**Cultural Anthropology Textbook Work**

**Ethnology (p. 22 - 25)**

1. Ethnologists are interested in kinship. Define **kinship**:
2. Participant \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the main method of study that ethnologists use to gather information about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
3. What is Bronislaw Malinowski known for?
4. To live in another culture, anthropologists might have to learn a new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and adapt to new \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, new hygiene \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, different conventions, and sometimes different \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
5. True or false: It is not necessary that anthropologists understand the world view of the culture that they are studying.
6. What is Margaret Mead known for?
7. Why did anthropologist Ruth Benedict research Japan during World War II?

**Linguistic Anthropology (p. 32 – 33)**

1. Read about the following areas in linguistic anthropology and then identify what characterizes each area.

Historical Linguistics:

Structural Linguistics:

Sociolinguistics:

**Archaeology (p. 34 – 35)**

1. True or False: For civilizations with no written record, archaeology is the only way to find out how people lived hundreds or thousands of years ago.
2. How did archaeologists study the spread of tobacco in the Americas?
3. How can archaeology supplement an existing historic record?
4. What did William Rathje find when he studied peoples’ garbage?