# *Social Change - Globalization from the Stone Age to the Present 1st edition Chase-Dunn Test Bank*

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# Test Bank

*for*

# Social Change: Globalization from the Stone Age to the Present

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**Chapter 1**
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**Multiple Choice Section**

1. Sociocultural evolution is similar to biological evolution with regard to:

   *a) Information is transferred across generations
   b) Information is stored and transmitted in genes
   c) The mechanisms by which information is passed from generation to generation
   d) The speed of change
   e) The co-evolution of simple and complex forms

2. Deterministic stage theories of social change are problematic because:
   a) The actors often do not show up for the performance
   *b) Unpredictable events can sometimes alter the trajectory of social change
   c) There are no discernible patterns of sociocultural evolution
   d) All polities go through the same stages
   e) Polities that interact with each other always become more similar

3. The idea of parallel sociocultural evolution means that:
   a) Evolution occurs in perfectly straight lines
   *b) Similar changes occur under similar conditions in regions that are not connected with one another
   c) Polities on the same latitude tend to be similar
   d) Social structures tend to become more rectangular
   e) Polities with less population density are always conquered by polities with more population density

4. Continuationists contend that human social change:
   a) Will go on forever.
   *b) Has the same general logic of development at all levels of complexity
   c) Goes through qualitative transformations in the logic of development
   d) Should be regulated.
   e) Occurs primarily at the level of human individuals

5. Social structures are:
   a) Built up from identical interlocking units
   *b) Like an organization chart
   c) Found only in bureaucracies
   d) Impossible to change
   e) Composed of rigid materials

6. The self is **not** constructed by:
   a) Learning skills and behaviors
   b) Certification of identities in social rituals
   c) Somewhat autonomous individual choices



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*d) Artificial chemicals in the water supply
e) Interaction with significant others

7. The types of institutions that make the behavior of others more predictable are:
   a) Markets and prices that organize exchange
   b) Agreed-upon beliefs about what exists and what is good and bad
   c) Laws and legitimate processes of legal enforcement
   *d) All of the above

8. The institutional materialist theoretical approach:
   a) Contends that greed is a major force in human affairs
   *b) Claims that markets and institutionalized coercion emerged later than normative regulation
   c) Supports the prison-industrial complex
   d) Denies the possibility of human freedom
   e) Sees world history as a tale told by an idiot, full of sound and fury, signifying nothing.

9. The collapse of a polity is
   a) Unusual in world history
   *b) Usually more of a problem for those who rely on others to produce their food than for those who are direct producers of food
   c) Usually caused by poor grammar and immoral behavior
   d) Often occurs simultaneously with the collapse of all the other polities in the same region
   e) Has often been caused by the impact of an asteroid.

10. Theories of sociocultural change
   a) Posit only quantitative changes
   *b) Sometimes combine quantitative and qualitative changes in the logic of development
   c) Usually emphasize the importance of gossip
   d) Portray human history as a large set of unrelated stories
   e) Assume that human nature is completely malleable

11. Master variables in theories of sociocultural change:
   a) Subjugate the poor and the weak
   *b) Are claimed to be the most powerful causes of social change
   c) Are both causes and consequences of the purposes of the universe
   d) Are the same across most theoretical approaches
   e) See themselves as descended from the powers of the cosmos.

12. Sociocultural institutions:
   a) Are attended primarily by members of the middle class
   b) Often do not condone the chewing of gum



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*c) Are taken-for-granted human inventions that are usually understood to be natural.
d) Are usually subsidized by tax payers
e) Are not found in the Global South.

13. The process of socialization, as discussed in Chapter 1:
a) Often leads to drug abuse
b) Can be fun for those who have the right attitude
c) Often leads to pregnancy on the campuses of private colleges
*d) Is a way that society gets into your head
e) Makes those who work pay for the support of lazy people.

