

75.1.18

Anthropology 124

COMPARATIVE RELIGION

Final Examination  
July 31, 1964

NAME Key

I. Question I is compulsory; in the first column write the letter or letters which precede valid statements; ignore statements which are not valid. Any number of statements may be valid or invalid.

- Bc 1. Kroeber was of the opinion that (A) Freud's explanation of religion was based on actual history (B) relations between father and son are likely to be more affectionate in matrilineal than in patrilineal societies (C) there is a positive correlation between taboos and compulsive neuroses.
- Ac 2. Rites of passage differ from Rites of intensification in that (A) the former deal with changes in the status of a single individual (B) the latter are concerned particularly with births, marriages and death (C) the former usually involve a period of separation from one's society.
- C 3. Shamans and priests are alike in that (A) both act as mediums for the spirit of their God (B) both require many years of training (C) both deal with supernatural beings to advance human ends.
- C 4. Goldenweiser notes that (A) adherents of one totem will never marry outsiders (B) totemism emerges in response to psychological drives in the individual (C) some totemic elements may be observed in Western Society.
- Bc 5. Symbolism (A) is important in the great religions but absent in primitive religions (B) helps to reinforce the values of a society. (C) is not meaningful to one who does not know the culture of the people who practice it.
- AB 6. The mana of persons (A) increases with rank (B) helps to reinforce the class structure (C) is derived only from prayer.
- Bc 7. Taboo (A) is a primitive legal system (B) helps social control (C) is often used to preserve or protect scarce resources.
- AC 8. Religion may be differentiated from magic in that (A) the rituals of the former are likely to be performed at regular intervals of time (B) religion works by manipulation rather than supplication (C) the former is more closely linked with ethics.
- B 9. Witches (A) usually come from the privileged classes in Society (B) serve as vicarious outlets for pent-up hostility (C) help to cure illness.



- B 10. Astrology (A) is a form of inspirational divination (B) was considered the master study in Europe in the Middle Ages (C) postulates that every incident in a man's life is predetermined at birth.
- C 11. Gods are everywhere regarded (A) as all powerful (B) as living in the sky (C) as in some degree responsive to human actions.
- BC 12. Supernatural treatment of illness (A) is limited to primitive societies (B) is often performed in addition to purely medical treatment (C) is more likely to be effective in dealing with functional disorders than with disease.
- AB 13. Among the Murngin (A) conception is achieved by the entry of a spirit into the mother (B) death frequently results from the theft of ones soul (C) the Great Python approves of brother-sister marriage.
- AC 14. The Menehune of Hawaii (A) were organized into social classes like Hawaiian humans (B) took no part in human affairs (C) supported the principle "God helps those who help themselves".
- AC 15. Funerary rituals (A) fall within Van Gennap's category of rites of passage (B) are absent in societies where cannibalism is found (C) usually demonstrate ambivalent attitudes towards the dead.
- B 16. Cargo cults (A) occur when shipping is delayed (B) reflect deep-seated frustrations (C) are caused by Communist propaganda.
- B 17. Messianic movements (A) occur only in illiterate societies (B) find most of their followers in socially and economically underprivileged classes (C) are discredited by their followers if the Messiah does not arrive on time.
- BC 18. Howells sees man as (A) innately religious by divine revelation (B) often receptive to religion because of physiologically based uncertainties (C) deriving positive ~~social~~ <sup>social</sup> advantages from religion.
- B 19. The Azande people of Africa find out the unknown by (A) astrology (B) divination (C) divine revelation.
- AB 20. Modern trends in religious systems show (A) an increased emphasis on ethics (B) progressive adaptation to scientific knowledge (C) a more anthropomorphic concept of God.

Answer any 2 of the following three questions:

- II. Enumerate and illustrate the forces which have led to modifications of religious systems.
- III. What are the major functions of religion in society? Exemplify from any one society which you know from study or personal experience.
- IV. Outline and comment on Kluckhohn's theory of myth and ritual.