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Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Chapter 1

1. The chapter opens with a discussion about the miners who collect the coltan used in our cellphones and other devices. Where do these miners live?
   a. India
   b. Peru
   c. the Congo
   d. Malaysia

2. Franz Boas served on a presidential commission that examined
   a. Muslim judicial courts in Egypt.
   b. climate change.
   c. health and nutrition among women.
   d. U.S. immigration policy.

3. Horace Minor wrote “Body Ritual among the Nacirema” (1956) in order to
   a. show how the human body is ugly and endangered by disease and decay.
   b. describe the exotic rituals of distant tribes.
   c. make the familiar strange.

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d. encourage personal hygiene among Americans.

4. Which concept refers to anthropology's commitment to looking at the full scope of human diversity and experience, including cultural, biological, historical, and linguistic aspects?

a. ethnology

b. fieldwork

c. holism

d. inclusivity

5. Recent anthropological research has focused on the upper segments of society, such as financial institutions, aid and development agencies, medical laboratories, and doctors. What is this process called?

a. studying up

b. marginalization

c. deep ethnography

d. thick description

6. Maria is a cultural anthropologist who wants to better understand the lives of women in coffee-farming communities in Brazil. What primary research strategy will she likely use to gain a holistic perspective in order to accurately answer her research questions?

a. in-depth analysis of historical texts about coffee farmers

b. interviews with other researchers who have been to Brazil

c. first-hand ethnographic fieldwork

d. controlled social experiments

7. What kind of approach enables an anthropologist to examine the similarities and differences between societies' gender roles?

a. institutional and policy

b. statistical and analytical

c. historical and contemporary

d. cross-cultural and comparative

8. Identify the statement that best describes anthropology.

a. Anthropology does not study human diversity.

b. Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century colonialism gave rise to the discipline.

c. Anthropology reinforces ethnocentrism.

d. All anthropologists work in academic institutions.

9. Applied anthropology is an approach within the discipline that more and more anthropologists are taking. Identify the correct definition of applied anthropology.

a. Applied anthropology refers to when anthropologists work outside of academia to address current world problems.

b. Applied anthropology refers to when anthropologists work in academia to share their research with other scientists.

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c. Applied anthropology refers to when anthropologists apply their work to other academic fields.

d. Applied anthropology refers to when anthropologists apply other types of research to their work.

10. Archaeology, the study of cultures in the human past, focuses on

a. human adaptation to the environment in the past.

b. human evolution as seen in the fossil record.

c. any human material remains.

d. only human burial sites.

11. What type of anthropologist studies people from a perspective that considers how humans have adapted to their environments over time?

a. biological anthropologist

b. descriptive linguist

c. paleoanthropologist

d. cultural anthropologist

12. Anthropology looks at the complete diversity of human life across space and time. This kind of study requires a(n)

a. belief that other cultures are normal.

b. belief that one's own culture is normal.

c. belief in the power of globalization.

d. ability to evaluate others on the basis of one's own beliefs.

13. Which subfield of anthropology traces the history of human evolution in fossils?

a. prehistoric archaeology

b. primatology

c. evolutionary archaeology

d. paleoanthropology

14. Both historic archaeologists and prehistoric archaeologists study the past through the analysis of artifacts. What do historic archeologists have access to that prehistoric archaeologists do not?

a. larger numbers of artifacts

b. written records

c. works of art

d. burial sites

15. What is considered the most distinctive feature of being human?

a. tool use

b. opposable thumbs

c. bipedal locomotion

d. language

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16. Cultural anthropologists employ the process of ethnology to

a. study the evolution of human language.

b. fight the impact of globalization.

c. ethnographically document a small group of people.

d. compare cultures.

17. Which kind of anthropologist might use pottery, fossilized remains, and jewelry as the primary clues in their research?

a. biological anthropologist

b. prehistoric archaeologist

c. cultural anthropologist

d. paleoanthropologist

18. Material remains help prehistoric archaeologists reconstruct

a. human behavior.

b. written records.

c. garbage dumps.

d. burial sites.

