

**Multiple Choice:**

Select the response that *best* answers the question. Choose only one and write the corresponding letter in the blank next to the question. Each question is worth 3 pts.

1. C Which of the following statements concerning gender stratification is true?
  - A) Gender equality is common among horticulturalists.
  - B) There are some societies in which women control all the strategic resources and engage in the most prestigious activities.
  - C) Gender stratification is generally reduced when the domestic and public spheres are not sharply separated.
  - D) The more women contribute to the domestic sphere, the more publicly recognized power they achieve.
  - E) The less women contribute to the public sphere, the more publicly recognized power they achieve.
  
2. D Compared to their wild counterparts, domesticated animals tend to be:
  - A) faster.
  - B) more aggressive.
  - C) larger.
  - D) smaller.
  - E) very similar, both morphologically and behaviorally.
  
3. B Research that includes an ethnographic component and is carried out with the analogical needs of the archaeologist in mind is known as:
  - A) ethnographic analogy
  - B) ethnoarchaeology
  - C) comparative ethnography
  - D) tribal fieldwork
  - E) cultural resource management
  
4. D Which of the following statements about shifting cultivation is true?
  - A) It typically involves the use of draft animals.
  - B) It cannot support permanent villages.
  - C) It requires irrigation.
  - D) It requires cultivators to let exhausted plots of land lie fallow for several years.
  - E) It relies extensively on chemical fertilizers.

5. E Why does a big man accumulate wealth?
- ~~A~~) Big men are village heads who are trying to make their achieved status more permanent by engaging in conspicuous symbolic displays of wealth.
  - ~~B~~) The term "big man" refers to the liminal state that a Kapauku youth enters before marriage, during which he accumulates wealth in order to fund the wedding and to pay the brideprice.
  - ~~C~~) Big men typically are war leaders, and as such they must maintain a supply of "grievance gifts" to compensate the families of warriors who die under their command.
  - ~~D~~) To become a big man, an individual must wear a *tonowi* shell necklace, which is imported from the coast and is therefore quite expensive by Kapauku standards.
  - E) Big men do not keep the wealth they accumulate, but rather they redistribute it to create and maintain alliances with political supporters.
6. A For most of human history, people lived in societies characterized by what kind of sociopolitical organization?
- A) band
  - B) tribe
  - C) chiefdom
  - D) state
  - E) complex chiefdom
7. E Exchange systems in which items are bought and sold using money and the goal is to maximize profit.
- A) reciprocity
  - B) communism
  - C) barter
  - D) redistribution
  - E) market principle
8. D In general, the status of women:
- ~~A~~) rises as dependence on food production intensifies.
  - ~~B~~) is higher in societies in which males do most of the work in food production.
  - ~~C~~) is higher among agriculturalists than it is among foragers.
  - D) is higher in matrilineal societies than it is in patrilineal societies.
  - E) is higher in Yanomamö society than it is among the Betsileo of Madagascar.
9. C Which of the following conditions did *not* contribute to the development of food production in the Middle East?
- ~~A~~) the shift to a broad spectrum subsistence pattern around 15,000 B.P.
  - ~~B~~) the availability of wild cereals with edible grains
  - C) the diffusion of domesticated animal species from southern Europe
  - ~~D~~) drier conditions and population increase, leading people to experiment with planting wild cereals in new ecological niches
  - ~~E~~) favorable changes in cultivated grains resulting from artificial selection by humans

10. B In the movie about the Kawelka, Ongka stated this to be the most important thing to their society:
- A) multiple wives
  - B) a surplus of yams
  - ~~C) pigs~~
  - D) prestige
  - E) big mokas
11. D If you discover a preserved piece of basketry in an archaeological excavation, the best method for dating it would be:
- A) obsidian hydration
  - ~~B) radiocarbon~~
  - C) archeomagnetism
  - D) potassium-argon
  - E) seriation
12. D The first animals to be domesticated in the Middle East (between 10,000 and 7500 B.P.) were:
- A) horses and cattle.
  - B) pigs and sheep.
  - C) chickens and cattle.
  - D) goats and sheep.
  - E) chickens and pigs.
13. A Which of the following statements about patrilineal-patrilocal horticulturalists is true?
- A) Men control the distribution of goods outside the domestic sphere.
  - ~~B) Men work harder at food production and manufacturing than do women.~~
  - ~~C) Men are in short supply due to the practice of male infanticide.~~
  - ~~D) Men and women enjoy approximately equal status.~~
  - E) Men trade subsistence goods but not prestige items.
14. D More than half of American households with incomes below the poverty line:
- A) are patrifocal.
  - B) are extended.
  - C) are headed by men.
  - D) are headed by women.
  - E) are headed by grandparents.
15. A The berdache tradition is common to which group:
- A) Native Americans
  - B) Mayans
  - C) Bedouins
  - D) Natufians
  - E) Kawelka



