Below is a list of study questions to help you organize your thoughts in preparation for the second exam.

Anthropology of War
Second Exam Coverage:

- Keeley chapters 3-9
- Kelly Chapter 2
- Meggitt Chapters 4-6
- Pinker video on the decline of violence
- Yanomamö Video *The Feast*
- Web readings:
  - Walker on the bioarchaeology of violence
  - MacDonald et al. on the Male Warrior Hypothesis
  - “Smithsonian” article on California warfare
Second Exam Questions (I)

- What is the relationship between population density and warfare as postulated by Keeley and Kelly?
- What are the theoretical reasons to associate warfare with population density and what are the problems?
- Aside from warfare, Pinker argues that many forms of violence have declined through time?
  - What examples does he use?
  - What are the hypothetical causes of the decline of violence? (Some hints: trade, better administration of justice)
- What social psychological factors lead males to more likely than women to engage in coalitional violence?
- According to Ember and Ember what roles do resource shortages and resources uncertainty play in generating war cross-culturally and what cultural factor do they additionally feel is important?
- In what ways does type of warfare effect post-marital residence rules?
Second Exam Questions (II)

- Following Keeley, how does modern warfare differ from “primitive” warfare in terms of deadliness, frequency, organization, etc.?
- Both Keeley and Kelly critique Quincy Wright’s ideas about the purposes of war in relation to social complexity. What were Wright’s ideas and the positions taken by Keeley and Wright?
- It is commonly argued that cross-cutting ties (e.g., through trade and intermarriage) reduce the probability of warfare. What views do Keeley, Kelly, and Meggitt place on this idea?
- **Tribal zone** theorists such as Ferguson claim that much of the war we see in tribal societies is a consequence of outside contact. What evidence supports or contradicts such claims?
- If one were to claim that cannibalism was a consequence of intentional violence or warfare, what kinds of evidence would be useful?
  - Why are we talking about cannibalism?
Second Exam Questions (III)

- According to Keeley why do the following lead to more war?
  - Frontier areas
  - New technology
- What does Keeley mean by the “Skulking way of war”?
- Evolutionary researchers believe that behaviors have proximate and ultimate levels or causes of explanation.
  - What are the differences between the two?
  - Can Ember’s idea of fear and mistrust and resource problems fit in this perspective?
- Why does are the results about the frequency of warfare among Californian hunter-gatherers odd?
- Keely argues that mercy is war is rare. How does Straight’s research shows that it is more common than expected.
Second Exam Questions (IV)

- What is a collective action problem and how does it relate to warfare?
  - Who are free riders?

- Solving the collective action problem
  - How is coercion used to motivate the Turkana to fight?
  - What long term benefits lead the Nyangotom to fight?

- According to Kelly, what characteristics of unsegmented societies make warfare less likely compared to segmented societies? Here are some answers:
  - Mobile settlement pattern
  - Lack of stored resources
  - Lack of food getting infrastructure
  - Exogamic marriages

- Who is most likely to die in warfare?