III. Cultural Patterns and Processes

Enduring Understandings	Learning Objectives	Essential Knowledge
A. Concepts of culture frame the shared behaviors of a society	Explain the concept of culture and identify **cultural traits**	Culture is comprised of the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society
		Cultural traits are individual elements of culture and include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use
	Explain how geographers assess the spatial and place dimensions of cultural groups in the past and present	Geographers use maps and the **spatial perspective** to analyze and assess language, religion, ethnicity, and gender
	Explain how **globalization** is influencing cultural interactions and change	**Communication technologies** (e.g., the Internet) are reshaping and accelerating interactions among people and places and changing cultural practices (e.g., use of English, loss of indigenous languages)
B. Culture varies by place and region	Explain cultural patterns and landscapes as they vary by place and region	**Regional** patterns of language, religion, and ethnicity contribute to a sense of place, enhance place making, and shape the global cultural landscape
		Language patterns and distributions can be represented on maps, charts, and language trees
		Religious patterns and distributions can be represented on maps and charts
		Ethnicity and gender reflect cultural attitudes that shape the use of **space** (e.g., women in the workforce, **ethnic neighborhoods**)
		Language, religion, ethnicity, and gender are essential to understanding **landscapes** symbolic of **cultural identity** (e.g., signs, architecture, sacred sites)
	Explain the **diffusion** of culture and **cultural traits** through **time and space**	Types of diffusion include **expansion (contagious, hierarchical, stimulus)** and **relocation**
		Language families, languages, dialects, world religions, ethnic cultures, and gender roles diffuse from **cultural hearth**s, resulting in interactions between **local** and **global** forces that lead to new forms of cultural expression (e.g**., lingua franca**)
		Colonialism, **imperialism**, and **trade** helped to shape patterns and practices of culture (e.g., language, religion)
		Acculturation, **assimilation**, and **multiculturalism** are shaped by the diffusion of culture
	Compare and contrast **ethnic** and **universalizing** religions and their geographic patterns	**Ethnic** religions (e.g., **Hinduism, Judaism**) are generally found near the **hearth** or spread through **relocation diffusion**
		Universalizing religions (e.g., **Christianity, Islam, Buddhism)** are spread through **expansion and relocation diffusion**
	Explain how culture is expressed in landscapes and how land and resource use represents cultural identity	**Cultural landscapes** are **amalgamations** of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and **linguistic** characteristics, and other expressions of culture (e.g., architecture)

	Compare and contrast **popular and folk** culture and the **geographic pattern**s associated with each	**Folk culture** origins are usually anonymous and rooted in **tradition** and are often found in **rural** or **isolated indigenous** communities
		Popular culture origins are often **urban**, **changeable**, and influenced by **media**

Vocabulary

folk culture	cultural traits such as dress,dwellings, traditions, and institutions of usually small, traditional communities.
popular culture	Cultural traits such as dress, diet, and music that identify and are part of today's changeable, urban based, media influenced western societies.
local culture	Group of people in a particular place who see themselves as a collective or a community, who share experiences, customs, traits, and who work to preserve those traits and customs.
material culture	The art, housing, clothing, sports, dances, foods and other similar items constructed or created by a group of people.
non material culture	The beliefs, practices, aesthics, and values of a group of people.
hierarchical diffusion	an idea/innovation spreads by passing 1st among the most connected places or people
hearth	The region from which innovative ideas and cultural traits originate.
accept, reject, alter	things people can do to a culture
assimilation	This is when people lose originally differentiating traits when they come into contact with another society or culture
customs	A Practice routinely followed by a group of people
cultural appropriation	This is process by which other cultures adopt customs and knowledge and use them for their own benefit
ethnic neighborhoods	It is an area within a city containing members of the same ethnic background
commodification	The process through which something is given monetary value; occurs when a good or idea that previously was not regarded as an object to be bought and sold is turned into something that has a particular price and that can be traded in a market economy (transformation of goods and services).
authenticity	Accuracy with which a single stereotypical or typecast image or experience conveys an otherwise dynamic and complex local culture or its customs
Hutterites	a member of either an Anabaptist Christian sect established in Moravia in the early 16th century, or a North American community holding similar beliefs and practicing an old-fashioned communal way of life.
Makah American Indians	Native American group that has reinstated cultural traditions such as the whale hunt
Little Sweden	Lindsborg is a city in north central Kansas that was founded by nearly 100 Swedish immigrants. Nicknamed "Little Sweden," this city honors Lindsborg's Swedish settlers and cultural contributions.
Hasidic Jews	a member of a sect founded in Poland in the 18th century by Baal Shem-Tov and characterized by its emphasis on mysticism, prayer, ritual strictness, religious zeal, and joy.
neolocalism	This is the seeking out of the regional culture and reinvigoration of it in response to the uncertainty of the modern world
time-space compression	term associated with the work of David Harvey the refers to the social and psychological effects of living in a world in which time-space convergence has rapidly reached a high level of intensity.
reterritorialization	with respect to popular culture, when people within a place start to produce an aspect of popular culture themselves, doing so in the context of their local culture and making it their own.
distance decay	the effects of distance on interaction, generally the greater the distance the less interaction.
cultural landscape	the visible imprint of human activity and culture on the landscape. The layers of building, forms, and artifacts
placelessness	loss of uniqueness of place in a cultural landscape so that one places looks like the next.
global-local continuum	the notion that what happens at the global scale has a direct effect on what happens at the local scale, and vice versa.
glocalization	the process by which people in a local place mediate and alter regional, national, and global processes.
opinion leaders	a person with a large fan base who is able to promote products and is successful and so partners with corporations
religion	"a system of beliefs and practices that attempts to order life in terms of culturally perceived ultimate priorities."
secularism	the idea that ethical and moral standards should be formulated and adhered to for life on Earth, not to accommodate the prescriptions of a deity and promises of a comfortable afterlife, opposite of theocracy □□
monotheistic religion	worship a single deity, a God or Allah
polytheistic religion	worship more than one deity, even thousands
universalizing religion	actively seek converts because they view themselves as offering belief systems of universal appropriateness and appeal
ethnic religion	adherents are born into the faith and converts are not actively sought
Hinduism	one of the oldest religions in the modern world, dating back to over 4000 years, and originating in the Indus

	River Valley of what is today part of Pakistan. It is unique among the world's religions in that does not have a single founder, a single theology, or agreement on its origins
caste system	locks people into particular social classes and imposes many restrictions, especially in the lowest of the castes, the untouchables
Buddhism	religion founded in the sixth century BCE and characterized by the belief that enlightenment would some through knowledge, especially self-knowledge; elimination of greed, craving, and desire; it splintered from Hinduism as a reaction to the strict social hierarchy maintained by Hinduism
Shintoism	religion located in Japan and related to Buddhism; it focuses particularly on nature and ancestor worship □□
Taoism	religion believed to have been founded by Lao-Tsu and based upon his book entitled "Tao-te-ching" or "Book of the Way" Lao-Tsu focused on the proper form of political rule and on the oneness of humanity and nature
Feng Shui	literally "wind-water" The Chinese art and science of placement and orientation of tombs, dwellings, buildings, and cities; structures and objects are positioned in an effort to channel flows of shen-chi("life-breath") in favorable ways
Confucianism	a philosophy of ethics, education, and public service based on the writings of Confucius and traditionally thought of as one of the core elements of Chinese culture
Judaism	religion with its roots in the teachings of Abraham (from Ur), who is credited with uniting his people to worship only one god; according to its teaching, Abraham and God have a covenant in which the followers agree to worship only on God, and God agrees to protect his chosen people, the followers of this religion
diaspora	from the Greek "to disperse," a term describing forceful or involuntary dispersal of a people from their homeland to a new place; originally denoting the dispersal of Jews, it is increasingly applied to other population dispersals, such as the involuntary relocation of Black peoples during the slave trade or Chinese peoples outside of Mainland China, Taiwan, and Hong Kong
Zionism	the movement to unite the Jewish people of the diaspora and to establish a national homeland for them in the promised land
Christianity	religion based on the teachings of Jesus; according to this teaching, Jesus in the son of God, placed on Earth to teach people how to live according to God's plan
Eastern Orthodox Church	one of three major branches of Christianity, it along with the Roman Catholic Church, a second of the three major branches of Christianity, arose out of the division of the Roman Empire by Emperor Diocletian into four governmental regions; two western regions centered in Rome, and two eastern regions centered in Constantinople (now Istanbul, Turkey) In 1054 CE, Christianity was divided along that same line when the church, centered in Constantinople; and the Roman Catholic Church, centered in Rome, split [yes the definition is very similar the Roman Catholic Church definition, but is not all the same]
Roman Catholic Church	one of three major branches of Christianity, it along with the Eastern Orthodox Church, a second of the three major branches of Christianity, arose out of the division of the Roman Empire by Emperor Diocletian into four governmental regions; two western regions centered in Rome, and two eastern regions centered in Constantinople (now Istanbul, Turkey) In 1054 CE, Christianity was divided along that same line when the Eastern Orthodox Church, centered in Constantinople; and the Roman Catholic Church, centered in Rome split [yes the definition is very similar to the Eastern Orthodox Church definition, but is not all the same] □□
Protestant	one of the three major branches of Christianity (together with the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Roman Catholic Church) following the widespread societal changes in Europe starting in the 1300s CE, may adherents to the Roman Catholic Church began to question the role of religion in their lives and opened the door to the Protestant Reformation wherein John Huss, Martin Luther, John Calvin, and others challenged many of the fundamental teachings of the Roman Catholic Church
Islam	the youngest of the major world religions, it is based on the teachings of Muhammad, corn in Mecca in 571 CE; according to this teaching, Muhammad received the truth directly from Allah in a series of revelations during which Muhammad spoke the verses of Qu'ran (Koran), the holy book
Sunni	adherents to the largest branch of Islam, called the orthodox or traditionalist; they believe in the effectiveness of family and community in the solution of life's problems, and they differ from the Shi'ites in accepting the traditions (sunna) of Muhammad as authoritative
Shi'ite	an adherent of one of the two main divisions of Islam; also known as Shias, they represent the Persian (Iranian) variation of Islam and believe in the infallibility and divine right to authority of Imams, descendants of Ali
Shamanism	community faith in traditional societies in which people follow their shaman-a religious leader, teacher, healer, and visionary; at times, an especially strong shaman might attract a regional following; however, most shamans remain local figures
pilgrimage	voluntary travel by an adherent to a sacred site to pay respects or participate in a ritual at the site
sacred sites	places or spaces people infuse with religious meaning
minarets	towers attached to a Muslim mosque, having one or more projecting balconies from which a crier calls Muslims to prayer
hajj	the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca, the birthplace of Muhammad
interfaith boundaries	boundaries between the world's major faiths
intrafaith boundaries	boundaries within a single major faith