16. D All humans were foragers until approximately:
- A) 10 million years ago.
  - B) 1 million years ago.
  - C) 100,000 years ago.
  - D) 10,000 years ago.
  - E) 1,000 years ago.
17. D With domestication, what happened to the husks of wild cereals?
- A) They became tougher.
  - B) They became thicker.
  - C) They became darker.
  - D) They became more brittle.
  - E) Wild cereal do not have husks.
18. B What is the primary difference between a village head and a "big man"?
- A) A big man can enforce his decisions.
  - B) A big man has supporters in multiple villages.
  - C) A village head is a band leader, while a big man is a tribal leader.
  - ~~D) A big man's high status is ascribed, while a village head's high status is achieved.~~
  - ~~E) Village head is a permanent political office, while big man is a temporary position.~~

**Fill in the blank:**

Write in the word or words that *best* complete the sentences. Each question is worth 3 points.

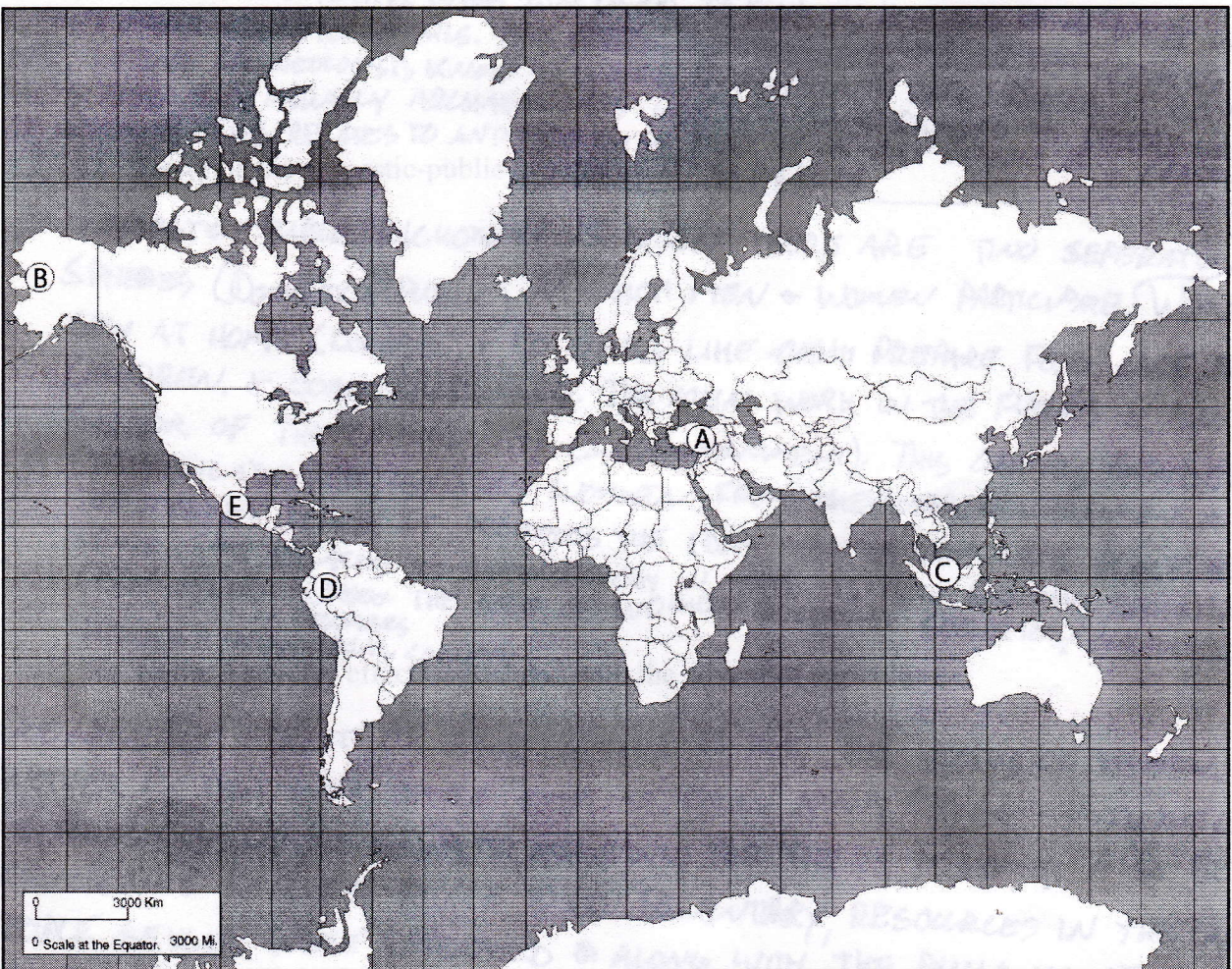
1. When part of a pastoral group moves with the herds, but most people stay in the home village, this is called SEMI-NOMADIC  
TRANSUMANCE.
  
