1. Cultural geography is the study of how cultures vary over space.
• Define Culture.
2. Culture

- Culture is the specialized behavioral social patterns, understandings, adaptations, and social systems that summarize a group of people’s learned way of life.
• Culture tells us how to cooperate among groups of people and how to survive as a species.
• Culture is defined as a body of learned behaviors shared by individuals within a society.

• It is made up of shared values, norms, and beliefs as well as material objects such as tools, automobiles, televisions, shoes, and anything else that is made by humans.
What makes up Culture?

- Language
- Food
- Clothing
- Environmental Factors
- Entertainment
- Architecture
- Symbols of National Pride
- Religion
- Sports
- Any thing else that sets one culture apart from another
How does culture form?
3. Habit
- A repetitive act that an *individual* performs

4. Custom
- A repetitive act of a group performed so that it becomes a characteristic of the group.

5. Culture
- A group’s entire collection of customs.
6. Material Culture
The things a group of people construct, such as art, houses, clothing, sports, dance, and food.

7. Nonmaterial Culture
The beliefs, practices, aesthetics, and values of a group of people.
Material Culture (Artifacts)

- Houses
- Furniture
- Instruments
- Books
Nonmaterial Culture

Values

Beliefs

Behaviors

Norms
Components (structure) of Culture

- Culture Traits
- Culture Complex
- Culture Region
- Culture Realm
- Globalization
8. Culture Traits

- Smallest item of culture-building block of culture.
- Learned behavior ranging from language spoken to tools to games.
- They can be objects, techniques, beliefs, or attitudes.
9. Culture Complex

- Individual cultural traits that are functionally interrelated.

- Examples include: religious complexes, business behavior complexes, sports complexes.

- [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgEMvRrOCRI](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgEMvRrOCRI)
Trait -- single element

Complex -- combination of traits
10. Culture Regions

- Culture traits and complexes have areal (spatial) extent.
- Used to show the spatial extent of similar cultural areas.
11. Culture Realm

- Cultural regions showing similar complexes and landscapes grouped to form a larger area.
• Choose a culture – Any culture
  – 1. List 10 specific traits of that culture.
  – 2. List 5 complexes associated with that culture.
  – 3. What region or regions is this culture associated with?
  – 4. What cultural realm would this culture be in?
12. The cultural landscape is the interactions of a group in relation to their own cultural practices as well as the values of society as reflected through artifacts and architecture.
Structure of Culture

The different traits and complexes of a culture are grouped into three subsystems

• The Ideological subsystem
• The Technological subsystem
• The Sociological subsystem
13. Ideological subsystem
– Ideas beliefs and knowledge of a culture and the ways these ideas are expressed in speech or other forms of communication.

14. Mentifacts – symbolizes the central enduring elements of a culture expressing its values and beliefs.

Mythology, theology, legend, literature, philosophy, language, and religion.
15. Technological subsystem
   – Material objects, together with the techniques of their use.

16. Artifacts
   – Material objects – housing, clothing, transportation, defense.
17. Sociological subsystem
   – The accepted and expected patterns of interpersonal relations. The institutions that link individuals and groups – unite a culture.

18. Sociofacts
   – Institutions and organizations that bring a culture together and dictate social behavior.
   – “social”

Family structure, political institutions, educational institutions
• **Artifact**: artificial product (man made).

• **Sociofact**: How people come together - tribes and social structures.

• **Mentifact**: symbolizes what people think or believe.
Artifacts  
Sociofacts  
Mentifacts
ODD ONE OUT

• Which of the following is not an ARTIFACT
  a. Homer Simpson action figure
  b. McDonald’s Big Mac
  c. Freedom
  d. The Torah

• Create 2 for each – artifact, sociofact, mentifact.

• For each MC question explain why the wrong answer does not fit.
- School in Japan – YouTube
- https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YNDx x9zwqcQ&list=PLA525C30E2DE6A3ED
- 7:28
Quick Culture Research

• Choose a country or cultural region. Cannot choose US.

• Identify and List 8
  – Mentifacts
  – Artifacts
  – Sociofacts

• Identify three cultural complexes and list 6 traits of that complex
Identify each of the following pictures as artifact, sociofact, or mentifact - briefly explain your reasons.

It is possible for elements of the pictures to represent a combination of categories.
19. Cultural hearth

- The source or place of origin of a major culture. An area where cultural traits develop and from which cultural traits diffuse.
20. Diffusion

• The process of dissemination, the spread of an idea or innovation from its hearth to other areas.
21. Cultural Diffusion

- The expansion and adoption of a cultural element, from its place of origin to a wider area.
Two Types of Diffusion

- Expansion Diffusion
- Relocation Diffusion
Types of Diffusion

• 22. Expansion Diffusion – An idea or innovation spreads outward from the hearth

• Three types of Expansion Diffusion
  • Contagious
  • Hierarchical
  • Stimulus
23. Contagious Diffusion

• The spreading of an idea, innovation, or good through a population by person to person contact.

