STUDY GUIDE   CHAPTER EIGHT—Kinship and Non-Kin Organization:

Creating Social Groups

Chapter Themes	Discusses major forms of social organization—methods of creating and perpetuating social groups and of assigning tasks, identities, and values on the basis of these groups. The two major methods are kinship-based and non-kinship-based social organization.
Chapter Learning Goals	- Understand the meaning and importance of corporate groups - Be able to explain the functions that corporate groups may perform - Comprehend how kinship is a means to establish and maintain corporate groups in a society - Know the three main principles of kinship: marriage, residence, descent - Describe how kinship provided biological reproduction and social reproduction - Be able to compare endogamy and exogamy - Know the difference between monogamy, polygyny, and polyandry - Be able to relate marriage arrangements to property exchanges like bridewealth, bride service, and dowry - Understand the contractual nature of the levirate and sororate - Explain the difference between a family or kindred and a household - Be able to discuss the major post-marital residence systems and their consequences for family organization and gender relations - Appreciate that not all societies use residence for all their organizational functions (e.g. sleeping, eating, etc.)

	- Understand the concept and alternative forms of descent - Be able to use and interpret kinship notation - Know the reasons why different societies use different kinship terminologies, and be able to decode the key issues or principles in a kinship terminology - Describe why societies use organizational principles other than kinship to create corporate groups - Know the major variables along which non-kinship-based corporate groups are organized - Be able to compare class and caste, and understand how they are related to ascribed and achieved statuses and social mobility
Chapter Highlights	All societies require and accomplish social organization, and corporate groups are the backbone of this organization Corporate groups provide a number of social functions, including establishing group identity and rights, regulating behavior, managing property, fulfilling practical and emotional needs of members, giving residence, creating inter-group alliances, and perpetuating themselves over time Kinship is one universal means of building corporate groups, but it is not the only means The three main principles of a kinship system are marriage, residence, and descent

	Marriage establishes relatively enduring bonds between individuals and groups
	Marriage typically regulates and provides for biological reproduction and social reproduction
	Rules of endogamy and exogamy set the outlines of who is a typical or acceptable possible marital choice
	Rules of monogamy, polygyny, and polygamy establish how many spouses a person may have
	Property is often exchanged to arrange or complete a marriage, and the three main forms of property exchange are bridewealth, bride service, and dowry
	Marriage arrangements between families may establish permanent relationships in which a family may be required to provide a substitute husband (levirate) or wife (sororate)
	Residence rules set the outlines of household structures and relations in a society, and various residence systems produce different types of households and different gender relations

	Descent rules set the outlines of relations between generations that build larger and historically deeper corporate groups, based on shared ancestry
	Unilineal descent, through males or through females, creates descent groups, clans, phratries, and moieties
	Anthropologists use a system of kinship notation to represent family relationships and different types of kinship arrangements
	Societies use different kinship terminologies to name the relations between members of the kin group; these kinship terminologies are a language or code for the important social and kinship principles or interests in the society
	Humans in all societies have other shared characteristics besides kinship characteristics, and all societies use non-kin characteristics to organize groups in some ways and for some purposes
	Non-kinship-based groups are frequently organized on the basis of sex or gender, age, common interest, and socio-economic status
	Socio-economic status is based on a combination of ascribed and achieved qualities of individuals or groups
	Social mobility in a society depends on the relative importance of ascribed

	and achieved statuses, leading to "open" classes or "closed" castes
Chapter Key Terms	Achieved status, Age grade system, Ambilineal, Ambilocal, Arranged marriage, Ascribed status, Avunculocal, Bilateral, Bilocal, Bride service, Bridewealth/bride price, Caste, Clan, Class, Corporate group, Descent, Double descent, Dowry, Endogamy, Exogamy, Household, Hypergamy, Incest taboo, Kindred, Levirate, Lineage, Marriage, Matrilineal, Matrilocal, Moiety, Monogamy, Neolocal, Patrilineal, Patrilocal, Phratry, Polyandry, Polygyny, Preferential cousin marriage, Residence, Serial monogamy, Social mobility, Social reproduction, Social stratification, Sororal polygyny, Sororate, Unilineal descent