

Quiz #10

Chapter 8 – Souls, Ghosts, and Death

1. What is a soul?

Non-corporeal spiritual component of an individual. – spirits that inhabit a live human body. After death the soul continues to exist....

2. The belief in souls is likely derived from the experience of: (select those that apply)
a. dreams b. hallucinations c. fainting

ABC

3. What are the three spiritual components that Haitian Voudou associates with the physical being?

Met-tet (Master of the Head), ti-bonang (little angel), gwo-bonanj (big angel)

4. In some societies souls may be acquired during one's lifetime, such as through a vision. This is found among the:

a. Jivaro b. Yanomamö c. Shoshoni d. Beng

A

5. T/F In some societies one's soul is in one's shadow or in one's reflection in a mirror.

T

6. The term *transmigration* refers to:

- a. the attainment of new souls through visions
- b. the movement of souls from one person into another
- c. the soul being reborn into the body of an animal
- d. the soul moving from one afterlife to another

C

7. A ghost can best be thought of as:

- a. a dead person brought to life through magic
- b. a soul that remains in the world of the living
- c. an evil spirit or deity
- d. none of these

B

8. Descriptions of vampires are based upon:

- a. early folk tales found in eastern Europe
- b. descriptions of invaders that overran eastern Europe from Asia during the 14th and 15th centuries
- c. observations made of corpses that were exhumed several months after burial
- d. observations made of recently executed criminals

C

9. T/F In most societies, the fate of the soul after death depends upon the behavior of the individual when living.

F -- ..may have more to do with their occupation (warrior, circumstances of death)

10. Under what condition do Roman Catholics go to Purgatory?

Souls in a state of grace, but in need of purification – e.g. pardonable sins resulting from human frailty.

11. How does one's behavior in this life expressed in the belief in reincarnation for Hindus and Buddhists?

All actions and behaviors in this life will affect one's next life. One's current life is a consequence of past actions. Immortal soul is born again and again in different bodies.

12. Can organs be harvested from someone who is not completely dead?

Yes, brain dead is considered "dead" despite that the heart is still beating and in this state it is legal to harvest organs

13. Do harvested organs carry the essence of the donor?

Maybe..some recipients believe they take on appetites of their donors for certain foods and activities...

14. What does a Berawan **secondary burial** involve? Why is it practiced?

Allow the body to decompose over an extended period of time (one year..) Juices are caught and eaten with cooked rice. End of mourning period the bones are free of flesh they are then buried underground.

15. Which of the following are Berawan beliefs? (select as many as apply)

a. after death the soul is divorced from the body b. souls of the dead undergo a slow metamorphosis c. the soul of the dead cannot reanimate the corpse d. spirits can reanimate a corpse and turn it into a monster

B,D

16. What was the Berawan reaction to American mortuary practices?

Horried by embalming where the soul becomes trapped in the body and could reanimate the corpse. Body needs to decompose for the soul to escape.

17. Death rituals or funerals serve many purposes among which is (are):

a. channeling the expressions of grief b. determining the fate of the soul
c. protecting the community from ghosts d. all of these

D

18. The custom of drinking the cremated ashes of the dead is found among the:

a. Yanomamö b. Jivaro c. Berawan d. Nuer

A

19. The earliest examples of the American custom of embalming and the establishment of the first military cemeteries took place during the:

- a. Revolutionary War b. French and Indian War c. Civil War d. World War I

C

20. American mortuary customs are characterized by:

- a. discomfort on the part of those attending the funeral b. restrained expressions of grief
c. restoration of the body to lifelike appearance for purposes of display d. all of these

D-antithesis of the Berawan

21. T/F Among the Dani a major function of a funeral is to appease ghosts.

T

22. What did the ancient Egyptian practice of mummification involve?

Death – next step in the continuation of life—remove as much water as possible by burying it in a mineral matron for 70 days— internal organs removed and placed in jars—body cavity filled with resin-soaked linen..Body then wrapped in additional linen and then wrapped in a cast made of linen and plaster

23. What does the practice of *exposure* involve?

Expose body to the elements to be consumed by animals...body quickly reduced to just bones which might then be buried.

24. T/F Examples of endocannibalistic anthropophages are the Yanomamö and the Fore.

T – eating one's people...eating the human body (Fore non-cremated; Yanomamö cremated in plantain soup).

