

Anthropology 101 Spring 2009  
Dr. Singer  
Exam 2 Review Sheet

This exam will cover the following materials:  
All articles since the last exam and *The Gebusi*

**Names to know:**

Alfred Kroeber; Franz Boas; Ishi; Minik; Victor Turner; Eileen and Bruce Knauft; Napoleon Chagnon; Richard Lee. Clair Farrer

**Ethnic groups to know:**

Yanomamo. Bakairi, Tiv, !Kung, Apache, Yahi, Bari, Mohave, Ndembu

**Terms and Concepts:**

Culture is:

- Learned / Shared / Symbolic / All Encompassing / Integrated

Ethnography

Ethnology

Emic and Etic perspectives

Anthropology and American Indians : history of relationship

Salvage Anthropology

Sapir-Whorf hypothesis

Apaches and use of silence

Mescalero Apache girls initiation

Mythic center

Polyandry/Polygyny/Polygamy

Patri- lineal, Patri-local, Patriarchal

Matri-lineal, Matri-local, Matriarchal

Bi-lineal, Neo-local

Endogamy/Exogamy

Cross cousins/ parallel cousins

Fictive kinship

Ideal marriage partners in arranged marriages

Napoleon Chagnon's relationship with the Yanomamo

Challenges and successes in ethnographic fieldwork

Anthropological ethics

Third gender

Cultural construction of Gender

Cultural construction of sexuality

Meanings of Macho (Mexico City)

Kinsey scale

Berdache

Mohave gender variants

Hijras

Functions of the family

Human universals

Reasons for polygamy, from wife's perspective, from husband's perspective

Notions of/ reasons for more than one father among the Bari

Reasons for sharing a wife in Nepal

Rites of Passage  
Liminal period (betwixt and between)  
*Communitas*  
Ritual  
Syncretic religion  
Animism/monotheism/polytheism  
Clifford Geertz's definition of religion  
Dominant and instrumental symbols  
Forms of exchange: Market, Redistribution, Reciprocity  
Forms of reciprocity: balanced, generalized, negative, delayed  
Importance of reciprocity and meaning within the !Kung, the Gebusi, the northwest coast Indians  
Potlatching and explanations for it  
Traditional healers and bio-medicine in Africa  
Relationships between healers and religious practitioners  
Archaeological paradox  
Dickson's mounds  
Health of Early Agriculturalists  
Forms of Gebusi Sorcery  
Sister exchange marriage  
Notions of change and continuity with cultures  
Red Bird of Paradise  
Gebusi market patterns

Plus.... Much more on the Gebusi

#### Possible Essay Questions

1. Explain what anthropologists mean by the cultural construction of gender, and how gender connects with other social institutions such as kinship, religion, sexuality, subsistence patterns, etc. (Be clear on differences and relationships between gender and sexuality.) Use multiple specific examples from at least three different cultures. Be sure to include the Gebusi, and explain the notion of third gender.
2. Today anthropologists are very interested in the concepts of cultural continuity and cultural change. Explain why these concepts are so important, giving examples from **more than one society**. Use Bruce Knauff's work with the Gebusi as your key example of cultural continuity and change.
3. The relationship of the Cultural Anthropologist to the group they are researching is extremely important. Using **at least** three examples, discuss how anthropologists have faced challenges and ethical issues, have built rapport and even friendships with their informants, and have, in the process of building relationships, learned more about the cultures they are studying.