



PROGRAM : Anthropology

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

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

1. ANSWER PART 1 (MULTIPLE CHOICE) ON BLACKBOARD.
 2. ANSWER PART 2 ON PAPER
 3. MAKE SURE THAT YOU HAVE WRITTEN YOUR FULL NAME AND STUDENT NUMBER IN ALL THE RELEVANT AREAS.
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SURNAME: _____

STUDENT NO: _____

**PART 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE TERM
1 & 2 (70 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 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) What was Darwin’s Hunch?
 - a) Darwin thought people in Africa could provide a link to prehistoric life.
 - b) Darwin thought people had evolved in Europe.
 - c) Darwin suggested in 1871 that humans had evolved in Africa.
 - d) Darwin had the idea in 1859 that the origins of humans was in Asia.
- 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) What is the problem with essentialist thinking according to Zimitri Erasmus?
 - a) It obscures significant class, gender and rural-urban inequalities and political differences.
 - b) It is historically incorrect.
 - c) It takes into account the social meanings of everyday realities of black people.
 - d) It proves there are different biological races.
- 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

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- 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) What scientific evidence did craniometry and phrenology give to prove the superiority of white people?
a) Measurements of brain sizes that could be linked to intelligence in different races.
b) Nothing, they were pseudo-scientific techniques that did not prove anything.
c) They provided evidence that black people are biologically different to white people.
d) Descriptions of all possible varieties in human races.
- 11) 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.
- 12) Constructionist approaches to ethnicity argues that:
a) People identify with ethnic groups for financial and political reasons.
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.
- 13) 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.
- 14) Bronislaw Malinowski was the major advocate of:
a) Armchair anthropology.
b) Fieldwork.
c) Interview techniques.
d) The Kula.
- 15) What central idea did Franz Boas introduce to anthropology?
a) Representation
b) Society
c) Cultural relativism.
d) Evolutionism.
- 16) 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.
- 17) 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.
- 18) Who was Sara Baartman?
a) A Khoi woman who was taken to Europe in the 1800s and displayed in shows.
b) A symbol of the exploitation of Black women by science.
c) A woman whose body was dissected upon her death and preserved in museums in France.
d) All of the above.
- 19) Phrenology is...
a) The measurement of the human body to prove physical superiority.
b) The measurement of the human skull to prove greater intelligence.
c) The measurement of the human skull for medical purposes.
d) The measurement of the human body to prove the origins of humans.
- 20) What is a "social construction"
a) An idea, object or fact which is natural or biological.
b) A false idea, object or fact which is created by society.
c) An idea, object or fact which is created by society.
d) An idea, object or fact which is learnt through the social sciences.

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- 21) 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.
- 22) James Clifford believed 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.
- 23) Why is the focus on 'roots' and 'origins' to understand humanity a problem according to Zimitri Erasmus?
- a) It does not explain anything since all humans are part of one family.
 - b) There is no evidence to prove the origins of humans.
 - c) We can never know exactly where our roots lie.
 - d) Its treats culture as fixed which legitimises and denies belonging.
- 24) What is the problem with the classification system developed by the Swedish botanist Carl Linnaeus, who divided *Homo sapiens* into different varieties in the mid-1700s?
- a) It treated race as a 'type' and linked race to behaviour.
 - b) It was not complete.
 - c) It only lasted 100 years.
 - d) It created an inaccurate representation of human varieties.
- 25) Instrumentalist approaches to ethnicity have been criticised for:
- a) Failing to understand why people have emotional attachments to ethnicity.
 - b) Failing to explain why people continue to hold certain interests and beliefs which can lead to them being discriminated against.
 - c) Failing to explain why ethnic conflict emerges.
 - d) Failing to explain how ethnicity is mobilised as a resource for personal or group gain.
- 26) 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.
- 27) A symbol is
- a) A sign whose meaning comes from nature.
 - b) A sign that gets its meaning from an individual.
 - c) A sign whose meaning is created by social convention.
 - d) A sign whose meaning is always universal.
- 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) Colonial powers preserved customary beliefs accurately when they recorded them for the purposes of indirect rule.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 32) Ideas about race have always stayed the same across time and place.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 33) Human skin colour is a scientific marker of race.
- a) True
 - b) False
- 34) Mafeje believes that viewing African through the lens of tribalism is a means of decolonising contemporary representations of Africa.
- a) True
 - b) False

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- 35) Symbolic anthropologists believe that a private symbolic system is an effective means to communicate.
- True
 - False
- 36) Indirect rule did not change the ways in which customary law and chief's powers were exercised.
- True
 - False
- 37) Dubow believes that Afrikaner racism was the primary driver behind the creation of formal segregation in South Africa.
- True
 - False
- 38) Boas believed that culture changed over time.
- True
 - False
- 39) The fact that an ethnography has been constructed means that it is false.
- True
 - False
- 40) Diacritics are unique markers that enable people to identify the boundaries of an ethnic group.
- True
 - False
- 41) Archaeology is the study of ancient cultural remains
- True
 - False
- 42) The earth is _____ billion years old
- 7.
 - 2.
 - 3.
 - 4.
- 43) The theory of Evolution is based on Richard Dawkins observations on the bangle voyage.
- True
 - False
- 44) Mendellian genetics studies how _____ transmit genes across generations
- Chromosomes.
 - Alleles.
 - TGCTA.
 - Nucleus.
- 45) Scientists have proved that Neanderthals were less intelligent than modern humans
- True
 - False
- 46) What is the sequence of hominin appearance in the South African landscape?
- Homo, Australopithecines, Paranthropithecines.*
 - Australopithecines, Paranthropithecines, Homo.*
 - Sahelanthropus, Australopithecines, Homo.*
 - Neanderthalensis, Homo, Australopithecines.*
- 47) Neanderthals belong to the same genus as modern humans. What is the genus?
- Homo.*
 - Paranthropus.*
 - Australopithecus.*
 - Humanensis.*
- 48) What features characterises the genus *Homo* and differentiates it from the earlier hominins
- Increased cranial capacity, use of tools and a plant based diet.
 - Increased body width, the use of tools and hunting.
 - Increased cranial capacity, a meat based diet and the use of stone tools.
 - Art, plant based diet, increased upper arms and the use of fire.
- 49) The study of pollen grains is known as:
- floral correlation
 - Palynology.
 - Relative dating.
 - Palaeoanthropology.