• Idea spreads evenly outward from the hearth – Like a wave.
A. Contagious Diffusion
24. Hierarchical Diffusion

- Occurs when an idea, innovation or good spreads by passing first among the most connected places or people.
- Spread of ideas first to ruler, king or highest authority and than downward to those in lesser positions.
- Modern world it often involves an urban hierarchy.
B. Hierarchical Diffusion
25. Stimulus Diffusion:

Occurs when a cultural ADAPTATION occurs as a result of the introduction of a cultural trait from another place.

The idea/concept “stimulates” a similar, but modified version of the original trait.
• **Taiwan:**
• Spread of Religion - YouTube
Watch the Growth of Walmart and Sam's Club Across America | FlowingData
26. **Relocation:** When a cultural group moves and establishes its culture in a new location.
27. Folk culture: the culture traditionally practiced primarily by small, homogenous groups living in isolated rural areas.
Folk culture is clustered and isolated

• Isolation promotes cultural diversity (diverse from the larger dominant society, not within the folk culture itself) as a group’s unique customs develop over several centuries.

• Folk culture varies widely from place to place at one time.
North American Folk Culture Regions
Blood Initiation

- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7hQEJIaciRM
- Crocodile Ritual
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wc9dGK8ketg&list=PLFC71766EE52571AE
• A social custom originates at a hearth, a center of innovation.

• Folk customs tend to have anonymous sources, from unknown dates, through multiple hearths.
28. Diffusion of Folk Culture:

- Folk customs tend to diffuse slowly and then, primarily through physical relocation of individuals.
• Folk culture deals with the lives and habits of its people.

• Physical environment in which the people act has a tremendous impact on the culture.
Appalachia

• [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RVDKS K2J Ps](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RVDKS K2J Ps)
29. FOLK MUSIC

- Folk music tells stories or conveys information about daily activities.

- Original source is often anonymous or unknown

- Is not intended for sale or distribution
Tuvan Throat Singing - Mongolia

- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DY1pcEtHI_w](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DY1pcEtHI_w)
• Cajun - Zydeco

• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-gJdS4IIUsA
30. FOLK FOOD

- People living in folk culture are likely to be farmers growing their own food, using hand tools and/or animal power.

- Local food preferences are a large part of the folk customs of that region.
Annual Hog Production

PIG PRODUCTION, 1999
(METRIC TONS IN 1,000s)
- 40,000 and above
- 1,000–10,000
- 100–999
- 10–99
- Below 10

Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.
• Local food preferences are a large part of the folk customs of that region.
  – Pork vs. Beef, Fish vs. Red Meat, Bread, Possum etc..
Cambodia - Tarantulas

• [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Z_UndhO2ME](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Z_UndhO2ME)

• Ant Chutney: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hz7LDKNDBE](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hz7LDKNDBE)
• Religious, social, or economic factors often determine the type and amount of food consumed in a given region.
Dwellings: historically created from local materials: wood, brick, stone, skins; often uniquely and traditionally arranged; always functionally tied to physical environment.
Local traditions, as well as environmental factors determine the type of house that is built in a region.
• Effects on Landscape usually of limited scale and scope.
Folk Culture

- Stable and close knit
- Usually a rural community
- Tradition controls
- Resistance to change
- Buildings erected without architect or blueprint, using locally available building materials
- Anonymous origins, diffuses slowly through migration. Develops over time.
- Clustered distributions: isolation/lack of interaction breed uniqueness and ties to physical environment.
32. Popular Culture:

A wide-ranging group of heterogeneous people, who stretch across identities and across the world, and who embrace cultural traits such as music, dance, clothing, and food preference that change frequently and are ubiquitous on the cultural landscape.
33. Diffusion of Pop Culture

• Pop culture is widely distributed and varies widely from time to time in a given place.

• Diffuses rapidly through hierarchical diffusion from the nodes.

• Pop culture tends to have a known originator.

• Pop culture flourishes where people have higher incomes to and the leisure time to make use of them.

• https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CH1XGdu-hzQ
• TELEVISION IS THE MOST IMPORTANT MECHANISM FOR THE RAPID DIFFUSION OF POP CULTURE.
• It is also the most popular leisure activity in MDC’s throughout the world
• Diffusion of the Internet is following roughly the same pattern as TV.

• U.S. has a disproportionately large share of the Internet hosts compared to its share of the world population.

