Processes of Change

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Cultures are adaptive systems (p. 395)
   a. that never change.
   b. that are constantly changing.
   c. that are usually remain stable even if conditions change.
   d. that are usually unstable.
   e. that always change gradually.

2. Why did English-speakers replace the culture of Native Americans along coastal New England? (p. 396)
   a. The French were defeated by the English in Canada.
   b. The English had gained a lot of experience in dominating other peoples through their domination of the Scots, Irish, and Welsh in their own country.
   c. An epidemic wiped out 90% of the native inhabitants of coastal New England, but had little effect on the English settlers.
   d. Conditions in England encouraged large numbers of people to migrate to the Americas.
   e. all but a

3. The ultimate source of all new ideas in a culture is (p. 397)
   a. imitation.
   b. diffusion.
   c. innovation.
   d. revolution.
   e. modernization.

4. The chance discovery of some new principle that can be applied in a variety of ways is (p. 397)
   a. primary innovation.
   b. primary syncretism.
   c. applied anthropology.
   d. millenarism.
   e. diffusion.

5. Which of the following is an example of primary innovation? (p. 397)
   a. the discovery that when clay is heated to a certain temperature it will become permanently hard
   b. the discovery that meat cooked over an open flame might cause some cancers
   c. the realization that meat when exposed to heat will become softer and easier to chew
   d. the discovery of the principle of the wheel
6. The deliberate use of basic ideas in some practical application, such as making use of the knowledge of how electricity works to develop the telephone, is called (p. 397)

a. revitalization.
b. millenarism.
c. modernization.
d. an integrative mechanism.
e. secondary innovation.

7. You are a Central Asian nomad. You and your family are migrating westwards, and have just wiped out a farming village. You are wondering how you can carry some of the booty from the raid, since the horses already have too much to carry. You watch your daughter playing with a small toy that has two little wheels made from dried, twisted grass. Suddenly you jump up and shout the Central Asian equivalent of “Eureka!” and within several days have rigged up a crude two-wheeled cart that can be pulled by a horse. You have just produced a(n) (p. 397)

a. primary innovation.
b. secondary innovation.
c. example of acculturation.
d. example of applied anthropology.
e. syncretism.

8. Copernicus’ discovery that the earth orbits the sun rather than vice versa (p. 398)

a. was a primary innovation that met the cultural goals and needs of his time.
b. was a primary innovation that was out of step with the needs, values, and goals of his time.
c. was a secondary innovation that put into application the discovery by Ptolemy that heavenly bodies moved on crystalline spheres around the earth.
d. was a secondary innovation that was deliberately developed by Copernicus to destroy the Church.
e. resulted from diffusion of ideas from India.

9. The spread of cultural elements from one culture to another is called (p. 399)

a. cold fusion.
b. transfusion.
c. diffusion.
d. bifusion.
e. confusion.

10. According to the North American anthropologist Ralph Linton, about 90 percent of any culture’s content comes from (p. 399)

a. primary innovation.
b. diffusion.
c. invention.
d. syncretism.
e. revolution.

11. Which of the following statements about diffusion is INCORRECT? (p. 400)

a. Most of Anglo-American culture is borrowed from other cultures.
b. A culture tends to borrow elements that are compatible with the existing culture.
c. Cultural borrowings are so well integrated into the existing culture that few people are aware of their “alien” origin.
d. The cultivation of the potato diffused to the New World from Ireland.
e. The tobacco plant was domesticated by the American Indians.

12. In biblical times, chariots and carts were widespread in the Middle East, but by the 6th century roads had deteriorated so much that wheeled vehicles were replaced by camels. This illustrates that Processes of Change is sometimes due to (p. 401)

a. primary invention.
b. secondary invention.
c. diffusion.
d. revitalization.
e. cultural loss.

13. ____________ occurs when two societies with different cultures come into prolonged, firsthand contact, and one or both of these societies experience major Processes of Changes. (p. 402)

a. Diffusion
b. Nativism
c. Innovation
d. Syncretism
e. Acculturation

14. Acculturation differs from other types of Processes of Change because it always involves an element of (p. 402)

a. force.
b. improvement.
c. cultural decline.
d. religious change.
e. innovation.

