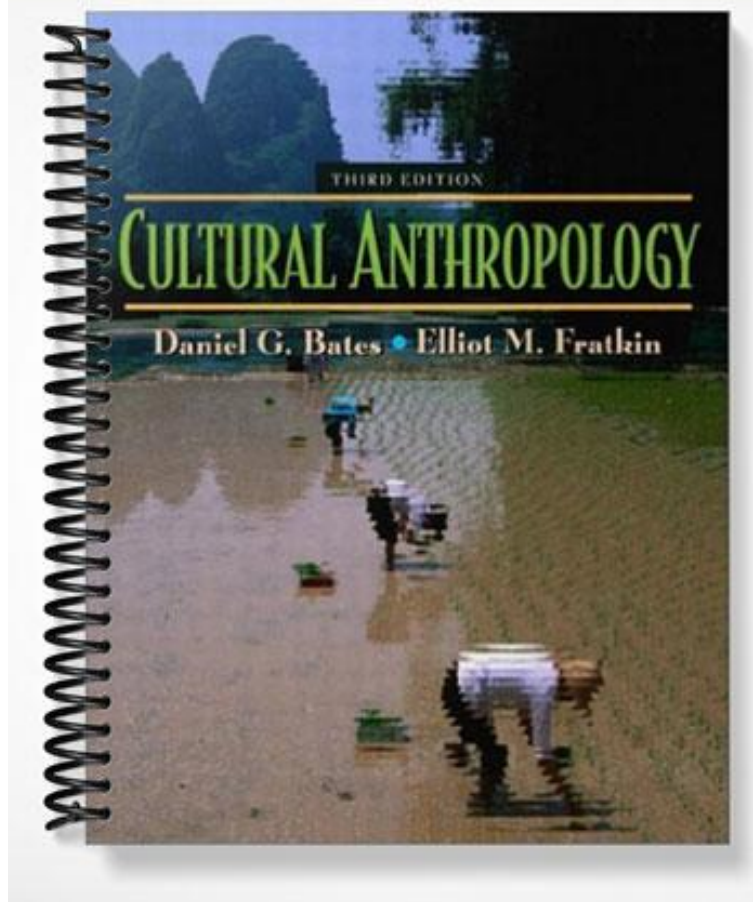


TEST BANK



MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) A hypothesis is a statement framed in such a way 1) _____
A) that it promotes group solidarity.
B) that it contradicts theoretical expectations.
C) that it hides the biases of the researcher.
D) that it can be falsified by empirical research.
E) that it cannot be falsified.

Answer: D

- 2) Which of the following statements is FALSE about the ideas of the Enlightenment philosophers? 2) _____
A) They believed that society follows universal natural laws analogous to those of physics.
B) They believed that, as humans occupy a central position in the universe, the sun revolves around the earth.
C) They believed that the world can be understood through empirical observation and deductive reasoning.
D) They were optimistic about the future, believing that people are capable of building a better society through rational decisions.
E) none of the above

Answer: B

- 3) Darwin's main contribution to the understanding of our ancestry was 3) _____
A) his identification of the gorilla as the most direct human ancestor.
B) his uncovering of the fossil record.
C) his discovery of the gene.
D) his elucidation of the process of natural selection.
E) his investigation of the ways humans have become more fit.

Answer: D

- 4) Natural selection is a mechanism that explains 4) _____
A) only gradual change within a species.
B) Mendel's laws of inherited variation.
C) both geological and biological changes.
D) both changes within a species and the appearance of new species.
E) none of the above.

Answer: D

- 5) In "The Descent of Man," Charles Darwin 5) _____
A) expressed the view that Europeans were biologically superior to Asians and Africans.
B) maintained that the human species, like other species, evolved from earlier forms.
C) hypothesized that humans and the great apes had a common ancestor.
D) all of the above
E) B and C

Answer: E

- 6) As a "scientific" theory, prevalent in the nineteenth century, racial determinism 6) _____
A) was based on supposed biological differences among human races.
B) supported its conclusions by biblical references.
C) justified the political domination of European powers over non-European peoples.
D) justified the continuation of African slavery.
E) all of the above

Answer: E

- 7) A basic premise of nineteenth-century evolutionism was 7) _____
- A) that matriarchy evolved at a later stage of society than patriarchy.
 - B) that human societies everywhere were evolving along the same lines.
 - C) that contemporary societies represented the decline of culture from a golden age.
 - D) that no survivals from the past could be found in modern societies.
 - E) that different human societies were evolving along different lines.

Answer: B

- 8) Lewis Henry Morgan, an early evolutionist, linked stages of cultural development to 8) _____
- A) technological developments.
 - B) the environment.
 - C) mental capacity.
 - D) racial differences.
 - E) geographical location.

Answer: A

- 9) Historical particularism, the approach of Franz Boas, can be characterized as 9) _____
- A) an attempt to discover laws of general evolutionary processes.
 - B) research effort focused on the relationship between individual action and custom.
 - C) mainly dependent upon unsystematically collected and unverified information.
 - D) mainly concerned with abstraction and theory formation.
 - E) a direct outgrowth and refinement of nineteenth century evolutionism.

Answer: B

- 10) The main focus of Boas's approach of historical particularism was 10) _____
- A) the evolution of cultures.
 - B) the history of particular kinds of energy.
 - C) the typical personality found in a society.
 - D) the maintenance of social structures.
 - E) none of the above.

