Know and be able to Name____________________ Per. ___ Chp. 4 CULTURE

KNOW p. 131 definitions in Textbook + Handout
Artifact cultural realm material culture
assimilation cultural trait mentifact
built environment custom popular culture
core-domain-sphere model folk culture sociofact
cultural convergence habit taboo terroir

BE ABLE TO

• define culture, cultural geography, and culture regions.

• identify and name cultural regions and identify the major language and religion of each.

• compare and contrast aspects of folk and popular culture:
  ▪ origins
  ▪ methods of diffusion
  ▪ culture regions
  ▪ current distributions

• provide specific examples of folk culture and folk regions.

• provide specific examples of specific popular cultural traits and discuss their diffusion.

• discuss ways in which cultural traits are affected by and affect:
  ▪ the natural environment.
  ▪ the “built environment” (cultural landscape).
  ▪ the economics of a region.

• discuss ways in which communications technologies differ in terms of
  ▪ their diffusion and distribution.
  ▪ the ways in which different governments respond to them.

ASSIGNED READINGS
1. Rubenstein, Chapter 4: Folk and Popular Culture
1. **Artifact**: any item made by humans that represents a material aspect of culture.

2. **Assimilation**: is a complete change in the identity of a minority culture group as it becomes part of the majority culture group. (Ex.: USA gov't adopted a policy of "forced assimilation" of the Native American population. The gov't forced them to move to reservations where they were taught in gov't school. The people were made to learn English, give up their native tongue, and adopt the dress, manners, and language of the dominant American culture).

3. **Built environment**: The man-made surroundings that provide the setting for human activity ranging in scale from personal shelter to neighborhoods to the large-scale civic surroundings.

4. **Core-Domain Sphere Model by Donald Meinig**: There are 3 terms that express the decreasing influence of a culture with increasing distance from the center of the culture region.
   
   A. **Core**: the centralized zone of concentration, or the area that possesses all of the culture traits used to define the region. This represents the heart and soul of the culture region, its vital center and focus of circulation. (Ex: Mormon Religion's core is Salt Lake City)

   B. **Domain**: is the area in which the particular culture is dominant but less intense. (Ex: area surrounding SL City and state of Nevada)

   C. **Sphere**: is the zone of outer influence where people with the culture traits in question can even be a minority within another culture region. (Ex: Idaho, Utah, half of AZ, portion of WY, OR, NM)

5. **Cultural convergence**: The contact and interaction of one culture to another

6. **Cultural realm**: the entire region throughout which a culture prevails. Criteria that may be chosen to define culture realms include religion, language, diet, customs, or economic development.

7. **Cultural trait**: The specific customs that are part of the everyday life of a particular culture, such as language, religion, ethnicity, social institutions, and aspects of popular culture.

8. **Material culture**: The physical manifestations of human activities; includes tools, campsites, art, and structures. The most durable aspects of culture.

9. **Mentifact**: The central, enduring elements of a culture expressing its values and beliefs, including language, religion, folklore, etc.

10. **Sociofact**: The institutions and links between individuals and groups that unite a culture, including family structure and political, educational and religious institutions.
Where Do Folk and Popular Cultures Originate and Diffuse?

Rubenstein, pp. 104-111

Intro
1. Culture involves 3 elements: a. b. c.

This section looks at the origin and diffusion of specific examples of both folk and popular culture. Specifically examined examples of folk culture are FOLK MUSIC and AMISH CULTURE. Examples used to illustrate popular culture are POPULAR MUSIC and SOCCER.

2. Chp. 4 deals with the material artifacts of culture, the ____________________________.

3. Two parts/facets of material culture are examined: p. 106
   a. material culture: explain______________________________

   b. culture involving _________________________________

4. Culture can be distinguished from habit and custom.
   a. habit: ________________________________

   b. custom: ________________________________

5. Culture falls into two basic categories that differ according to scale:
   a. folk culture: definition:__________________________

   b. popular culture:______________________________

6. Geographers focus on two aspects of WHERE: p. 107
   a. space: explain:______________________________

   b. physical environment: explain:____________________

7. Differences between Folk and Popular culture: p. 107
   a. Popular culture has a more ________________________________

   b. Why is popular culture more widespread?______________________________

   c. Landscape dominated by a collection of folk customs change relatively little over time because of ________________________________.

8. Popular culture is based on rapid global connection through: a. ______________________________

   b. ______________________________ c. ______________________________

9. Due to Earth’s globalization, popular culture is threatening the survival of unique folk culture? Why?______________________________
10. Two basic factors help explain the spatial differences between popular and folk cultures:
   a. 
   b. 

11. List 9 elements of the origin and characteristics of FOLK MUSIC.

12. List 9 elements of the origin and diffusion of POPULAR MUSIC.

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THE AMISH

13. Where did Amish culture originate and how did it diffuse to the United States?

14. In what ways is Amish culture distinct from the popular culture of the United States?

15. What is happening to the Amish in the United States today?

6. Use dots to identify the Amish core area. Label each of the states which have large numbers of Amish.
17. Despite their anonymous folk origins, what characteristics of organized spectator sports today characterize them as popular culture?

18. Draw a small graphic in the space below to link popular sports with the countries in which they are most popular and with which they are best associated.

19. Sports truly is diffused by what method?

20. Folk culture is transmitted from 1 location to another more slowly on a smaller scale, primarily through ___________ rather than ______________.
Why is Folk Culture Clustered?
Rubenstein, pp. 111-117

Intro
Folk culture typically has unknown or multiple ____________________ among groups living in
relative ____________________. Folk culture ____________________ slowly to other locations
through the process of ____________________. A combination of ____________________ and
______________________ factors influences the distinctive distribution of folk culture.

