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CULTURAL ANTHRO²

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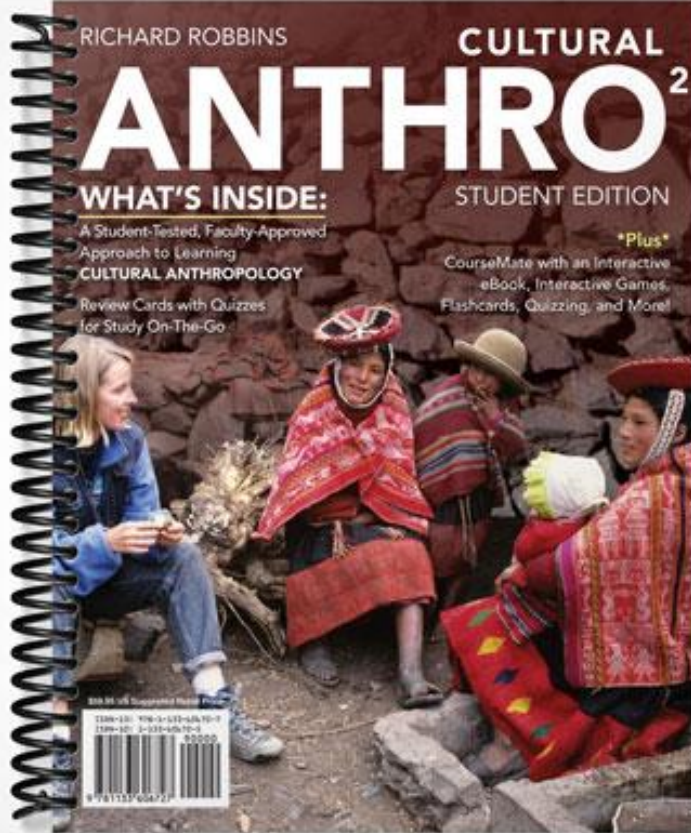
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Chapter 2 The Meaning of Progress and Development

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Until approximately ten thousand years ago most people lived in:
 - a) settled clans defined by common ancestors, usually male.
 - b) nomadic groups of around 30 to 100 people.
 - c) small-scale sedentary groups that practiced slash and burn agriculture.
 - d) sedentary communities of 1,000 to 10,000 people.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.1 PG: 29 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

2. In hunter-gatherer societies specific occupational specialization was based on:
 - a) age.
 - b) spiritual powers.
 - c) Special training.
 - d) Family ties.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1 PG: 30 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

3. The main organizing principle of hunting/gathering societies was:
 - a) class.
 - b) agricultural production.
 - c) kinship.
 - d) language.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1 PG: 30 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

4. The best way to describe the lack of inequality and class among hunter-gatherers is to say they are:
 - a) unstratified
 - b) egalitarian
 - c) class-free
 - d) equivalent

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.1 PG: 30 LO: Applied SOURCE: New

5. The three stages that Lewis Henry Morgan believed human societies evolved through are:
 - a) nomadism, agriculturalism, and industrialism.
 - b) nomadism, sedentism, and agriculturalism.
 - c) savagery, barbarism, and civilization.
 - d) savagery, nomadism, and sedentism.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1A PG: 32 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

6. According to Leslie White, what is the key factor in judging the relative development of a particular culture?
- a) The relative efficiency of the technology used to meet people's needs.
 - b) The material wealth generated by a given society.
 - c) The extent to which equity is prevalent in a society.
 - d) The extent to which technology is used to produce non-essential products such as art.

ANS: A TOP: Question 2.1A PG: 32 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

7. What is a common American view of the relationship between technology and progress?
- a) Progress is measured by the extent to which a society borrows from other societies.
 - b) Progress is best signaled by strong social control over how technology is used.
 - c) Technology is the best measure of progress.
 - d) Technology and progress have no necessary relationship.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1A PG: 32 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

8. The Ju/Wasi's major food source at the time of Richard Lee's study was:
- a) grains.
 - b) elephant meat.
 - c) mongongo nuts.
 - d) fish.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1B PG: 34 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

9. According to James Woodburn, the Hadza people of Tanzania spend about how many hours a day obtaining food?
- a) 2 hours
 - b) 7 hours
 - c) 12 hours
 - d) 18 hours

ANS: A TOP: Question 2.1B PG: 33 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

10. In his research, Richard Lee found that all of the following describe the Ju/Wasi diet EXCEPT:
- a) It consisted of 2,300 calories daily on average.

- b) It was vegetable based, although with a surprising amount of meat.
- c) It lacked vitamin C and calcium.
- d) It was low in carbohydrates.

ANS: D TOP: Question 2.1B PG: 33-34 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

11. Mark Cohen argues that the main reason for groups to adopt agriculture was:
- a) the failure of hunter-gatherers to have a balanced diet.
 - b) increased population density, a direct result of the success of hunter-gather communities.
 - c) increased conflicts with other groups.
 - d) a decision on the part of leaders to claim land.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 35-36 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

12. "Slash and burn" agriculture is also known as:
- a) settled agricultural production.
 - b) traditional agriculture.
 - c) pre-industrial agriculture.
 - d) swidden agriculture.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 35-36 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

13. Switching from slash and burn agriculture to irrigation agriculture requires how much more labor for the same harvest?
- a) Three times as much.
 - b) Five times as much.
 - c) It actually requires the same amount of labor.
 - d) Ten times as much.