genocide	the systematic killing or extermination of an entire people of nation
activity spaces	the space within which daily activity occurs
religious fundamentalism	religious movement whose objectives are to return to the foundations of the faith and to influence state policy
religious extremism	religious fundamentalism carried to the point of violence
shari'a laws	the system of Islamic law, sometimes called Qu'ranic law; unlike most Western systems of law that are based on legal precedence; it is based on varying degrees of interpretation of the Qu'ran
jihad	a doctrine within Islam; commonly translated as "Holy War,"; it represents either a personal or collective struggle on the part of Muslims to live up to the religious standards set by the Qu'ran
animistic religions	centered on the belief that inanimate objects, such as mountains, boulders, rivers, and trees, possess spirits and should therefore be revered (worshiped)
language	A set of sounds, combination of sounds, and symbols that are used for communication.
culture	The sum total of the knowledge, attitudes, and habitual behavior patterns shared and transmitted by members of a society. this is anthropologist Ralph Linton's definition; hundreds of others exist.
standard language	The variant of a language that a country's political and intellectual elite seek to promote as the norm for use in schools, government, the media, and other aspects of public life.
dialects	Local or regional characteristics of a language. While accent refers to the pronunciation differences of a standard language, a dialect, in addition to pronunciation variation, has distinctive grammar and vocabulary.
isogloss	A geographic boundary within which a particular linguistic feature occurs.
mutual intelligibility	The ability of two people to understand each other when speaking.
Dialect chains	A set of contiguous dialects in which the dialects nearest to each other at any place in the chain are most closely related.
language families	Group of languages with a shared but fairly distant origin.
subfamilies	Divisions within a language family where the commonalities are more definite and the origin is more recent.
sound shift	Slight change in a word across languages within a subfamily or through a language family from the present backward toward its origin.
Proto-Indo-European	Linguistic hypothesis proposing the existence of an ancestral Indo-European language that is the hearth of the ancient Latin, Greek, and Sanskrit languages which hearth would link modern languages from Scandinavia to North Africa and from North America through parts of Asia to Australia.
cognate	a word that has the same linguistic derivation as another word, (same root word)
Proto-Eurasiatic	Linguistic hypothesis proposing the existence of a language or group of languages that predated, and gave rise to, Proto-Indo-European and other language families with European origins
backward reconstruction	The tracking of sound shifts and hardening of consonants "backward" toward the original language.
extinct language	Language without any native speakers.
conquest theory	One major theory of how Proto-Indo-European diffused into Europe which holds that the early speakers of Proto-Indo-European spread westward on horseback, overpowering earlier inhabitants and beginning the diffusion and differentiation of Indo-European tongues.
deep reconstruction	Technique using the vocabulary of an extinct language to re-create the language that preceded it.
Nostratic	Language believed to be the ancestral language not only of Proto-Indo-European, but also of the Kartvelian languages of the southern Caucasus region, the Uralic-Altaic languages (including Hungarian, Finnish, Turkish, and Mongolian), the Dravadian languages of India, and the Afro-Asiatic language family.
Language Divergence	The opposite of language convergence; a process suggested by German linguist August Schleicher whereby new languages are formed when a language breaks into dialects due to a lack of spatial interaction among speakers of the language and continued isolation eventually causes the division of the language into discrete new languages.
language convergence	The collapsing of two languages into one resulting from consistent spatial interaction of peoples with different languages; the opposite of language divergence.
Renfrew Theory	Hypothesis developed by British scholar Colin Renfrew wherein he proposed that three areas in and near the first agricultural hearth, the Fertile Crescent, gave rise to three language families: Europe's Indo-European languages (from Anatolia (present-day Turkey)); North African and Arabian languages (from the western arc of the Fertile Crescent); and the languages in present-day Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan, and India (from the eastern arc of the Fertile Crescent).
Dispersal Hypothesis	Hypothesis which holds that the Indo-European languages that arose from Proto-Indo-European were first carried eastward into Southwest Asia, next around the Caspian Sea, and then across the Russian-Ukrainian plains and onto the Balkans.
Romance Languages	Languages (French, Spanish, Italian, Romanian, and Portuguese) that lie in the areas that were once controlled by the Roman Empire but were not subsequently overwhelmed.
Germanic Languages	Languages (English, German, Danish, Norwegian, and Swedish) that reflect the expansion of peoples out of Northern Europe to the west and south.
Slavic Languages	Languages (Russian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian, Slovenian, Serbo-Croatian, and Bulgarian) that

	developed as Slavic people migrated from a base in present-day Ukraine close to 2000 years ago.
lingua franca	A term deriving from "Frankish language" and applying to a tongue spoken in ancient Mediterranean ports that consisted of a mixture of Italian, French, Greek, Spanish, and even some Arabic. Today it refers to a "common language" a language used among speakers of different languages for the purposes of trade and commerce.
pidgin languages	When parts of two or more languages are combined in a simplified structure and vocabulary.
Creole language	A language that began as a pidgin language but was later adopted as the mother tongue by a people in place of the mother tongue.
Monolingual States	Countries in which only one language is spoken.
Multilingual States	Countries in which more than one language is spoken.
official language	In multilingual countries the language selected, often by the educated and politically powerful elite, to promote internal cohesion; usually the language of the courts and government.
global language	The language used most commonly around the world; defined on the basis of either the number of speakers of the language, or prevalence of use in commerce and trade.
place	The fourth theme of geography as defined by the Geography Educational National Implementation Project; uniqueness of a location.
toponym	Place name.
ethnicity	group with which you share a cultural background of a particular homeland or hearth
nationality	where you are a legal citizen
race	group of people who share a biological ancestry
ethnic neighborhoods	areas where people of similar/same ethnicity reside in a city
ghetto	area/neighborhood in a city which has been downgraded and has bad reputation
"separate but equal"	doctrine enacted by US Supreme Court which allowed for legal segregation of races
blockbusting	when realtors convince whites to sell at low price because they are near an ethnic neighborhood and then resell the home at a higher price to an member of the other ethnicity
Apartheid	physical segregation of races; doctrine of South Africa for many decades
nation-state	a state composed of entirely one ethnicity; very rare
nationalism	loyalty and devotion to your nation
centripetal force	force that unifies people
centrifugal force	force that separates people/nation/state
multinational state	contains two or more ethnic groups with traditions of self determination that agree to peacefully coexist
ethnic cleansing	process in which a more powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful one in order to create an ethnically homogeneous region
Balkanization	process in which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities
genocide	mass killing of a group of people

Types of Culture Regions

~ **Culture Region**: An area of the Earth characterized by a sharing of cultural traits
~ **Distance Decay**: The principle that states that as things get further away from the hearth, then the culture spread from the hearth becomes less relevant to individuals.
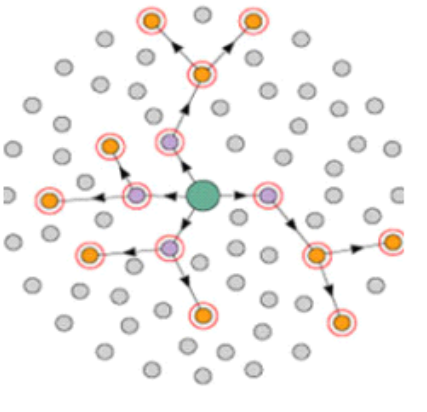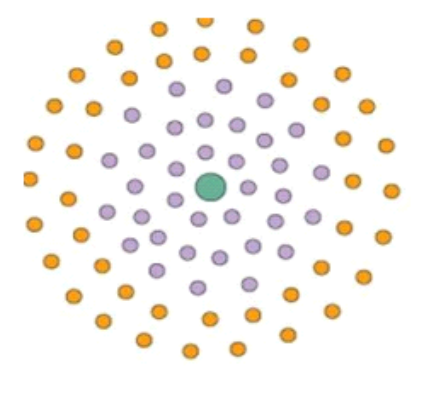
Types of Culture Regions

Formal (Uniform)	A region that has at least one similar physical or cultural trait that unifies it, often language or religion. Borders are set and distinct. Several formal regions are countries.
Functional (Nodal)	An area with certain political, economic or social activity that unifies it. It contains at least one node that is the center of activity and connects it to the **market area** around it. It typically connects the region by trade, communication or transportation.
Perceptual (Vernacular)	An area defined by a person's beliefs or feelings, created by an individual's own associations and attachment to the area. May be defined by prejudices or personal thoughts, and the borders vary from person to person, based on their own perceptions.

