi Indians in the U.S. Southwest.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: pp. 31-34

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

37. Polygenesis is an early form of social evolutionary theory.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: p. 35

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

38. Boas argued that "classification is explanation."

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: False

REFERENCES: p. 36

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

39. Boas worked with museums to help them theoretically frame and contextualize the exhibition of artifacts.

- a. True
- b. False

ANSWER: True

REFERENCES: p. 38

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

40. Cultural holism is the belief that cultures make sense when understood as part of an integrated cultural context.

- a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

p. 39

TOPICS:

Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

41. When a semi-structured interview is focused on the historical past, it is called a reflective interview.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

p. 44

TOPICS:

Contemporary Field Practice

42. New mapping techniques have expanded the historical reach of cultural anthropologists.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

p. 45

TOPICS:

Contemporary Field Practice

43. The San people have been studied by anthropologists since the beginning of the discipline in the U.S. Southwest.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

False

REFERENCES:

p. 46

TOPICS:

Contemporary Field Practice

44. Informed consent is required before anthropologists undertake research in communities.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

p. 47

TOPICS:

Contemporary Field Practice

45. Medical anthropology is a type of applied anthropology.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER:

True

REFERENCES:

p. 49

TOPICS:

Contemporary Field Practice

46. Define cultural relativism.

ANSWER: It is the anthropologists' view that all cultures should be understood in their own terms.

REFERENCES: p. 24

TOPICS: Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

47. Name at least three primary incentives for Westward Expansion that affected U.S. citizens during the nineteenth century.

ANSWER: They include availability of farmland, expansion out of overcrowded East Coast cities, movement away from areas affected by the Civil War, and lure of mineral resources being explored.

REFERENCES: p. 30

48. Compare and contrast monogenesis and polygenesis.

ANSWER: Polygenesis was an earlier theory that argued that different human races were created separately, while monogenesis argued that all humans were created as a single group what became diverse as some groups progressed more quickly than others. Both are theories (and approaches) to explain human diversity.

REFERENCES: p. 35

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

49. Describe the approach of historical particularism and how it differs from social evolutionary theory.

ANSWER: Boas's approach focused close attention to the people being studied and also their neighbors. This approach works toward understanding similarities and differences to clarify historical relationships between groups and the cultural context of the group being studied. Unlike social evolutionary theory, it argues that every culture is unique and particular.

REFERENCES: p. 37

TOPICS: Critique of Social Evolutionary Theory

50. What are the characteristics and advantages of a semi-structured interview?

ANSWER: It utilizes open-ended and flexible questions and allows space for the interviewee to direct the conversation into a new direction. This approach allows the ethnographer to potentially discover cultural aspects that are new and to re-frame theoretical questions while in the field.

REFERENCES: pp. 43-44

TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

51. What is cultural relativism, and what role does it play in fieldwork?

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: pp. 24-26

TOPICS: Fieldwork: Living Among the People You Study

52. Explain the impact of social evolutionary theory on our early understandings of Native Americans in the U.S. Southwest.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: pp. 27-35

TOPICS: Fieldwork Origins in the U.S. Southwest

53. Describe the practices involved in contemporary fieldwork and how these have changed over the last century in anthropology.

ANSWER: Answers will vary.

REFERENCES: pp. 22-51

TOPICS: Contemporary Field Practice