**True/False Section**

1. Teleological explanations claim that things are caused by their purposes.

*a. True

b. False

2. Human brains have less RAM relative to the amount of ROM than the brains of other mammals.

a. True

*b. False

3. There are few important differences between sociocultural and biological evolution.

a. True

*b. False

4. Parallel sociocultural evolution occurs when traits diffuse from a single point of origin.

a. True

*b. False

5. The ontology of a culture is composed of beliefs about what is right and what is wrong.

a. True

*b. False



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6. Materialist approaches to explaining social change focus on the fact that humans are acquisitive.

a. True

*b. False

7. The self is completely determined by society.

a. True

*b. False

8. Social structures are held together by institutions that make the behavior of others more predictable.

*a. True

b. False

9. Social institutions both empower and constrain the actions of individuals.

*a. True

b. False

10. A football team is a good example of social structure.

*a. True

b. False

11. Institutional materialists claim that normative regulation is of no consequence in the contemporary global system.

a. True

*b. False

12. The question of progress cannot be evaluated scientifically.

a. True

*b. False

13. Polities always get larger and more complex.

a. True

*b. False



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**Essay Section**

1. Discuss the similarities and differences between biological and sociocultural evolution. How does genetic engineering fit in to this question?
2. What are the main kinds of evidence that are useful for testing scientific explanations of sociocultural evolution?
3. Discuss the relationship between scientific explanations of sociocultural evolution and the idea of progress.
4. Describe and discuss the quasi-experimental comparative method for inferring causality.
5. Discuss the meaning of the concept of social institutions as presented in Chapter 1.
6. In what ways might ethnographic evidence about hunter-gatherer (foraging) societies be problematic for inferring the nature of human societies before the emergence of horticulture?
7. What are the problems with inevitabilistic stage theories of social change?
8. Discuss the idea of parallel sociocultural evolution and give examples.
9. Discuss the differences between continuationism and transformationism.
10. Discuss the differences between culturalist and materialist approaches to explaining social change.
11. What are the main ways in which the self is constructed?
12. Discuss the relationship between the self and society as presented in Chapter 1. How is the concept of the self used in Chapter 1 different from the way the idea of the self is often used in public discourse?
13. Discuss the idea of social structure as presented in Chapter 1. Give examples.
14. Why does normative regulation based on a moral order not work well by itself in large-scale complex and hierarchical polities?
15. Discuss the reasons why evolutionary explanations of human societies were rejected by many social scientists in the late 19$^{th}$ and early 20$^{th}$ centuries.



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**Chapter 2**
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**Multiple Choice Section**

1. The kinship-based modes of accumulation
   *a) Primarily rely on normative regulation
   b) Never allow people to marry their cousins
   c) Always reckon descent in the female line
   d) Always organize exchange as trade in which money is used to buy commodities
   e) Use social media during family gatherings

2. A world-system, as defined and discussed in Chapter 2, is:
   a) A global transportation and communications conglomerate
   *b) A set of human interaction networks that connect polities with one another
   c) The ways in which people conceptualize the cosmos
   d) An international sports association
   e) All life forms on the Earth

3. As discussed and defined in Chapter 2, a polity is:
   a) A special interest group
   b) An association of entertainers who specialize in topical themes
   *c) A human authority structure that is theoretically autonomous and sovereign
   d) Never a tribe or a chiefdom.
   e) Always smaller than and empire

4. Core/periphery differentiation exists when:
   a) Groups with different average height are engaged in warfare
   *b) Polities with different population densities are interacting with one another
   c) When polities with the same average population densities are trading with one another
   d) When hill people think that valley people are fat and lazy.

5. The word "world" in "world-systems" refers to:
   a) The planet Earth
   b) Europe
   *c) A group of polities that are importantly interconnected.
   d) The World Series
   e) The ways in which places are conceptualized by people.

6. The modern world-system is:
   *a) A single integrated global economy
   b) The connectedness among peoples in Latin America
   c) Smaller than the Mongolian Empire
   d) A system that emerged because China rose to hegemony
   e) A system in which the tributary modes of accumulation are predominant.