Two main types of diffusion

Expansion Diffusion	Spreading an idea outward from contact with the idea
Relocation Diffusion	The spread of an idea by people migrating and moving with the idea

Further, expansion diffusion can be broken into three styles

Hierarchical Diffusion	Contagious Diffusion	Stimulus Diffusion
When an idea travels in rank order from areas of higher power to areas of lower power	When an idea spreads quickly regardless of social class, economic position or power	Where the idea is not completely accepted because of barriers, but a different form of the idea may be
		No beef in India McDonald's
Examples: ~ Corporations where the CEO makes a decision and passes it down ~ The Military where the generals set the agenda ~ Catholic Church Doctrine ~ When a Major City starts a trend and it filters down to increasingly smaller towns	**Examples:** ~ The early spread of Islam that radiated out from Mecca at a continuous rate ~ Early Buddhism also spread by contagious diffusion as it started as a spin off of Hinduism in India and spread along the Silk Road to China and other places	**Examples:** ~ Burgers at McDonald's spread to India, but without beef because of the cow being sacred in India ~ Using a touch screen on a phone to access the Internet rather than using a standard keyboard or mouse

Distance Decay, Acculturation, Assimilation & Syncretism

Another way to explain the concept of **Distance Decay** is by saying that the further two things are from one another, the less interaction they will have with each other, and therefore the less affect they will have on each other. Greater distance makes it difficult to trade, communicate and maintain cultural connections. However, this is changing because of another concept – **Time-Space Compression**.
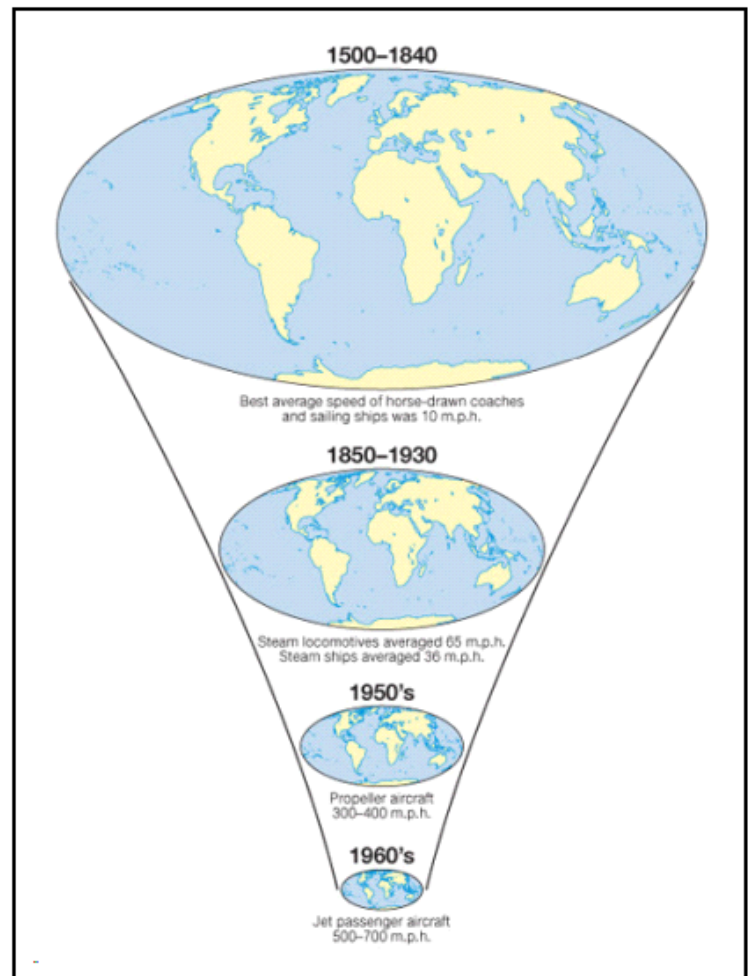
Time-Space Compression

The key thing the chart on the right shows us, is that over the course of history it has become much easier to get places more quickly.

The invention of the train, the airplane and the jet airplane have made it where we can travel from one side of the world to the other in as little time as it took people to travel across just Europe or the United States 200-500 years ago.

Therefore, much like we can travel much farther, culture can travel much farther. There is still distance decay, but the distances have increased.

With chat programs like Skype and worldwide access to the Internet, it may become possible to stay attached to your culture longer despite great distance.

1500–1840
Best average speed of horse-drawn coaches and sailing ships was 10 m.p.h.

1850–1930
Steam locomotives averaged 65 m.p.h. Steam ships averaged 36 m.p.h.

1950's
Propeller aircraft 300–400 m.p.h.

1960's
Jet passenger aircraft 500–700 m.p.h.

Acculturation	Assimilation	Syncretism
People change some of their cultural habits when they arrive in their new culture, but maintain other traditions.	People completely abandon their old culture and adopt the culture of their new country.	The blending of beliefs and practices between different cultures to create something new.
For example: Immigrants choosing to celebrate the	**For example**: A teenager gives up the folk music of	**For example**: When African slaves came to America, they

Acculturation	Assimilation	Syncretism
People change some of their cultural habits when they arrive in their new culture, but maintain other traditions. **For example**: Immigrants choosing to celebrate the fourth of July in America, but also their former national holidays.	People completely abandon their old culture and adopt the culture of their new country. **For example**: A teenager gives up the folk music of his/her homeland and submerges into American pop music.	The blending of beliefs and practices between different cultures to create something new. **For example**: When African slaves came to America, they blended their old religion with Roman Catholicism to create new religions.

Race and Ethnicity

Ethnicity vs. Race

The terms are often confused, but they have different meanings.

Race: Dividing people by physical characteristics, which include color and facial structure.

Ethnicity: Dividing people based on a real or presumed cultural heritage and ancestry.

****Key point: you can change your ethnicity, but you cannot change your race.** If you adopted a daughter from China, and you raised her here, she would share her adopted parents' ethnicity, but her race would still be Asian.

Learned cultural behaviors are part of ethnicity, but not race.

The people in this picture are from multiple races, but are celebrating in the same ethnic style, albeit with a cheesy fiesta party set.

Race, Ethnicity, Nationality and Jellybeans
Eliana Pipes

Ethnic Islands, Enclaves and Neighborhoods

Thursday, May 4, 2017   10:18 AM

Ethnic Enclaves	Ethnic Islands	Ethnic Neighborhoods
Small areas of cities inhabited by ethnic minority groups This is the more general term and includes the other two.	Small, usually rural ethnic enclaves who set themselves apart from the surrounding majority	An ethnic enclave where residents live voluntarily (or by force in the case of ghettos) separated by race, religion or ethnicity
Examples: ~ Ethnic islands ~ Ethnic neighborhoods ~ Ghettos	**Examples:** ~ Stromsburg, NE (Swede) ~ SE Pennsylvania (German) ~ North Boston (Italian) ~ Wilber, NE (Czech)	**Examples:** ~ Chinatown ~ Little India ~ Little Italy
See other columns for specific reasons why they are created.	They are often created to facilitate contacts within the ethnic community and limit exposure to the outside world. Once created, people of like ethnicity are drawn to them.	When created voluntarily it is to isolate themselves from other ethnic groups. In the case of ghettos, they are often created to get rid of an ethnic group (often Jews)

Ethnic Conflicts

In general, ethnic conflicts stem from a number of common causes such as the demand from **ethnic/cultural autonomy (self-rule); competing demands between ethnicities for land,** money and power; and **long-standing rivalries between ethnic groups.**

Other factors that set places up to have conflict:

~ **Structural factors** (weak state, interior security concerns, ethnic geography)
~ **Political factors** (elite politics, discriminatory institutions, exclusive national ideologies)
~ **Economic/social factors** (economic problems, discriminatory systems, modernization)
~ **Cultural/perceptual factors** (patterns of discrimination, problematic group histories)

Good examples of world ethnic conflicts

| **ISRAEL VS. PALESTINE**	**HUTUS VS. TUTSI (RWANDA)**
~ Israel (Jews) vs. Palestine (Muslims) ~ Conflict centered around Gaza Strip ~ Palestines lead by Hamas	~ Hutus are majority, Tutsi minority ~ Massive genocide of Tutsi by Hutu in 1994 ~ Failure to act by international community
ETHIOPIA VS. ERITREA	**MUSLIMS VS. CHRISTIANS (INDONESIA)**
~ Eritrea used to be part of Ethiopia ~ Without Eritrea, Ethiopia is now landlocked ~ Ethiopia still wants access to the Red Sea	~ When groups argue for self-rule, it often spirals into self-determination conflicts ~ Much of the fighting over political power
KOSOVO VS. FORMER YUGOSLAVIA	**ARMENIA VS. AZERBAJAN**
~ Kosovo's ethnic Albanians not like other former Yugoslav groups (also mostly Muslim) ~ Ethnic cleansing targeted at them	~ Nagorno-Karbakh is Armenian enclave in the borders of Azerbajan that voted to leave ~ The lead to conflict in mountainous region
SERBS VS. CROATS (BOSNIA)	**SOUTH AFRICA**
~ Bosnia Muslims caught in the middle ~ NATO intervened when UN wouldn't ~ Croats fought for Independence (1991-95)	~ Apartheid separated people by class ~ White minority had the power, and the native African majority had little to no power
CATHOLICS VS. PROTESTANTS (N. IRELAND)	**CHECHNYA VS, RUSSIA**
~ Irish Catholics vs. British Protestants ~ The Irish in Northern Ireland are mostly Protestant and don't want to leave U.K.	~ When Soviet Union split up, the Russians refused to let small Chechnya go ~ Russia still holding on to oil-rich area
TAMILS VS. SRI LANKANS	**QUEBEC, CANADA**
~ Tamils are the ethnic minority in Sri Lanka ~ Tamil Tigers often listed as terrorist group ~ Led to Sri Lankan Civil War (1983-2009)	~ Union of British and French heritage ~ French Quebec has talked of secession ~ Very little overt violence

~ Tamil Tigers often listed as terrorist group ~ Led to Sri Lankan Civil War (1983-2009)	~ French Quebec has talked of secession ~ Very little overt violence
ISLANDS OF THE PHILIPPINES (MINDANAO) ~ South island of Mindanao is Muslim ~ Christians in majority post colonization ~ Mindinao did not feel included	**LEBANON** ~ Maronite Christians used to have majority ~ Creation of Israel and influx of Muslim refugees changed that and led to conflict

Stefan Wolff: The path to ending ethnic conflicts
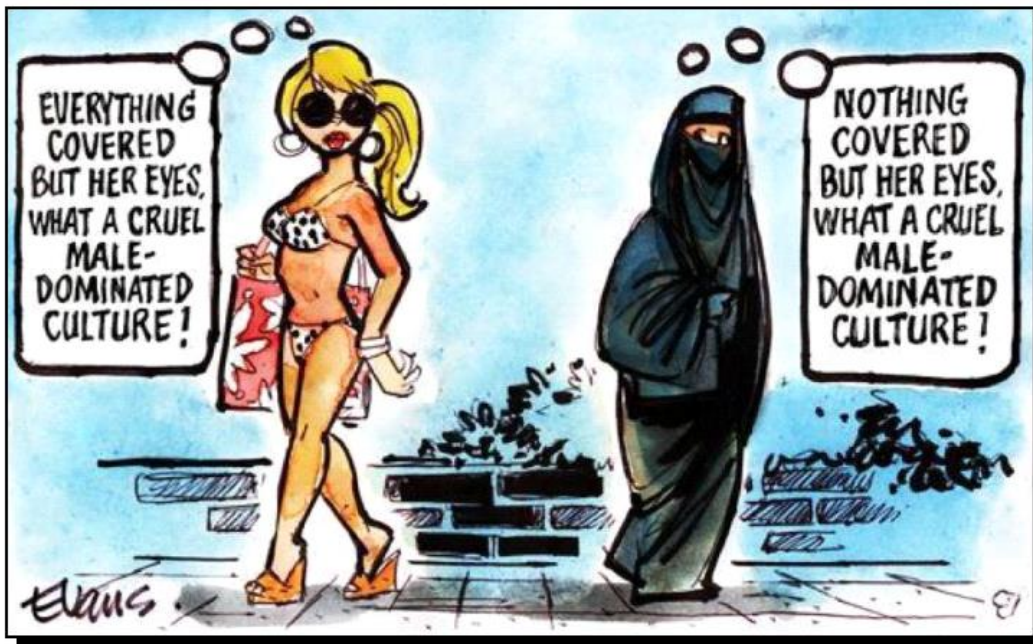
Key Terms:
> **Material culture**: (Tangible artifacts) Tools, food, clothing, furniture
> **Nonmaterial culture**: Mental based (language, religion) and Social based (religious
> organizations, family structure) elements of culture

