

Anth: chapter 2



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Symbol you arrive at a red, 8 sided sign when driving your car, and know that the sign is suggesting that you stop mental map of reality some, but not all,

cultures participate in daylight savings time ONANTH: CHAPTER 2

SPECIFICALLY FOR YOU FOR ONLY \$13.90/PAGE Order Now norm there are rules

governing when to kiss someone value freedom of religion is a cornerstone of

american society mental map of reality Advances in transportation technology

via seafaring allowed Europeans to travel farther and faster, thus seeing

more of the diversity of the world's people. This resulted in the creation of

the concept of different "races" of humans. This concept of race as

signifying human difference is best described by which term? cultural

norm Americans tend to drive on the right side of the road. This is an

example of a: cosmopolitanism Bernice spends time each day reading online

news reports from several different news agencies around the world. As a

result, she becomes aware of multiple ideas and perspectives, incorporating

these into her own outlook and actions. This is an example of which of the

following terms? Ethnocentrism Bertha likes to eat dinner at 5 p. m. She

travels to Italy and decides she doesn't like the country because restaurants

tend to open for dinner at 7 p. m. or later. Bertha is practicing:

Exogamy Bertram marries someone from outside his cultural group. Which

anthropological term best applies to this situation? cultural

values Contemporary debates about privacy in American society post 9/11

are fundamentally debates about which of the following? unique among

animal species Culture is something that is shared and learned, traits that

are historical particularism Franz Boas believed that cultures develop in

different ways because of the unique and complex sets of issues and

situations that members of the cultural group face over time. This way of

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understanding cultural differences came to be known as: agency Societies are not omnipotent. Individuals within a society do have the ability to challenge existing norms and values, and to effect change in the mental maps of reality and the structures of power. This is known as global outlook we call cosmopolitanism The appearance of McDonald's in China and the way that it homogenizes Chinese culture, the influx of Mexican refugees in southern California, and the degree to which Mexican culture itself impinges on the cultural landscape of southern California are both easily observed effects of globalization, and both help to foster a suspend judgment and consider Muslims in their own cultural context The attacks of 9/11 led to serious problems in American-Muslim relations, even among those Muslims who were born and raised in America. In any balanced attempt to examine the motives for the attacks, it is necessary to practice cultural relativism, which demands that we nature The belief that cultural patterns are determined by our genetic makeup is best described using which term? structural functionalism The belief that culture is held together by a series of important elements such as economy, education, religion, kinship, and politics that all serve to maintain societal equilibrium is known as: cultural symbol The handshake as a form of greeting in the United States is an example of a: unilineal cultural evolution The suggestion that all cultures progress through a similar set of stages is no longer accepted in contemporary anthropology. This theory was known as: stratification There is evidence that minority residents of Anytown have reduced access to resources such as strong schools, libraries, and recreational centers than their majority counterparts. This is an example of: influence We often consider the idea of power as being the ability to change using direct force.

It can also mean, however, that we exert ____ to effect change?

enculturation Which of the following terms refers to the process of learning

culture? the interpretivist approach Which of the following theoretical

perspectives sees culture as a symbolic system of deep meaning?

hegemony While material power such as coercion and brute force were tools

used by the Nazi regime, the creation of cultural agreement about the

supposed dangers of populations such as the Jews, Roma, and others was

what ultimately allowed the horrors of the Holocaust to take place. This

cultural agreement is known as: the fans share a set of beliefs and behaviors

about their team Why might an anthropologist consider the fans of a sports

team a culture? agency The potential power of individuals and groups to

contest cultural norms, values, mental maps of reality, symbols, institutions,

and structures of power. structural functionalism A conceptual framework

positing that each element of society serves a particular function to keep the

entire system in equilibrium. hegemony The ability of a dominant group to

create consent and agreement within a population without the use or threat

of force. stratification The uneven distribution of resources and privileges

among participants in a group or culture. culture A system of knowledge,

beliefs, patterns of behavior, artifacts, and institutions that are created,

learned, and shared by a group of people. cosmopolitanism a global outlook

emerging in response to increasing globalization enculturation The process of

learning culture. unilineal cultural evolution The theory proposed by

nineteenth-century anthropologists that all cultures naturally evolve through

the same sequence of stages from simple to complex. norms Ideas or rules

about how people should behave in particular situations or toward certain

other people. symbol Anything that signifies something else. historical

particularism The idea, attributed to Franz Boas, that cultures develop in specific ways because of their unique histories.

mental maps of reality Cultural classifications of what kinds of people and things exist, and the assignment of meaning to those classifications.

interpretivist approach A conceptual framework that sees culture primarily as a symbolic system of deep meaning.

power The ability or potential to bring about change through action or influence.

thick description A research strategy that combines detailed description of cultural activity with an analysis of the layers of deep cultural meaning in which those activities are embedded.

values Fundamental beliefs about what is important, true, or beautiful, and what makes a good life.