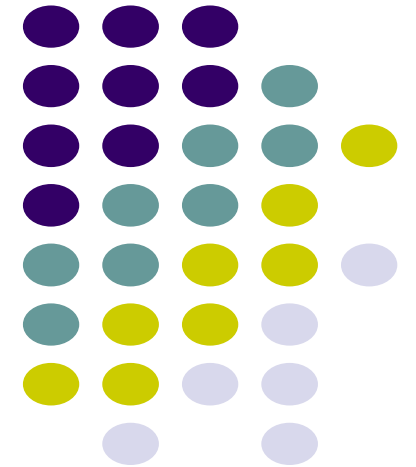
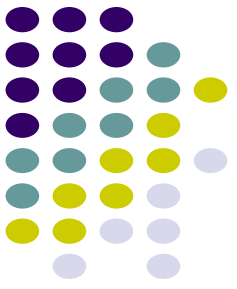


Below is a list of study questions to help you organize your thoughts about the course and prepare for the third exam.

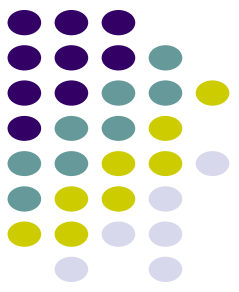
Anthropology of War



Coverage

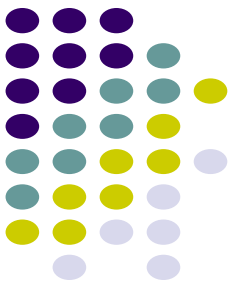


- Kelly: Chapters 3-4
- Keeley: Chapters 10-13
- Meggitt: Chapters 7-10
- Web Readings:
 - Anthropology and Counter Insurgency
 - Mae Enga war and peace
 - Latest Skirmish Over Ancestral Violence Strikes Blow for Peace
- Videos
 - *The Ax Fight*
 - Robert Wright Non-Zero video lecture



Exam questions I

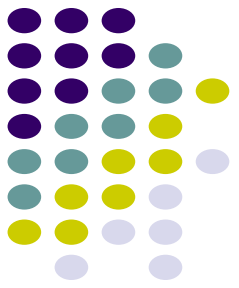
- What are the five main issues in the debate over the participation of anthropologists in wartime or the use of anthropological knowledge to support a war effort in the Human Terrain Program?
- How does the organization of Iraqi tribes, religious divisions, and ethnic groups in the context of colonial 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?



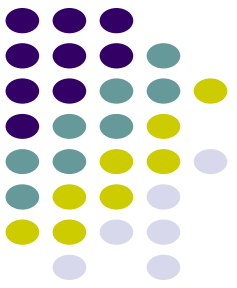
Exam questions II

- 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

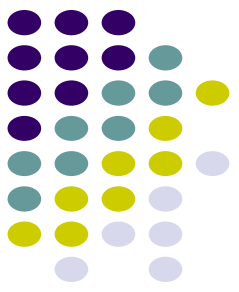


- In Chapter 4 of Kelly
 - What is the difference between negative and positive peace?
 - How does he treat the motivations for war (political control, economic gain, social status, and revenge)?
 - How does population density and resource predictability fit in his model? How does this contrast with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



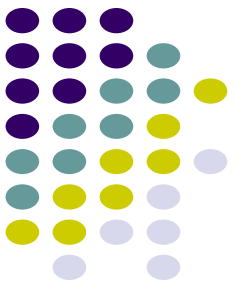
Exam questions IV

- 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



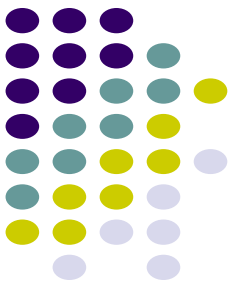
Exam Questions V

- 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?



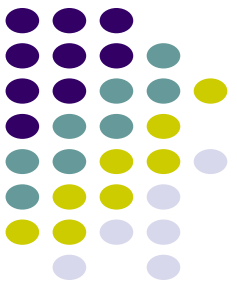
Exam questions VI

- 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

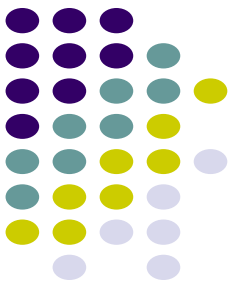
- How does tribal organization, religion, and ethnicity make peace difficult in Iran?
- What seems to be the causes, motivations, and targets of female violence?
- Is there less war today?
 - Intra-state, inter-state, and colonial
 - Battle and civilian casualties
 - Displaced populations



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