Pop Culture	Folk Culture
~ Associated with a large, diverse group of people who are influenced by mass media	~ Homogenous group of people with strong family beliefs and traditions
~ Environment tends to look the same	~ Fear of assimilation
~ Changes rapidly	~ Started so long ago, seems like forever
~ Concentrated on the ages between 15-25	~ Often embraced by older generation
~ Not specific to one place	~ Tied to a specific area
-- Usually comes from MDCs	-- More isolated and separated groups
~ Places seem to lose individual appeal and become more similar (**placelessness**)	~ Very distinctive from other cultures
~ Greater material demands	~ More rural oriented
	~ Follow tradition and self-sufficient lifestyle
EXAMPLES:	**EXAMPLES:**
~ Music based on You Tube views and iTunes	~ Cowboy boots, hats and clothing
~ Best selling books and popular films shape opinion	~ The Hawaiian Hula dance, leis
	~ Fur and leather for American Indians

Culture is the behaviors and belied characteristics of a particular group

Folk Culture is:

Small   often rural   hard/slow to change   static
likely stimulus or relocation diffusion   homogeneous

Folk Housing:
reflects styles of building that are particular to the culture of the people who have long inhabited the area, less likely to written in blueprints, more in harmony with nature

US Folk Housing
1. Lower Chesapeake - spread along the southeast.
2. The Middle Atlantic - Migrants went to the Appalachian Trail and Valley
3. New England - Northward towards new England.
House distinctions aren't as common now, because houses are made by construction companies.

Popular Culture is:
Large   fast moving   heterogeneous   often urban
likely hierarchical or contagious

Why Pop Culture?: Alexandre O. Philippe at TEDxMileHigh

[Crash Course: Folk Culture vs. Popular Culture](#)

Housing Types

Thursday, May 4, 2017   11:39 AM

In general, housing and its shape are influenced by the building materials available, the social customs of the people who build it, and the environment the house is being built in.

Knowing this, a man named **Fred Kniffen** identified three housing hearths from which all the folk houses of the early United States originated. The New England style, the Middle Atlantic style and Southern Tidewater style all started when people began to migrate to the United states in the 1700s and 1800s.

New England	Mid-Atlantic	Southern Tidewater
A wood framed construction. It is also called a "saltbox" house. Heated from the fireplace in the center of the house because of the cold.	Originated from one room log cabin with a chimney on one end. Later, additional rooms, a porch and a second floor were added.	One story with a small attic and a characteristic porch. It is build on a raised platform to reduce internal heat and, in some cases, prevent flooding.
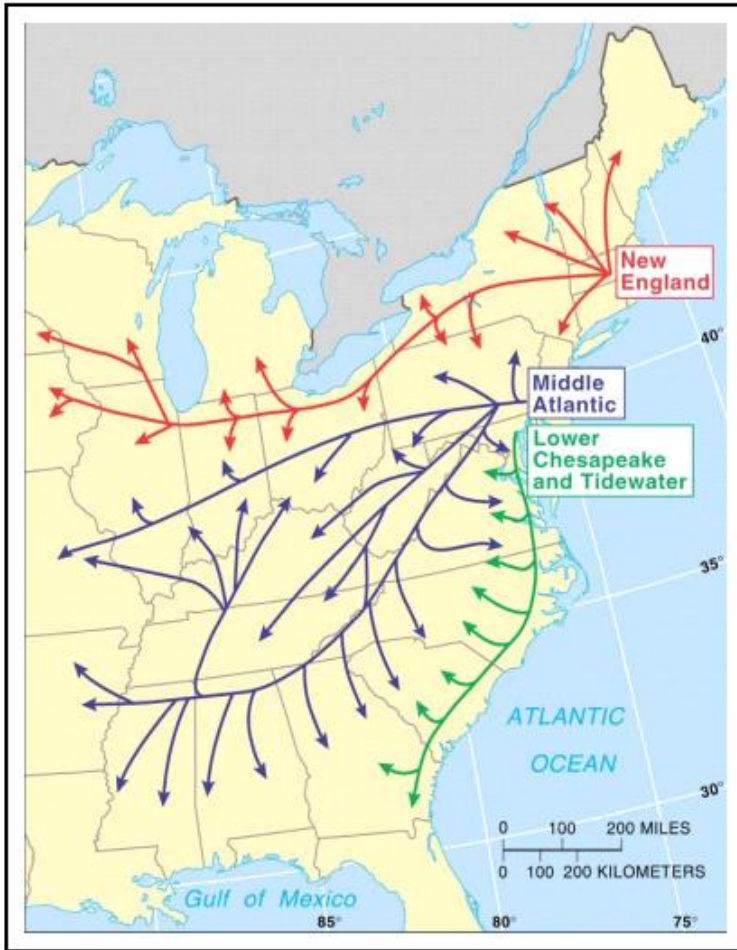
The map to the left shows how each of the three Kniffen housing hearths dispersed. It is interesting to note that all of these hearths dispersed from East to West, which isn't surprising since most of the immigrants populating the United States came from the East.

However, in the 1920s, a new style of house, called the **ranch style house** or the California ranch house (below), began to show up in California. This time, the house diffused from West to East, and through the years has become one of the most popular styles of house in the United States.

Religion

~ **Universal religion**: A religion that actively converts and spread as they believe their belief systems are universal in appeal and meant for everyone (Christianity, Islam, Buddhism)

~ **Ethnic religion**: A religion tied to a specific place and people where people are not trying to actively convert, spread through relocation diffusion (Hinduism, Chinese folk religion)
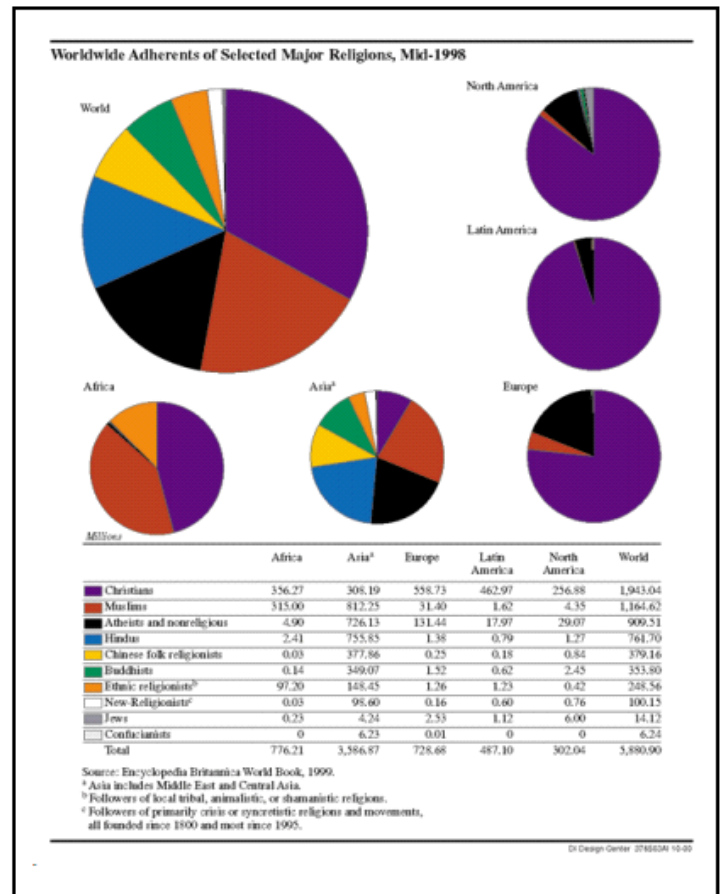
As the chart on the right shows, the largest religions in the world tend to be universal, which makes sense, as they have more potential converts.

Top five religions by practitioners:
1) **Christianity** (Universal religion)
2) **Islam** (Universal religion)
3) **Hinduism** (Ethnic religion in India)
4) **Chinese folk religions** (Ethnic)
5) **Buddhism** (Universal religion)

It is worth noting that more people choose not to practice any religion than choose the largest ethnic religion.

The universal religions are covered in the chart below, so here are the important facts about **Hinduism**: *Centered in India, is in constant conflict with the Muslims in Pakistan, has a caste system, a belief in reincarnation, and Buddhism came from it.*

Worldwide Adherents of Selected Major Religions, Mid-1998

Millions	Africa	Asia[a]	Europe	Latin America	North America	World
Christians	356.27	308.19	558.73	462.97	256.88	1,943.04
Muslims	315.00	812.25	31.40	1.62	4.35	1,164.62
Atheists and nonreligious	4.90	726.13	131.44	17.97	29.07	909.51
Hindus	2.41	755.85	1.38	0.79	1.27	761.70
Chinese folk religionists	0.03	377.86	0.25	0.18	0.84	379.16
Buddhists	0.14	349.07	1.52	0.62	2.45	353.80
Ethnic religionists[b]	97.20	148.45	1.26	1.23	0.42	248.56
New-Religionists[c]	0.03	98.60	0.16	0.60	0.76	100.15
Jews	0.23	4.24	2.53	1.12	6.00	14.12
Confucianists	0	6.23	0.01	0	0	6.24
Total	776.21	3,586.87	728.68	487.10	302.04	5,880.90

Source: Encyclopedia Britannica World Book, 1999.
[a] Asia includes Middle East and Central Asia.
[b] Followers of local tribal, animalistic, or shamanistic religions.
[c] Followers of primarily crisis or syncretistic religions and movements, all founded since 1800 and most since 1995.