• As global internet use increases, pop culture will have yet another conduit to rapidly and effectively diffuse to nearly every inhabited place on the planet.
The Internet is diffusing today, but access varies widely. Some countries censor the Internet, but this is much harder to do.
34. Music and Pop Culture

- Pop music is written by specific individuals for the purpose of being sold to a large number of people.
The most prominent example of pop culture in the realm of clothing is blue jeans. They have become a symbol of youth and “westernization” throughout the world. Many people in foreign countries are willing to depart with a week’s earnings just for a pair of Levi jeans.
36. Pop Culture and Food

• Food preferences in pop culture depend on high income and national advertising.

• Religious taboos often are responsible for certain areas’ preference or dislike of specific foods, much as in folk custom.
  – Ex: Wine is rarely consumed outside Christian dominate countries.
37. Pop Culture and Architecture

• Housing less dependent on what type of house is appropriate for what site or region.

• Housing reflects dominant trend in the architectural field at the time of construction.
麦当劳祝你一路好心情
38. Problems with the Globalization of Culture

A. **Can Destroy Folk Culture** – or preserves traditions as museum pieces or tourism gimmicks.
   - Mexican Mariachis; Polynesian Navigators; Cruise Line Simulations
   - Change in Traditional Roles and Values; Polynesian weight problems
B. Accelerated Resource Use in Consumer Societies:
   • Aggressive consumerism evident in most Western Media, including hip hop and rock and roll.
   • Inefficient over-consumption of Meats, Poultry, and Fish by meat-eating pop cultures
   • New larger housing desires and associated energy and water use.

C. Pollution:
   • Increased waste and toxins from fuel use, discarded products, plastics, marketing and packaging materials, etc.
D. (39.) **Placelessness**: The loss of uniqueness of place in the cultural landscape. Everyplace looks the same.
• Popular culture creates a disconnect with the environment. Places are not tied to the landscape.
Muslim Women in Traditional Dress at Indoor Ski Resort
Marlboro Man in Egypt
40. Benefits of Economic and Cultural Globalization

- Increased economic opportunity?
- Higher standards of living?
- Increased consumer choice
- More political freedom?
- More social freedom?
A Global Projection of Subjective Well-being: The First Published Map of World Happiness

Map created by Adrian White, Analytic Social Psychologist, University of Leicester (2006)

Map and further analysis incorporates data published by UNESCO, the WHO, the New Economics Foundation, the Veenhoven Database, the Latinbarometer, the Afrobarometer, the CIA, and the UN Human Development Report.
41. **Cultural ecology** is the field that studies the relationship between the natural environment and culture.
Cultural Geography: Schools of Thought

42. Environmental Determinism
- Social Culture is developed completely by the environment.
- Similar environments produce similar cultures.

43. Possibilism
- People develop culture as much as environment.
- The environment provides possibilities for a culture.
- Technology increases the possibilities.

44. Environmental Perception
- Perception of the environment affects culture.
- Perception is developed by the teachings of culture.

45. Cultural Determinism
- Human culture is more important than the physical environment.
- Humans determine the environment.
What school(s) of thought best explains the following scenarios?
Case 1

A small, undiscovered community is located on the coast of South America. The food they consume is fish and they spend much of their time sacrificing to their god Elmo – who visits wrath upon them in the form of large, windy storms that destroy their village when he is angered.
46. **Cultural Convergence:** Occurs when two cultures adopt each other’s traits and become more alike.

47. **Cultural Divergence:** Occurs when two cultures become increasingly different. Often when one group moves away from the territory of one cultural group.
48. Cultural Adaptation

• The process by which an individual modifies his personal habits and customs to fit in to a particular culture.
49. Cultural Appropriation: The process by which cultures adopt customs and knowledge from other cultures and use them for their benefit.

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tdMCAV6Yd0Y
50. Acculturation: When two cultures come in contact with one another and the “weaker” of the two adopts traits from the dominant culture.
51. Assimilation: Acculturation may lead to assimilation – when the original cultural traits of the “weaker” culture are completely replaced by the dominant culture.
52. Transculturation: When two cultures of just about equal power meet and exchange ideas and traits – one is not dominant over the other.
53. **Maladaptive Diffusion:** The adoption of a diffusing trait that is impractical for a region of culture

- Car usage in pacific Island nations – expensive and impractical.
• https://sports.vice.com/video/a-day-of-cricket-fighting-in-beijing

QOD: Folk and Pop Culture

• Identify and EXPLAIN three differences between folk and pop culture.
54. Cultural Imperialism: The invasion of a culture into another with the intent of dominating the invaded culture politically, economically and/or socially.
55. Cultural Nationalism: The resistance by a group of people against cultural imperialism.
56. Local Culture:

A group of people in a particular place who see themselves as a collective or a community, who share experiences, customs, and traits, and who work to preserve those traits and customs in order to claim uniqueness and to distinguish themselves from others.
Local Cultures often have two goals:

1. Keeping other cultures out. (ie. create a boundary around itself)

2. Keeping their own culture in. (ie. avoid cultural appropriation)
57. Neolocalism

- The seeking out of the regional or local culture and reinvigorating it in response to the modern world.
58. Cultural Barriers

- Cultural attitudes or beliefs that make adopting certain innovations, ideas or practices unacceptable or unadoptable.
59. Reterritorialization

• When a group takes on an aspect of popular culture and makes it their own.

