

**Anthropology 102**  
**Dr. Leanna Wolfe**

**Quiz #2**  
**Ch. 2 – Culture Concept**

1. T/F Cultures change in response to other cultures.  
*True*
2. T/F Traditional cultural patterns figure strongly in the acceptance of outside influences.  
*True -- things that resonate...e.g. Reading Donald Duck*
3. What does it mean to say that culture is *integrated*?  
*Consistent; not random hodge podge...things that fit...polygyny with long postpartum sex taboo.*
4. What might happen to a society that had maladaptive customs?  
*Go extinct...e.g. sick society. Or custom needs to be re-examined. E.g. Green Movement.*
5. What is the relationship between *discovery* and *invention*?  
*Discovery an addition to knowledge; Invention an application of knowledge.  
 Wheel → buggy, bike, car*
6. How is an *invention* different from an *innovation*?  
*Invention, completely new. Innovation response to perceived need.  
 Invention: telephone Innovation: cell phone, smart phone*
7. What are the characteristics of early adopters?  
*Highly educated, high status, upwardly mobile...wealthy can afford to take risks..*
8. T/F *Diffusion* is a selective process.  
*True. Cultural practices spreading from another society.  
 Only certain (meaningful) things are incorporated.*
9. T/F *Diffusion* can occur without firsthand contact.  
*True. Just cultural products via media, internet, etc.*
10. What is *stimulus diffusion*?  
*Traits from one culture stimulate the creation of arts/practices in another culture.  
 e.g. food, clothing...doesn't replicate, but inspires. Teriyaki tacos*
11. How is Trobriand Cricket an example of *stimulus diffusion*?  
*Inspired from British Cricket, but changed to meet local cultural ideas. Unlimited team size, different bat, costumes, guest team wins, magic, chants are erotic...*

12. What is *acculturation*?

*Intensive cultural borrowing imposed on a subordinate culture by a dominant culture. (More intensive than diffusion)*

13. T/F *Assimilation* can be considered an extreme form of acculturation.

*True. Subordinate group becomes like the dominant group, e.g. language, dress, thought*

14. Why do some groups assimilate faster than others?

*No access to their former ways...e.g. immigration to a place where they can't go back. Younger, less interest in ways of ancestors. Hawaii: Forbidden island...young people leave, drawn to materialism, stuff, etc.*

15. T/F New behaviors are not likely to remain incorporated if they cause harmful reproductive consequences.

*True. Might be tested, but long-term incorporation would lead to extinction. Things that we discover are unhealthy: breast implants, too much radiation, sugar*

16. T/F Revolution is the most rapid way a culture can change.

*True. Following rebellion from established authority, e.g. American Revolution. Overthrow of power structure. Freedom of religious practice*

17. Which anthropologist is associated with **Historical Particularism**?

- a. Franz Boas
- b. Margaret Mead
- c. Ruth Benedict
- d. Edward B. Tylor
- e. Bronislaw Malinowski

*A – Boas rejected the unilineal cultural evolution. He contended the cultures arise from different causes – not a uniform process. Need to study the history of how each culture developed.*

18. Which anthropologists were associated with **Structural Functionalism**?

- a. Evans Pritchard
- b. Clifford Geertz
- c. Victor Turner
- d. Bronislaw Malinowski
- e. Max Gluckman

*Initially A and D. Viewed societies as living organisms—field work would enable them to fit the pieces into an integrated structure. (It was later critiqued by Turner and Gluckman)*

19. In what ways is culture a symbolic system (re: **Interpretivist Approach**)?

*Re: Max Gluckman. See culture as a symbolic system in which simple actions/behaviors convey deep meaning. e.g. a wink of an eye is experienced/conveys something different than a twitch! Same eye muscles ... conveys something very different re: relationship, connection, intention.*

20. T/F Power is an aspect of all human relationships.

*T – re: Eric Wolf. People in a given culture are diverse. And their relationships are complicated. Power expressed re: gender, class, ethnic, age stratification. All of this needs to be considered in understanding cultural behavior*

21. What is **hegemony**? How is it powerful?

*The ability of a dominant group to create consent and agreement within a population without the use of force. Media/social media/schools/religion cause people to discipline themselves without need for brute force.*

22. What is **agency**? How might it challenge dominant power relationships?

*The potential power of individuals and groups to contest cultural norms, values, mental maps, of reality, symbols, institutions and structures of power. (think of it as energy to bring on change). Those with less or no power still have the ability to foment change re: strikes, protests, revolution.*

23. How do evolutionary psychologists explain human gender differences?

*Explained by the EEA (Environment of Evolutionary Adaptation). Men hunted. Women gathered. Our brains evolved to have different strengths. Women more emotional. Men more logical.*

24. T/F Culture and the environment can directly affect our bodies and the workings of our DNA.

*T – According to evolutionary psychologists...how we think, behave and organize our societies is directed related to how we evolved over millions of years...*

25. What is Globalization?

*Massive flow of resources, people, information and capital across the earth's surfaces. Examples are import/export of goods, ideas, cultural products. Immigration. E.g. TV, viral videos. Japanese consider McDonalds "Japanese"*

26. T/F Globalization has largely eliminated cultural diversity.

*False.. Different means of incorporation...When McDonalds is eaten in Brazil, not at the beach...*

27. T/F The movement of ideas, music, art and food is largely a two-way process.

*True. Foreign restaurants..imported music (salsa, merengue, Ranchero) Who eats sushi?*

28. What are the costs and benefits of migration?

*Cost – start over (student examples?) Benefits – more economic opptys. Freedoms. Retirement migrations, too.*

29. What is a *diaspora*? Give an example.

*Out migration of a people from their homeland. E.g. African, Jewish, Armenian diasporas*

30. What is the **push-pull theory** of labor migration?

*One country pushes their youth to study or earn in a place with more opptys that needs their skills and energy by pulling them to come. High Tech recruiters (re: Indians)*

31. Why don't wealthy nations have high rates of population growth?

*Too expensive to raise a large family. Some professionals don't have time/interest to focus on anything but their careers. E.g. young people in tech fields – job provides food, laundry, etc. They just focus on work.*

32. T/F *Cultural Imperialism* refers to the rapid spread of one culture at the expense of another.  
*True. Impose a different way of doing things. E.g. the Simpsons, imposing a family structure where the kids out-smart their father.*  
*Texting trumps talking on the phone??*
33. What is an example of ethnogenesis?  
*Create NEW cultures following Genocide. Depopulation, relocation, enslavement. Maroon societies...Aluku*
34. What is an example of a *cultural syncretism*?  
*Blending of cultures—Mexican Pizza; Voodoo, Candomble, Santeria*
35. T/F A product of popular culture becomes *indigenized* when it is modified to fit a local culture's beliefs and practices  
*True...different flavoring, revise ingredients*
36. T/F Postmodernism refers to the collapse of old distinctions, rules and standards.  
*True. Examples of things that are now done differently: buy online, download music, text rather than talk, learn by You-tube videos*
37. What is an example of words that we use today that were unknown 50 years ago? 10 years ago?  
*50: Internet, download, upload, text, self-serve, ATM*  
*10: Facebook, google, instagram, start-up, kickstarter,*