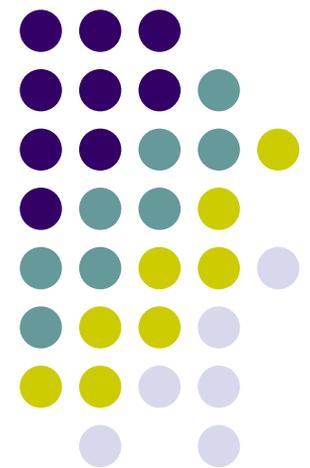
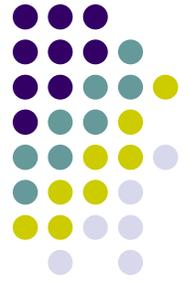


Below is a list of study questions to help you organize your thoughts about the course and prepare for the coming exam.

Anthropology of War



Major Themes and Questions 1



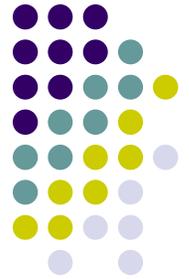
- The nature of chimpanzee coalitionary violence
 - What are the design features of incursions?
 - What appears to be the goal of incursions?
 - What do incursions have to do with human warfare.
 - Do other animals engage in coalitionary violence?
 - Why do bonobos not engage in coalitionary violence and why are they relatively internally peaceful?
- Describe some of the early evolutionary biological theories of warfare proposed by Lorenz and others and contrast them to modern evolutionary models proposed by Wrangham and others?

Major Themes and Questions 2



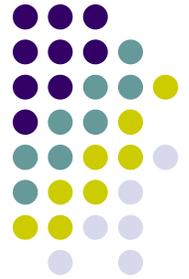
- Using territoriality how is warfare seen as a strategic and adaptive pattern of behavior? Under what conditions is it likely to occur?
- Kelly assesses the idea that war is “more of the same” (i.e., related to every day violence). What did he find and what other evidence deals with this issue?
- According to Kelly what are the social organizational factors that differentiate non-segmented from segmented societies and how do they lead to social substitutability and warfare in segmented societies?
- How do various theorists define warfare? What definition do you favor and why is it superior to other definitions. How do we deal with the issue of homicidal violence that we cannot characterize as warfare? Is it related to warfare in terms of causes and goals?
- Human warfare and aggression in the EEA figure in the writings of Wrangham, Fry (chapters 17-18), and Kelly. How does the EEA help us understand the evolution of human aggression?

Major Themes and Questions 3



- What is Keeley's assessment of Turney-High and Wright's characterization of the nature of non-state warfare?
- What are the "faulty assumptions" that Fry believes anthropologists and others employ in their understanding of tribal warfare?
- What evidence do Keeley and Walker provide about the archaeological and bioarchaeological evidence for warfare and homicide?
- What positions do Fry, Kelly, and Wrangham take on the use of evolutionary biology for our understanding of warfare?

Major Themes and Questions 4



- 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.
- 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?
- 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.