



PROGRAM : DEGREE

SUBJECT : **Introduction to Anthropology: Race And Human Origins & Evolution**

CODE : ATL1A11/ATL1AA1

DATE : SICK EXAM
2018

DURATION : (2 HOURS)

WEIGHT : 50 : 50

TOTAL MARKS : 80

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MODERATOR : MS HEMALI JOSHI

NUMBER OF PAGES : 12 PAGES

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. ANSWER PART 1 (MULTIPLE CHOICE) ON BLACKBOARD.
2. ANSWER PART 2 ON PAPER
3. DR. GASTROW'S SECTION IS ONLY MCQ AND MS JOSHI'S SECTION IS A COMBINATION OF BOTH.
4. MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN YOUR FULL NAME AND STUDENT NUMBER IN ALL THE RELEVANT AREAS.

SURNAME: _____

STUDENT NO: _____

PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE TERM 1 & 2 (80 MARKS)

1. Why do some people consider anthropologists to have been the "handmaidens of colonialism"?
 - a) The knowledge that they produced was sometimes used to govern indigenous people.
 - b) They worked within for the colonial state
 - c) They were complicit in producing knowledge that contributed to "indirect rule"
 - d) All of the above

2. What was "effective occupation"?
 - a) The occupation of a property effectively.
 - b) The rule that colonial powers had to administer their colonies to the benefit of colonial populations.
 - c) A rule that if a European country could not show that they properly controlled a territory that they claimed, then other European powers had the right to claim it.
 - d) A rule that European powers had to sign treaties with local African rulers before they were allowed to claim land.
3. What was indirect rule?
 - a) A system in which the colonial state outsourced rule to customary authorities.
 - b) A system in which the colonial state outsourced rule to private companies.
 - c) A system in which the colonial state outsourced rule to anthropologists.
 - d) A system in which the colonial state outsourced rule to European administrators.
4. In what ways does Talal Asad believe that anthropologists are complicit with colonialism?
 - a) They benefitted from colonial power relations as these provided them with easy access to the people they wanted to study.
 - b) They ignored the colonial system in their studies meaning that they often misunderstood and misrepresented indigenous people in their writings.
 - c) They contributed to the creation of an unequal power relationship between the West and the Third World.
 - d) All of the above.
5. Social cultural anthropologists would argue that our ideas of race are:
 - a) Socially constructed
 - b) Have changed over time
 - c) Are contextual
 - d) All of the above
6. Social Darwinism was:

- a) An accurate scientific theory of race
 - b) A pseudo-scientific theory which argued that some races were more developed than others.
 - c) A scientific theory which argued that evolution was based on natural selection.
 - d) A scientific theory of how humans historically evolved.
7. Franz Boas believed that culture was:
- a) rooted in biology
 - b) was the reason why there were so many differences in human behaviour found across the world
 - c) developed through predetermined stages.
 - d) Stayed the same throughout time.
8. Most anthropologists agree that culture is:
- a) A myth
 - b) Is learned behaviour
 - c) Is rooted in biology
 - d) Is usually homogenous among a particular group
9. For Clifford Geertz, culture
- a) Was psychological, it only existed in people's heads.
 - b) Was measured through looking at shared traits and practices.
 - c) Was a shared system of symbolic meanings.
 - d) Was not reliant on context
10. Vail argues that the key factor in the development of ethnic consciousness in South Africa was:
- a) The media
 - b) Existing traditions
 - c) Land alienation
 - d) Popular culture
11. Frederick Barth argues that:
- a) Ethnicity never changes
 - b) Ethnicity is identified by unchanging traditions and culture
- c) Ethnicity is identified by processes of boundary-making
 - d) People can never move out of the ethnic group that they are born into.
12. Analysts who believe that ethnicity is mobilised for instrumental reasons, believe that:
- a) People use ethnicity as means of getting advantages.
 - b) People are inspired by unique musical traditions.
 - c) People identify with ethnicity because of missionaries.
 - d) People identify with ethnicity because of indirect rule.
13. Bronislaw Malinowski was the major advocate of:
- a) Armchair anthropology.
 - b) Fieldwork.
 - c) Interview techniques.
 - d) The Kula.
14. What central idea did Franz Boas introduce to anthropology?
- a) Representation
 - b) Society
 - c) Cultural relativism.
 - d) Evolutionism.
15. What does it mean to be ethnocentric?
- a) To prefer spending time with people of your own ethnic group.
 - b) To study one particular ethnic group.
 - c) To judge someone from a different background by the values and norms of your own background.
 - d) To try and understand other people's cultures better.
16. What does it mean to believe in "unilinear history"?
- a) That historical progress always unfolds according to the same predetermined stages.
 - b) That historical progress can take place in multiple different ways.
 - c) That each group of people has its own historical trajectory.
 - d) That all people create history in their own way.