15. As a result of prolonged firsthand contact between societies A and B, which of the following might happen? (p. 402)

a. The cultures of A and B might fuse, becoming a single culture with elements of both.
b. Society A might retain its distinctive culture, but lose its autonomy and come to survive as a subculture such as a caste or ethnic group.
c. Society A might be wiped out by society B, with only a few scattered refugees living as members of the dominant society.
d. Societies A and B would each retain their distinctive cultures living side by side in peace, harmony, and prosperity.
e. all but d

16. Which of the following distinguishes acculturation from other forms of Processes of Change? (p. 402)
   a. One culture borrows ideas from another.
   b. Two groups are in contact with each other.
   c. Two groups borrow extensively from each other.
   d. The use or threat of force in the relationship between two groups whose prolonged firsthand contact results in massive Processes of Change.
   e. One culture is the primary source of innovation, and the other culture is the primary borrower of new ideas.

17. The extermination of one group of people by another, often deliberately and in the name of progress, is called (p. 404)
   a. genocide.
   b. acculturation.
   c. diffusion.
   d. applied anthropology.
   e. primary innovation.

18. Genocide is represented by which of the following examples? (p. 404)
   b. Decimation of the !Kung population as the result of disease.
   c. Movement of hunting and gathering peoples from their jungle environment to land which they are expected to farm.
   d. Resettlement of groups that were formerly enemies to the same reservation.
   e. All of the above.

19. During World War II, cultural anthropologists worked for the government to describe the cultures of Germany and Japan in an effort to provide knowledge that might help the United States win the war. This is an example of (p. 407)
   a. Acculturation.
   b. applied anthropology.
   c. millenarism.
   d. structural differentiation.
   e. tradition.

20. In acculturation, subordinate groups will often incorporate new cultural elements into their own culture, creating a blend of old and new; a reinterpretation of new cultural elements to fit them with already existing traditions is called (p. 408)
   a. syncretism.
b. innovation.

c. diffusion.

d. integrative mechanisms.

e. modernization.

21. A deliberate attempt by members of society to construct a more satisfying culture may be called a (p. 409)

a. secondary innovation.

b. revitalization movement.

c. enervating movement.

d. syncretism.

e. primary innovation.

22. Following a period of disillusionment after the Civil War, a number of revitalization movements developed in the United States during the 19th century, one of the most successful being that of the (p. 410)

a. Mormons.

b. Black Muslims.

c. Holy Ghost People.

d. hippie movement.

e. Sherlock Holmes Society.

23. In the 1960's, the children of many middle-class and upper-class families, trying to come to terms with the disparity between the ideologies expressed by their parents (e.g., the importance of peace, equality, and individual freedom) and the reality of war, poverty, and individual constraints, tried to establish a more satisfying way of life. Many ran away from home to live in communes where they tried to abolish individual property and fulfill ideals of universal love. This is an example of (p. 410)

a. structural differentiation.

b. modernization.

c. innovation.

d. revitalization.

e. diffusion.

24. Which of the following are considered to be important precipitators of rebellion and revolution? (p. 411)

a. sudden reversal of recent economic advances

b. the media no longer support the government

c. the established leadership loses prestige

d. a strong, charismatic leader organizes attacks on the existing government

e. All of the above

25. The term “modernization” (p. 414)

a. is a relativistic rather than ethnocentric concept.
b. refers to the process of cultural and socioeconomic change whereby societies acquire the characteristics of industrialized societies.

c. refers to a global and all-encompassing process whereby modern cities gradually deteriorate.

d. can be used to show that all societies go through the same stages of evolutionary development, culminating in the urban-industrial state.

e. is not used by anthropologists.

26. In the Scottish Outer Hebrides, weavers of Harris Tweed once gathered lichen from the rocks to make dye, designed their own patterns, and wove the tweeds on foot-pedaled looms. Today, the dyes are made by standard chemical processes, and designs are made by people trained in technical schools; but Harris Tweed weaving is by law defined as the tweed which is woven in the Outer Hebrides by rural crofters (small landholders) who use their own foot-pedaled looms. Modernization has occurred in the area of technological development, but the government has deliberately prevented modernization in the area of

(a) urbanization.
(b) technological development.
(c) modernization.
(d) agricultural development.
(e) industrialization.

