

ANTH 100: Mid Term Exam

Name: _____

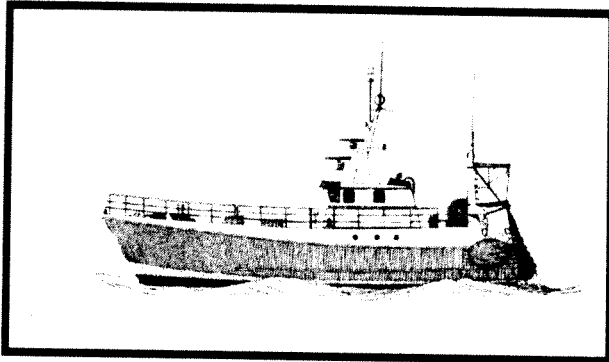
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Part 1: Answer Question 1 on this sheet. Answers can be single words, sentences, or short paragraph as required in part 1.

Part 2: Please use the exam booklets to answer the questions from Part 2. Use essay format to answer question. Your answer should draw from lectures, videos, and readings.

You have 50 minutes to write this exam.

PART 1



Question 1:

Describe the typical fishing day on this boat. Include a discussion of the **division of work**, the **composition of the crew**, and the **system of payment** in your answer. [3 marks]

Contemporary Stern Trawler

Atypical Day:

3:00 am - waiting
- quick work

6:00 pm - Boat comes back to port
(both tourist attraction + family)
- Return and Fish auction

- Skipper collects money
- Division of money between skipper and crew
- Division of money amongst crew members

Payment

Composition of crew

- ① Skipper ✓
- ② Engineer
- ③ Deck boss
- ④ Deckhand

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Question 2: Define and explain the "Original Affluent Society." [2 marks]

The Original Affluent society explains a society where there is an abundance of "wealth". For example, the Ju/wasi society was an original affluent society because they had leisure time and enough "wealth" (food, etc) to sustain them, as opposed to industrial societies where maximum labour is needed for minimum "wealth".

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Question 3: What is a gender ideology and how does it relate to an individual's experience of everyday life? [3 marks]

Gender ideologies are society's perception of how individuals of a certain gender should behave. It is socially constructed and often uses biases. The way it affects individual experiences is if it shapes the way people behave in order to conform to a socially accepted idea. For example, in the ethnography, "Where have the Homeless gone", gender ideologies cause individuals to behave the way they normally would not. The "straight" men often exhibit society's idea of "gay-behaviour". This gender ideologies result in the people who are actually gay to hide their sexuality. Also, certain sexes assume roles because of this (e.g. Fishing, males-boat, women-shore).

Question 4: In the video, The View from Gitxa'ana, community members describe their experience of the research project and the importance of the project to them. Identify two aspects of the research project that results in a respectful research relationship between the university and the community. [2 marks]

① Consent + Trust

The researchers ensure the community members that what they say and knowledge they share will be kept safe and will not be misused. They build trust even further by ensuring them that they will have access to their information (interviews, etc) so that things are not taken out of context.

② Field work

The researchers conduct field work in a way that makes the community members comfortable. Firstly, they have a person who speaks to them in their native language (can express ideas freely) and also - the field work is over along period of time, so subjects can feel comfortable

PART 2: select ONE of the following questions to answer.

Question 1: What is anthropological fieldwork and how does it differ from other social science disciplines? Your answer for this question must make direct reference to the model of research described in each of the two course ethnographies. Use **at least five** of the following terms in your answer. Please ensure that you go beyond simply defining the terms; you need to demonstrate that you understand the terms.

Ethnography
Fieldwork
Field

Participant observation
Ethnocentric fallacy
Relativism

Culture shock
Reflexivity

Participant
Ob.
a period of time
spent in field w/ researcher
(1998)

Question 2: Using examples provided in the course readings and lectures describe the anthropology of globalization. Your answer for this question must make direct reference to at least one of the course ethnographies. Use **at least five** of the following terms in your answer. Please ensure that you go beyond simply defining the terms; you need to demonstrate that you understand the terms.

Neoliberalism
Free trade
Consumption

Factory production
Nation state
Relations of production

Forces of production
Anthropology of work

PART 2

QUESTION #1

Anthropological field work is the period of time spent interacting with individuals in the field (where field work takes place). Field work involves participant observation, is a long term process of close involvement with the research subjects and has many strengths and weaknesses.

Participant observation is where the researcher "lives" with his/her subjects in order to understand their lives. In the ethnography, "Red Flags, Lace Coiffes", Menzies spends a long period of time with the fishermen and participates in everyday life. In the same way, Marcus in "where have the homeless gone" spends time in the shelter and participates in his subjects activities (e.g. smoking) to understand their culture.

Anthropological field work has many strengths and weaknesses in its method. Culture Shock is an important aspect of the anthropological method. Culture Shock is the discomfort of being in an unfamiliar place ("stranger in a strange land"). Its weakness is that it can be dangerous to the anthropologist (researcher is "lost") however it is a strength because it allows the researcher to notice something he normally would not. Culture Shock can prevent researchers from committing ethnocentric fallacy.

Ethnocentric Fallacy is the belief that one's beliefs/practices are correct and other ones are not. By being a "Stranger in a strange land", if the researcher can approach his/her own culture as a stranger, they can recognise their biases and perhaps correct them. Ethnocentric fallacy is different from relativism (the belief that nothing can be judged as right or wrong) and both pose moral issues (wrong to judge, wrong to accept everything).

Another strength of fieldwork is getting an emic (insiders) perspective. In *Red Flags, lace Coiffes*, the Etic (outsiders) perspective is that the singing of the "internationale" was nationalist, when in fact it was not. In *WHG*, having an Emic perspective allows Marcus to see the misconceptions about shelterisation (not a "total institution").

There is a weakness to this however, because the researcher has to be aware of reflexivity. Being an insider, the anthropologist has to recognise the way their presence affects and changes the behavior of their subjects. It is important for the anthropologist not to become subjective.

Anthropological fieldwork is different from other social sciences because it is much more involved. Because fieldwork is long term and requires participant

observation, researchers get to know subjects on a personal level. Fieldwork is much more natural, it involves "interviews" which is more of a dialogue that changes and has no set rules.

Anthropological fieldwork can also be dangerous because of participant observation. This is evident in WHG, where Marcus practices "Cowboy Ethnography" in order to gain trust of his subjects. He puts himself into dangerous situations in order to get his research (does drugs, risks being caught)

Anthropological research is also different because of the data collected. There is no quantitative data that can be collected and everything is difficult to distinguish between.

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