17. Why was rural-urban migration was key in reinforcing post-colonial identifications with Zulu identity?
- Because Zulu migrants generally didn't like people from other ethnic groups.
 - Zulu ethnic identity became a valuable resource for friendship and support in urban areas.
 - Zulu migrants were more invested in preserving their traditions and language than other South Africans
 - Zulu ethnic identity was based in rural areas and so migration enhanced the connection that people felt to their villages.
18. Who was Sara Baartman?
- A Khoi woman who was taken to Europe in the 1800s and displayed in shows.
 - A symbol of the exploitation of Black women by science.
 - A woman whose body was dissected upon her death and preserved in museums in France.
 - All of the above.
19. Scientific racists believe that...
- A groups' behaviour is primarily rooted in culture.
 - A groups' behaviour is primarily rooted in biology.
 - A groups' behaviour is easily changeable.
 - A groups' behaviour reveals the common humanity of all people.
20. Cultural racists...
- Treat cultural differences as if they are innate to an individual or group.
 - Treat cultural differences as if they are changeable over time.
 - Treat cultural similarities as if they are as important as cultural differences.
 - Treat cultural differences as if they are bridgeable.

21. What was the "Great Chain of Being"?

- A belief that all animals in the world, including different human races, were arranged in an unchanging hierarchy in relation to their nearness or distance from God.
 - A belief rooted in religious thought that all animals in the world, including different human races, were viewed equally in the eyes of God.
 - A belief that all animals, including humans of different races, had evolved through in particular defined stages and therefore were equal in the eyes of God.
 - The belief that all animals, including humans of different races, were arranged in a hierarchy in relation to God, but that it was possible to change the hierarchy with greater social development.
22. Phrenology is...
- The measurement of the human body to prove physical superiority.
 - The measurement of the human skull to prove greater intelligence.
 - The measurement of the human skull for medical purposes.
 - The measurement of the human body to prove the origins of humans.
23. Raymond Dart popularised the idea that the origins of modern humans were in...
- The Middle East
 - Asia
 - Africa
 - Latin America
24. What is a "social construction" ...
- An idea, object or fact which is natural or biological.
 - A false idea, object or fact which is created by society.
 - An idea, object or fact which is created by society.
 - An idea, object or fact which is learnt through the social sciences.

25. Miners in Broken Hill bought shirts that they did not wear because...

- a) They didn't understand the value of money.
b) They traded them for other objects.
c) They were saving their earnings in shirts.
d) They were becoming increasingly influenced by European culture.
26. James Clifford believes that....
a) Everyone has an equal opportunity to represent what they understand by culture.
b) That representing culture is a neutral, objective activity.
c) That writing about culture is always an act of power.
d) That anthropologists accurately represent reality as it is.
27. The word "tribe" ...
a) Describes the dominant form of political system in contemporary Africa.
b) Conflates very different political systems and organisations across the African continent.
c) Means the same thing as ethnicity.
d) Comes from African languages.
28. "Positive" stereotypes can still other people.
a) True
b) False
29. Binyavanga Wainana supports how most of the press writes about Africa.
a) True
b) False
30. Early twentieth-century South African liberals promoted segregation as a solution to the "Native Question".
a) True
b) False
31. Talal Asad believes that anthropology has helped to fight the unequal power relationship between the First and Third Worlds.