ANS: D TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 36 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

14. What factors limit slash and burn agriculture?
- a) It is efficient only in temperate zones.
 - b) It is efficient only in places with heavy rainfall.
 - c) It is efficient only when population levels are constant.
 - d) It is efficient only with appropriate forms of technology.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 35-36 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

15. Complex agriculture is said to be more efficient due to less human energy but this argument leaves out:
- a) The kinds of crops that are grown.
 - b) The prices of the crops produced.

- c) The greater non-human energy inputs.
- d) The role of climate and weather.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 37 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

16. Approximately what percentage of potatoes grown in the United States are processed into products like chips and instant mashed potatoes?
- a) 10 percent
 - b) 30 percent
 - c) 50 percent
 - d) 75 percent

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.1D PG: 38 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

17. Because 18th century English textile factories required new forms of social control they were set up like:
- a) traditional monasteries.
 - b) farmsteads.
 - c) marketplaces and stores.
 - d) workhouses and prisons.

ANS: D TOP: Question 2.2A PG: 39 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

18. The British East India Company gain control of the textile market in India through:
- a) a combination of war, plunder, and competitive restrictions.
 - b) free market competition.
 - c) mergers with its Indian competitors.
 - d) production of superior cloth at lower prices.

ANS: A TOP: Question 2.2B PG: 40-41 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

19. The U.S. cotton industry in the 19th century led to:
- a) the related production of livestock feed.
 - b) the movement of 835,000 slaves to different parts of the South.
 - c) the use of Native American farm workers.
 - d) the growth of new planting methods to improve cotton production.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.2C PG: 40-41 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

20. What do theories about economic development NOT assume?
- a) That economic growth can solve national problems.
 - b) That economic growth will provide social equity.
 - c) That global economic integration will help all countries.

d) That foreign aid to less developed countries will lead to better lives for the citizens of these countries.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.3A PG: 43 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

21. The institution that made loans to poor countries for economic development was:
- a) The United Nations.
 - b) The World Bank.
 - c) The Structural Adjustment Program.
 - d) The International Monetary Fund.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.3A PG: 43-47 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

22. The disease syndrome called *susto* usually is found in:
- a) Africa.
 - b) Latin America.
 - c) the United States.
 - d) China.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 49-50 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

23. Poverty contributes to poor immune system health because the poor:
- a) have inadequate diets.
 - b) are under great stress.
 - c) cannot afford medical care.
 - d) live in unsanitary conditions.

ANS: A TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

24. Which type of population is more likely to increase the spread of an infectious disease?
- a) A small and scattered population
 - b) People in a highly developed society
 - c) A relatively large, dense, and permanent settlement.
 - d) A technologically advanced population

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

25. According to Arthur Rubel, the condition known as *susto* only occurs when:
- a) People experienced stress from social relations with specific people.
 - b) People have experienced a traumatic event.
 - c) People undergo stress caused by interacting with strangers.
 - d) People suffer the loss of a close family member.

ANS: A TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 50 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

26. Which of the following is NOT recognized as a cause of illness among the Ndembu?
- a) Viral infections
 - b) Ancestral ghosts
 - c) Magic
 - d) Social conflict

ANS: A TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 50 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

27. Which of the following societies was exterminated as a result of contact with Europeans?
- a) Inuit
 - b) Ju/Wasi
 - c) Ona
 - d) Cherokee

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.5A PG: 51-52 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

28. According to Jonathan Lear, what does it mean for a Crow warrior such as Plenty Coups to state, "After this, nothing happened?"
- a) Crow people do not understand clock time.
 - b) It is an example of traditional thinking.
 - c) The Crow experienced cultural devastation between 1851 and 1882.
 - d) He could not remember the early years of his life.

ANS: C TOP: Question 2.5B PG: 52-53 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

29. When communities and societies abandon hunting/gathering, they usually become:
- a) herders.
 - b) slash and burn farmers.
 - c) criminals.
 - d) small-scale laborers.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 36 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

30. Which of the below was NOT an example of the importance of war and raiding among traditional Plains Indians?
- a) Children derived their names from warriors' exploits.
 - b) Societies conducted important corn-planting ceremonies.
 - c) Women displayed their husbands' and sons' war and raiding trophies.

d) Traditional religion was permeated with symbolism of raiding and war.

ANS: B TOP: Question 2.5B PG: 53 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

True/False Questions

1. The Ju/Wasi people of Namibia have historically been malnourished because they live in a harsh desert environment.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.1B PG: 34 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

2. Settled agriculture developed as a necessary response to an increased population, not because it was widely perceived as a better way of life.

ANS: T TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 35-36 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

3. Slash and burn agriculture remains efficient only as long as the population and the amount of land available remain constant.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 36 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

4. The amount of energy required to produce sufficient food supplies tends to increase with advances in agricultural technology.

