

Quiz #7

Ch. 7 – Families, Kinship and Marriage,

1. What is the primary function of marriage?
2. What rights can marriage afford?
3. T/F Marriage is a cultural universal.
4. T/F Not all cultures have a wedding ceremony.
5. T/F Marriage confers exclusive sexual access of husbands to their wives and wives to their husbands.
6. T/F The nuclear family (husband, wife and their dependent children) is a cultural universal.
7. What do you consider to be desirable qualities for a mate?
8. T/F Humans largely marry for love.
9. T/F Romantic love is relatively rare amongst human cultures.
10. Bride wealth (price) primarily works to:
a. compensate the bride's family for the loss of her service and companionship b. insure the fertility of the bride c. maintain an alliance between the two groups d. help continue a descent group e. none of these
11. How is bride wealth different from bride service?
12. Contrast the benefits of endogamy vs. those of exogamy.
13. T/F The incest taboo leads to exogamy.
14. T/F First cousin marriage is legal in the state of California.
15. Under what conditions have brother-sister marriages been practiced?

16. Why don't closely related people typically marry each other?
17. How is levirate practiced in polygynous societies?
18. T/F Sororate continues marriages alliances between two groups after the death of the wife.
19. One man married to two sisters at the same time is a case of:
a. the levirate b. the sororate c. fraternal polyandry d. sororal polygyny e. anticipatory levirate
20. T/F Serial monogamy is prohibited by law in most states of the United States.
21. T/F People pretty much want the same things in marriage whether it is in India, Africa, or America.
22. American nuclear family organization has been explained in terms of:
a. an industrial economy b. geographic mobility c. an absence of permanent ties to land
d. the sale of labor for cash e. all of these
23. What is a matrifocal household?
24. Name four different postmarital residence patterns.
25. Which residence pattern is the most common amongst traditional societies?
26. T/F Single mother households are relatively rare and restricted to industrialized societies like the United States.
27. T/F Divorce is found only in industrial societies
28. T/F Children are most troubled by their parents divorcing when they've been witness to little or no conflict between their parents.
29. When the Roman Catholic Church in the 4th c. A.D. prohibited close marriages, discouraged adoption, and condemned polygyny, concubinage, divorce and remarriage:
a. it was reinforcing beliefs expressed in the Old Testament b. it strengthened consanguineal ties
c. it facilitated the transfer of property to the Church d. all of the above e. a and b
30. Should gay marriage be legal for the entire U.S.?

Kinship

1. T/F The smaller the society, the more important kinship is in social organization.
2. What kinship pattern do we practice in the U.S.?
3. Kinship, particularly among the middle-class in the U.S. is:
a. matrilineal b. bilateral c. patrilineal d. collateral e. nonexistent
4. Kinship terminology is an important topic to anthropologists because:
a. it is one of the fastest changing aspects of culture b. it reflects rights and obligations important in social groups c. it demonstrates that all societies can think in logical and linear ways d. it is one of the few areas of culture in which comparison is impossible
e. **a and b**
5. T/F Theories of descent vary from culture to culture.
6. T/F Moieties divide societies into halves; a person belongs to one moiety or the other. Each person “marries out” of their moiety.
7. T/F Marriage creates affinal kin: birth creates consanguineal kin.
8. T/F There are cultures that believe that semen does not play a role in procreation.
9. What is **partible paternity**?
10. T/F **Clans** are sets of kin who believe they are descended from a common ancestor.
11. Since in many societies **cross-cousins** are considered potential spouses, while **parallel cousins** are considered “siblings” (and therefore are not potential spouses or sexual partners), this reveals that:
a. the incest taboo is based on the instinctive avoidance of marriage with close kin b. the incest taboo is based on cultural rather than biological factors c. non-Western societies cannot enforce incest taboos in a regular fashion because the paternity of children is often in doubt d. parallel cousins are genealogically (and genetically) closer than cross-cousins e. all of these
12. T/F **Kindred** refers to one’s relatives on both sides of their family.
13. What is an example of a **unilineal** kinship system?
14. T/F Matrilineality is found only in matriarchies.

15. In unilineal kinship systems, by virtue of the line of descent:
- a. some very close biological relatives are excluded from ones kin group
 - b. all close relatives are included in ones kin group
 - c. all individuals who reside together are considered kin
 - d. marriages are extremely stable
 - e. apical ancestors are revered
16. T/F Fictive kin designations are rare amongst most world cultures.
17. The family in which children grow up is called their:
- a. family of orientation
 - b. family of procreation
 - c. nuclear family
 - d. **a and c**
 - e. **b and c**
18. T/F Grouping people by age is unusual amongst societies around the world.
19. Do you belong to a voluntary association? Are these forms of social organization common amongst the people you know?
20. Name five family forms found in America today.

Kinship Exercise:

1. If you won a large sum of money in the lottery who would you share it with?
2. If your car breaks down, who would you call?
3. Who would you call to post bail?
4. Who (if anyone) would you share movie popcorn with?
5. Who (if anyone) would you allow to sample food off of your plate?
6. Who would you share very personal secrets with?
7. If you lost your home, where would you stay?
8. If you needed to borrow money who would you ask?
9. Who would you give \$100 (or more) without expecting it returned?
10. If you wanted a massage, who would you ask?
11. Who (if anyone) would you allow to discipline your children?
12. Who (if anyone) knows your e-mail password?
13. Who knows your cell phone number?
14. Who would you allow access to your Facebook page, Instagram or Twitter account?

Arranging A Marriage in India

1. Why do some cultures prefer arranged marriages?
2. What are the characteristics of cultures that prefer love marriages?

3. T/F In an arranged marriage in India a woman is judged as a prospective daughter-in-law as much as a prospective bride.
4. T/F In India urban well-educated young people do not allow their parents to arrange their marriages.
5. T/F Indian parents often force their children into marriages with partners they find objectionable.
6. T/F In India romantic love is not considered to be of much importance in a happy marriage.
7. What is a “love match?”
8. Why might a young Indian bride be willing to marry a boy she barely knows?
9. T/F When Indian parents look for a possible match, issues such as physical appearance have little importance.
10. Young people in India allow their parents to arrange their marriages because:
 - a. it’s a time worn tradition
 - b. they are ill equipped to deal with the stress of dating
 - c. they believe their parents know more about making such choices
 - d. they don’t trust the durability of a “love match”
 - e. they would not want to compete amongst one another for the best catches
11. How does dowry differ from brideprice?
12. T/F Dowry gifts are no longer legal in India.
13. What conditions set the stage for the practice of dowry-killings in India?
14. What considerations do Indian parents make in arranging marriages?
 - a. compatible family background (caste/class/style)
 - b. education – career potential
 - c. sex appeal
 - d. wealth – resources
 - e. social contacts
15. T/F In that arranged marriages are so common in India it has resulted in young Indian women becoming shy and hesitant in social interactions.
16. The prevalence of arranged marriages in India has resulted in.
 - a. higher divorce rates than in the U.S.
 - b. divorce rates similar to those in the U.S.
 - c. many young Indians traveling outside their country to make their own marriage arrangements
 - d. much lower divorce rates than in the U.S.

17. T/F The divorce rate for Indians in arranged marriages is very low.
18. Why might a girl coming from a family with many sisters not be considered a good catch?
19. What factors might cause Indian parents to take many years to locate a proper match for their son/daughter?
20. What factors are causing the arranged marriage system to change?
21. What classes of Indians would be most likely to engage in love marriages?
22. What might be the social economic consequences of the breakdown of the arranged marriage system?