

ANSWER ANY SEVEN

Yellow highlights are the correct answers, green ones a particular theme I want to emphasize

1) Part 7 opens with Levi-Strauss in Paris, buying what?

249f: beads

250: why spend a year in the bush? (he doesn't seem to know) - see 332f

260: the difficulties & possibilities of studying America

2) Levi-Strauss explains that before he visited the Nambikwara, Indians in the region had had violent conflicts with the maintainers of what particular technology?

263: the telegraph lines

263: dependence on oxen

274: "the infancy of the human species"

280: but maybe there are historical reasons for their primitive condition (cf. Turnbull)

3) "The Nambikwara year is divided into two distinct periods," governed by what?

275: wet and dry

276: atasu (evil spirits, including stars, oxen, and wristwatches)

I meant to highlight this in a third color and use the same color for the descriptions of Turnbull's books at the bottom of the next page

4) Once, a little Nambikwara took revenge on another girl by whispering something in Levi-Strauss's ear. What?

279: The girl's name

290: killing missionaries

291: wandé = poison & magic

5) How did Levi-Strauss's demonstration of balloons to the Nambikwara almost go seriously wrong?

291: they thought the balloons were wandé

6) One Nambikwara chief had a distinctive way of answering questions Levi-Strauss put to him. What was it?

296: by "writing" his answers

7) Levi-Strauss comes to the conclusion that, historically, the chief function of writing has been what?

299: to enslave

308: the anthropological curiosity of one Tarundé chief

309: Montaigne, "Of Cannibals"

8) What is Levi-Strauss's chief conclusion about the social and political organization of the Nambikwara?

317: so simple that they are just individuals

316: Rousseau (note the invocation of these two dominant ideas in European culture)

9) "There is no more thrilling prospect for the anthropologist" than the hope that he might be able to do what?

325F: being the first white man to visit a place

332F: "I had wanted to reach the extreme limits of the savage"

(savage)

10) Levi-Strauss says that he has never much enjoyed the sea, that he used to enjoy the mountains, and then he now is drawn to what landscape?

340: the forest

11) Who was Lucinda and why was she a problem for Levi-Strauss?

342: a monkey who held on to his boot

346: he reaches these most savage people - only to find that they've been afflicted w/ disease by the Europeans

372: thoughts on the end of his journey - then comes the nostos -

and questioning the point of his journey: 376

12) At one point in his journey Levi-Strauss imagines a play on what topic?

378: "The Apotheosis of Augustus"

13) What contrast does Levi-Strauss make between the rum distilleries of Martinique and those of Puerto Rico?

384: modern & harsh vs. ancient and smooth

I wrote this in reverse order: it's the rums of Martinique that are ancient and smooth

392: reflections on Rousseau

14) Levi-Strauss once heard a group of Muslim scholars defending the superiority of their intellectual system to that of the Hindus on what ground?

401: Simplicity - note how the contrast between simplicity & complexity has become central to the whole story

408: and maybe the appeal of Buddhism is that in a way it's the simplest of religions

Colin Turnbull

The Forest People - the Mbuti of Zaire/Congo

The Mountain People - the Itk of Uganda