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⋮ [Chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

When Kula objects were exchanged the participants offered detail histories about who had owned them over the years.

⋮ [Chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Malinowski suggested ethnographers should “dismiss as trivial the various activities of the people they study” since it is impossible to identify any rules that shape peoples’ behavior.

⋮ [Native America Stall-Meadows](#)

The following have been known as the "Civilized Tribes" Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek, and Seminole

⋮ [Native American - Stall-Meadows](#)

When settlements of Native Americans were located near settlements of European Americans, cross cultural exchanges were commonplace and the features of clothing (such as textiles, prints, trims and accessories) could be influenced.

⋮ [Native American - Stall-Meadows](#)

Cross-cultural bridging between Native Americans and European Americans occurred whenever comfort, convenience, or personal preference led to the adoption of another's clothing.

⋮ [Native American - Stall-Meadows](#)

As religious missionaries interacted with Native American tribes, many Native Americans were converted to Christianity. The previous, revealing clothing styles of Native Americans were deemed unsuitable for “decent Christians” and they were encouraged to adopt the modest, western styles of dress.

⋮ [Green](#)

Carbon Footprint is the amount of carbon dioxide & other carbon compounds emitted due to consumption of fossil fuels

⋮ [Green](#)

One of the biggest environmental issues encompassing the retailer is the use of plastic bags.

⋮ [Green](#)

›Most environmental damage is due to the cumulative actions of individuals.

⋮ [Green](#)

You can be sure you have achieved success & are a more sustainable business when:

⋮ [green](#)

Litigation is the process of taking legal action.

⋮ [green](#)

In general, compliance means conforming to a rule, such as a specification, policy, standard or law.

⋮ [green](#)

A company is considered to be sustainable on the Environmental Performance Ruler when they

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

From a sociological perspective, giving gifts is a mean of initiating social relationships.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

From a sociological perspective, giving gifts is a means of maintaining social relationships.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Bronislaw Malinowski was a Polish anthropologist who thought that the things we own and exchange for other things must be studied to determine the values and beliefs reflected in them.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Bronislaw Malinowski suggested that complex social structures are reflected in objects.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

When we look for the attitudes and ideas expressed in gifts, Malinowski would suggest that we are not studying material culture in the proper way.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Many of our feelings and attitudes about objects are buried deep in our unconscious and we are unaware of them, according to Sigmund Freud.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Print advertisements play an important role in shaping the way people think about objects.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

It has been found that television commercials are not effective in persuading us to purchase objects.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

The pressure to give gifts never leads to anxiety and stress.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Bronislaw Malinowski said that the ultimate aim of analyzing objects and artifacts is to discover the attitudes people have about the objects they own and to discern what they reflect about the culture and society in which they were created.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Bronislaw Malinowski said that the ultimate aim of analyzing objects and artifacts is to be able to describe the objects.

⋮ [chapter 8 exchange Kula](#)

When one considers gift-giving, one must consider the following:

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

The crown jewels and the arm shells and necklaces that circulated in the Kula were both examples of objects being possessed for the sake of possession itself.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

Observers from other countries or cultures often notice things about others' behavior that the local people cannot see because the local people are so accustomed to their behavior that they cannot recognize its significance.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

The ceremonial exchanges were only the secondary aim of the Kula. The primary activities were magical rituals.

⋮ [chapter 8 Exchange Kula](#)

The ceremonial exchanges were only the secondary aim of the Kula. The primary activities were to lower the carbon footprint.

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

Shoppers are developing more of a green attitude as a way of life and retailers need to be there to meet those needs

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

By implementing sustainable practices, retail businesses can become more efficient .

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

By implementing sustainable practices, retail businesses **cannot** save money.

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailer](#)

Retailers should consider selling reusable shopping bags without expecting to make a profit from the sale of the bags.

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

Retailers should consider using shopping bags made of industrial post consumer materials.

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

Certain retailers, depending on the type of product sold, may want to skip bagging.

⋮ [Going green tips for retailers](#)

Retailers should understand the impact their businesses have on the environment.

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Native Americans decorated their crafts with

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Native Americans did **not** use color to convey meaning.

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Native Americans decorated their crafts with

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Meaning(s) that Native Americans associated with blue include

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Meaning(s) that Native Americans associated with red include

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Native Americans used plant materials to make colors to dye wool, cotton, and other fibers.

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Native Americans used which of the following to create the color green?

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Usually, the only way to find out if a Native American design was supposed to be a symbol with meaning was to ask the maker.

⋮ [WHy we're destroying the earth](#)

Many people believe environmental problems are most often caused & best solved by government or big business.

⋮ [Going green tips for retailers](#)

Shoppers are generally developing **less** of a green attitude as a way of life

⋮ [going green tips retailers](#)

Retailers should develop & implement a strategies to minimize environmental impact.

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

Retailers should explore opportunities to become more sustainable.

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

Retailers should share sustainability efforts with their customers.

⋮ [Going Green tips for retailers](#)

Retailers should continually strive for improvement regarding sustainability.

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Among the Cherokee, black represented men.

⋮ [Native American Design & Colors](#)

Among the Navaho, North was blue, South was white, East was red, and West was black.

⋮ [Chapter 8: Exchange Kulu](#)

The pressure to give gifts, and to give people the right gifts is particularly strong during the Christmas period in many Western countries.

⋮ [Chapter 8: Exchange Kulu](#)

A person who does not reciprocate a gift may be signaling they want to end a relationship.

⋮ [Chapter 8: Exchange Kulu](#)

A person who does not reciprocate a gift may be signaling that they are putting themselves in a socially subordinate position.

⋮ [Chapter 8: Exchange Kulu](#)

Reciprocity in gift-giving is what keeps social relationships on a more or less equal and friendly footing.

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