- a) True
b) False
32. Colonial powers preserved customary beliefs accurately when they recorded them for the purposes of indirect rule.
a) True
b) False
33. Ideas about race have always stayed the same across time and place.
a) True
b) False
34. Human skin colour is a scientific marker of race.
a) True
b) False
35. Lennox Sebe created new chieftanships to try and legitimise the existence of a unique "Ciskei" ethnicity.
a) True
b) False
36. The production of new symbols and monuments was key in the performance of the homelands as independent ethnic states?
a) True
b) False
37. Missionaries standardisation of Zulu was central in the making of contemporary Zulu ethnicity.
a) True
b) False
38. Precolonial Zulu ethnic identity was the same as post-colonial Zulu ethnic identity.
a) True
b) False

39. Racism relies on the belief that differences between groups can ultimately be overcome.
a) True
b) False
40. Racism is a structural issue, not just an issue of an individual's "attitude".
a) True
b) False
41. Polygenisis is the belief that different races evolved from different human ancestors.
a) True
b) False
42. Franz Boas produced studies to show that phrenology incorrectly equated cranial size with intelligence and race.
a) True
b) False
43. Mafeje believes that viewing African through the lens of tribalism is a means of decolonising contemporary representations of Africa.
a) True
b) False
44. Indirect rule did not change the ways in which customary law and chief's powers were exercised.
a) True
b) False
45. During apartheid it was possible to apply to change one's race.
a) True
b) False
46. Linneaus divided humans into racial "types" each with different characteristics.
a) True
- b) False
47. South African physical anthropologists abandoned beliefs in racial types after World War Two.
a) True
b) False
48. Dubow believes that Afrikaaner racism was the primary driver behind the creation of formal segregation in South Africa.
a) True
b) False
49. Boas believed that culture changed over time.
a) True
b) False
50. Mafeje believes that we should sue the word tribe because it captures how African societies have been affected by capitalism.
a) True
b) False
51. According to the author of your textbook, the major goal(s) of anthropology is/are:
a) to understand diversities and similarities among human societies, both past and present
b) to study differences between distinct races of mankind and discover why some are superior to others
c) to rescue indigenous cultures from extinction
d) to explain the relationships between the actions of an individual and the behavior of a group
52. The evolution of human teeth is a subject studied by:
a) archaeologists
b) social anthropologists

- c) forensic anthropologists
- d) physical anthropologists

53. Physical anthropologists who study variation within and among human populations would be interested in questions such as:

- a) Why do most Africans have dark skin?
- b) What did the civilizations of Egypt and Greece have in common with one another?
- c) Why are French and Italian similar to one another?
- d) Are there similarities in marriage customs between Moslems and Jews?

54. Popular perceptions and misperceptions of other cultures have often been based on _____.

- a) hypotheses
- b) variables
- c) ethnographies
- d) ethnocentrism

55. Non moveable artifacts, such as hearths, pits, or walls, are referred to by archaeologists as:

- a) fossil localities
- b) strata
- c) middens
- d) features

56. An idealized reconstruction of a caveman would be referred to as a fossil.

- a) True
- b) False

57. Faunal correlation is a method used to date fossil localities through the use of:

- a) radioactive isotopes
- b) minute, male reproductive parts of plants
- c) stratigraphy

- d) animal remains

58. The study of pollen grains is known as:

- a) floral correlation
- b) palynology
- c) relative dating
- d) paleoanthropology

59. The relative ages of bones can be measured from key elements found in fossil specimens called:

- a) the FUN trio
- b) radioisotopes
- c) carbon 14
- d) the potassium-argon duo

60. The idea that organisms change during their lifetime and pass those changes on to their offspring is known as the theory of:

- a) scientific creationism
- b) acquired characteristics
- c) catastrophism
- d) spontaneous generation

61. The idea that individuals have characteristics (variations) that allow them to survive in a particular environment and reproduce, passing these traits on to their progeny, is known as:

- a) random chance
- b) uniformitarianism
- c) heritability
- d) natural selection

62. The rapid diversification and adaptation of an evolving population into new ecological niches is known as:

- a) analogy
- b) adaptive radiation
- c) polymorphic divergence
- d) environmental drift

63. Molecular testing of genetic material from Neandertal remains indicates that Neandertal and modern human lineages separated some
- 370,000 to 500,000 years ago
 - 450,000 to 550,000 years ago
 - 125,000 years ago
 - 285,000 years ago
64. The earliest stone tools, which have been found in East Africa, are called _____ tools.
- Oldowan
 - Acheulian
 - Mousterian
 - Composite
65. The Levalloisian technique refers to a:
- method of excavation used by Henri de Lumley at Terra Amata
 - precise means of identifying archaeological strata at Paleolithic sites
 - method of excavation used to uncover Neandertal burials at Shanidar
 - method of preparing a stone so that it will provide useful flakes
66. An archaeologist who wanted to understand the lifestyle and social organization of Upper Paleolithic peoples would get the most useful information by studying:
- the habits of bears, elephants, and other animals they hunted
 - ethnicity in modern European populations that are descended from them
 - the characteristics of modern hunting and gathering peoples
 - mechanical properties of stone used for making tools
67. Although most anthropologists agree on where Native Americans originated, they disagree about:
- whether the first populations were hunter-gatherers or farmers
 - when the population migrations actually took place
 - the particular subspecies (archaic or modern *Homo sapiens*)