19. What do garbage dumps offer to both cultural anthropologists and archaeologists?

a. understanding of burial practices

b. material for the analysis of nutritional intake

c. deeper understanding of climate change

d. understanding of cultural practices

20. The use of the gender-neutral third-person singular pronoun “they,” instead of “he” or “she,” in specific social contexts would be most likely studied by a(n)

a. descriptive linguist.

b. historic linguist.

c. biological anthropologist.

d. sociolinguist.

21. People are biological creatures as well as social beings. In order to gain a complete understanding of any aspect of human behavior, the field of anthropology adopts what strategy?

a. four-field approach

b. cultural evolution

c. biological anthropology

d. ethnobiology

22. In late-nineteenth-century debates on immigration in the United States, many scholars and government officials privileged northern European immigrants over southern Europeans, such as Italians and Greeks, whom they saw as a separate and inferior biological race with primitive ways. This is an example of

a. holism.

b. ethnocentrism.

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c. genocide.

d. ethnocide.

23. Pablo is an anthropologist studying the Japanese tea ceremony. He considers Japanese religion and history, as well as social relations, the politics of gender, and the language used to talk about the tea ceremony. Pablo's approach to studying the Japanese tea ceremony is an example of what aspect of anthropology?

a. participant observation

b. biological anthropology

c. four-field approach

d. holism

24. The sequencing of mitochondrial DNA to trace changes in human ancestors over time involves which specialization of anthropology?

a. prehistoric archaeology

b. forensic anthropology

c. paleoanthropology

d. historic archaeology

25. What type of anthropologist would study the miscommunications between men and women in a North American corporation that resulted from the different ways in which they used language?

a. biological anthropologist

b. sociolinguist

c. historical linguist

d. descriptive linguist

26. An anthropologist looking to understand the impact humans have had on the environment by studying rock formations, polar ice caps, and glaciers is most likely practicing

a. cultural anthropology.

b. Paleoanthropology.

c. linguistic anthropology.

d. archaeology.

27. What do we call the belief that one's own culture or way of life is normal and natural and the practices of other people are abnormal and unnatural?

a. holism

b. relativism

c. "walking in their shoes"

d. ethnocentrism

28. Cultural anthropologists often spend a great deal of time in the communities in which they conduct research, asking questions as people work, celebrate, dance, or play games. What is the term used for this process?

a. ethnology

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b. participant observation

c. linguistic anthropology

d. four-field approach

29. An anthropologist who has conducted fieldwork on Mormon fundamentalists and their marriage patterns now wants to compare those patterns to those in the Muslim tradition. What would this require?

a. conducting ethnological analysis

b. undertaking comprehensive holistic analysis

c. carrying out additional ethnographic fieldwork

d. locating informants who are both Mormon and Muslim

30. The Latin language of ancient Rome is no longer spoken routinely. What kind of work is needed to examine how Latin changed into the Romance languages of today (French, Italian, Portuguese, Romanian, and Spanish)?

a. descriptive linguistics

b. comparative research

c. archaeology

d. historic linguistics

31. Participant observation as a research strategy is an essential part of which subfield of anthropology?

a. ethnological analysis

b. cultural anthropology

c. primatology

d. descriptive linguistics

32. What type of anthropologists explore all aspects of living human culture—from war and violence to love, sexuality, and child rearing—and look at the meanings that people from all over the world place on these things?

a. ethnologists

b. sociolinguists

c. biological anthropologists

d. cultural anthropologists

33. Anthropologists take a comprehensive approach to understanding human beings. They accomplish this task by

a. exploring the past.

b. using the four-field approach.

c. focusing mainly on biology.

d. conducting participant observation.

34. The scientific discipline that looks at genetics, evolution, the fossil record, and our closest relatives in the animal kingdom in order to gain a greater understanding of human is known as

a. prehistoric archaeology.

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b. biological anthropology.

c. primatology.

d. cultural anthropology.

