Chapter 8 Families, Kinship, and Marriage

Types of Kin Groups
nuclear family
extended family
descent groups: lineages and clans

Post-Marital Residence Patterns
neolocal/ neolocality
patrilocal/patrilocality
matrilocal/matrilocality

Households
nuclear family household
extended family household

Descent and Descent Groups
unilineal descent
patrilineal descent/patrilineage
matrilineal descent/matrilineage
apical ancestor
lineage
clan

Marriage
plural marriage/polygamy
polygyny
polyandry, fraternal polyandry
same-sex marriage
exogamy
endogamy
incest
caste endogamy
affines and consanguines
sororate and levirate

Marriage Exchanges
dowry
bridewealth/progeny price
bride service

1. Is the concept of family the same for all cultures? Note how middle-class Brazilians talk about their family. What one person is left out whom we would normally include in a discussion of our own families? What is the “American theme” about residence?

2. The family one is born into is called ____________ __ ____________, and the family one creates when one marries and has children is called ____________ __ _____________.

3. What type of household is the zadruga (Muslims of western Bosnia)? ________ ________ ________

4. Compare the Nayar extended family: Who was the head of the family? ____________, assisted by ________________. What person was never part of Nayar taravad (residential complex)? __________

Were the children considered relatives of their biological father? ______

5. Why is the nuclear family characteristic of many modern nations? _______________

6. The nuclear family, though a cultural ideal in the U.S., is in fact not the predominant form. What percent of households were nuclear family households in 2007? ________________

7. What trait do forager nuclear families and nuclear families in industrial economies have in common? __________ ____________. The two basic social units of foragers are _________________ & _______.

Why did the Shoshone families of Utah and Nevada hunt and gather separately through much of the year? ______________

8. A descent group is ________________

9. What are the two types of unilineal descent? _________________ & ________________.
10. Differentiate the above two types of unilineal descent. ____________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
Which is more common? ____________________

11. The **apical ancestor** is the one who ____________________________________________________________

12. How do **lineages** and **clans** differ? __________________________________________________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

13. What is the term for a clan’s apical ancestor that is not human, but an animal, plant, or feature of the natural world? ____________________________________________________________

14. Differentiate the post-marital residence rules *patrilocality* from *matrilocality* ______________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

15. For what type of situation is woman-to-woman marriage an adaptation among the Nuer in Sudan? ____________________________________________________________
In this case, is social or biological paternity more important? ________________________________

16. Marriage inside one’s group is called ____________________________, and marriage outside one’s group is known as ____________________________.

17. Although incest is universally tabooed, do all cultures define incest in the same way? _______

18. When is a parent not considered a relative of your own but a kind of in-law? ______________________
_____________________________________________________________________________________

19. Why is it permissible for the **Lakher** to marry a half-sibling, specifically a male’s mother’s daughter by a different father? (You’ll need to know whether the Lakher are patrilineal or matrilineal.)
_____________________________________________________________________________________

20. Examples of **royal incest** are known from several cultures. They are ______________________,
____________________, and _______________________.

22. What is the bride’s family actually compensated for with the practice of **bridewealth**? ______________
_____________________________________________________________________________________
Does bridewealth act as insurance against divorce? _______

23. Where has dowry been practiced as mentioned in the textbook? ______________ & ______________

24. What does dowry correlate with? ____________________________
25. In the event one spouse dies, what two types of marriage help families retain the alliances they formed when the original couple was married? *Note that these types of marriage* also provide a familiar “parent replacement” for the children of the deceased spouse.

______________________ & _________________________

26. Amongst the Hopi of the American Southwest, what type of post-marital residence is practiced, and who owned the houses? _____________________, ________________________________.
*Note book’s mention of the high divorce rate and its cause.*

27. Where do the world’s polyandrous people live and what has been the adaptive value of this form of marriage? ________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

__________________________________________________________________________

28. Even in a culture where polygyny is acceptable, are most people polygynous or monogamous?

_______________________________What factors would make polygyny desirable? __________

___________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________

___________________________________________________________________________________