

Subspecies
Biological species
concept
Archetype
Humanity
Great Chain of Being

Genocide
Polygenism
Monogenism
Pre-Adamite
Cranioimetry
Phenotypic Plasticity

Brown v Board of
Education
Clinal variation
Forensic Anthro.
Miscegenation
BiDil

People Students Should Know

Audrey Smedley
Carolus Linnaeus
Ernst Mayr
Comte de Buffon
Jonathan Marks
Johann Friedrich
Blumenbach
Plato
Pliny the Elder

Isaac de La Peyrere
Bartolome de Las Casas
Pope Paul III
Louis Agassiz
Sameul George Morton
Josiah Clark Nott
George R Glidden
Earnest A Hooton
Franz Boas

William C Boyd
Richard Lewontin
Frank Livingstone
Ashley Montagu
C. Loring Brace
Carlton Coon
Leonard Lieberman
Alan Goodman

Multiple Choice

1. Human variation includes
A. enzymes.
B. blood types.
C. disease susceptibility.
D. any or all of these

Answer: D

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2. The ancient Greeks
A. lacked ethnocentrism.
B. divided the world into Greeks and Non-Greeks based on culture and language.
C. based slavery on race like the ancient Romans.
D. believed only Greeks could learn to speak to Greek.

Answer: B

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3. According to Audrey Smedley (2007) the American racial worldview
A. includes the notion that all men are created equal.
B. is that human differences are the result of adaptation and are not fixed.
C. is that there are no differences in morality between different human subpopulation.
D. holds the belief that human population are discrete units that are inherently unequal in endowment.

Answer: D

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4. The notion of biological race started
- A. with the Romans.
 - B. with the Greeks.
 - C. with the Age of Exploration.
 - D. in Genesis.

Answer: C

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5. Comte de Buffon (1707-1788)
- A. popularized the term race.
 - B. accepted monogenesis.
 - C. thought biological variation was related to the environment.
 - D. any or all of these

Answer: D

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6. Johann Friedrich Blumenbach (1752-1840)
- A. recognized the continuous nature of human biological variation.
 - B. argued that biological races did not exist.
 - C. proposed three races instead of Linneaus' four.
 - D. rejected Plato's notion of the search for archetypes.

Answer: A

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7. Which of the following is a true statement?
- A. Scientists quickly took Comte de Buffon search for the environmental variables responsible for human biological diversity.
 - B. By the end of the 18th century, the folk belief of races became legitimate scientific facts.
 - C. By the end of the 18th century, the search for archetypes was rejected.
 - D. By the end of the 18th century, scientists rejected the folk beliefs of racial differences.

Answer: B

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8. Europeans saw Native Americans as inferior to themselves because
- A. they were ethnocentric.
 - B. they believed that Native Americans were not agriculturists.
 - C. Native Americans preferred their own culture over that of the Europeans.
 - D. Any or all of these

Answer: D

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9. Polygenism is the belief that
- A. God created man and woman once and they dispersed and became the different races.
 - B. there are many versions of Genesis.
 - C. God created separate and different peoples that are in fact different species.
 - D. accepts the notion of Pre-Adamites.

Answer: C

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10. Franz Boas, early 20th Century anthropologist,
- A. felt that there were no inferior or superior races.
 - B. worked with South American Natives and found their art wanting.
 - C. supported the forced sterilization of inferior people.
 - D. supported separate but equal schools.

Answer: A

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True or False

1. The Greeks saw foreigners as barbarians but believed that barbarians could become Greek.

Answer: T

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2. During the Roman Empire, slavery was based on the idea of biological inferiority of people made part of the empire by conquest.

Answer: F

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3. Forensic anthropologists go about the job identifying race for law enforcement officials assumes that racial traits are static.

Answer: T

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4. There is now solid evidence of a genetic link between race and intelligence.

Answer: F

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5. Plato's approach to human variation was to find archetypes as opposed to the evolutionary approach of finding the adaptive nature of human diversity.

Answer: T

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Fill in the Blank

1. _____ defined the American "racial worldview" that includes the idea that behaviors are inherited and unchanging.

Answer: Audrey Smedley

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2. _____ laid the basis for the modern taxonomic system.

Answer: Carolus Linnaeus

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3. _____ a biological anthropology hypothesized that the different human races evolved separately from *Homo erectus*.

Answer: Carlton Coon

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4. In 1962 _____ argued that most human biological diversity occurred in clines.

Answer: Frank Livingstone

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5. In 1942 _____ argued that the notion of biological race was a dangerous myth.

Answer: Ashley Montagu

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