35. What do we call an anthropologist working among a Native American group to map their spoken language into a written form?

a. descriptive linguist

b. cultural anthropologist

c. sociolinguist

d. historical linguist

36. What kind of researchers work to record languages that are disappearing by finding the last speakers and making recordings and dictionaries to preserve the languages for the future?

a. descriptive linguists

b. historic linguists

c. cultural anthropologists

d. sociolinguists

37. Ancient rift valleys and deep caves often contain human fossils that can provide clues about human evolution and the lives of our ancestors. What do we call an anthropologist who only studies the human evolutionary aspect of fossils?

a. prehistoric archaeologist

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b. cultural anthropologist

c. paleoanthropologist

d. primatologist

38. What field of anthropology studies monkeys and apes, but not human beings?

a. biological anthropology

b. paleoanthropology

c. prehistoric archaeology

d. primatology

39. There is a huge inflow of refugees from the wars in the Middle East to parts of Europe and Scandinavia. What kind of anthropologist would probably offer the most useful input to the politicians making decisions about resettlement programs?

a. biological anthropologist

b. cultural anthropologist

c. holistic anthropologist

d. sociolinguist

40. Which discipline of anthropology studies human beings in the present and from the past through the excavation and analysis of humans' material artifacts?

a. archaeology

b. cultural anthropology

c. biological anthropology

d. ethnology

41. Marcus is studying developments in Chinese dialects over time and how those dialects have evolved as migration has increased over the last two centuries. What kind of anthropological lens is Marcus using?

a. historic linguistics

b. descriptive linguistics

c. cultural anthropology

d. sociolinguistics

42. What is the correct term for anthropology's commitment to studying the entire picture of human life, including culture, biology, history, and language?

a. four-field approach

b. ethnocentrism

c. holism

d. ethnology

43. What do many scientists and experts call our current historical era, which is defined by the ways in which human activity is permanently reshaping our planet?

a. the Global Village

b. climate change

c. the Anthropocene

d. time-space compression

44. Human beings have long been migrants, moving themselves, their material goods, and even ideas from one part of the world to another. What makes this process, which is now called *globalization*, seem so different today than in the past?

a. the four-field approach

b. migration

c. intensification

d. ethnocentrism

45. The theory of time-space compression suggests that the way we think about time and space has been transformed. What do anthropologists think might be the underlying reason for this?

a. flexible time scales

b. rapid economic growth

c. rapid accumulation of profits

d. rapid innovation of communication and transportation

46. When companies move their production facilities around the world to take advantage of cheaper labor and lower taxes, what is this called by anthropologists?

a. ethnology

b. increasing migration

c. time-space compression

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d. offshoring

47. Global poverty has risen dramatically over the past twenty years, and anthropologists generally consider it a sign of

a. holism.

b. uneven development.

c. time-space compression.

d. ethnographic fieldwork.

48. Many large corporations, including Walmart and General Motors, routinely move their factories to places where wages are lower, such as China, putting workers in their home country out of a job. This is an example of

a. time-space compression.

b. increasing migration.

c. offshoring.

d. holism.

49. Your new smart phone was manufactured in Shenzhen, China, where there are laxer environmental and labor laws than in the United States, and its software was outsourced to telecommuters in Hyderabad, India, where wages for programmers are lower. These strategies, which use transportation and communications technologies to maximize profits, are known as

a. paleoanthropology.

b. increasing migration.

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c. flexible accumulation.

d. holism.

50. Changes in communications technology that have allowed military spouses to switch from mailing letters to their partners in Afghanistan to chatting with them on Skype are an example of what dynamic of globalization?

a. uneven development

b. technological adaptation

c. flexible accumulation

d. time-space compression

51. Nepali workers building roads in India, Filipinos working as maids in Saudi Arabia, and Turkish workers repairing the streets in Germany are examples of which global dynamic?

a. time-space compression

b. uneven development

c. the Anthropocene

d. increasing migration

52. The intensification of globalization is often attributed to what kinds of changes?

a. the accelerated movement of people within and between countries

b. the reconstruction of human behavior before written records

c. increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases

d. breakthroughs in transportation and communication technologies

53. What key dynamic of globalization is characterized by the movement of people, not only between countries but also within the individual countries themselves?

a. four-field approach

b. flexible accumulation

c. increasing migration

d. uneven development

54. The Chinese government counts nearly 245 million internal migrants in China's cities. What draws most of these internal migrants?

a. work opportunities

b. more affordable housing

c. higher education

d. social movements

55. The fact that only 19.5 percent of the population of the least developed countries has Internet access is an example of

a. uneven development.

b. time-space compression.

c. outsourcing.

d. offshoring.