2. GENDER is the cultural construction of male and female characteristics.
  
3. Oversimplified ideas about the characteristics of males and females are known as GENDER STEREOTYPES.
  
4. NEOLITHIC is the name given to the first cultural period in a given region in which the first signs of domestication are present.
  
5. GENERAL RECIPROCAL is when someone gives to another person and expects nothing concrete or immediate in return.



Map identification:

Match the place on the map that best corresponds with the words or phrases listed below. Each question is worth 2 pts.

- 1. B Inuit
- 2. C Where factory workers are spiritually possessed
- 3. ~~E~~ D Chinampas (floating gardens)
- 4. ~~D~~ E Domestication of alpacas and llamas
- 5. A One of the first urban centers in the world





Short answer:

Answer each of the following questions with **complete sentences**. Answers should be well structured and should include how they relate to anthropology. Each question is worth 7 pts. (4 pts. for defining terms/answering question and 3 pts. for stating the relation to or significance in anthropology).

1. Name four methods used in archaeological fieldwork. <sup>\* RELATIVE DATING = STRATA DATING</sup>

FOUR METHODS USED IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK ARE, SURVEYING LAND FOR POTENTIAL SITES, EXCAVATION, MAPPING SITES, & DATING ARTIFACTS. SURVEYING IS DONE FIRST TO DETERMINE IF THE AREA NEEDS TO BE EXCAVATED. EXCAVATION IS THE PROCESS OF DIGGING UP LAND TO UNCOVER ARTIFACTS. MAPPING IS THE DETAILED DOCUMENTATION OF EACH SITE BEING EXCAVATED; THIS ENTAILS RECORDING WHAT WAS FOUND, WHERE IT WAS FOUND, WHAT WAS USED TO FIND IT, HOW OLD IT IS, WHAT WAS AROUND IT & MANY OTHER SPECIFIC DETAILS. THIS ~~CREATES A MAP OF THE SITE~~ CREATES A MAP OF THE SITE, LETTING ARCHAEOLOGISTS KNOW ~~WHERE EVERYTHING WAS~~ WHERE EVERYTHING WAS. DATING IS DONE ON SOME ARTIFACTS, ~~REALLY~~ USUALLY ARCHAEOLOGISTS USE RELATIVE DATING TO DETERMINE THE AGE OF ARTIFACTS. THIS RELATES TO ANTHROPOLOGY IN THAT IT IS PART OF ONE OF ITS SUBFIELDS

2. Describe the domestic-public dichotomy. <sup>USUALLY IN AN AGRICULTURAL OR HIGHER SOCIETY</sup>

DOMESTIC-PUBLIC DICHOTOMY IS WHEN THERE ARE TWO SEPERATE SPHERES (DOMESTIC & PUBLIC) IN WHICH MEN & WOMEN PARTICIPATE. WOMEN USUALLY STAY AT HOME (DOMESTIC) & DO THINGS LIKE COOK, PREPARE FOOD, CARE FOR THEIR CHILDREN, & SOME CULTIVATING. THE MEN WORK IN THE FIELDS & RUN THE PUBLIC SECTOR OF THE COMMUNITY (I.E. GOVERNMENT). THIS CAUSES GENDER STRATIFICATION & ISOLATES WOMEN FROM THE ~~MARKET PLACE~~ GOVERNMENT & USUALLY THE MARKET PLACE. IT PROMOTES THE IDEA THAT A WOMAN'S PLACE IS IN THE HOME. THIS RELATES TO ANTHROPOLOGY IN THAT ITS HOW CERTAIN SOCIETIES ARE ORGANIZED & <sup>DESCRIBES</sup> THE ROLE OF WOMEN & CERTAIN SOCIETIES/CULTURES. HIGHER = INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY

3. Name 3 adverse effects associated with the advent of agriculture.

ONE ADVERSE EFFECT OF AGRICULTURE IS THAT THE STATUS OF WOMEN DIMINISHED. ANOTHER IS THAT WITH PEOPLE SETTLING DOWN MANY ENVIRONMENTS WERE DESTROYED (I.E. FORESTS BEING CUT DOWN) TO MAKE WAY FOR FIELDS & HOMES. ALSO BECAUSE AGRICULTURE REQUIRES PEOPLE TO BE SEDENTARY, RESOURCES IN THE AREAS PEOPLE SETTLED WERE DEPLETED & ALONG WITH THE BUILD UP OF TRASH. THIS RELATES TO ANTHROPOLOGY IN THAT ITS PART OF HUMAN EVOLUTION.