27. The development of a bureaucracy, expansion of educational opportunities, reduction in the spheres of social behavior in which religion and kinship play a role, achievement replacing ascription as the basis for defining roles—all of these are associated with

(a) modernization.
(b) structural differentiation.
(c) revitalization.
(d) diffusion.
(e) acculturation.

Answer: a

28. As modernization occurs, which of the following changes are likely to follow?

(a) increase in literacy
(b) decrease in the role of religion
(c) kinship plays a less significant role
(d) social mobility increases
(e) all of the above

29. The division of a single role (which serves several functions) into two or more roles (each with a single specialized function) is called

(a) millenarization.
(b) modernization.
(c) structural differentiation.
(d) industrialization.
e. diffusion.

30. In small peasant villages in Russia, such as the village portrayed in the musical “Fiddler on the Roof,” the force of ____________ makes it difficult for young people to introduce new techniques that streamline the production of village crafts, or to accept new nationalistic ideologies (such as Communism) that would unite diverse geographical and ethnic groups. (p. 414)

a. modernization
b. revolution
c. acculturation
d. tradition
e. structural differentiation

31. Changes in Skolt Lapp society occurred because (p. 415)

a. men switched from reindeer herding to other sources of income.
b. the number of reindeer declined.
c. snowmobiles were used to herd reindeer.
d. society became hierarchical.
e. women became more powerful than men.

32. The most common pattern characterizing violence against indigenous people in Brazil is (p. 418)

a. racism.
b. violence against indigenous people goes unpunished.
c. massacres.
d. illegal detention.
e. police brutality.

33. Syncretism results when (p. 408)

a. people become assimilated in the face of powerful outside pressure.
b. people are able to keep the faith with their traditions in the face of powerful outside domination.
c. people develop thyroid deficiencies.
d. an ethnic group is exterminated by another group.
e. people rebel against a powerful external group.

34. The discovery that the firing of clay makes it permanently hard is an example of a (p. 397)

a. fluke.
b. accidental innovation.
c. surprise occurrence.
d. primary innovation.
e. secondary innovation.

35. ____________ always involves an element of force, either directly, as in conquests, or indirectly, as in the implicit or explicit threat that force will be used if people refuse to make
the changes those in the other group expect them to make. (p. 402)

a. Assimilation
b. Acculturation
c. Integration
d. Amalgamation
e. Incorporation

36. Examples of ______________ may be seen in many parts of the world today. One case occurred in 1968, when hired killers tried to wipe out several Indian groups in Brazil. (p. 403)

a. acculturation
b. extinction
c. fusion
d. consolidation
e. amalgamation

37. Which of the following is not considered one of the mechanisms of change? (p. 397)

a. innovation
b. diffusion
c. cultural loss
d. acculturation
e. accommodation

38. ______________ is a relative term that connotes improvement as defined by the people who direct and benefit from the changes set into motion. (p. 396)

a. Acculturation
b. Assimilation
c. Progress
d. Adaptation
e. Modernization

TRUE/FALSE

39. Humans discovered that firing clay made it permanently hard 25,000 years ago. (p. 397) T  F

40. Diffusion can occur without acculturation. (P. 402) T  F

41. Franz Boas set new standards for fieldwork and argued for cultural relativism. (p. 407) T  F

42. With the process of modernization, literacy and social mobility increase. (p.414) T  F

MATCHING
43. Match the culture with its characteristic.

_______ Skolt Lapps  
   a. an Amazonian group who mobilized to protect their native lands
_______ Wauja  
   b. arctic Scandinavians whose society was radically changed by the introduction of snowmobiles
_______ Shuar  
   c. established an Islamic government after a successful religious revitalization
_______ Tasmanians  
   d. Native Americans of Ecuador who formed a federation to protect their interests
_______ Iranians  
   e. indigenous people off the coast of Australia who were wiped out by Europeans.