ANS: T TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 36-37 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

5. The strength of a person's immune system is mainly determined by genetics.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

6. The British East India Company was a joint venture between the Indian and British governments.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.2B PG: 40 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

7. The growth of a cotton industry and the subsequent demand for slave labor in the American South was driven by a combination of technological, economic, and political reasons.

ANS: T TOP: Question 2.2C PG: 41-42 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

8. The World Bank was established as an agency of the League of Nations.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.3A PG: 43 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

9. Access to good health care is more dependent upon a society's degree of inequality than its wealth.

ANS: T TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

10. A pathogen is an infectious agent that can spread diseases.

ANS: T TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

11. The domestication of animals has played little part in the rise of human infectious diseases.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

12. The Ndembu believe that an illness is caused by the consumption of ritually unclean pork.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 50-51 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

13. The interpersonal theory of disease assumes that illness is caused by tensions or conflicts between different people.

ANS: T TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 50 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

14. The "putting out" system in the English textile industry referred to weavers working at home.

ANS: T TOP: Question 2.2A PG: 39 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

15. The Ona of Tierra del Fuego are a good example of how an indigenous population can be successfully integrated into modernization and economic improvement.

ANS: F TOP: Question 2.5A PG: 51-52 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

Short Answer Questions

1. Compare and contrast the "necessary evil" and "progress" arguments for the shift from hunter-gather modes of production to settled agricultural production.

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.1 PG: 29-36 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

2. What other technological, social, and cultural factors appear with the rise of irrigation agriculture? Why might this be so?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.1C PG: 47-48 LO: Appl. SOURCE: New

3. Why is the belief that people in hunter/gatherer societies have a harsh and dangerous lifestyle ethnocentric?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.1B PG: 33-35 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

4. What does Leslie White's theory about the relationship between energy and cultural development imply about the role of technology in social change?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.1A PG: 32-33 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

5. What is the key difference between an interpersonal theory of disease and a bio-medical theory of disease?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 48-50 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

6. Describe the shared characteristics of *susto* as described by the anthropologist Arthur Rubel.

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 49-50 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

7. Explain the relationship between diet, personal wealth, and susceptibility to infectious diseases.

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

8. There are numerous ways that complex societies create conditions conducive to the spread of disease and the survival of microorganisms. Name at least four of these conditions that are created.

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 47-48 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

9. How do the Ndembu people of Zambia treat disease?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.4B PG: 50 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

10. What are the four things that must happen for someone to die of infectious disease?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.4A PG: 48 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

11. Compare the amount of human and non-human energy that goes into agricultural production in New Guinea as opposed to the United States. Which system is more efficient, and why?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.1D PG: 37-38 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

12. Describe the historical development of the British textile industry. How did this industry change British society?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.2A PG: 39-40 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

13. What were the three characteristics of “economic development” as described by President Harry Truman? What ethnocentric assumptions might be identified in these characteristics?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.3A PG: 43-44 LO: Fact SOURCE: New

14. What tactics adapted by the Crow people enabled them to survive as a society in the face of cultural devastation?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.5B PG: 52-54 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

15. What medical and political factors contributed to the extermination of the Ona people, who once inhabited the island of Tierra del Fuego?

ANS: Will vary TOP: Question 2.5A PG: 51-52 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

Essay Questions

1. *Susto* in Latin America is brought on by a fright or sudden encounter. Symptoms include restlessness, listlessness, and a loss of appetite. Discuss how healers treat these symptoms and explain how this traditional cure could work without modern medicine.

ANS: Will vary PG: 49-50 LO: Fact SOURCE: Pickup

2. Soul loss, spirit possession, sorcery, and witchcraft are all expressions of the interpersonal theory of disease. Explain how these traditional theories of illnesses are expressions of interpersonal theories of disease and how patients could be treated by traditional healers.

ANS: Will vary PG: 49-50 LO: Applied SOURCE: Pickup

3. In India and Nepal, towns and people reacted very differently to the introduction of latrines and toilets. Identify the different factors that contributed to these reactions. How could the successful case (Nepal) inform the unsuccessful one(India)?

ANS: Will vary PG: 44-45 LO: Conceptual SOURCE: New

4. In the text, debt is described as a form of “neocolonialism.” Explain how debt functions in this way. Identify the different institutions contributing to the rise of indebted nations. How does this debt make such nations vulnerable to “neocolonialism”?

ANS: Will vary PG: 46-47 LO: Applied SOURCE: Pickup

5. What is the “meaning” of illness for most Americans? How might Americans apply an “interpersonal theory of disease” to their own society? What could this tell us about U.S. culture more generally?

ANS: Will vary PG: 49-50 LO: Conceptual SOURCE: New

6. Consider the story of Plenty Coups. How did he use his own cultural understanding to resolve the conflicts he felt about the destruction of his culture? Identify examples of this and suggest whether a similar experience of “radical hope” could help us understand the changes in our own society.

ANS: Will vary PG: 37-38 LO: Applied SOURCE: New