Quiz #1 Review (Slides 1 – 28)

1. Define Anthropology. Why are there so many facets of anthropology?
2. Forensic Anthropologist are working to assess the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ features of a decedent from the skeleton.
3. Which of the above characteristics is it most necessary to use a seriation process for identification?
4. Which of the characteristics from question 2, become easier to identify in older individuals?
5. What are some other professionals that forensic anthropologist work very closely with to help solve crimes?
6. What are the two major sources of error for aging skeletal remains?
7. How are flat bones shaped? And why do they have this structure?
8. Short Bones are necessary for what type of mobility? Give an anatomical example of where we can find these bones in the human body and how it allows movement in this area.
9. What is seriation and why do anthropologist uses it so often for general identification of remains?
10. Why should anthropologists compare to known skeletal series?
11. The seven age classes of bones:

Fetal

Infant ( \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ years)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (3-12)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (12-20)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adult (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ adult (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)

Old adult [elderly] (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_+)

MATCHING

1. Hamann-Todd Collection
2. Cobb Collection
3. American Military Personnel
4. Terry Collection
5. Current Data Collection
6. Located at Howard University, Approximately 600 skeletons of Negroid males, All from the Washington D.C. area
7. Limited ages of skeletal remains, Only males in the series who served in American Military
8. Contains 1600 Caucasian and Negroid males, Housed at the Natural History Museum in Washington D.C.
9. Collected from skeletal parts gathered from autopsies in the Los Angeles County area in CA, Use coroner reports and samples, Starting the first “data base”, Started in 1986
10. Contains 3592 human individuals from low socio-economic groups, Only 16% have reliable ages at death