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Anthropology 121

Quiz #7

Chapter 5 – *Altered States of Consciousness*

1. T/F An altered state of consciousness refers to any mental state that differs from a normal state.
2. What are some examples of altered states of consciousness?
3. What are some features of altered states of consciousness?
4. T/F Altered states of consciousness can be produced by fasting.
5. T/F Native American Churches in the U.S. are not allowed to use peyote as a sacrament.
6. T/F Peyote is a hallucinogen.
7. T/F Users of peyote in religious ritual believe that it contains the power of God and that those who ingest it will absorb god's power.
8. What are examples of mental stimulants?
9. What consciousness altering drugs and substances have you tried? Did you achieve the state described in table 5.3 (p.110)?
10. T/F Christianity features many examples of vicarious suffering.
11. T/F Some funeral rituals involve self-inflicted pain on the part of the mourners.
12. What substance do Ju/'hoansi (Kung) trance healers use in their rituals?
13. T/F The !Kung San believe that illness is shot into people by their ancestors.
14. T/F About half the !Kung San women become healers.
15. Why can certain kinds of pain produce a euphoric state?

16. T/F Pain can be experienced as healing and/or transformative.
17. How does spirit possession work?
18. T/F A unitary state is caused by being one with oneself.
19. Why might a visual aura be interpreted by some to be a vision while others would consider it a pathology?
20. T/F For Holiness Church members, surviving a snakebite is a sign of god's grace.
21. What might be the appeal of snake handling amongst members of the Holiness church?
22. What's in a salvation cocktail? What is tested by drinking it?
23. T/F Psychological tests of serpent handlers indicate that in many ways they are more emotionally healthy than members of mainline Protestant churches.
24. What is the name of the human-like spirits that the Yanomano recognize?
 - a. Oxheheom
 - b. Hekura
 - c. Peyote
 - d. Ayahuasca
 - e. Natema
25. What are some methods in which drugs are taken?
26. T/F Rastafarians refer to marijuana as "wisdom weed."
27. What are the differences in regards to setting and intention that separate ritual drug use and that practiced in secular societies?

Drug Culture Discussion

1. What drugs do you use? Have you ever taken a prescription drug that was not specifically prescribed to you?
2. Have you ever taken a prescription drug in a manner other than how it was prescribed?
3. What over-the-counter drugs do you take?

4. Are there drugs that you would not consider using? Why?
5. What is a drug?
6. T/F The most basic reason people use drugs is for healing.
7. T/F The cultural meaning of various substances may vary greatly between different cultures.
8. T/F Nearly all human groups have used drugs in meaningful ways.
9. T/F Religious specialists traditionally dispensed medicines.
10. T/F Cultural knowledge determines a peoples' beliefs about drugs.
11. T/F Marijuana smoking was legal in the U.S. until 1930.
12. Should marijuana be legalized?
13. T/F Tobacco can be a hallucinogen.
14. What drugs are legal in the US?
15. What drugs are illegal in the US?
16. T/F Consideration of the culturally embedded meaning of drugs is necessary for enacting effective drug use policy.

Psychedelics and Religious Experience

1. T/F The experiences resulting from the use of psychedelic drugs are often described in religious terms.
2. T/F The idea of mystical experiences resulting from drug use has been readily accepted in Western societies.
3. How do *drugged* people behave?

4. Which psychedelics did Alan Watts experiment with? (select those that apply)
 a. LSD b. marijuana c. ecstasy d. morning glory seeds e. peyote f. psilocybin (magic mushrooms)
5. Where did Alan Watts have his first experience with LSD?
 a. on a beach in Maui b. at a commune in Big Sur c. in the Amazon jungle
 d. the Neuropsychiatric Clinic at UCLA e. the Langley Porter mental health clinic in San Francisco
6. What were the four dominant characteristics of Watts' experiments with psychedelics? (Select 4)
 a. slowing down of time b. awareness of polarity c. kinship with animals d. awareness of relativity e. awareness of eternal energy.
7. T/F Watts found that he became reliant on psychedelics for achieving cosmic consciousness.
8. T/F Sensing "at oneness" with God and/or the universe is antithetical to Western religions including Christianity and Judaism.
9. When Watts refers to "Los Angelization" what is he contending?
 a. the worship of movie-stars b. reliance on technology causing an alienation between man and nature c. transport by freeways rather than soul travel d. reliance on prescription drugs rather than natural hallucinogens e. watching too much television rather than having human-human experience
10. Is the use of psychedelic drugs dangerous? Would you take them?
11. Should the use of psychedelic drugs be legalized for research in an pursuit of religious experience?
12. One purpose of a ritual setting for the taking of a drug is to:
 a. prevent madness b. induce sleep c. promote temporary alienation
 d. enhance spiritualism
13. What are some of the drugs used by traditional peoples? How are they used?

Alcohol in the Western World

1. How is alcohol regarded today?
2. Why was alcohol considered the "Water of Life" in the Middle Ages?

3. Why did Prussia's Frederick the Great (1777) consider beer a superior beverage to coffee?
4. T/F 5,000 years ago Egyptians and Babylonians drank beers made from barley and wheat.
5. When and where did wine production begin?
6. T/F The Old and New Testaments make frequent mention to water being a common human beverage.
7. T/F During the Middle Ages alcohol was rarely served in Asia.
8. T/F Throughout Western history the normal state of mind may have been one of inebriation.
9. T/F Concerns over temperance may have led to the incorporation of wine into everyday Hebrew ritual.
10. T/F The 17th century Christian church banned the production and consumption of wine.
11. When did the drinking of non-alcoholic beverages become popular in Europe?
12. When was alcoholism first considered to be a disease?
13. T/F Alcoholism is the primary cause of preventable death in the U.S.

On the Peyote Road

1. T/F A peyote ceremony is akin to a prayer meeting during which peyote is eaten by participants under leadership of a road man.
2. What are the four elements of the Peyote rite? (pick four)
 - a. prayer b. singing c. drumming d. eating the Peyote e. tripping f. contemplation
3. How is Peyote taken? (select all that apply)
 - a. by enema b. eating the plant (fresh or dried) c. intravenous injection d. smoking e. as a tea f. snorting the powder
4. How much Peyote is usually taken?

5. T/F The Navajo tribal government once decreed that the peyote religion was illegal.
6. How might a shaman use peyote to heal a sick person?
7. What is happening when a sick person vomits from having taken Peyote?
8. What are some of the ways that Peyote teaches?
9. Why might nonmembers of the Native American Church have different experiences under the influence of Peyote than members?

The Sound of Rushing Water

1. Where do the Jivaro live?
2. T/F The Jivaro believe that witchcraft is the cause of the vast majority of illnesses and non-violent deaths.
3. Why do the Jivaro consider normal waking life to be “a lie?”
4. The Jivaro recognize which two kinds of shamans?
 - a. curing b. diagnostic c. bewitching d. possessing e. magical
5. What is the Jivaro hallucinogenic drink *natema* made from?
 - a. peyote b. tobacco c. ayahuasca d. psilocybin mushrooms e. datura
6. T/F Anthropologist Michael Harner drank *natema* as a means to access the reality of his informants.
7. T/F About 25% of Jivaro men become shamans.
8. Under what conditions can a Jivaro shaman access *tsentsak* (his spirit helpers)?
9. T/F While curing under the influence of *natema*, the curing shaman can *see* the shaman who bewitched his patient.
10. How might a shaman take powers away from another shaman?