**Anthropology 1113**

Fall 2008

Exam 3

NAME: Kelley Vaytorian  
(Please print)

Instructions: Circle the letter of the one response that best answers or completes the question/statement. Each of the 11 questions is worth five points. If you are unsure of an answer, you may write a short explanation of your answer on the lines under the question. If your answer is one I think is less correct than another but your explanation has some merit, you could receive partial credit. Answer five of the six identifications. If you answer all six, we will grade only the first five. Each is worth seven points. There are five map locations worth two points each, for an exam total of 100 points.

I. Multiple Choice

1. As an archaeologist, you excavate an archaeological site with a mammoth skeleton that was butchered by people and also present are the Clovis spear points used to kill animals. This site dates to:

- a. Mississippian Period
- b. Archaic Period
- c. Pre-Paleoindian Period
- d. Paleoindian Period

2. When archaeologists map excavations and site stratigraphy, they are recording:

- a. context
- b. orthogenesis
- c. equifinality
- d. none of the above

3. Someone tells you: "It is obvious that why civilization happened, because progress always occurs." This statement is an example of:

- a. absolute dating
- b. the principle of equifinality
- c. orthogenesis
- d. the broad spectrum diet

4. Which characteristic is **NOT** a characteristic of early states :

- a. urban life
- b. egalitarian status for all
- c. elites
- d. complex economies



5. The largest prehistoric community in North America with the largest human-made structure is:
- a. Spiro
  - b. Casas Grandes
  - c. Cahokia
  - d. Moundville
- 
- 

6. The Neolithic Revolution refers to:
- a. the first states in Mesoamerica
  - b. the first cities in Eastern North America, such as Etowah
  - c. the transition to food production
  - d. the transition from village life to city life
- 
- 

7. Domebo is
- a. a Paleoindian site in Oklahoma
  - b. a Pre-Paleoindian site in California
  - c. a Mississippian site in Illinois
  - d. a site in Chihuahua, Mexico
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8. An absolute dating technique is:
- a. stratigraphy
  - b. seriation
  - c. orthogenesis
  - d. none of the above
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9. It was argued in class that the explanation for the origin of complexity (or "civilization") is an example of:
- a. the principle of equifinality
  - b. the principle of orthogenesis
  - c. the principle of contextual analysis
  - d. the principle of stratigraphy
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-

10. Poverty Points is important because:

- a. it is a very early example of a complex polity in North America.
  - b. it is the first example of farming in Eastern North America.
  - c. it is an example of a complex polity in Chihuahua, Mexico. Its other name is Casas Grandes.
  - d. it is the largest archaeological site in New Mexico.
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11. Agriculture:

- a. started one place in the world and then spread because it was such an improvement over hunting and gathering
  - b. improved the **quality** of the human diet compared with hunting-gathering diets and this improved the health of early farmers.
  - c.  began independently in different places in the world.
  - d. began because states early states need surplus production to feed elites.
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II. Short Identification . Choose **five of the six**, and keep your answers within the lines. **You must write in complete sentences**, and take your time composing your answers. The best answers include a definition and mention the anthropological importance of the term. Examples by themselves are not answers but can be used to illustrate your definition.

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1. Pre-Paleoindian

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2. Complex Polity

A complex polity is a civilization that had a large population, rank in status, such as elites & kings, and complex economic systems. Food was domesticated to provide for larger population. Some people were more important and this can be seen through burial mounds.

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3. Orthogenesis

Orthogenesis is the idea that every group of people over time moves towards an inherent direction of change such as agriculture & complex polities because "progress always occurs."

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4. Regional Survey

A Regional survey involves looking at an archeological site and recording the context of what is on the ground & how it relates to the land forms, time periods, etc. It does not include excavation.



5. Cahokia

Cahokia is the largest example of a Paleo Indian complex political in North America. It was in current day St Louis (Illinois), and has the largest man made structure used for burial.  
(mound)

6. Principle of Equifinality

The principle of equifinality is an idea that every people group will become the same type of society over time, but each may take a different route or amount of time. Everyone will get an "equal" place.

III. Write the number from the map next to its correct identification.

0

3 Cahokia

5 Teotihuacan

4 Great Zimbabwe

1 Casas Grandes

2 Mesopotamia

- 10 90%