Universal Religions

| Religion	Christianity	Islam (Muslims)	Buddhism
Divisions	Catholic, Eastern Orthodox & Protestant	Sunni &Shia	Theravada & Mahayana
Diffusion	Started in Middle East and diffused to Europe	Started in Mecca and moved across North Africa and into SE Asia	Started in India, but found more success in China and Sri Lanka
Beliefs	~ Founded by Jesus, his apostles and St. Paul ~ Holy Book: Bible ~ Ten Commandments ~ The Holy Trinity ~ Pray in Churches	~ Founded by Muhammed ~ Holy Book: Quran ~ Sacred City: Mecca ~ Five Pillars of Islam ~ Pray in Mosques	~ Founded by Siddhartha Guatama (Buddha) ~ Nirvana (escape from death/rebirth cycle) ~ The Four Noble Truths ~ Pray in Temples
Symbols	Cross & Steeple	Crescent & Minarets	Lotus & Pagoda

APHG: Religion

World Religions Locations

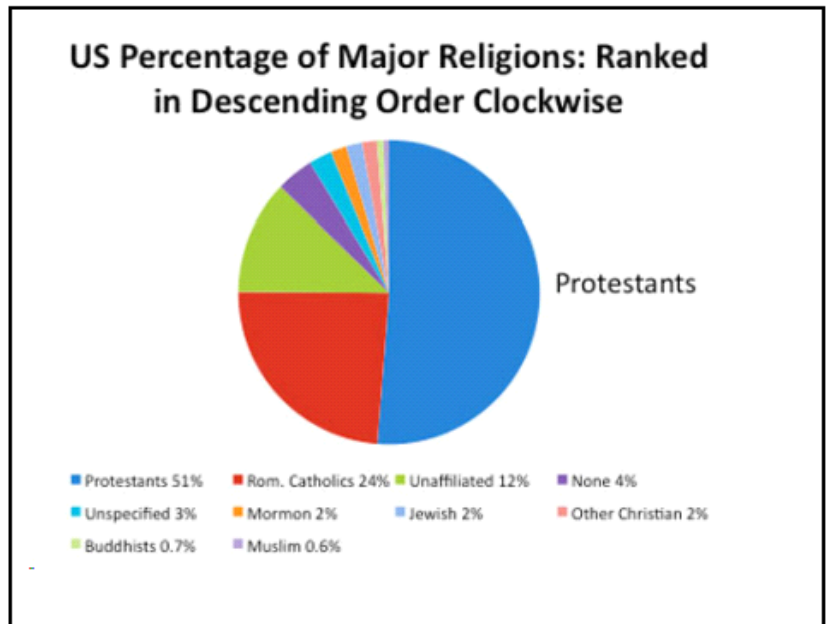Islam: Major Religion of North Africa

Religion in America

Where Christian Churches are in United States
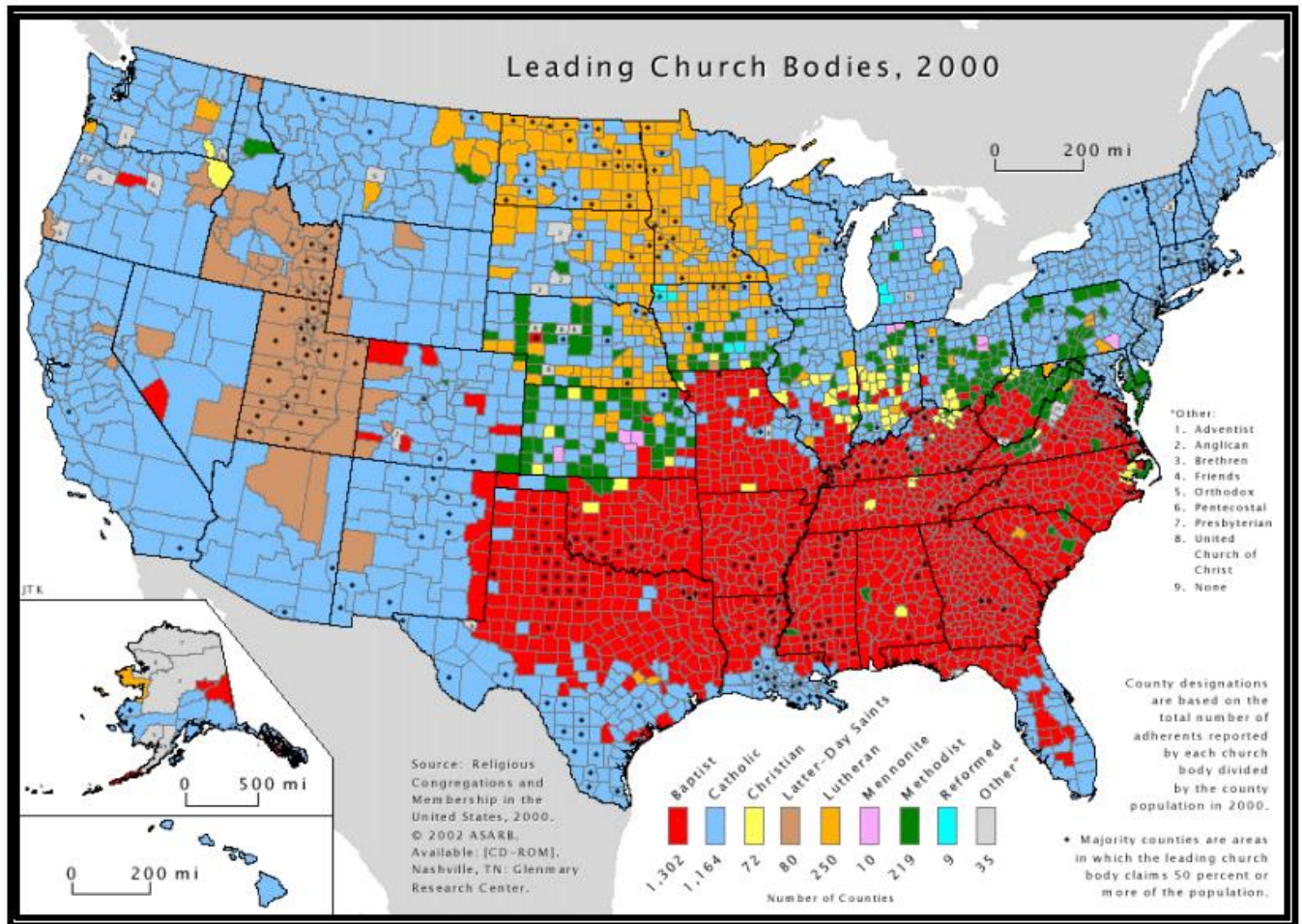
The map above is county by county, and by that standard, there are many counties that have more **Catholics** than anything else. Still, the chart to the right shows us that there are still twice as many **Protestants** as **Catholics** in the United States.

This stands in contrast to the world where 70 percent of all Christians are **Catholic**. An overwhelming number of Christians are **Catholic** in Mexico and Central and South America for example.

US Percentage of Major Religions: Ranked in Descending Order Clockwise

Protestants

- Protestants 51%
- Rom. Catholics 24%
- Unaffiliated 12%
- None 4%
- Unspecified 3%
- Mormon 2%
- Jewish 2%
- Other Christian 2%
- Buddhists 0.7%
- Muslim 0.6%

What we do see from the map, which comes up from time to time on the AP Test, is the grouping of Christians in the United States. While **Catholics** show up everywhere, they are in greatest number in the Southwest, Northeast and parts of Florida. **Southern Baptists** dominate the landscape in the Southeast, **Mormons (Latter Day Saints)** near Utah and **Lutherans** in part of the Midwest and Dakotas.

World Religions Locations

Secularism and Fundamentalism

Thursday, May 4, 2017   12:33 PM

Key terms:
~ **Secularism**: the indifference to or rejection of organized religion and its ideas
~ **Fundamentalism**: the demand to return to the basic doctrines of a religion

History of World Religions by Year

Religion	2000 BCE	0	Present
Judaism			
Zoroastrianism			
Hinduism			
Taoism			
Buddhism			
Confucianism			
Christianity			
Islam			
Sikhism			
Mormonism			
Jehovah's Witness			
Rastafarianism			
Scientology			
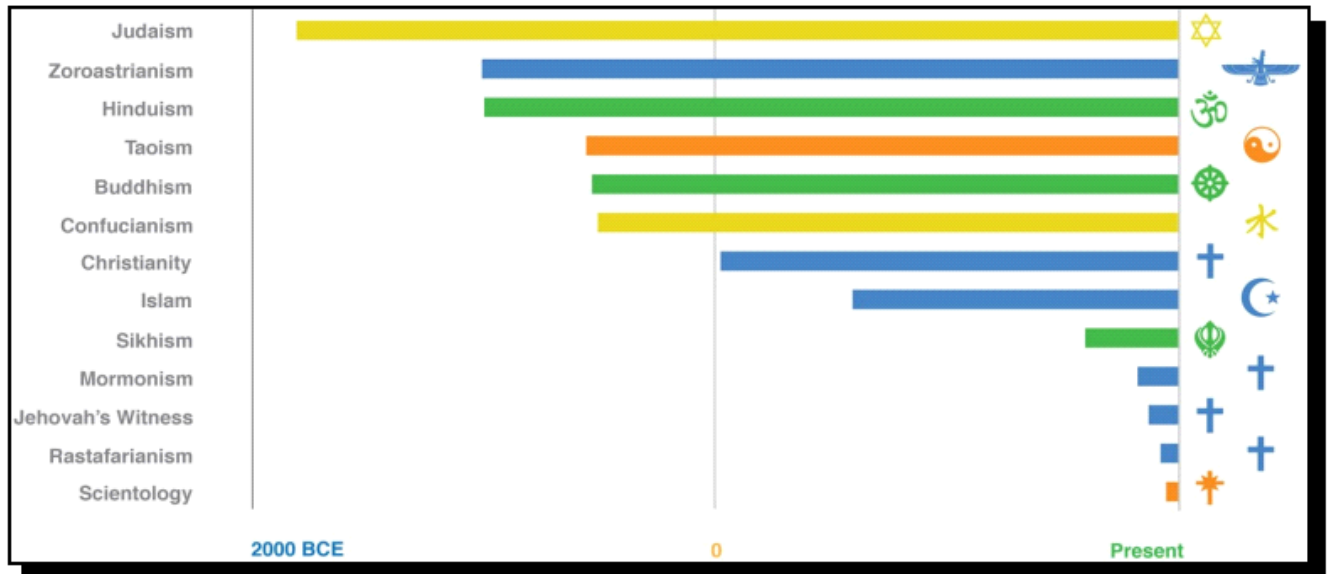
All of the world's largest religions have existed for more than 1000 years if not 2000 years, so in that time they have developed some major separations like Shia and Sunni Islam or Theravada or Mahayana Hinduism.
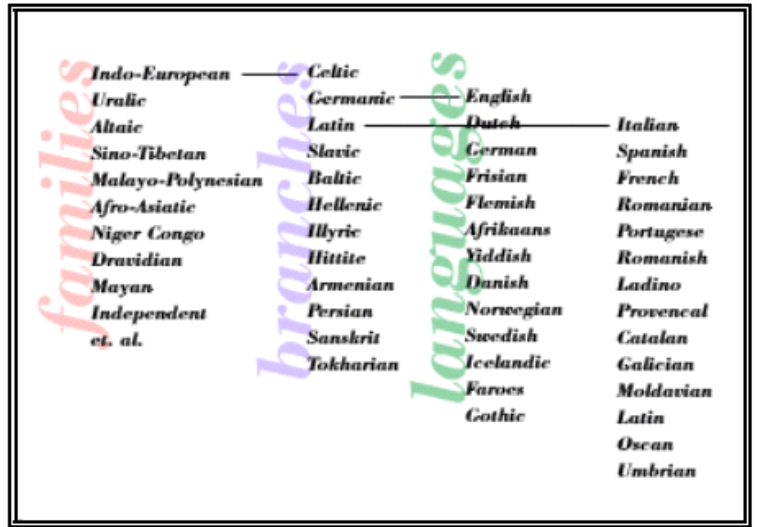
This long history with many of these religions can also lead to two opposite trends in the modern religions. First there is the call to get back to the original basics of a given religion (**fundamentalism**). On the flip side, there is the call to abandon religion altogether (**secularism**).