56. Policy makers and environmental experts struggle to agree on what should be done with nuclear waste, the life span of which will extend beyond human existence itself. What concept is best used to explain this phenomenon?

a. ethnocentrism

b. cultural anthropology

c. time-space compression

d. Anthropocene

57. In 2010, the British Petroleum *Deepwater Horizon* disaster poured 210 million gallons of crude oil
into the Gulf of Mexico over the course of two months. This oil spill is characteristic of

a. holism.

b. time-space compression.

c. the impacts of increasing globalization.

d. ethnology.

58. Which of the following directly contributes to climate change and global warming?

a. the strategies that corporations use to accumulate profits

b. overpopulation, which leads to increased consumption

c. increasing concentrations of greenhouse gases created by the burning of fossil fuels

d. natural changes in the earth's atmosphere, soil, and oceans

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59. The author states that climate change, global warming, water scarcity, overpopulation, extreme poverty, biological weapons, and nuclear weapons pose the greatest risks to

a. human survival.

b. glacial activity.

c. ethnology studies.

d. intensification.

60. Anthropology developed during an intense period of globalization in the nineteenth century. What was one of the major characteristics of that period that drove this development?

a. the rise of secularization

b. the willingness of anthropologists to travel great distances to study remote peoples

c. innovations in transportation technology

d. the decline of European monarchies

61. Which of the following is true of the relationship between globalization and the field of anthropology?

a. Globalization has not changed the way anthropologists conduct research.

b. Globalization enables anthropologists to study any societies that they wish.

c. Globalization led to the development of the field of anthropology

d. Globalization inhibits anthropologists from studying how isolated societies used to live.

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62. Which of the following are practices that contribute to the flexible accumulation of profits by corporations?

a. offshoring and higher taxes in developing nations

b. offshoring and outsourcing

c. climate change and outsourcing

d. higher taxes in developing nations and outsourcing

63. Anthropologist Holly Barker studies and works with people in the Marshall Islands, an island nation in the Pacific Ocean. What does she say is the biggest challenge facing the next generation of Marshallese?

a. nuclear testing

b. climate change

c. pollution

d. colonialization

64. Ken Guest studies a community in New York's Chinatown and another in Fuzhou, China, that are linked by migration. What term best describes his research?

a. ethnology

b. multisited ethnography

c. historic archeology

d. biological anthropology

65. What does an anthropologist call the type of research that compares multiple communities in order to examine links between them?

a. cross-linked ethnology

b. multisited ethnography

c. globalized anthropology

d. bilocational fieldwork

66. Global forces are expanding rapidly and transforming local communities everywhere. According to the author, people in local communities respond to these global forces by

a. working to reshape encounters with global forces.

b. strengthening and renewing religious practices.

c. overturning immigration restrictions.

d. acting with violence and rebellion to destroy these forces.

67. The advantages and disadvantages of globalization are often the subject of heated debate. Which of the following would be hailed as a positive effect of globalization?

a. decreased exposure to diversity

b. job opportunities for people in developing nations

c. cultural homogenization

d. distribution of wealth

68. Describe how changes in transportation technology in the nineteenth century led to the development of anthropology.

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69. Explain why anthropologists study nonhuman primates like apes and monkeys.

70. Compare and contrast how historic and prehistoric archaeologists investigate past human life and explain what insights can be gained.

71. Explain the difference between a descriptive linguist and a sociolinguist. If you knew the last living speaker of a language and wanted to preserve that language, which one would you call on, and why?