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7. Core powers in the modern world-system are:
   a) All inhabited primarily by people of European descent
   *b) The countries with the highest levels of economic development
   c) All the member states of the United Nations
   d) Have legitimate authority over all the peoples of the world
   e) Have always been the most important power centers on Earth

8. The countries in the modern semiperiphery are:
   *a) Either relatively large or smaller but with medium levels of economic development
   b) Mostly concentrated in Africa
   c) All former colonies of European states
   d) All countries that contain relatively high concentrations of natural resources
   e) Are ripe for revolution and ready to challenge the global centers of power
   f) Stealing intellectual property.

9. The hegemonic sequence in the modern world-system refers to:
   a) The succession of moral supremacy as designated by the Pope of Rome
   b) The acquisition of a map to the human genome
   *c) The rise and fall of economic power and leadership of three polities that were formerly semiperipheral
   d) The incorporation of Asia into the modern world-system
   e) A pact among the Great Powers to cooperate with one another.

10. The spatial boundaries of world-systems:
   a) Got larger as communications and transportation technologies developed
   b) Include important types of interaction that may have different spatial ranges
   c) Are often smaller for low-value goods than for high-value goods
   d) Include networks of fighting and allying polities
   *e) All of the above.

11. Normative regulation based on consensually-held values does not work well by itself to allow elites to extract surplus from direct producers because:
   a) Commoners just want to get fat and have babies
   b) Elites often squabble amongst themselves
   *c) Non-elites can easily contest the ideologies that mandate them to turn over their surplus product to elites
   d) People cannot migrate to regions with lower taxes
   e) Stored food spoils

12. A commodity, as defined in Chapter 2, is:
   a) something that is produced for the purpose of providing gifts
   b) a good that is unique
   *c) produced for sale in a price-setting market for purposes of making profit
   d) something that cannot be exchanged for money



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e) a good that is owned by the community as a whole.

13. Semiperipheral development, as discussed in Chapter 2, is
a) the emergence of *avant garde* artistic styles
*b) the implementation of adaptive technologies and organizational forms in some semiperipheral polities
c) the emergence of greedy politicians in city-states
d) the advocacy of flagellation as a means of spiritual purification
e) technologies that allow people to see themselves more clearly.

**True/False Section**

1. Modes of accumulation are qualitatively different logics of social change.
*a) True
b) False

2. Core/periphery relations are important in all world-systems.
a) True
*b) False

3. Prestige goods are more important in some world-systems than in others.
*a) True
b) False

4. Core polities always have the most territory.
a) True
*b) False

5. The polities with the largest settlements always exploit people with smaller settlements.
a) True
*b) False

6. Population pressure is a frequent cause of conflict.
*a) True
b) False

7. Hierarchy formation and technological development often occur in a context of relatively high conflict and population pressure.
*a) True
b) False

8. Some world-systems get stuck in a vicious cycle of conflict and population pressure.
*a) True
b) False



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9. The United States is the most spectacular case of upward mobility in the modern core/periphery hierarchy.
   *a) True
   b) False

10. Nations and ethnic groups are both groups of people who identify with one another and share common cultures.
    *a) True
    b) False

11. Peripheral countries have mainly capital-intensive agriculture.
    a) True
    *b) False

12. The categories of core, periphery and semiperiphery, as defined in Chapter 2, are understood as designating relative position in a multidimensional hierarchy.
    *a) True
    b) False

13. All world-systems have been multicultural.
    a) True
    *b) False

14. The international system of states is the Political/Military Network of the modern world-system.
    *a) True
    b) False

**Essay Section**

1. Discuss and critique the concept of "modes of accumulation" as presented in Chapter 2.

2. Explain the conceptual distinction between core/periphery hierarchy and core/periphery differentiation and the reasons why this distinction is useful.

3. Explain the iteration model of sociocultural evolution presented in Chapter 2 that relates population growth to hierarchy formation and technological change.

