

Anthropology 101
Spring 2008
Final Review Sheet
Dr Singer

This sheet covers only the last third of the course. The exam will be cumulative. Refer to the first two review sheets for the material from the first two thirds of the class.

Readings:

The Guests of the Sheik
Nisa

Guests of the Sheik:

Participant observation
Abayah
Mullah
suq
Pilgrimage
Iraqi values (hospitality..... etc)
Women's relationships
Notions of the family/ family relations
Marriage customs
Polygamy
Sheiks within 1950's Iraq
Change and continuity in Iraqi society
Key informants (Laila Selma Jabbar Mohammed)
Gold
Heterogeneous society
Ramadan
Rites of passage
Avoiding the ethnographic present

Nisa

Subsistence Patterns
Hunting techniques
Socialization of sexuality
Childbirth
Breast feeding patterns and weaning
Kinship patterns
Egalitarian social structure
Cultural experiences and perspectives on violence
Trance healing
Shostak ethnographic methods
Nisa's marriages
Nisa's family relationship with parents/brothers
Nisa's children
Cultural change and continuity for !Kung

Reciprocity

Essays:

There will be **two** essays on the final exam. Possible essay questions include:

Discuss and EXPLAIN the four mechanisms of evolution. For each mechanism, give at least TWO examples, and explain how these examples work.

Discuss how anthropologists understand two major developments in hominid evolution: bi-pedalism and brain growth. Use concrete examples in discussing each development, and include details about specific species and their inter-relationships to one another. What factors, or changes in biology, ecology, and/or behavior may have led to these developments? Be sure to specify what is known and what is speculation. I want you to discuss each development separately, but also discuss how they relate to one another.

Discuss the importance of understanding kinship to understanding culture and anthropology. Be sure to talk about the El Eshadda, the !Kung, the Gebusi, and at least one other cultural group we have studied. How do family relationships reflect and impact other social institutions? How does the structure of a family relate to subsistence patterns, religious symbolism, and life experiences for men and women?

Discuss the most important methodologies, and the greatest challenges of ethnographic fieldwork. Use concrete examples from our readings, including the research of Knauff, Fernea, Shostak, and at least one other anthropologist. What enables an individual to become a good anthropologist? How is ethnographic research different from 'embedded' long term journalistic research? What do you think you would find most challenging about engaging in a traditional anthropological study of "the other"?

Discuss what is meant by Anthropology as a holistic bio-cultural study of humanity? What is the meaning, and the value of a bio-cultural perspective? How does this bio-cultural perspective inform the ethnographic research of the cultural anthropologists we have read? Be sure to use at least three concrete examples/