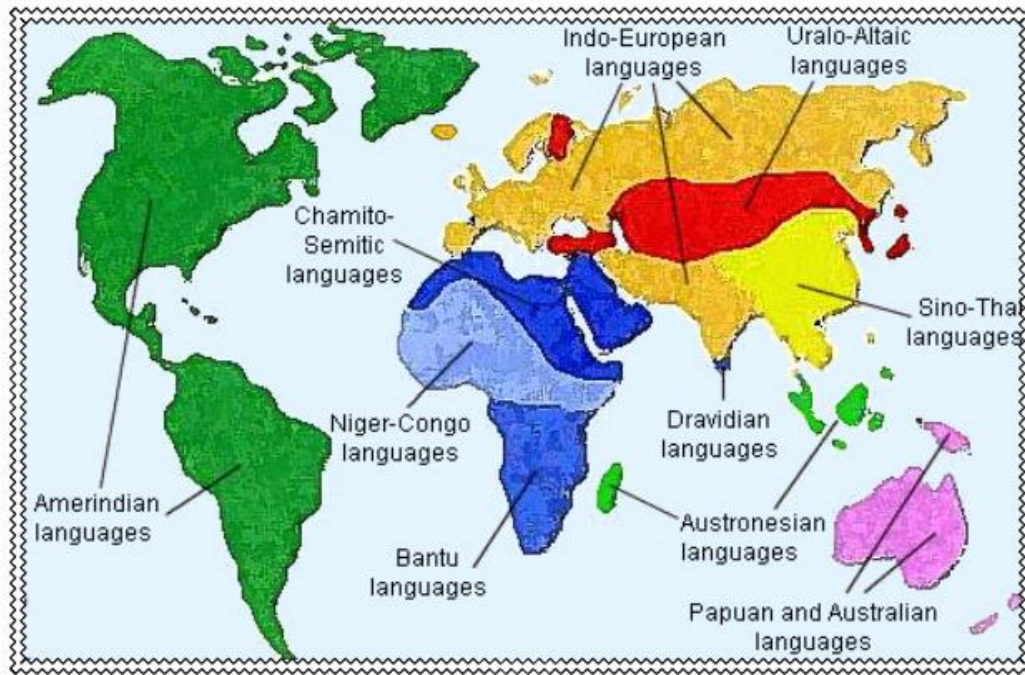|	Secularism	Fundamentalism
Causes	~ Antireligious government ideologies like those in Castro led Cuba and Maoist China discourage and sometimes outlaw religion ~ Disagreement or disillusionment with the church in general	~ Frustration over perceived breakdown of morals and values in society ~ Lack of religious authority ~ Sense of violation of a religion's core territory ~ Failure to achieve economic goals
Other Things of Note	~ Secularism is more widespread in the last century than ever before ~ Even members of religious groups are participating less in religious activities ~ France has banned the wearing of overt religious symbols in schools	~ Often becomes associated with extremism to enforce their goals (think the Taliban or the Ku Klux Klan) ~ Zealots are limited to any one religion or religious group, as the Taliban is a notable Muslim group, but the Ku Klux Klan was Christian

Language Families

Language families are groups of languages with a common ancestor. The chart on the right show the major language families, along with the branches of the **Indo-European family** (which includes English), and the specific languages that fit into two of the branches.

More than half the people in the world speak an **Indo-European** language or a **Sino-Tibetan** language (Mandarin Chinese). Other major families include **Afro-Asiatic** (Arabic), **Niger Congo** and **Austronesian.**

families	branches	languages	
Indo-European	Celtic		
Uralic	Germanic	English	
Altaic	Latin	Dutch	Italian
Sino-Tibetan	Slavic	German	Spanish
Malayo-Polynesian	Baltic	Frisian	French
Afro-Asiatic	Hellenic	Flemish	Romanian
Niger Congo	Illyric	Afrikaans	Portugese
Dravidian	Hittite	Yiddish	Romanish
Mayan	Armenian	Danish	Ladino
Independent	Persian	Norwegian	Provencal
et. al.	Sanskrit	Swedish	Catalan
	Tokharian	Icelandic	Galician
		Faroes	Moldavian
		Gothic	Latin
			Oscan
			Umbrian

A look at where the language families originated

*Chamito-Semitic is synonymous with Afro-Asiatic

Key Terms:

~ **Language Divergence**: Where an original language breaks off into two entirely different languages

~ **Language Convergence**: Where two languages come together

~ **Standard Language**: the version of a language that is viewed as proper

~ **De Facto Language**: an unofficial standard language

~ **Dialect**: a regional variation of a language

Convergence and Diffusion of Languages

Language Diffusion: The movement of languages though migration.

For example: Indo-European languages all started somewhere in Eurasia, but English is Indo-European language and we do speak a bit of it in North America and in Australia. Spanish and Portuguese, for the record, are also Indo-European.

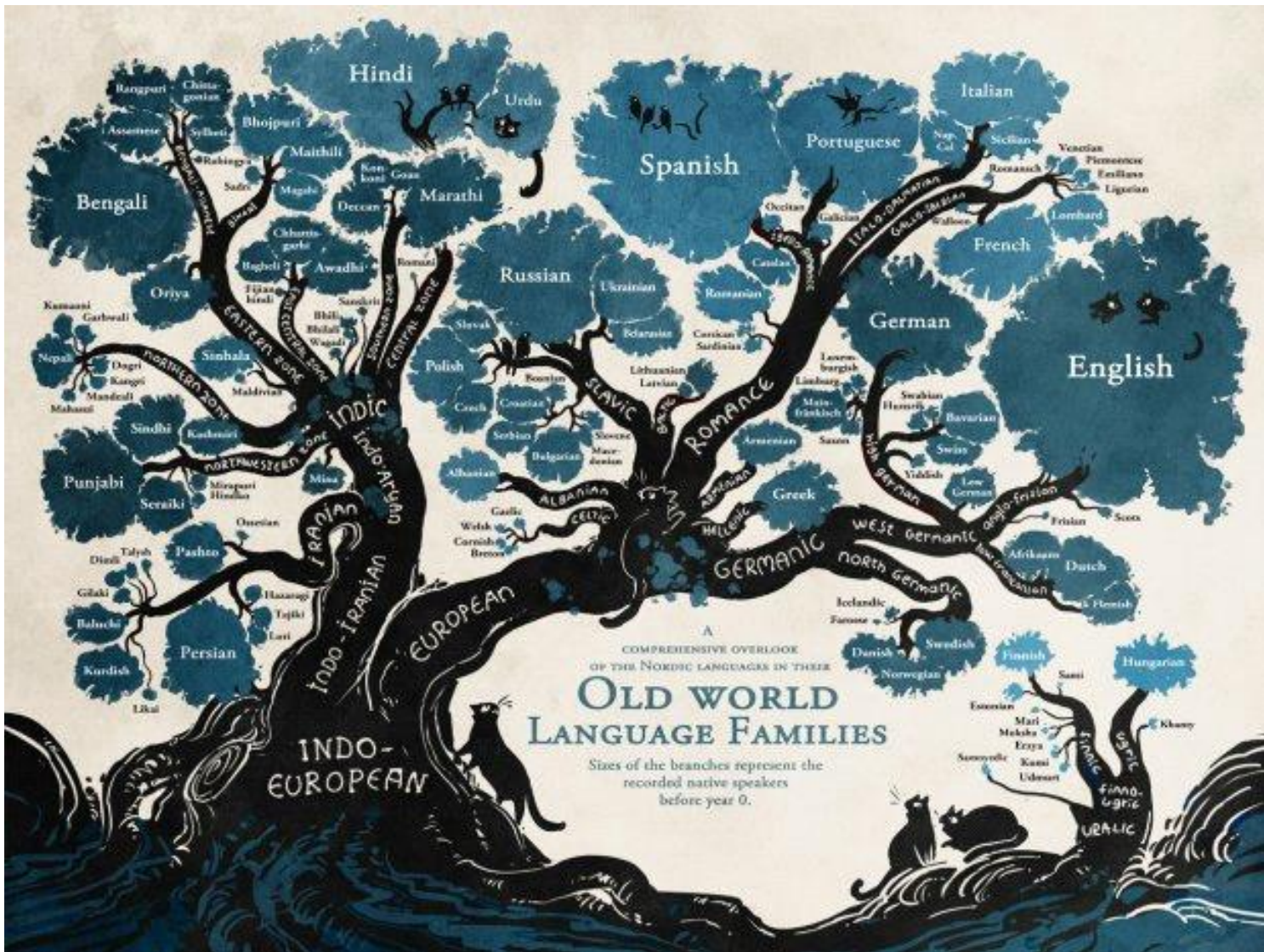**One projection on the spread of Indo-European languages out**
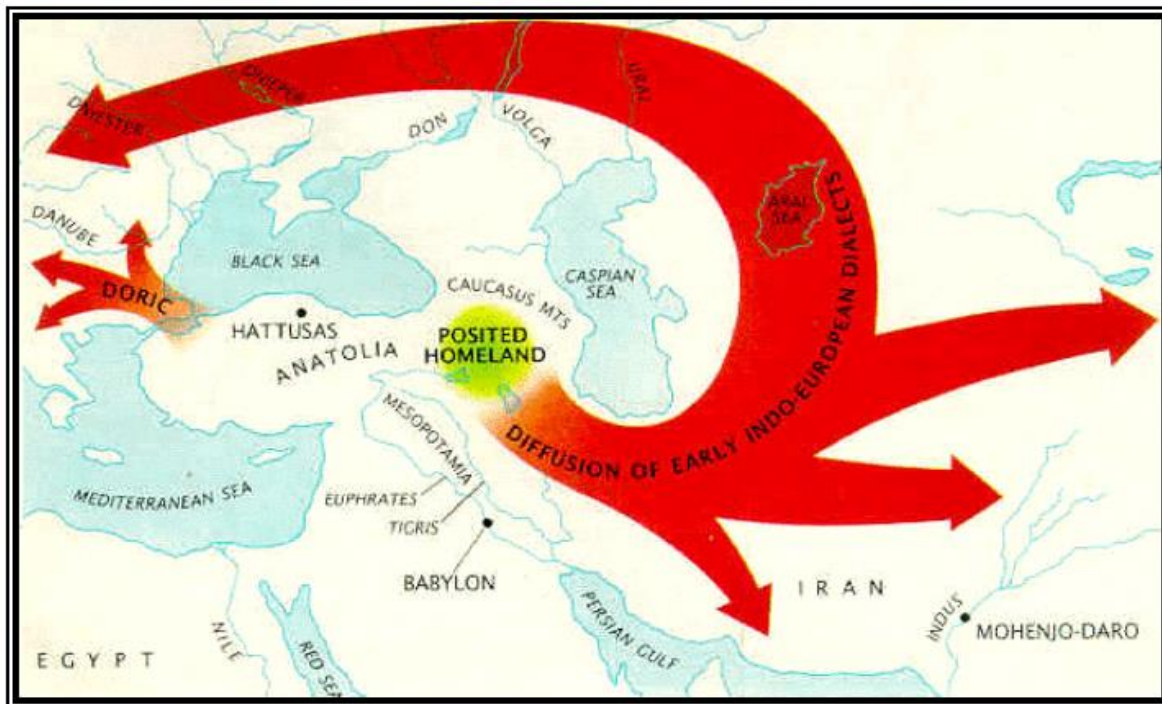
Now, obviously, all people who speak Indo-European languages do not speak the same language. Already mentioned above, English, Spanish and Portuguese are all Indo-European languages. As people start to move apart, their languages start to change from each other.

