

PART ONE: OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS. Write your answers on this question sheet and transfer them to your SCANTRON Form 882. Answer all questions from the standpoint of the textbook and lectures, not your own opinions. There is one and only one correct answer for each question. Two points per correct answer, total possible for this part is 50 points) Keep these questions for future reference. **NOTE:** It is your responsibility to turn in your answers in a form that can be read by the SCANTRON machine. **No credit will be given for poor erasures or other sloppy work.**

-1. As Beardsley notes, the term "culture" in anthropological usage refers to the higher products of a civilization: its art, music, literature, and philosophy. We can thus scientifically assert with confidence that civilized societies have more culture than primitive societies. >>> [A] true [B] false.
-2. As discussed in class, during the Tokugawa period the ruling class was made up of >>> [A] the samurai [B] merchants [C] industrial entrepreneurs [D] wealthy farmers [E] all of these.
-3. As discussed in class, Hokkaido is >>> [A] the latest dance craze in Tokyo [B] the "southern sea road" from Kyoto to Yokohama [C] a city in Kyushu [D] one of the major islands of Japan [E] the outcaste liberation league.
-4. The Tokaido is >>> [A] a volcano in southern Kyushu [B] the coastline between Osaka and Hiroshima [C] the river from Kyoto to the Japan Sea [D] the ancient road between Kyoto and Tokyo [E] a new computer designed by Sony.
-5. As discussed in class, Japanese gangsters, or yakuza, >>> [A] have only developed since WWII [B] arrived with the first Westerners in Japan in 1853 [C] go back to the beginning of the Tokugawa period [D] exist only in movies [E] exist, but have no effect on Japanese politics or economics.
-6. As a result of the massive borrowing of Chinese writing and religion throughout Japanese history, the native Japanese language has virtually disappeared, and Japanese today speak what is properly considered a dialect of Chinese. >>> [A] true [B] false.
-7. As Chamberlain discusses in his article, "The Method of Multiple Working Hypotheses," there have been three phases of mental procedure in the history of intellectual evolution so far. These are >>> [A] prescientific, scientific, and postscientific [B] ancient, medieval, and modern [C] degeneration, evolution, and relativism [D] the ruling theory, the working hypothesis, and multiple working hypotheses [E] the single hypothesis, the dual hypothesis, and the multiple hypothesis.
-8. As Feder notes (p. 9), the term epistemology means >>> [A] the study of old bones [B] the study of interplanetary exploration [C] the study of knowledge [D] the study of the past, including both history and prehistory [E] the study of language.
-9. As discussed in lecture, the Japanese outcastes, or *burakumin*, are >>> [A] descended from the aboriginal inhabitants of Japan, the Ainu [B] descended from Korean prisoners of war [C] marked by darker skin and greater facial hair than other Japanese [D] racially indistinguishable from other Japanese [E] difficult to study since they have completely assimilated into Japanese society since their emancipation in 1871.
-10. As discussed in lecture, the other social sciences, such as economics and political science, are limited since they >>> [A] only study part of society [B] they only study one kind of society, Western industrial society [C] both of these [D] neither of these.
-11. As discussed in class, differences between Japanese and American culture are not limited to matters such as food, dress, and language but extend within the individual, so that the Japanese and Americans differ in their sense of self and interpersonal relations. >>> [A] true [B] false.

