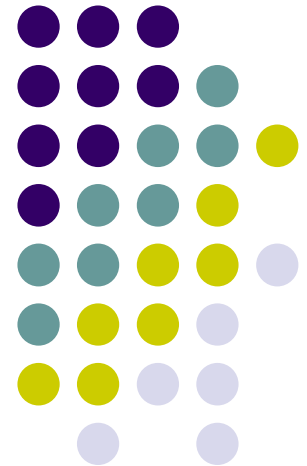
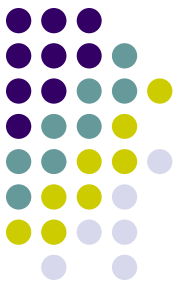


**On the following pages are study questions to organize your thoughts about the readings and lecture and to help you prepare for the first exam.**

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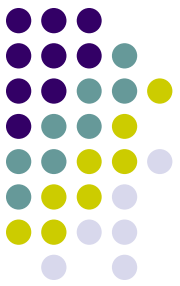
## Anthropology of War





# Material Covered on Exam

- Meggitt Chapters 1-3
- Kelly Chapters: Introduction and 1-2
- Keeley Chapters: 1-2, 11
- On-line readings:
  - Wrangham (Coalitionary Violence)
  - Kelly PNAS article
  - Silk on the “Evolution of Lethal Violence”
  - Compassion article on “Bioarchaeology of Care”
  - Monk’s Review of Keeley and Kelly
- Films:
  - Dani: *Dead Birds (I-III)*
  - *The New Chimpanzees*



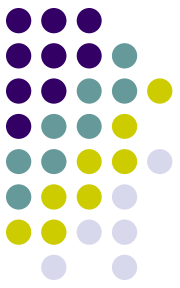
# First Exam Questions I

- The nature of chimpanzee coalitional violence
  - What are the design features and goals of incursions?
  - What do incursions have to do with the imbalance of power hypothesis?
  - Is coalitional violence adaptive?
  - What do incursions have to do with human warfare?
  - Do other animals engage in coalitional violence?
  - Why do bonobos not engage in coalitional violence and why are the 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.
- How does human inter-group violence differ from chimps?
- What are some of the major differences between “primitive” and modern warfare?
- How do capital punishment and warfare have in common and what distinguishes the two?

# First Exam Questions II



- How does one explain infanticide using an evolutionary perspective?
- Using territoriality as an example 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?
- 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 homicide related to warfare in terms of causes and goals?
- What are the elements of leadership in band and tribal societies?
- What are the checks on dominance in band and tribal societies?



# First Exam Questions III

- 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?
- 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



# First Exam Questions IV

- Keeley says that anthropologists have “pacified” the past. What does he mean and what evidence does he supply?
- 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? Hint: weapons and knowledge of one’s territory.
- 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.