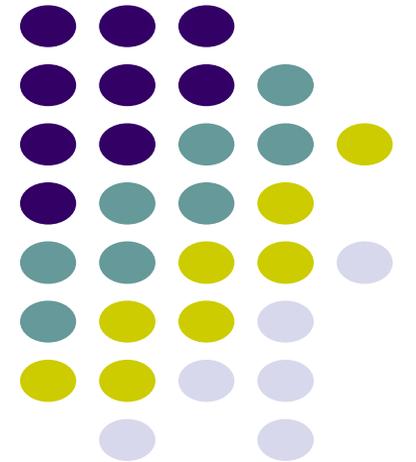


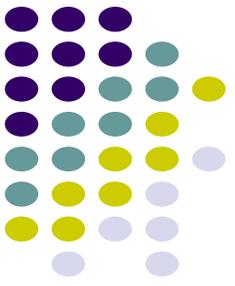
**Below is a list of study questions to help you organize your thoughts about the course and prepare for the third exam.**

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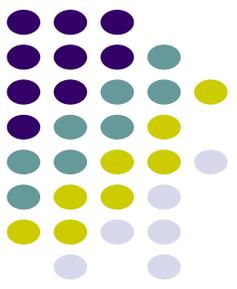
# Anthropology of War



# Coverage

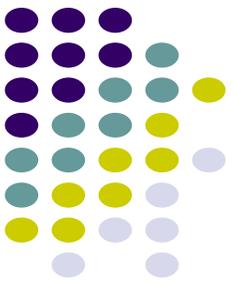


- Kelly: Chapters 3-4
- Keeley: Chapters 10-13
- Meggitt: Chapters 7-10
- Web Readings:
  - Anthropology and Counter Insurgency
  - Mae Enga war and peace
  - Latest Skirmish Over Ancestral Violence Strikes Blow for Peace
- Videos
  - *The Ax Fight*
  - Robert Wright Non-Zero video lecture



# Exam questions I

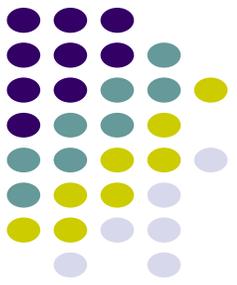
- What are the five main issues in the debate over the participation of anthropologists in wartime or the use of anthropological knowledge to support a war effort in the Human Terrain Program?
- How does the organization of Iraqi tribes, religious divisions, and ethnic groups in the context of colonial history make national integration difficult?
- Given female aggression occurs, what are the patterns in terms of
  - Causes
  - Targets
  - Means and methods
- What are the age-related trends in male homicide rates and how do they compare to female homicide rates?



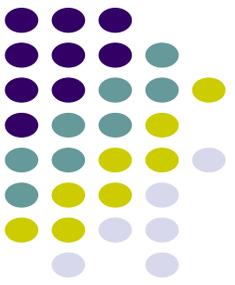
# Exam questions II

- In Robin Wright's video:
  - What is the good news and the bad news in regards to human compassion?
  - What does he mean by one-zero? Know some examples.
  - What is expanding the moral imagination?
- Trace the anthropological history in the study of human warfare in terms of theories of war
- In chapter 3 Kelly understand the
  - Island problem (social and ecological circumscription)
  - Population density and warfare
  - Internal and external warfare among the Jarwara and Bea Andaman groups
  - *Koro* ceremonies and peace-making

# Exam Questions III

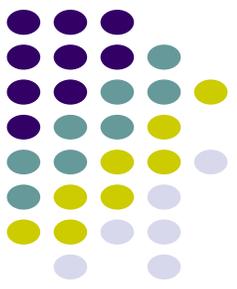


- In Chapter 4 of Kelly
  - What is the difference between negative and positive peace?
  - How does he treat the motivations for war (political control, economic gain, social status, and revenge)?
  - How does population density and resource predictability fit in his model? How does this contrast with Keeley's position?
  - From an archaeological perspective how does he interpret multiple burials with wounds?



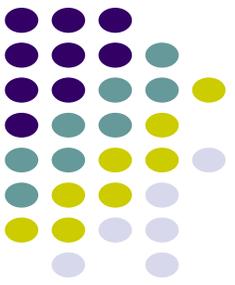
# Exam questions IV

- Compare and contrast these three major contemporary approaches to the anthropological study of war
  - Biological and evolutionary
  - Diffusion and contact (tribal zone theory)
  - Ecological or resource competition models



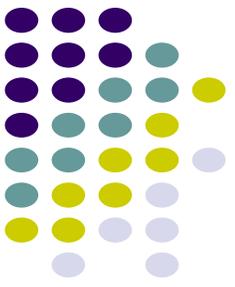
# Exam Questions V

- The goal of the Fry and Söderberg article is a critique of the coalitionary model of warfare by showing that most violence is?
- What are some of the methodological problems in the Fry and Söderberg article?
- In *The Ax Fight* what sorts of roles did women play and how was violence controlled?



# Exam questions VI

- Why does Keeley believe these three factors led to the pacification of the past:
  - the World Wars,
  - the end of imperialism, and
  - disappearance of the primitive
- Keeley says “Primitive war is total war conducted with very limited means” (p. 174)” because
  - Poor logistics
  - Poorly coordinated [and disciplined] command structure
  - Slim economic surpluses to persecute war over a long period



# Exam questions VII

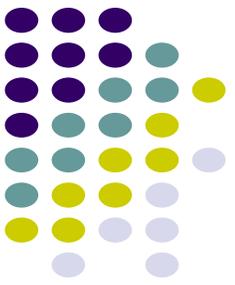
- How does tribal organization, religion, and ethnicity make peace difficult in Iran?
- What seems to be the causes, motivations, and targets of female violence?
- Is there less war today?
  - Intra-state, inter-state, and colonial
  - Battle and civilian casualties
  - Displaced populations



# Exam questions VIII

- What is **restorative peace**?
  - How was it employed in traditional Mae Enga life?
  - How does it differ from the Australian system?
- How does **restorative justice** settle household disputes?
- According to Meggitt what are the implications of wars ending in?:
  - Full routs
  - Partial victory
  - Stalemates
- How do compensations seal peace?
- Peace brought increases in trade, easily travel, and closer husband-wife relations
- What led to the resurgence of warfare?

# Exam Questions IX



- Following Wiessner
  - What role did “big men” and Tee ceremonies play in peace-making
  - What do homicide compensation play in making peace?
  - What administrative problems caused an increase in war?
  - What administrative innovations reduced war