72. Bronislaw Malinowski spent two years in the early 1900s doing participant observation among the people of the Trobriand Islands, where he learned about the islanders' beliefs and customs regarding trade, warfare, marriage, sex, death, and more. What kind of anthropologist was Malinowski? Explain how an anthropologist conducts participant observation and what kind of information it provides. Name another topic you could study in this way and how you would do it.

73. Time-space compression is one of the key dynamics of globalization. Explain what time-space compression is and how it works, and give an example.

74. The text notes that increasing migration is one of the key dynamics of globalization. Explain where people are moving and why. What effect is this having on people around the world?

75. Explain how globalization has enabled flexible accumulation and how flexible accumulation works. Provide an example from the class.

76. One aspect of globalization is uneven development. Explain what this means and how it affects the world. Provide an example.

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77. Define the term *Anthropocene* and use it to explain one phenomenon mentioned in the text.

78. Globalization is also affecting the world's environment. Identify three effects of human activity on the environment, and then choose one and discuss its consequences.

79. Explain how anthropologists have had to adapt to the impact of global forces on the communities they study. What tools or new approaches have they developed to help them do their work in a globalized world?

80. Student activists at your university are demanding a complete ban on electronic devices that use Congolese coltan because of the armed conflict, child-exploitation, and large-scale displacement of civilian families. However, based on what you read, the solution to the problem is not so cut-and-dried. Based on what you have learned in Chapter 1, craft an argument that explains why simply banning electronics may not immediately benefit the Congolese in the regions associated with coltan mining and explain what other kinds of solutions are currently being used to tackle these negative effects of the global demand for coltan.

81. Many people associate globalization with rapid economic development and the conveniences of digital media; however, these are not all its consequences. Make an argument for the fact that globalization also has negative consequences and support your argument with at least three pieces of evidence from the text.

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Answer Key

Chapter 1

1. Answer: A
2. Answer: D
3. Answer: C
4. Answer: C
5. Answer: A
6. Answer: C
7. Answer: D
8. Answer: B
9. Answer: A
10. Answer: C
11. Answer: A
12. Answer: A
13. Answer: D
14. Answer: B
15. Answer: D
16. Answer: D

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17. Answer: B

18. Answer: A

19. Answer: D

20. Answer: D

21. Answer: A

22. Answer: B

23. Answer: D

24. Answer: C

25. Answer: B

26. Answer: D

27. Answer: D

28. Answer: B

29. Answer: A

30. Answer: D

31. Answer: B

32. Answer: D

33. Answer: B

34. Answer: B

35. Answer: A

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36. Answer: A

37. Answer: C

38. Answer: D

39. Answer: B

40. Answer: A

41. Answer: A

42. Answer: C

43. Answer: C

44. Answer: C

45. Answer: D

46. Answer: D

47. Answer: B

48. Answer: C

49. Answer: C

50. Answer: D

51. Answer: D

52. Answer: D

53. Answer: C

54. Answer: A

55. Answer: A

56. Answer: D

57. Answer: C

58. Answer: C

59. Answer: A

60. Answer: C

61. Answer: C

62. Answer: B

63. Answer: B

64. Answer: B

65. Answer: B

66. Answer: A

67. Answer: B

68. Answer: Advances in transportation technology such as shipbuilding, the steam engine, and railroads enabled people and goods to rapidly travel long distances. This allowed for regular travel, trade, and colonization in new and varied places. Merchants, missionaries, and government officials came back with tales and artifacts of the incredible diversity of human cultures and the people with “exotic” appearances whom they had encountered. Anthropology developed as people began to try to understand this diversity.

69. Answer: In order to understand which aspects of human physiology and behavior are uniquely human and which attributes are legacies of our primate heritage, it is necessary to study our closest living relatives. The study of nonhuman primates gives us clues about our human behavior and the shared behavior of all primates. The careful observation of primates in their natural habitats and captivity has offered significant insights into sexuality, parenting, male and female differences, cooperation, intergroup conflict, and aggression, which can also help us understand what the behavior of human ancestors may have been like.