Influence of the Physical Environment pp. 111-112
1. Although modern geographers reject ____________________ (2 words), the
   physical environment does influence human actions, esp. ____________________.

2. Folks societies are especially responsive to the environment for 2 reasons:
   a. ____________________ b. ____________________

3. Customs such as provision of food, clothing, and shelter are clearly influenced by:
   a. ____________________ b. ____________________ c. ____________________

4. Besides clothing, what are the other two material necessities of daily life?
   a. ____________________ b. ____________________

Food Preferences and the Environment
5. List 5 different examples of food habits and the unique folk cultures each illustrates.
   • ____________________
   • ____________________
   • ____________________
   • ____________________
   • ____________________

6. Define taboo:

7. Fill out the chart below re: food taboos for Jews/Hebrew, Muslims, and Hindus. p. 112-115

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region of World</th>
<th>Jews/Hebrew</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
<th>Hindus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Food/Reason/Taboo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Folk Housing and the Environment pp. 114-115
8. The two most common building materials in the world are: a. b.

9. Brick homes are found in:

10. Stone homes are found in:

Isolation Promotes Cultural Diversity pp. 115-117
11. A group’s unique develop through centuries of practiced by other cultural groups.

12. Himalayan Art – Fill out the chart below how each group reveals through their painting, how their culture mirrors their religions and individual views of the environment.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Buddhists</th>
<th>Hindus</th>
<th>Muslims</th>
<th>Animists</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Beliefs and Folk House Forms pp. 115-117
13. Sacred Spaces – Give Examples
   a. Island of Java
   b. Island of Madagascar
   c. Country of Laos


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lower Chesapeake</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Middle Atlantic</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>New England</th>
<th>Description + 4 drawings of 4 types of homes with labels</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
1. In contrast to folk customs, popular customs diffuse __________ across the earth’s surface to locations with a wide variety of ______________ ______________. This diffusion depends, however, upon a group of people having a sufficiently high level of ______________ in order to obtain the ______________ ______________ associated with the popular custom.

2. Consumption of large quantities of beverages and snacks products are characteristic of popular culture.

   A. Bourbon   B. Southerners   C. Southeast   D. Texans

   How is each of these food preferences above expressed regionally, according to culture?
   A (from above).

   B (from above).

   C (from above).

   D (from above).

3. Summarize the four facts you believe to be most important to remember about wine production in the box at right.

4. In MDCs of North American and Western Europe clothing styles generally reflect __________ rather than particular ______________ ______________.
5. Complete a bullet chart with 5 facts about clothing styles associated with popular culture.

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 

6. Summarize the four facts you believe to be most important to remember about jeans as an example of popular culture.

7. Complete the chart below to indicate the decade(s) during which each housing style was dominant and a fact about the particular style of house.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Decade(s)</th>
<th>Fact</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>minimal traditional</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ranch house</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>split-level</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contemporary style</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shed style</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8. List the so-called “neo-eclectic” styles of the 1960’s and 70’s.

   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

- **Electronic Diffusion of Popular Culture** pp. 122-125

9. **Television** diffused in the following chronological way. Give details for each year.
   - 1954
   - 1970
   - 2005

In the early years of broadcasting, the __________ held a near monopoly.

10. Make a note about the situation of worldwide Internet usage in each of the following years.

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</table>

11. Looking at all six maps in **Figures 4-18 and 4-19** use the same intervals and colors. The highest class in all maps is __________ or more per _______________. The diffusion from the USA to the rest of the world took a __________. The diffusion of the Internet has taken only a __________. The USA has far more ________________ (2 words) than any other country.
•-threat to folk culture

Intro
1. The international diffusion of popular culture has led to TWO issues:
   a. First, the diffusion of popular culture may threaten ____________________________.

   b. Second, popular culture may be ____________________________

Loss of traditional values – One example clothing  pp. 125-126
2. How and where has folk clothing styles worldwide been threatened by popular culture?

3. How have women in parts of the world been helped and hurt by spread of popular culture?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Women Helped by spread of popular culture</th>
<th>Women Hurt by spread of popular culture</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Threat of foreign media imperialism   pp. 126-128

4. What three countries dominate worldwide television markets? What regions does each dominate?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country dominating television . . .</th>
<th>Region it dominates . . .</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</table>

5. Why do developing nations view television as a new source of cultural imperialism?
   •
   •
6a. What are the world’s two largest newspaper organizations? Who owns them? 2

6b. How is news media different in most of Africa and Asia than in Western democracies? p. 127

7. In many parts of the world, what is the only reliable and unbiased source of news information?

Satellites  p. 128

8a. How have satellite dishes made television a force for political change rather than stability?

b. __________________________ have had little success in shutting down satellite dishes.

● ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF POPULAR CULTURE  pp. 128-131

9. For many popular customs, the environment is something to be modified to enhance ______

10. How is the playing of golf and golf courses an example of a popular custom which is not generally in harmony with the local environment?

●

11. What is a “uniform landscape”? p. 129

12. How and why is this concept utilized by fast-food restaurants?
13. What are the **three ways** in which popular customs have an **adverse effect** on the natural  
3 environment? P. 129-130
   a.  
   
   b.  
   
   c.  

14. Pollution p. 130
   a. Popular culture generates 3 kinds of waste: a._________ b._________ c._________  
   
   b. How can folk culture also cause environmental damage?  

Concluding ideas to remember:  
* Popular culture can significantly modify or control the ___________________________.  

* Folks culture springs from the ___________________________.
Notes for Chp. 4 Culture