First they splinter into **dialects**, which are a particular variety of a language with distinctive vocabulary, grammar and pronunciation. Think about British English and American English. Many things that were developed after the split from Britain, have different words in each.

American word	British word
truck	lorry
elevator	lift
solitaire	patience
sandbox	sandpit
French fries	chips

If the two dialects are separated for long enough then they were break completely away and become a separate language (like German and English).

Language convergence: When two languages merge to make an entirely new language (like Spanglish is a mix of English and Spanish)

Old World Language Families. A comprehensive overlook of the Old World language families. Sizes of the branches represent the recorded native speakers before year 0.

[Chapter 5 Human Geography Language](#)

Vulgar Latin: the Latin that the people in the provinces spoke, which was not the standard literary form.
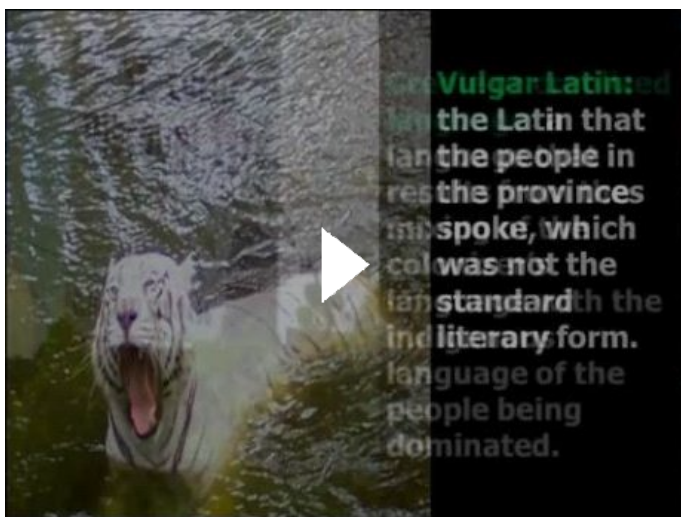
[AP Human Geography Language Lecture](#)

GOD IS HERE

Doux Jesus

Copyright © 2008 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Screencast-O-Matic.com
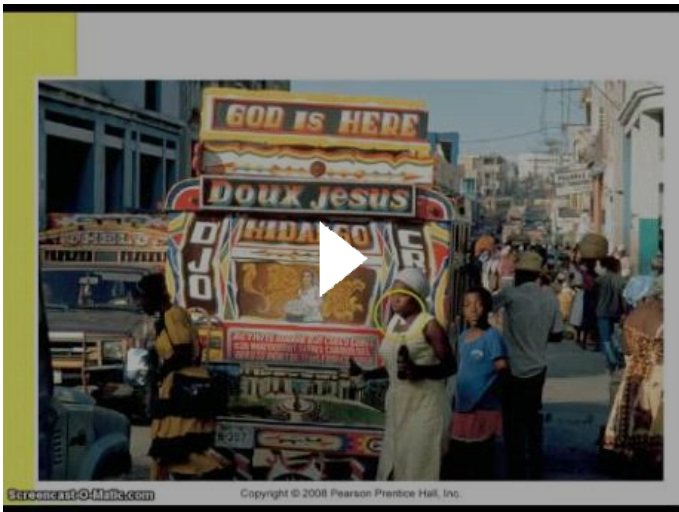
Lingua Franca

Lingua Franca, Pidgin, Creole

Language barrier: is an expression used to indicate the difficulty people face when they have no language in common to attempt to communicate with each other.
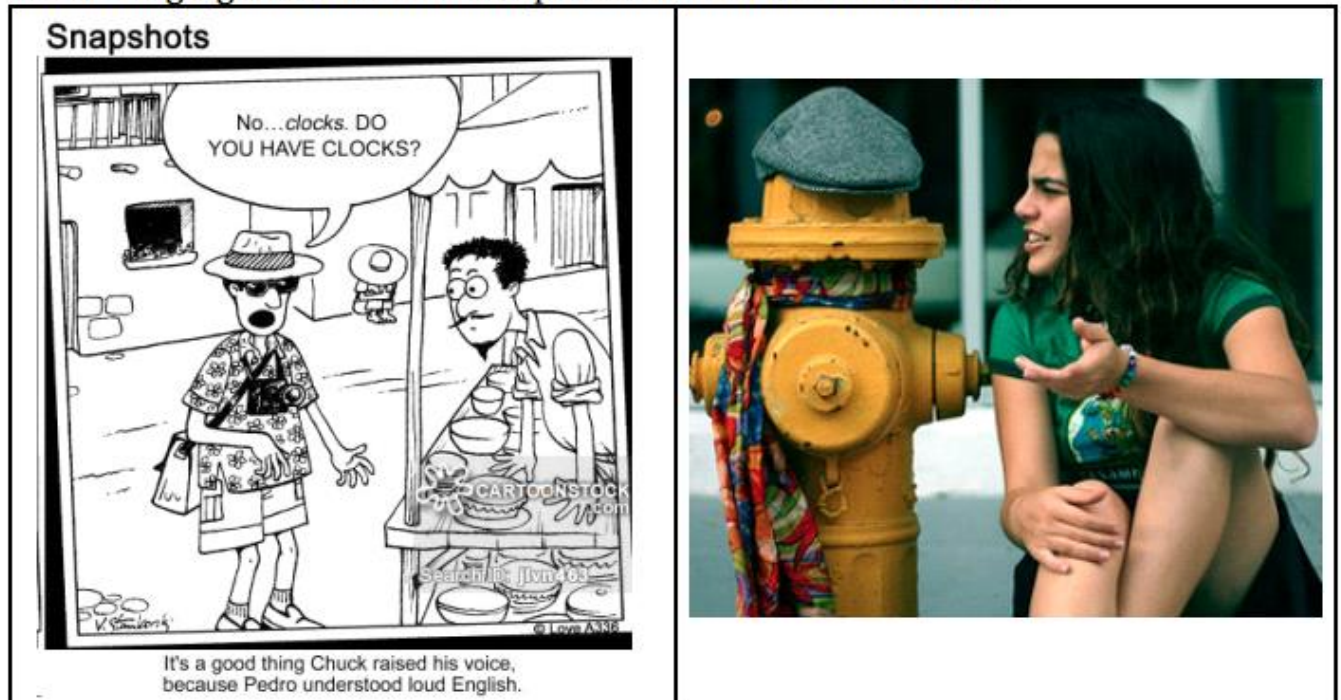
As the cartoon indicates, no amount of volume will overcome that the other person just doesn't understand the words you are saying. On the other hand, there are over 7,000 languages on the planet, so it is just not possible for one person to learn them all. Over time, humans of common up with a number of ways of coping.