70. Answer: Both prehistoric and historic archaeologists locate, excavate, and analyze material remains or artifacts of past human activity. Prehistoric archaeologists use the remains of everyday activities to reconstruct family life and work life, such as what kinds of foods people ate and what types of tools they used. Burial sites provide information on how they treated their elders and the dead. Evidence can also suggest trade patterns, consumption habits, gender roles, and power stratification. Historic archaeology adds written or oral records to the interpretation of artifacts and physical remains. These allow a much wider array of investigations and much deeper analysis because they have records such as deeds, census forms, personal letters, diaries, and other accounts, which can provide insight into a wide variety of topics, such as the lives of African slaves in the American South and climate change, especially global warming.

71. Answer: Descriptive linguists describe and record spoken languages and save them as written languages, while sociolinguists study language in its social and cultural context. Trying to save the language would be the domain of the descriptive linguist, who records and describes languages in order to construct a written language. Once you have a written language, you can preserve dictionaries, poetry, and stories of all sorts by simply writing them down. This makes it possible to save them for posterity. Languages have been brought back from the dead to be taken up by millions of speakers.

72. Answer: Malinowski was a cultural anthropologist. Participant observation requires an anthropologist to live and work with a group of people for an extended period of time and ask lots of questions. It gives you information about the complex systems of power and meaning that all people construct. You can study almost any topic using this approach, so any reasonable example of a topic and strategy that involves working closely with people would be acceptable: studying religious practices of a particular belief community or sect, researching drinking beliefs/behavior on a college campus, and so forth.

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73. Answer: Time-space compression results from the rapid innovation of communication and transportation technologies, and it has transformed the way we think about distances and time. Jet travel, supertankers, superhighways, high-speed railways, telephones, computers, the Internet, digital cameras, and cell phones have all changed our sense of how long it takes to do something and how far away things are. For example, today we can fly from New York to Paris in eight hours or from Los Angeles to Hong Kong in twelve. A letter that once took ten days to send from Texas to Kenya can now be attached as a PDF and emailed. With cell phones and satellites, it is possible to talk to a person in any part of the world at any time, even if they are on the opposite side of the planet.

74. Answer: People are moving in vast numbers within and between countries, and they usually move from rural to urban areas in search of work. In general, they are looking for jobs to improve their lives and the lives of people back home. In China, over 250 million internal migrants have moved to the cities to look for work on construction projects, in service jobs, and in export-oriented factories. This stretches human relationships across time and space. Migration is building connections between different parts of the world, replacing face-to-face interactions with more remote encounters, and potentially reducing the hold of the local environment over people's lives and imaginations.

75. Answer: Flexible accumulation reflects how advances in transportation and communication have enabled companies to move their production facilities around the world in search of cheaper labor, lower taxes, and fewer environmental regulations: in other words, to be completely flexible in how they accumulate profits. Companies in developed countries move factories to countries in the developing world (offshoring), and they subcontract parts of their production process to employees in the developing world (outsourcing). Lower labor and transportation costs along with fewer regulations and the ability to avoid paying U.S. taxes means that firms can then export their goods back to the United States at a much greater profit than if they produced them locally. Good examples include Walmart, which went from advertising "Made in America" to having 7,000 factories in China, and GM, which moved its automobile production to factories in Mexico, Brazil, China, and Thailand. Other good examples are call centers in Manila, the Philippines; New York traffic tickets being processed in Sierra Leone, West Africa; and X-rays, CT scans, and MRIs from the United States being interpreted in Bangalore, India.

76. Answer: Many people associate globalization with rapid economic development and progress, but globalization has not brought equal development to the world's people. For example, the distribution of Internet access is very uneven. Europe, North America, and Asia account for the vast majority of high-tech consumption, while whole areas of Africa are completely marginalized and excluded from the globalization process. Globalization is creating extreme wealth for some people, but it is also creating extreme poverty for others. For example, half the world's population continues to live in poverty and nearly 700 million people live in extreme poverty, surviving on less than $1.90 per day. Even in the United States, the wealthiest country in the world, 40 million people, including 12 million children, experience food insecurity.

