Terms for the exam: You should be able to recognize and provide some definition for the following terms. Be prepared to provide definitions and examples from either lecture or readings to demonstrate your understanding of the concept.

Acculturation  Franz Boas  Political Economy
Adaptation  Generalized Reciprocity  Postmodernism
Adaptive strategy  Grand Theory  Potlatch
Agriculture  Historical Particularism  Qualitative Data
Anthropology  Holism  Quantitative Data
Assimilation  Horticulture  Race
Balanced Reciprocity  Human Ecology  Ranked Society
British functionalism  Independent invention  Redistribution
Comparativism  Intensive Agriculture  Relativism
Concordance  Interpretive/symbolic Anthropology  Rumbim
Cultural convergence  Kaiko  Sedentism
Cultural Ecology  Language  Semantics
Culture  Market  Slash and Burn
Diffusion  Materialism  Sociocultural anthropology
Egalitarian Society  Money  Stratified Society
Enculturation  Multiculturism  Structural Functionalism
Environment  Natural selection  Taxonomy
Ethnicity  Negative Reciprocity  Tsembaga
Ethnocentrism  Norms  Unilinear evolution
Ethnography  Participant observation  Use Rights
Field Work  Pastoralism  Gender
Fitness  Peasant  Sex
Foraging  Phenotype

Topics Covered:
What is anthropology?
Culture
Anthropological Theory
Anthropological Methods
Language
Race and Ethnicity
Adaptation and resource acquisition systems
Exchange systems
Gender

Readings:
B&P chapters 1 through 6, and 9
C&C: chapters 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11, 12, 13, 15, 18, 38
Critical Concepts: The following is a listing of the important concepts we covered in the first half of the semester. Exam questions will be built off these questions and the terms listed above. To do well on the exam make sure that you can answer all of the following questions in as much detail as you can. I will combine concepts on at least two questions for the exam, so be prepared to integrate these concepts into an answer.

1) What are advantages of participant observation research? How does this compare to survey data?
2) What are the four components of culture? How is culture related to behavior? What does it mean that culture is used creatively?
3) What are the four ways that cultures can change? Give an example of each way.
4) Franz Boas is considered the “Father of American Anthropology”. What were his contributions to the field of anthropology?
5) What relationships do cultural ecologists focus on when studying a culture? How would symbolic anthropologists approach the same culture?
6) According to both lecture and Jeffrey Fish, race is not a viable biological category for human variation. Using information from class and Fish, explain why is skin color an insufficient way to divide people into races?
7) Why is race an important social construct?
8) Using Jack Weatherford’s article (C/C 27) describe the ways ethnicity can be used to create a national or sub-national identity.
9) What are taxonomies? Why do they differ in size and depth between cultures? Give examples.
10) Why do market economies develop with the advent of agriculture? That is, why don’t we see market economies prior to the development of agriculture? Hint: has to do with use rights.
11) How do use rights vary across different economic production typologies?
12) What are the differences between horticulture and agriculture in terms of:
   a) Field size and construction
   b) Amount of time the field is planted
   c) Productivity of the fields
   d) Types of social relations
13) How does the Tsembaga ritual cycle demonstrate the concept of cultural ecology?
14) What is the Sapir-Whorf hypothesis, and what is the evidence for and/or against it (see C/C 8)?
15) Why does anthropology only have mid and low-level theory? What is a grand theory?
16) What is the major weakness of both British and Structural Functionalism? Why do anthropologists consider this a weakness? Finally, what are the major contributions of these theories to more contemporary theories?
17) How does the sexual division of labor amongst foraging groups work to enhance the survivability of all members of the group?
Previous exam questions: below are a few example questions from previous exams.

?? What is the concept of holism? Give a definition and an example from your readings about how this concept is used by anthropologists to study different cultures.

?? How are the concepts of cultural relativism and ethnocentrism demonstrated in one of the following articles: “Our Babies, Ourselves”, or “Body Ritual Among the Nacirema”? (note that this question refers to readings we DID NOT cover in this class- the above is an EXAMPLE)

?? List and discuss the three unique perspectives of anthropology.