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- 50) 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
- 51) The idea that individuals have characteristics (variations) that allow them to survive in a particular environment and reproduce, passing these traits on to their descendants, is known as:
- a) Random chance.
 - b) Uniformitarianism.
 - c) Heritability.
 - d) Natural selection.
- 52) 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.
- 53) The earliest evidence of hominin evolution was found in Egypt 3 million years ago
- a) True
 - b) False
- 54) All of the following hominin species were discovered in the African continent (*Homo sapiens*, *Homo neanderthalensis*, *Homo erectus*)
- a) True
 - b) False
- 55) The earliest stone tools, which have been found in East and South Africa, are called _____ tools.
- a) Oldowan.
 - b) Acheulian.
 - c) Mousterian.
 - d) Composite.
- 56) The earliest stone tools were made by which genus
- a) *Homo*.
 - b) *Sahelanthropus*.
 - c) *Australopithecus*.
 - d) *Neanderthalensis*.
- 57) Humans belong to which Linnaean Order?
- a) Primates.
 - b) Prosimii.
 - c) Aves.
 - d) Carnivora.
- 58) What similarities do *Homo sapiens* and Monkeys share?
- a) Humans descended from Monkeys.
 - b) They belong to the same infra-order, Anthroidea.
 - c) They belong to the same genus.
 - d) There are no similarities.
- 59) The Levallois technique refers to a:
- a) Method of excavation used by Henri de Lumley at Terra Amata.
 - b) Precise means of identifying archaeological strata at Paleolithic sites.
 - c) Method of excavation used to uncover Neanderthal burials at Shanidar.
 - d) Method of preparing a stone so that it will provide useful flakes.
- 60) Archaeologists use the following combination of characteristics to define modern humans and their behavior:
- a) Art, increased cranial capacity and bipedalism.
 - b) Quadrupedalism, stone tools and burial.
 - c) Domestication, hunting and stone tools.
 - d) Arborealism, angled axis of the foramen magnum and larger upper arms.
- 61) Domestication refers to the:
- a) Planting and harvesting of agricultural crops and the raising of animals for the sole purpose of consumption.
 - b) Taming of wild animals for pets or food.
 - c) Gradual adoption of a sedentary way of life.
 - d) Genetic modification of plant and animal species for human use.
- 62) The term "pastoralism" refers to a way of life characterised by the central importance of:
- a) Planting, harvesting, and storing a particular grain.
 - b) Seasonal nomadism to obtain wild plant and animal resources.
 - c) The maintenance of herds of domesticated animals.
 - d) A full-time religious leader.
- 63) The earliest evidence of domestication of maize was found in _____?

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- a) Africa.
b) South Africa.
c) South America.
d) Asia.
- 64) The earliest agricultural complexes of South America are noteworthy for their inclusion of:
a) Medicinal plants, like hemp and flax.
b) Non-food plants, like cotton.
c) Cultivated grasses, like oats and barley.
d) Domesticated animals, like horses and cattle.
- 65) 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 specialisation.
d) Kinship-based social organisation.
- 66) One of the most significant differences between Neolithic villages and urban centres of state civilisation was the existence of:
a) Gender equality.
b) Full-time craft workshops.
c) Irrigation agriculture.
d) Political authority.
- 67) According to theorists who emphasize the role of trade in the emergence of the state:
a) Craft and labor specialisation associated with the production of trade items led to a rise in administrative specialisation.
b) A rise in administrative specialisation preceded the development of craft and labor specialisation.
c) Centralised organisation 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.
- 68) Mapungubwe civilisation was immediately succeeded by which southern African civilisation?
a) Great Zimbabwe.
b) K2.
c) Aksum.
d) Kweneng.
- 69) There are four key culture changes observed when states transition to cities. They are
a) Agricultural innovation, diversification of labour, emergence of central government and social stratification.
- b) Religion, mass exodus of populations from one habitat to the other, stratified economic classes and rise of epidemics.
c) Introduction of new agricultural resources, transition towards new technological implements and unequal access to resources.
d) Class stratification, domestication of new species, transitional political systems and gold smelting.
- 70) A nomadic lifestyle eventually led to the development of states and cities.
a) True
b) False
- [SECTION A: 70 MARKS]

INITIAL & SURNAME _____ STUDENT NO: _____

PART 2: WRITTEN SECTION (30 MARKS)

PLEASE ANSWER ALL THE QUESTIONS IN THIS SECTION:

1. Edgar B. Tyler's 1871 definition was the first to reject the idea that behaviour was based in biology. Drawing from either Boas **or** Geertz/Symbolic Anthropology **or** Clifford/post-modern anthropology, explain **1)** how that your chosen anthropologist explains what culture is, and **2)** how they would argue against the idea that behaviour is biologically determined (10).

[illegible]

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- This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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5. What are the differences between Old World Monkeys and New World Monkeys? Give one example of each type of Monkey (4 marks)

[illegible]