- the types of boats or canoes that would have been utilized
68. Domestication refers to the:
- planting and harvesting of agricultural crops and the raising of animals for food
 - taming of wild animals for pets or food
 - gradual adoption of a sedentary way of life
 - genetic modification of plant and animal species
69. The term "pastoralism" refers to a way of life characterized by the central importance of:
- planting, harvesting, and storing a particular grain
 - seasonal nomadism to obtain wild plant and animal resources
 - the maintenance of herds of domesticated animals
 - a full-time religious leader
70. The adoption of agriculture in Europe was due in part to the:
- introduction of barley from Southwestern Asia
 - independent domestication of sheep and goats
 - cultivation of corn by late Mesolithic populations
 - independent domestication of rice and millet
71. Based on the types of crops cultivated in Africa today, researchers believe:
- all domesticated plants were brought by populations migrating from Southeast Asia
 - there must have been several centers of independent domestication
 - ancient agriculture was restricted to the Nile Valley, which could be relied upon for annual floods
 - sub-Saharan Africa was the source of drought-resistant varieties of maize and wheat
72. The earliest agricultural complexes of South America are noteworthy for their inclusion of:
- medicinal plants, like hemp and flax
 - non-food plants, like cotton
 - cultivated grasses, like oats and barley
 - domesticated animals, like horses and cattle

73. Agricultural production, and the ability to store surplus food, led to the eventual appearance of:

- a) economies based on hunting and fishing
- b) egalitarian societies
- c) full-time craft specialization
- d) kinship-based social organization

74. One of the most significant differences between Neolithic villages and urban centers of state civilization was the existence of:

- a) gender equality
- b) full-time craft workshops
- c) irrigation agriculture
- d) political authority

75. According to theorists who emphasize the role of trade in the emergence of the state:

- a) craft and labor specialization associated with the production of trade items led to a rise in administrative specialization
- b) a rise in administrative specialization preceded the development of craft and labor specialization
- c) centralized organization of inter- and intraregional trade was beyond the ability of state authority
- d) geographical circumscription resulted in conflicts that were resolved by increased trade and exchange

76. Acclimatization is:

- a) a type of evolution that changes allele frequencies between generations
- b) a type of adaptation that changes allele frequencies between generations
- c) a type of evolution that occurs as a response to environmental stress during the period of growth
- d) a type of adaptation that occurs as a response to environmental stress during the period of growth

77. The statement, "There are no races, there are only clines," implies that:

- a) human races should be called ethnic groups, not races because there is a single genetic cline that unites all races in the world
- b) racial classifications are arbitrary divisions of continuous variation found within humans, thus these racial groupings are not useful in a biological sense
- c) human variation may be placed on a progressive scale of evolution from primitive to advanced
- d) races should be classified on the basis of clinical traits such as antigen systems and antibody reactions and not outward morphological traits

78. Racial typologies are misleading and form an inaccurate picture of human variation because:

- a) they emphasize the origin of biological variation through genetic mutation without the action of gene flow
- b) there are only five classes of chromosomes, and they cannot be divided into racial groups
- c) within any population there is little or no genetic variation
- d) they are too static to encompass the dynamic nature of human interactions and the variance in both environment and evolution

79. Studies of soldiers during the Korea War suggest that dark-skinned people are more prone to _____ than light-skinned people.

- a) sickle cell anemia
- b) vitamin-A deficiency
- c) frostbite
- d) catching infectious diseases

80. Domestication and settled life eventually led to the development of states and cities.

- a) True
- b) False

[SECTION A: 80 MARKS]

4. The **Neolithic** is sometimes characterized as a “**revolution**”. Why? What are the most important differences in human life before and after this “revolution”? (5)

5. What is the archaeological consensus regarding the **peopling of the Americas**? (5)

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[PAPER TOTAL: 100 MARKS]

