

Quiz #8

Marriage, A History: *Introduction*

1. Why does author Stephanie Coontz contend that our current arrangement of married and single life has no historical precedent?
2. T/F There have been times and places where non-married sex and out of wedlock birth were more common and more widely accepted than they are today.
3. T/F Ours is the first time in history to sanction same-sex marriage.
4. T/F For more than 1000 years the Catholic church simply accepted a couples word when they said they were married.
5. T/F In Japan there is tremendous worry about out of wedlock births.
6. T/F In Africa, India and Afghanistan girls frequently marry when they were 12 or 13.
7. What worries Spanish economic planners?
 - a. Young people are not having enough sex
 - b. 50% of women between 25-29 are not married
 - c. High rate of out-of-wedlock births
 - d. 35% of men in their 30s are still living with their parents
 - e. Bride prices are too high
8. T/F The crisis in family life is caused by too much gender equality.
9. T/F In China there is now a ratio of two males for every one female.
10. T/F Everywhere marriage is becoming more optional and more fragile.
11. T/F Male/female dynamics have changed more in the last 30 years than they have in the previous 3,000 years.
12. In what ways were 1950's marriages exceptional?
 - a. Reliant on a single bread-winner
 - b. belief that everyone should marry
 - c. belief that people should marry at a young age
 - d. the 1950s baby boom was an anomaly

13. When did the idea of love marriage emerge?
14. T/F Prior to the 18th century marriage was universally regarded as a political and economic system.
15. Why are marital relationships so fragile today?
16. T/F Marriage was invented so that women could be protected by men.
17. T/F The true purpose of marriage is for men to exploit women as domestic laborers and mothers.
18. T/F Dowry was extremely important during the 13th-17th centuries.
19. T/F During the Middle Ages people rarely fell in love.
20. Why do marriages hold together when love and intimacy have disappeared?
21. Why did it take until the 1970s for (large numbers of) marriages to unravel?
22. T/F For centuries, marriage did much of the work that markets and governments do today.
23. T/F For thousands of years marriage was more about property and politics than personal satisfaction.
24. What connections should there be between marriage and procreation?
25. Should polygamy be legalized in the US?
26. Why were same-sex marriages unpopular in Roman times?

Marriage, A History: Chapter One
In Search of Traditional Marriage

1. Should we marry for love?
2. T/F The Greeks viewed lovesickness as a kind of insanity.
3. T/F During the 12th and 13th centuries in Europe adultery became idealized as the highest form of love.
4. How did essayist Montaigne regard people who were in love with their spouses?
5. How did the Roman's regard public displays of affection between husbands and wives?
6. T/F Amongst the Taita of Kenya only a small percentage of women become love wives.
7. T/F Hindus do not consider love and sexual attraction as valid reasons for marriage.
8. What do married couples (in Western society) expect from each other today?
9. In early 18th century America, couples sought *candor* in each other. What were they referring to?
10. Should spouses have priority over members of our natal (birth) families?
11. T/F Expectations of marital sexual fidelity are a relatively recent invention.
12. How do the Bari of Venezuela incorporate extra-marital partners? Why is their practice referred to as *partible paternity*?

Marriage, A History: Chapter Two
The Many Meanings of Marriage

1. T/F Through most of human history, marriage united not just two mates, but two sets of families.
2. T/F Marriage practices amongst humans are universally subjected to **rules**.
3. How did anthropologist George P. Murdock describe define marriage in 1949? What was problematic about his definition?
4. T/F For millennia the preferred form of marriage in many cultures was polygyny.
5. How did mut'a marriages deal with illegitimacy?
6. T/F In some small-scale societies men and women who are seen eating together are considered married.
7. How might gender roles overshadow biological sex (re: the Cheyenne and other Native North Americans)?
8. Why might New Guinea highlanders seek to marry outside of their natal villages?
9. T/F The Na is the only known society in which marriage is not a significant institution.
10. T/F Amongst the Na it is siblings and not spouses who manage childrearing.

Marriage, a History: Chapter Three
The Invention of Marriage

1. T/F The need to marry is based in human biology.
2. T/F In ancient times men has resources like tools and fire while women knew very little; ultimately women survived by trading sex for food.
3. Why don't human females a visible estrus (heat)?

4. When was the male-breadwinner model of marriage most popular?
5. How does food sharing occur amongst chimpanzees?
6. T/F Amongst most (human) foraging societies it is the women who contribute the most towards the group's diet.
7. T/F Early human societies were organized around dominant male hunters providing for nuclear families.
8. How did the earliest humans hunt large animals?
9. T/F The earliest human bond was the male/female pair-bond.
10. T/F For most of human history we lives in nomadic bands.
11. T/F It's likely that prehistoric bands lived in a sort of utopian harmony.
12. Why is it most likely that ancestral humans lived in a sharing economy?
13. T/F In most foraging societies, the hunter keeps the largest share of the kill.
14. T/F Marrying a good hunter was the main way an ancestral woman gained access to food and protection.
15. In what ways does marriage facilitate the formation of kinship ties between groups?
16. Why might there have been strict controls over a person's choice of mate?
17. How did the marriage exchange system amongst traditional Australian aborigines facilitate a community's survival?
18. T/F The oppressive theory of marriage contends that men exchanged women as a means of forging alliances amongst each other and perpetuating their family lines.

19. T/F In societies where there is little private property to be exchanged, marriages tends to be fragile.
20. T/F When our Stone Age ancestors married into new groups it turned strangers into relatives and enemies into allies.
21. T/F Eventually marriage became a way of consolidating wealth rather than a means to creating alliances for the exchange of resources.
22. Compare and contrast endogamy and exogamy. How might these practices be regarded in terms of consolidating wealth and property between a kin group?
23. What did the practices of levirate and sororate involve?
24. Why were the sexual behaviors of women (e.g. adultery/premarital sex) of great concern to ancient state societies?
25. Why did some societies impose restrictive standards of dress/beauty on women? (e.g. long finger nails, bound feet, heavy jewelry, long veils)
26. What does the current acceptance of non-marital cohabitation, premarital sex, divorce, remarriage and single mothers by choice imply about our beliefs and values?
27. T/F In hunting and gathering bands unstable marriages led to the impoverishment of women and children.