77. Answer: Anthropologists have increasingly used the concept of the Anthropocene to explain the relationship between human activity and changes in the environment. The Anthropocene is a distinct era in which human behavior is shaping the earth in permanent ways. The text focuses on negative effects of human behavior on the planet, including climate change, water scarcity, overpopulation, extreme poverty, biological weapons, and nuclear missiles. All these phenomena threaten human survival.

78. Answer: Possible effects of human activity on the environment include climate change, global warming, water scarcity, overfishing, pollution, overpopulation, extreme poverty, biological weapons, and nuclear missiles, all of which have consequences that threaten the world's ecological balance. A good answer can discuss, for example, global warming and a rise in global temperatures, changing weather patterns, and the rapid melting of polar ice and glaciers, which causes flooding that greatly impacts half the world's population, as the majority of people live within fifty miles of a seacoast. Other good answers may discuss how pollution from garbage, sewage, and agricultural fertilizer runoff, combined with overfishing, rising water temperatures, and increasing acidity caused by carbon dioxide, have caused a 50 percent decline in marine populations over the past fifty years, or how conflict is caused by freshwater scarcity compounded by the purchase of water rights by private companies. Other answers may mention the British Petroleum Deepwater Horizon disaster in 2010 that poured 210 million gallons of crude oil into the Gulf of Mexico, the floating plastic island the size of Texas in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, or the marine life that dies from eating plastic.

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79. Answer: It is no longer possible to study any community without studying the global forces that affect it. One way that anthropologists have adapted is by studying local communities and following the effects of global forces through multisited ethnographies. This allows anthropologists to get a comprehensive view of the community and its unique situation. For example, the author found that in order to study the Chinese community in New York, it was necessary to go to China to get a complete understanding of Chinese communities and population movement.

80. Answer: Like you, people in the Congo also rely on coltan-enabled electronics. Coltan traders transfer money from towns to forest mines via cell phone. Miners transfer money home via cell phone. Buyers determine coltan's quality and price by cell phone. Militia leaders instruct troops who control coltan extraction. Grassroots human rights organizations use the Internet to publicize conditions on the ground. Local and global actors are addressing the crises caused by coltan extraction by using digital media to encourage the responsible consumption of coltan. Local Congolese community organizations have partnered with global human rights groups, students, and other local activists in Europe and the United States to demand "conflict-free" digital minerals. Global digital corporations like Apple have established codes of conduct for acquiring rare minerals like coltan, cobalt, and tin. Some have online listings of mines and mining operations certified as conflict-free.

81. Answer: There are many possible answers. Answers may discuss negative consequences of flexible accumulation, uneven development, and/or globalization on the environment. Corporations quickly repatriate production from U.S. cities (via outsourcing or offshoring) to maximize profits by benefiting from the lower wages, lower taxes, and looser regulations in developing nations. For example, General Motors moved automobile production from Flint, Michigan, to Mexico, Brazil, China, and Thailand, and Walmart now has 7,000 factories in China. Other examples include call centers in Manila, the Philippines; a company in Sierra Leone, West Africa, that processes New York City traffic tickets; and doctors in Bangalore, India, who interpret X-rays, CT scans, and MRIs from the United States. Answers may discuss uneven access to globalization's benefits, such as the fact that billions of people in developing nations lack Internet access. Discussions of uneven globalization may also note how extreme poverty accompanies globalization: For example, half of the world's population lives in poverty and nearly 700 million in extreme poverty. In the United States, 40 million people, including 12 million children, experience food insecurity.Globalization also escalates the human impact on the planet; examples include climate change, global warming, water scarcity, the British Petroleum Deepwater Horizon disaster, and a floating island of plastic debris the size of Texas in the Pacific Ocean. Pollution from garbage, sewage, and agricultural fertilizer runoff, combined with overfishing, rising water temperatures, and increasing acidity caused by carbon dioxide, has caused a 50 percent decline in marine populations over the past fifty years. Changing weather patterns have altered agricultural patterns and crop yields. Global warming has caused polar ice and glaciers to melt, resulting in rising sea levels that threaten to submerge regions such as Bangladesh. Other answers are possible as well.

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