4. Explain the idea of settlement systems and give examples.

5. Discuss explanations for the transition from nomadism to sedentism.

6. Discuss the spatial bounding of world-systems.



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7. Discuss the idea of semiperipheral development and how this may have been involved in the emergence of horticulture.

8. Why is it desirable to study groups of interacting polities rather than single polities one at a time?



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**Chapter 3**
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**Multiple Choice Section**

1) For Robin Dunbar the enlargement of brain size was mostly caused by:
a) a more complex physical environment
b) more intense competition among species
c) an increase in the pace of evolution
*d) dense social networks of up to 150 people
e) none of the above

2) The existence of calls in other animals is not the same as human language because:
a) there is no time-place displacement
b) they cannot be applied beyond the species-specific setting in which they originated
c) the references are much more specific to mating, danger and food than human language is
*d) a, b and c
e) none of the above. Calls are just as complex as human language.

3) One example of an advantage of verbal language over grooming is:
a) it makes coalition formation possible
b) it creates orders of mind
*c) it allows us to reach more individuals at one time
d) language creates sociality in animals.

4) The only monogamous primate is the:
a) gibbon
*b) orangutan
c) gorilla
d) chimp
e) bonobo

5) Which of the following did bipedalism make possible:
a) adaptation to a drier climate
b) freeing of the hand for tool use
c) the ability to throw objects and kill at a distance
d) enhanced ability to communicate with gestures
*e) all of the above

6) A precondition for verbal language is:
a) the need to hunt cooperatively
b) the need to plan the hunt
c) rewiring of the brain for emotional control
d) the need to expand social groups to cope with Ice Age conditions
*e) all of the above



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7) The first hominid to use tools was:
a) Ardipithecus
b) Australopithecus (Lucy)
*c) Homo Habilis
d) Homo Erectus
e) Homo Neanderthals

8) In the competition between Homo Neanderthals and Homo Sapiens, that latter prevailed because for all the reasons **except** which one?
*a) Homo sapiens had larger brains
b) Homo Sapiens had verbal language
c) Homo Sapiens planned their hunts
d) Homo Sapiens operated in larger groups
e) Homo Sapiens outpopulated Homo Neanderthals

9) Of all hominids, the one who did the most meat eating was:
a) Homo Habilis
b) Homo-Erectus
c) Homo Neanderthals
*d) Homo Sapiens

**True/False Section**

1) It is possible for a species to be social without being socio-cultural.
*a) True
b) False

2) Without a theory of mind it is not possible to lie.
*a) True
b) False

3) It is not possible for animals to form coalitions and alliances unless they have verbal language.
a) True
*b) False

4) Third order intentionally is possible without verbal language.
*a) True
b) False

5) One foundation stone of hypothetical reasoning is verbal language.
*a) True
b) False

6) Monkeys have more sociality than any of the apes.



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*a) True
b) False

7) When some apes moved from the trees to the ground, their emotional expression became louder.
a) True
*b) False

8) The rewiring of the brain from the limbic system to the neo-cortex opened up the range of emotional expressions.
*a) True
b) False

9) Compared to Neanderthal females Homo Sapiens females were more dependent on males.
*a) True
b) False

**Essay Section**

1) Define fourth order intentionality and give an example from your own life.

2) Give an example of your membership in a group in which *any four of the eight* of Boyer's conditions for coalition formation were operating: a) name which of the eight coalitions were formed, and b) say how they operated in your group.

3) Unscramble the following processes into their evolutionary order and justify why each of these is the foundation of the next: song and dance, conventional contact calls, vocal and physical grooming, gossip, and gestures.

4) Contrast the pros and cons of hominids living during the Ice Ages as opposed to the interglacial periods in terms of the possibilities for evolution.

5) Name as many processes as you can for what the skill of verbal language adds that gestural communication cannot do. How does verbal language feed forward into cultural evolution?



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