25. T/F Cremation is now more common than burial.

F – response to the process of decay which is considered by many to be very dangerous.—becoming more popular in modern societies as less land is available for cemeteries

26. T/F The Day of the Dead (*Día de los Muertos*) in Mexico was a time when ghosts and evil spirits returned to take revenge on the living.

F – celebration of the lives of the dead..altars. their foods, objects, positive memories Nov. 1 and 2 re; Aztec practice..family reunion, sugar skulls, coffins, candles, incense, feasts in the graveyard

27. Describe the development of Halloween as an example of syncretism.

1 – ancient Celtic festival called Samhain - New Years Day celebrated Nov. 1 During this time the gates that normally separate the living and the dead are opened – special foods prepared

300-400AD – Nov. declared All Saints Day to honor the Christian Saints (especially those who were not otherwise honored during the calendar year)

Eve before all saints day was October 31 – Hallow Even ...onto Halloween.

900 AD – All Souls day declared for Nov. 2 which more closely resembles Samhain, celebrating the lives of those who have passed in the previous year.

Spontaneous Memorialization: Death and Mourning (Discussion)

1. What are some of the ways our society has gained control over death?
Seat belts, no leaded paint on children's toys, vaccinations, FDA regulations, motor cycle and bicycle helmets
2. How long do you expect to live?
Discussion
3. What are some contemporary examples of unexpected violent death?
Terrorist Bombing (re: Boston Marathon), Drive by shootings, Oklahoma City bombing.
4. T/F Spontaneous memorialization is a public response to unanticipated, violent deaths of people who do not fit into categories of those we expect to die.
D – good definition
5. T/F Spontaneous memorializations can replace traditional funerary rites.
F – for the public...family memorials have their place as well.
6. What are examples of mementos that mourners may bring to sites of death?
Large candles, teddy bears, photographs, flowers.
7. T/F People who did not know the deceased often participate in spontaneous memorializations.
T – empathize with circumstance
8. T/F Spontaneous memorializations can be seen as a response to the juxtaposition of violent death in a culture that values human life.
T – need for strong public display to affirm values of life!
9. T/F It's rare that a spontaneous memorialization occurs after an event that receives extensive news coverage.
F – Often news coverage galvanizes mourners
10. Why might mourners seek to visit a site where a spontaneous death occurred?
Make sense of it of the tragedy...connect with the loss
11. How did the bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building violate fundamental American cultural values?
Innocent children in a Day Care Center were killed...not warriors, soldiers, on-duty police. Killer was an American, Timothy McVey, not a foreign terrorist
12. How was Selena memorialized?
Cars displayed photos of her and radio stations played her songs as cars amplified them as they drove the streets of Austin

13. T/F Americans are resigned to the fact that death can occur in a capricious and arbitrary manner.

F- thus the strong outcry in the form of Spontaneous Memorialization

Shamans of the Amazon

1. How might an observer's attitude towards death be affected by witnessing a human sacrifice?

Relief that we (observer) were not the victim...feel salvation as well as relief

2. Why did the Aztecs believe they needed to make human sacrifices?

To enable the sun to rise each morning...Sun god needed fresh human hearts and blood to fertilize the parched earth

3. At the height of the Aztec Empire there were_____sacrifices per year.

a. 3,000 b. 13,000 c. 25,00 d. 30,000 e. 300,000

D

4. Who was Moctezuma?

Aztec Over Lord.

5. What similarities were there between the Aztec worship of Quezacuatl and the Spanish worship of Jesus Christ?

Human heart offered as sacrifice – sacred heart of Jesus

6. What caused the most loss of lives in the New World?

a. Efforts to convert the Indians to Christianity b. European Weaponry

c. Starvation during times of drought d. syphilis e. small pox

E – brought by one of Cortes' men – Europeans had their own immunity re: generations of exposure to farm animals. Extremely deadly for the New World Aztecs.

7. What ecological conditions may have set the stage for cannibalism in the New World?

Controversial...Low protein diets – largely just maize (corn) and beans. Only other protein source was turkey – no available widely, thus an incentive to capture warriors and maintain them until the day of their sacrifice and then retrieve their legs and arms afterwards for preparing in a stew.