

STUDENT NAME (Print): _____, ID #: _____

FINAL EXAM
ANTH 423 – POLITICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
H-509, 9:00am –12:00pm, Weds., Dec. 5, 2007

Please note the following:

- (1) It is your responsibility to carefully read and review Section 16.3.10 of the Undergraduate Academic Calendar (<http://registrar.concordia.ca/calendar/calendar.html>). The regulations set forth therein will be observed. What follows consists of additional procedures to be followed for this exam. It is not a summary of Section 16.3.10.
 - (2) *You are allowed only this sheet and pens to be with you when writing the exam.* Any jackets or bags will have to be removed and deposited in a corner of the room. No cell phones, nor any other electronic devices, will be permitted in your possession while you write the exam. No food or drinks are allowed in the examination room.
 - (3) Please do not write using a pencil.
 - (4) You are allowed to write notes on the *back* of this sheet only—the notes can be used to write out your essays, and can be as large or as small as you like. This sheet will be collected along with your written exam. Print your name on this side of the sheet only, at the top. Write absolutely nothing on this side of the sheet apart from your name and student ID number—any other writing present on this side of the sheet will disqualify your exam.
 - (5) This sheet, along with your exam booklet(s) will be collected.
 - (6) No scrap paper will be provided for the exam.
 - (7) Please bring your student ID card. University invigilators will inspect this in order to admit you to the exam.
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Question #1 (15%)

Anthropologists have, by and large, moved out of narrow studies of single villages and tribes, and have been considering larger social orders and more extensive cultural frameworks. Not having constructed analyses of large-scale orders themselves, they have tended to opt for one of two schools of thought: world-systems analysis on the one hand, or one or more of a group of “globalization” theories on the other hand. Which of these two has been more prominent in anthropology? Why does that appear to be the case? How has the predominant choice enabled anthropologists to tackle certain subjects? How has the predominant choice possibly constrained their analyses?

Question #2 (15%)

Both “action theory” and “process theory” were meant to remedy analytical shortcomings with structural functionalism. However, when speaking of “ethnic politics,” the instrumentalist perspective of conscious, strategizing actors seemed to create more problems than it purportedly solved. Primordialists could easily point out the deficiencies of such a perspective, while perhaps not facing their own. Does “practice theory” reconcile or resolve the differences between instrumentalism and primordialism? Does practice theory lean more in favour of one than the other? How would you assess the advantages and shortcomings of practice theory?