

UNIVERSITY OF FORT HARE

REVIEW OF THE BASIC
CULTURAL PHENOMENA
MODULE CODE: ANT 122

SUPPLEMENTARY EXAMINATIONS

JANUARY

2019

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Time: 3 hours
Subject: ANT 122
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 6 pages including the cover page

Internal Examiners

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(If externally moderated)

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Answer FOUR questions ONLY
2. Write legibly

Question One

Discuss the relationship between wealth, power, and prestige.

[25 marks]

Question Two

Compare and contrast access to resources among small-scale and large-scale economies.

[25 marks]

Question Three

Explain the differences between class system and caste system and give examples of each.

[25 marks]

Question Four

Give short notes on any FIVE the following concepts and give examples:

- a) Economizing behavior
- b) Productive resources
- c) Rank society
- d) Bourgeoisie
- e) Household
- f) Kula ring
- g) Capitalism

[25 marks]

Question Five

What are the critical characteristics all religions share?

[25 marks]

Question Six

READ EACH QUESTION AND ANSWER CHOICE CAREFULLY AND CHOOSE ONE BEST ANSWER

1. All societies have a finite amount of vital resources which constrain the productivity of
 - (a) Horticultural societies
 - (b) Pastoral societies
 - (c) Industrialized societies
 - (d) All of the above

2. Economic anthropologists study production, distribution, and consumption
 - (a) Only in industrialized societies of the world
 - (b) Only in the non-industrialized societies of the world
 - (c) In all of the societies in the world, industrialized and non-industrialized
 - (d) Only in the pastoral societies of the world

3. Formal economic theory is based on assumptions such as
 - (a) The value a particular commodity decreases as it becomes more scarce
 - (b) Only occasionally do people maximize their material well-being
 - (c) People, when exchanging goods and services , naturally strive to maximize their material
 - (d) All of the above

4. Formal economic theory is based on studies of
 - (a) Tribal societies
 - (b) Industrial societies
 - (c) European societies since 1995
 - (d) Pre-colonial non-western societies

5. The notion of personal land ownership is
 - (a) Present in all societies
 - (b) Absent in food collecting societies
 - (c) Absent in pastoral societies
 - (d) Both B and C are correct

6. Rules that govern the allocation of resources and how they are used are found in
 - (a) Very few societies
 - (b) Only food collecting societies
 - (c) All societies
 - (d) All food producing societies

7. Land is most likely owned by kinship group among
 - (a) Foragers
 - (b) Pastoralists
 - (c) Horticulturalists
 - (d) Agriculturalists

8. The right of an individual or family to use a piece of land and pass that land to descendants, but not to sell or trade the land

- (a) Communal
- (b) Open access
- (c) Usufruct
- (d) Private

9. Obtaining goods from the natural environment and transforming them into usable objects is

- (a) Distribution
- (b) Consumption
- (c) Specialization
- (d) Production

10. Which statement about tribute or chiefly redistribution is true?

- (a) It is found often in hunting and gathering societies
- (b) It is based on the principle of equitable distribution among the parties
- (c) It functions to reaffirm the power of the chief and the solidarity of the people
- (d) Typically, chiefs had no more material wealth than consumers

11. Sex and age are the basis for the division of labor in

- (a) Only food collecting societies
- (b) Only in pastoralist societies
- (c) Only in food producing societies
- (d) All societies

12. Which subsistence strategy has the poorest return of calories gained for energy output?

- (a) Horticulture
- (b) Foraging
- (c) Industrial agriculture
- (d) Pastoralism

13. The exchange of gifts of goods and services of a nearly equal value with a clear obligation of return is called

- (a) Generalized reciprocity
- (b) Barter
- (c) Exchange
- (d) Balanced reciprocity

14. A is a system in which products are traded in impersonal exchanges between buyers and sellers using an all-purpose currency

- (a) Market economy
- (b) Barter economy
- (c) Redistributive network
- (d) Trade economy

15. The potlatch feasts among First Nations of the Northwest Coast can be viewed as a system of exchange based on

- (a) Balanced reciprocity
- (b) Redistribution
- (c) Negative reciprocity
- (d) All of the above

16. A small group of people related by blood or marriage, who live together and are loosely associated with a territory in which they forage

- (a) Tribal society
- (b) Band society
- (c) Chiefdom
- (d) Kingdom

17. Capitalism as a dominant mode of production was historically associated with

- (a) The transformation of the service economy
- (b) The rise of the state
- (c) Industrialization of the economy
- (d) The post-industrial period

18. Economies based on capitalism must in order to survive.

- (a) Maintain steady prices
- (b) Raise prices over time
- (c) Grow
- (d) Remain stable

19. The gathering together and then reallocation of food and resources to ensure everyone's survival.

- (a) Sharing
- (b) Redistribution
- (c) Reciprocity
- (d) All of the above

20. Cultural practices designed to equalize access to food, resources, and social prestige through a community so that no one individual can amass greater wealth or greater prestige than other people.

- (a) Levelling mechanisms
- (b) Redistribution
- (c) Potlach
- (d) Kula institution

QUESTIONS 21 – 25 ARE TRUE / FALSE TYPE OF QUESTIONS. PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER THE GIVEN STATEMENT IS TRUE, OR FALSE.

- 21. People's religiousness is actually quite homogeneous in perception and experience.
- 22. For nearly all humans throughout history, religion has been about power and meaning in relation to human destiny.
- 23. Myth and ritual do not relate to each other in any meaningful way.
- 24. Primal belief in the spirit world is a characteristic of shamanism.
- 25. The practice of speaking in tongues in some Christian congregations is an example of how the practice of shamanic trance lives on.

All the best!