Lingua Francas

Seven languages which cumulatively enjoy offical status across 75% of the world's land area

Legend:
- Arabic
- Chinese
- English
- French
- Portuguese
- Russian
- Spanish

/r/mapporn   /u/delugetheory
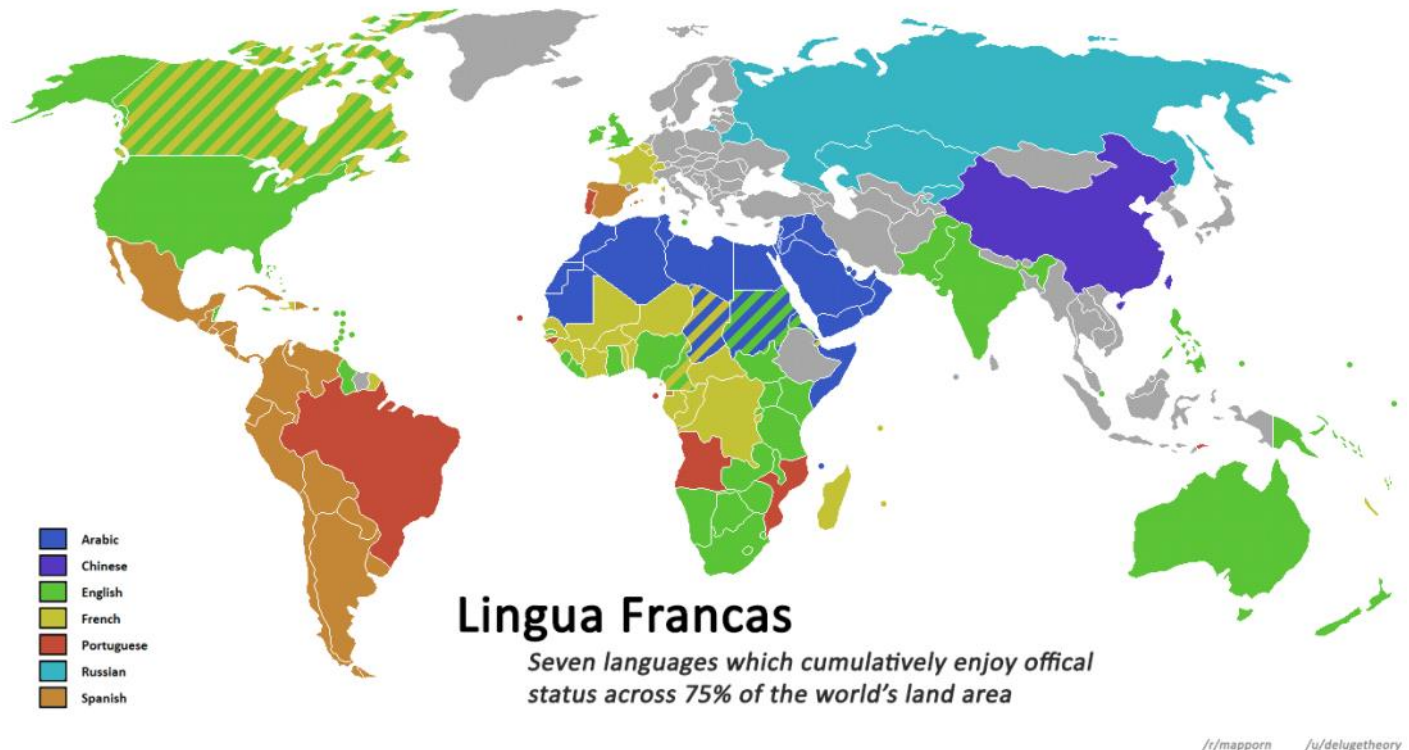
1) Lingua Franca

~ Basically, a Lingua Franca is a language used by speakers of different languages for the purpose of trade

~ English and Mandarin Chinese, as the two most spoken languages in the world, are often used as Lingua Francas. Most people Europe, for example, learn to speak English in school, so they can communicate with each other in English if neither of the speaker's native tongues is English

~ The term Lingua Franca is an Italian phrase for the pidgin language Sabir which was used by traders in the Mediterranean to speak across language barriers from the 11th to 19th century

2) Pidgin Language

~ Language created when two or more languages combine in a simplified manner

~ Sabir, for example, combined elements of Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, Turkish, French, Greek and Arabic, helping it become the region's Lingua Franca
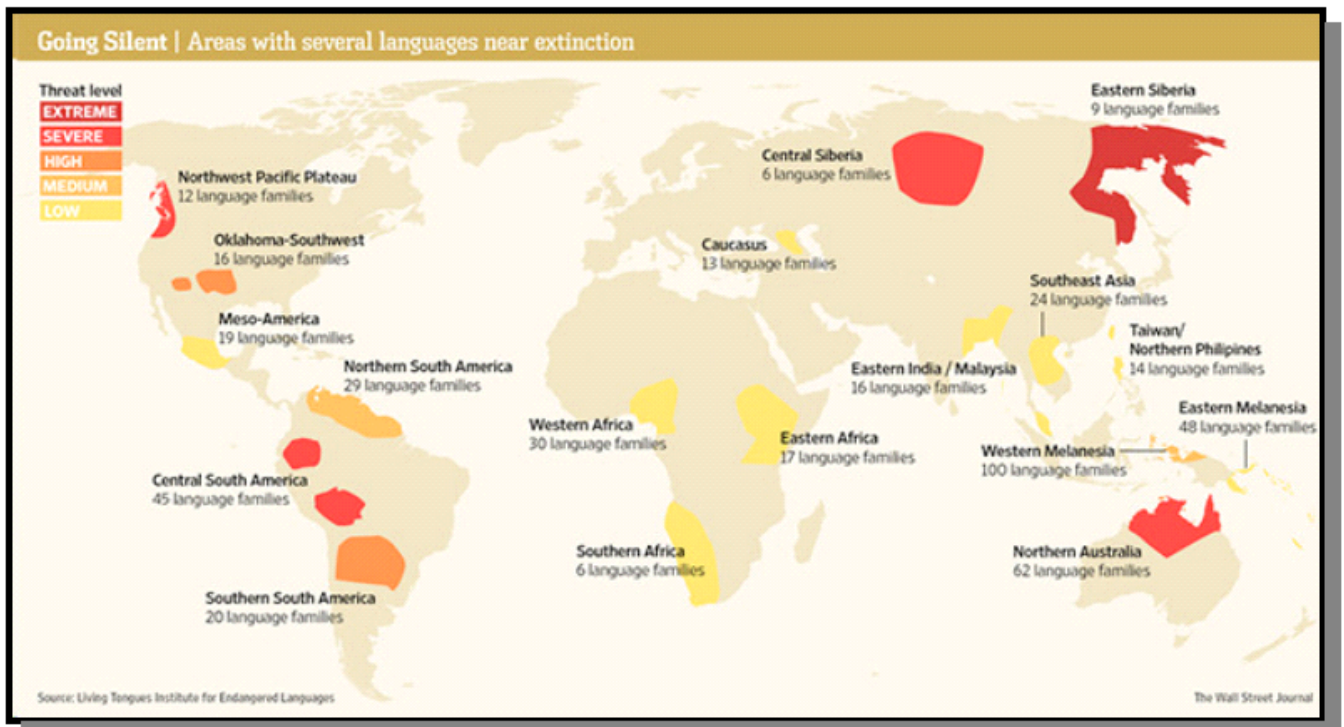
3) Creole Language

~ A pidgin language that has become the native language for a group of people

The Disappearance of Language

Key Terms:
- ~ **Extinct Language**: a language without any speakers (which differs from a dead language which are still known and used is special contexts like Latin)
- ~ **Endangered Language**: a language at risk of becoming extinct as its speakers die or shift to speaking another language

Going Silent | Areas with several languages near extinction

Threat level
EXTREME
SEVERE
HIGH
MEDIUM
LOW

Northwest Pacific Plateau
12 language families

Oklahoma-Southwest
16 language families

Meso-America
19 language families

Northern South America
29 language families

Central South America
45 language families

Southern South America
20 language families

Western Africa
30 language families

Southern Africa
6 language families

Eastern Africa
17 language families

Central Siberia
6 language families

Caucasus
13 language families

Eastern Siberia
9 language families

Southeast Asia
24 language families

Taiwan/Northern Philipines
14 language families

Eastern India / Malaysia
16 language families

Eastern Melanesia
48 language families

Western Melanesia
100 language families

Northern Australia
62 language families

Source: Living Tongues Institute for Endangered Languages

The Wall Street Journal

Facts of Endangered Languages	Contributing Factors	Significance
~ One language dies every two weeks ~ There are 7000 languages in the world, but 78% of people speak one of the largest 85 ~ Nearly half the Earth's languages will likely go extinct in the next century ~ Languages tend to fade over a number of generations rather than disappear suddenly	~ Involuntary assimilation (forcing people to speak another language like the U.S. did with American Indians) ~ Disease or invasion wiping out all speakers of a language ~ Descendants choosing to use another language than that of their ancestors (tends to happen more frequently as people adopt mega-languages like English to participate in trade and raise social status)	~ Can weaken and endanger the world's cultural diversity (especially when children abandon a language and have trouble communicating with their elders) ~ When a language disappears it takes with it the specific words that describe what a culture values; how a culture thinks, describes and experiences things

Toponym

Simply put a **toponym** is a place name given to certain features on the land like settlements or terrain features or streams. However there are a bunch of different types of toponyms. To illustrate we are going to use the mountain town below.

Our task is to give the town to the right a name. To do that, we are going to discuss the types of toponyms. For our purposes today we will go over 9 types of **toponyms**:

1) **Descriptive toponym**: a name that describes a feature located there. So if we just went with **Mountainside** for a name, it would be descriptive.

2) **Associative toponym**: a name that identifies with human adaptions to the location. So **Port Town** would be one way to go.

3) **Incident toponym**: a name associated with something that happened there. The only thing we are sure happened with this town is this exercise, so let's go with **Too Much Namingville.**

4) **Commemorative toponym**: a name in order to honor a famous person. So we are going to name our town after Peter Pan and call it **Pan Isle.**

5) **Commendatory toponym**: a name to praise the town. Let's call ours **Stupendousville.**

6) **Possessive toponym**: named after the founder of the city. So, if Earl Thomas had founded the above city, we would call it **Thomas Bay** or **Earltown** for example.

7) **Manufactured toponym**: Just made up something new. We will call it **Daohaw**, largely because those are the letters that came up when randomly hitting the keyboard.

8) **Mistaken toponym**: Names with historic mess ups. We tell the guy that we want to name it Florida after the state, on the phone. He mishears us and we arrive to our new town **Alright State**.

9) **Shift toponym**: We are just shifting a name we already love to the new town. Let's name it after Shanghai. Probably not going to mistake it for the Chinese version, but **Shanghai** it is.

That gives you an example of how it works, but it is also worth noting that **toponomy** is important because it gives people a sense of cultural identity and uniqueness. It makes it theirs.