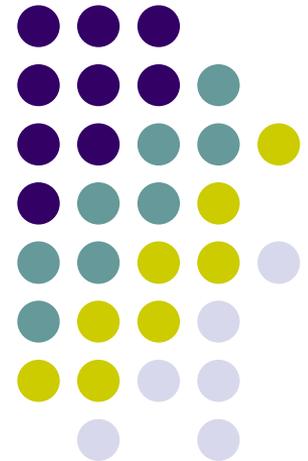


**Below is a list of study questions to help you organize your thoughts about the course and prepare for the coming exam.\***

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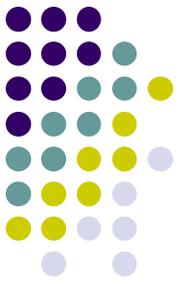
## Anthropology of War



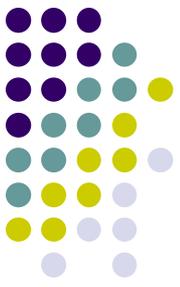
\*The exam will consist of 40 multiple choice questions

2/12/19

# 1<sup>st</sup> Exam Coverage

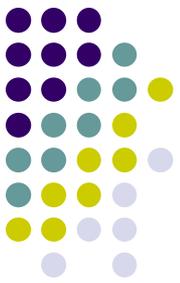


- Keeley: preface, Chaps 1-2, & 11
- Kelly: intro, Chap 1, & PNAS article
- Meggitt: Chaps 1-3
- Monk's Review of Kelly and Keeley
- Web readings:
  - Silk on the "Evolutionary Roots of Violence"
  - "Grisly Mass Grave in Utah Cave..." (on Dr. Geib's research and lecture)



# First Exam Questions 1

- The nature of chimpanzee coalitionary violence
  - What are the design features of incursions?
  - What appears to be the goal of incursions?
  - What are the differences and similarities between chimp and human coalitionary violence.
  - Do other animals engage in coalitionary violence?
- Compare and contrast bonobos and chimps in relation to violence and its social organization
- Describe some of the early evolutionary biological theories of warfare proposed by Lorenz and others and contrast them to modern evolutionary models.



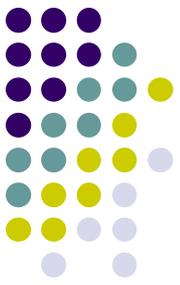
# First Exam Questions 2

- Using territoriality how is warfare seen as a strategic and adaptive pattern of behavior? Under what conditions is it likely to occur?
- Following Kelly what are some of the social and cultural features that distinguish warless from warlike societies?
- What problems did Kelly find with Fabbro's claims about harsh child rearing and homicide in relation to warfare?
- How do various theorists define warfare? What definition do you favor and why is it superior to other definitions.
- What patterns did Kelly find between disputes and low levels of violence and warfare?
- What were the common causes of disputes in hunting and gathering societies?
- Describe some of the political and social attributes of bands and tribes and how they relate to warfare and violence.
- What are some of the major differences between "primitive" and modern warfare?

# First Exam Questions 3

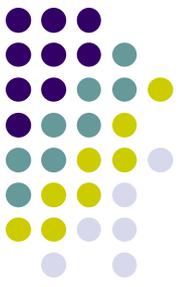


- What is Keeley's assessment of Turney-High and Wright's characterization of the nature of non-state warfare?
- What evidence do Keeley and Kelly provide about the archaeological and bioarchaeological evidence for warfare and homicide
- What is the major cause of Mae Enga warfare. What evidence does Meggitt provide to convince us?



# First Exam Questions 4

- Keeley says that anthropologists have “pacified” the past. What does he mean?
- Revenge appears to be a common motivation for war. Discuss its cultural background using examples from the Dani, Mae Enga, and web readings. Does it serve any instrumental utility? Why does it appear to be so common among these peoples?
- What role do ghosts play in Dani warfare?
- Kelly in his PNAS article suggests that Wrangham’s model of coalitionary violence may not be extendable to certain phases of early human history. What are the issues that divide these two scholars?
- Among the Mae Enga Meggitt describes four types of fights among and/or between phratries, clans, and subclans. Compare and contrast them in terms of frequency, peace-making, duration, organization, and deadliness.



# Exam Questions 5

- What social conditions among mammals lead to high rates of intra-group killing?
- Do primates have high rates of intra-group killing?
- What is the logic behind infanticide by males and females?
- Why do chimps engage in infanticide?
- What factors led Phil Geib to conclude he was examining a massacre site in a Utah cave?



# First Exam Questions 6

- What do Rousseau and Hobbes say about the history and origin of warfare?
- What are cultural materialistic and neo-Hobbesian views of war according to Keeley