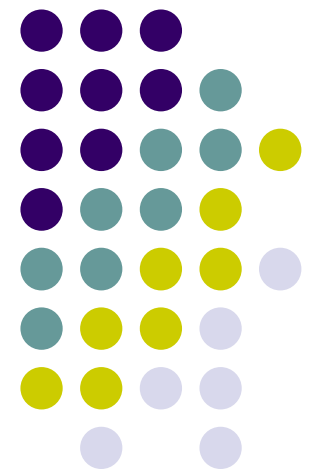
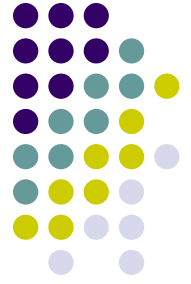


**Below is a list of study questions to help you organize your thoughts about the course and prepare for the second exam.**

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# Anthropology of War

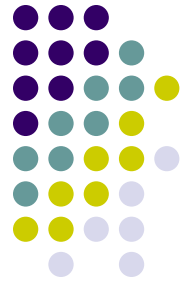




# Second Exam Coverage:

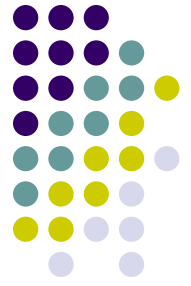
- Keeley chapters 6-13
- Fry chapters 1,2,4-6,11-15,17-20
- Kelly Chapters 3-4
- Meggitt Chapters 6-10
- Web reading on the Fourth World, Tribal Engagement in Iraq, and Anthropological Ethics and war
- Lecture by Scott on Sand Creek and the Geneva Conventions

# Second Exam Questions (I)



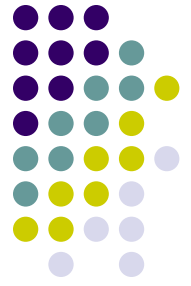
- What is the relationship between population density and warfare as expostulated by Nolan, Ember & Ember, and Kelly? What are the theoretical reasons behind such a relationship?
- Compare and contrast patterns of aggression in La Paz and San Andres. What are the intra-cultural differences between these two communities and what factors may determine these intra-cultural differences.
- How does tribal organization affect warfare between nation states?
- What means do states employ to dominate nations within their geographic bounds and what strategies do nations employ to resist this domination?
- What is the Third World War and how does it relate to the Fourth World?

# Second Exam Questions (II)



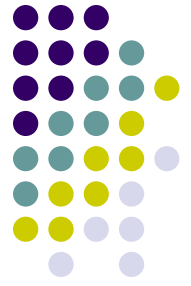
- Kelly devises two postulates to predict the presence or absence of war among segmental societies. What are these postulates, the reasoning behind them, and what are the ethnographic examples he uses to illustrate them?
- Following Adams, Burbank, and Chagnon and Asch's *The Ax Fight* what is the nature of female aggression and what role do women play in warfare and in other forms of physical aggression?
- Following Keeley, how does modern warfare differ from "primitive" warfare in terms of deadliness, frequency, organization, etc.?
- Both Keeley and Kelly critique Quincy Wright's ideas about the purposes of war in relation to social complexity. What were Wright's ideas and the positions taken by Keeley and Wright?
- It is commonly argued that cross-cutting ties (e.g., through trade and intermarriage) reduce the probability of warfare. What doubt do Keeley, Kelly, and Meggitt place on this idea and why does Fry support this idea?

# Second Exam Questions (III)



- Describe the conflict settlement mechanisms used by specific unsegmented societies as mentioned by Fry and Kelly.
- The role of circumscription plays an important role in Kelly's ideas about war. Why is this the case and how does circumscription regulate warfare?
- How does the evolutionary model of Dyson-Hudson and Smith correspond to Kelly's two postulates regarding warfare in unsegmented societies?
- What is the nature of debate over the participation of anthropologists in wartime or the use of anthropological knowledge to support a war effort?

# Second Exam Questions (IV)



- Describe the complexities, difficulties, and details of peace making among the Mae Enga.
- After peace was established by Australian patrols what kinds of social changes occurred in Mae Enga and what role did the Mae Enga play in the administrative structure? Why did war resume after this initial period of peace?
- Fry claims that the “pervasive intergroup hostility model” is the dominant among the public and scientific communities while Keeley says that anthropologists have “pacified” the past. Evaluate these opposite points of view.
- What do Kelly, Keeley, and Fry have to say about the prospects for peace.