-12. In his seminal article, "Conflicting Japanese Interpretations of the Outcaste Problem," Ruyle seems to prefer >>> [A] the Marxist view [B] the Buddhist view [C] the functionalist view [D] the government view [E] the view of his professor at Columbia, Herbert Passin.
-13. As Lenski discusses in his article, "Who Gets What, and Why," what do the functionalist Talcott Parsons, the Social Darwinist William Graham Sumner, and the medieval thinker John of Salisbury have in common? >>> [A] they were all anthropologists [B] they all believed in evolution [C] they were all radical critics of the status quo of their times [D] they were all conservative supporters of the status quo of their times [E] they had nothing in common.
-14. Cultural relativism refers to >>> [A] the tendency to judge other societies in terms of one's own values and standards [B] the tendency to see other societies from a European perspective [C] the view that each culture can be judged only according to its own standards and values [D] the tendency to view society from a male perspective [E] the tendency to view society from the perspective of the rich and powerful.
-15. Holism may be defined as >>> [A] in anthropology, the study of 'holy' men and their role in communities [B] among the early Japanese, the art of making holes for horticultural purposes [C] in anthropology, another term for biology [D] in anthropology, an integral approach to culture which takes into consideration all aspects of human culture and biology.
-16. As Feder notes (p. 10), people obtain information in two ways, directly through firsthand experience and indirectly through specific information sources such as friends, teachers, books, TV, etc. and firsthand information is always more reliable than indirect information. >>> [A] true [B] false.
-17. The city of Osaka is on the island of >>> [A] Hokkaido [B] Shikoku [C] Kyushu [D] Honshu [E] none of these.
-18. In orthodox Marxist theory, the class that will build socialism is the >>> [A] capitalist class [B] peasantry [C] working class [D] middle class [E] lower class.
-19. Japanese belongs to the same language family as >>> [A] Chinese [B] Ainu [C] Malayan [D] Korean [E] Russian.
-20. The article by Bill Kelly, "Seven Views of Japan," is a discussion of >>> [A] the history of landscape painting in Japan [B] the forms of Japanese Buddhism [C] the phases of Japanese architecture [D] the perspectives of different authors writing about Japan [E] the different ecological complexes in Japan.
-21. As discussed in class, although certain aspects of Japanese culture, such as the tea ceremony, are distinctively Japanese, the more prosaic aspects of Japan, such as carpentry woodworking, are pretty much the same in Japan as the world over. >>> [A] true [B] false.
-22. The city of Nagasaki is on the island of >>> [A] Hokkaido [B] Tokaido [C] Kyushu [D] Biwa [E] none of these.
-23. The farmers of Sanrizuka have discouraged outsiders from learning about their struggle with the government, since they feel that outsiders will only dilute their revolutionary zeal. >>> [A] true [B] false.
-24. As discussed in class, Japanese migration to Peru began >>> [A] during the fifteenth century [B] in the later half of the nineteenth century [C] early in 1941, in preparation for Pearl Harbor [D] after WWII [E] curiously, no Japanese has ever been to Japan because the mountains are too high.
-25. When Ruyle began his fieldwork among the farmers of Sanrizuka, he was told that the best way to study the struggle there was to >>> [A] read the newspapers [B] talk to government officials [C] join the demonstrations and get beaten up by the riot police [D] study Zen [E] read DAS KAPITAL (preferably in Japanese).

Part Two: Identification: Directions: Pick **five** of the following identification items and write brief identifications using **no more than** 25-30 words. You will not get credit for answering more than 5 items, nor will I pick your best answers. Count your words and include this number in parentheses at the end of your identification.

example only: Marx - brilliant 19th century social theorist who developed the theory of scientific socialism and saw class struggle as the motive force in history (22 words)

Eurocentrism

Marx's concept of progress through class struggle

Honshu

Sea of Japan

viricentrism & androcentrism

burakumin

Sanrizuka

cultural relativism

Kyoto

class: bourgeois and Marxist conceptions

PART THREE: ESSAY. Answer *one* of the following questions (your choice) in a thoughtful, well organized, and concise essay. Think about your answer and organize your thoughts before you write. I will be more impressed with a short, thoughtful, well organized essay than a longer essay that rambles and does not make its points effectively and concisely. (25 points)

1. Discuss the distinctive features of Japanese culture and society that make it a worthwhile topic for study.
 2. Discuss the humanistic and scientific approaches to the study of Japanese culture and society.
 3. What is the significance of the struggle at Sanrizuka for understanding Japanese society?
 4. Discuss the conflicting interpretations of the outcaste problem in Japan.
 5. Discuss Japanese geography and its influence on Japanese culture and history.
- W Write a question that would be appropriate for an exam such as this, and answer it. (Your essay will be evaluated on both the question and your response.)

TURN IN YOUR SCANTRON FORM AND YOUR ESSAY

KEEP THESE QUESTIONS FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

ANSWERS

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. D
5. C
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. D
10. C
11. A
12. A
13. D
14. C
15. D
16. B
17. D
18. C
19. D
20. D
21. B
22. C
23. B
24. B
25. C