Answer: E

- 11) An essential difference between nineteenth century theories of cultural evolution and those proposed in the 1950s was 11) _____
- A) that the twentieth century evolutionists believed that cultural advance is based on biology rather than technology.
 - B) that the twentieth century evolutionists did not believe that European societies are necessarily superior to others.
 - C) that nineteenth century evolutionists believed that societies evolved, and twentieth century evolutionists believed that they devolved.
 - D) that twentieth century evolutionists believed that Africans rather than Europeans show the greatest potential for cultural development.
 - E) none of the above.

Answer: B

- 12) Leslie White attempted to explain cultural evolution in terms of 12) _____
- A) demography.
 - B) ideology.
 - C) energy capture.
 - D) biology.
 - E) diffusion.

Answer: C

- 13) Cultural ecology is a theoretical approach that focuses upon 13) _____
- A) general sequences of change in all societies.
 - B) distinguishing biological evolution from cultural evolution.
 - C) endangered cultures, like endangered species.
 - D) the necessity to respect Mother Earth.
 - E) evolution of culture through environmental adaptation.

Answer: E

- 14) According to Marxist thinking, the primary source of historical transformations of society is held 14) _____
to be
- A) religious ideology.
 - B) class conflict.
 - C) technological progress.
 - D) legal process.
 - E) changes in basic biological needs.

Answer: B

- 15) According to the thinking of Marxist anthropologists, in a tribal society where social relations 15) _____
are egalitarian and labor is organized through ties of descent or marriage, the economy is
characterized by
- A) the revolutionary mode of production.
 - B) the kinship mode of production.
 - C) the Asiatic mode of production.
 - D) the primitive mode of production.
 - E) the proletarian mode of production.

Answer: B

- 16) The idea that cultures are best understood by focusing on their mental processes as expressed in 16) _____
symbols, rituals, and myths is called
- A) cultural idealism.
 - B) cultural materialism.
 - C) structural functionalism.
 - D) cultural mentalism.
 - E) structural anthropology.

Answer: E

- 17) The anthropologist who, based on his/her fieldwork, concluded that, "Adolescence is not 17) _____
necessarily a time of stress and strain, but cultural conditions make it so," was
- A) Edward Tylor.
 - B) Franz Boas.
 - C) Clifford Geertz.
 - D) Margaret Mead.
 - E) Ruth Benedict.

Answer: D

- 18) The theoretical approach of evolutionary ecologists suggests 18) _____
- A) that human cultural behavior is unrelated to human biological evolution.
 - B) that humans tend to behave in ways that favor their individual reproductive fitness.
 - C) that humans tend to behave in ways that favor the evolutionary success of their society
rather than themselves.

- ed. 30) _____

- Answer: True False
- 31) A major problem with the theories of early evolutionists is that they underestimated the role of individuals in society and the great range of cultural behavior. 31) _____
Answer: True False
- 32) Franz Boas's determination to refute speculate evolutionary theories led to the construction of a new "Boasian" theory of general evolution. 32) _____
Answer: True False
- 33) Unlike Leslie White, Julian Steward thought that technology was an unimportant part of culture. 33) _____
Answer: True False
- 34) The distinction between a theory and a hypothesis is that a hypothesis can be tested empirically. 34) _____
Answer: True False
- 35) In anthropology, the interpretive approach is directed toward comparative studies to reveal general patterns of human behavior. 35) _____
Answer: True False
- 36) Lewis Henry Morgan defined the stages of unilineal cultural evolution according to level of technology. 36) _____
Answer: True False
- 37) Margaret Mead based her ideas about the importance of childrearing practices on sex roles and personality traits primarily on fieldwork carried out in the United States. 37) _____
Answer: True False
- 38) According to Eric Wolf, the tributary mode of production is only found in societies that have an income tax. 38) _____
Answer: True False

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 39) What did the nineteenth-century anthropologists mean by their concept of "unilineal evolution?" How did these anthropologists view contemporary "primitive" societies, given their theoretical perspective?
Answer:
- 40) What were the criticisms leveled by the historical particularists, such as Boas, against the early evolutionary anthropologists?
Answer:
- 41) Compare the "unilineal" evolutionary theories of Tylor and Morgan to the "multilineal" evolutionism of Julian Steward.
Answer:
- 42) Make up a hypothesis. Suggest how it could be tested and potentially falsified. How is your hypothesis related to a theory?
Answer:
- 43) As you can see from the account in the chapter of Daniel Bates's fieldwork (Box: "Theory Guides Fieldwork:

So Does , anthropologists are concerned about world politics and problems. Suggest a problem of this kind and how
Chance") an anthropologist might go about designing a field study to investigate it.

Answer:

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) D
- 4) D
- 5) E
- 6) E
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) E
- 11) B
- 12) C
- 13) E
- 14) B
- 15) B
- 16) E
- 17) D
- 18) B
- 19) B
- 20) H
- 21) B
- 22) C
- 23) I
- 24) F
- 25) E
- 26) G
- 27) A
- 28) D
- 29) TRUE
- 30) FALSE
- 31) TRUE
- 32) FALSE
- 33) FALSE
- 34) TRUE
- 35) FALSE
- 36) TRUE
- 37) FALSE
- 38) FALSE
- 39)
- 40)
- 41)
- 42)
- 43)