• French Hip Hop

• http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ppRHU5UImlo
60. Authenticity

- The accuracy with which a single stereotype or typecast image or experience conveys an otherwise dynamic and complex local culture.
RACE and ETHNICITY
61. Race: A subset of human population whose members share certain distinctive, biological (inherited) traits.
62. Modern Perspective on Race

• Very little actual variation in Human DNA.
• Race is an arbitrary, socially constructed classification scheme
• Not a biological reality
• There is far more genetic variation between individuals within any “race” than there is between the “races”
63. Racism: The belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race.
TIM WISE – WHITE DENIAL

• http://vimeo.com/25637392
### Treatment of Blacks & Minorities by Police

*Police officers generally treat blacks and other minorities the same as whites*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Agree</th>
<th>Disagree</th>
<th>Don’t Know</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>All Americans</strong></td>
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<td>52</td>
<td>4</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Public television</td>
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**Party Affiliation**

- Democrat: 27, 69, 3
- Independent: 46, 51, 2
- Republican: 66, 28, 6
- Tea Party: 71, 29, 1

Huge Racial Disparity in Views of Ferguson Ruling, More Agreement in Views of Garner Decision

% who say grand jury’s decision not to charge was...

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Darren Wilson in death of Ferguson teen Michael Brown</th>
<th>Police officer in death of NYC man Eric Garner</th>
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<td>90</td>
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<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2</td>
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Blacks More Likely to Say Race a Factor in Both Cases

% who say race was ____ in the grand jury’s decision not to charge...

Survey conducted Dec. 3-7, 2014. (Garner questions asked Dec 4-7, 2014). Whites and blacks include only those who are not Hispanic. Figures may not add to 100% because of rounding.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER/USA TODAY
Actual Patterns of Diversity Based on Observed Data

The pattern of DNA variation across populations shows a nested subset. African populations harbor some alleles (gene variations) that are absent in non-African populations; however, all of the alleles that are common in non-African populations are also common in African populations.

Credit: S2N Media, Inc. Based on the work of Jeffrey Long
64. Ethnicity: Affiliation with a group sharing a distinctive culture, frequently based on common national origin, religion, language or race.

– Learned cultural characteristics set it apart from the larger population within which it is found.
65. Ethnocentrism: Belief in the superiority of one’s own ethnic group.
66. **Ethnic Islands:** A small rural area settled by a single distinctive ethnic group that places its imprint on the landscape.
67. **Ethnic Enclave:** A cluster or small area occupied by a distinctive minority culture. An enclave is maintained because the minority chooses to preserve the cluster. Often an entry point for new immigrants.
68. Ethnic Colony:
ETHNICITY and RACE in the UNITED STATES
Complete each of the 4 levels
Level 1: What, Where and When (2000) ?
Level 2: Pattern ID: Identify 2 patterns for each slide in your notebook.
Level 3: Why does the pattern exist?
Level 4: What is the effect on the country?
Complete each of the 4 levels
Level 1: What, Where and When (2000)?
Level 2: Pattern ID: Identify 2 patterns for each slide in your notebook.
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Complete each of the 4 levels
Level 1: What, Where and When (2000) ?
Level 2: Pattern ID: Identify 2 patterns for each slide in your notebook.
Level 3: Why does the pattern exist?
Level 4: What is the effect on the country?
US Ethnic Concentrations
(Ethnic Provinces)
Where Minorities Live

- **African Americans**
  - Over half (56%) in the South

- **Hispanics**
  - 64% in 5 States
  - CA, AZ, NM, CO, and TX

- **Asians**
  - 59% in the Western US
  - 3 state concentrations
  - California . . . 40%
  - New York . . . 10%
  - Hawaii . . . . 10%

- **Native Americans**
  - Nearly half (48%) in the Western US
Hispanic Population in the north part of Chicago

Communities Legend
1. Rogers Park
2. West Ridge
3. Uptown
4. Lincoln Square
5. North Centre
6. Lake View
7. Lincoln Park
8. Near North Side
13. North Park
14. Albany Park
16. Irving Park
21. Avondale
22. Logan Square
24. West Town
77. Edgewater

Each dot represents 500 people*
Number of people per Sq. Mile.

1,000 5,000 15,000

* Margin of error = +/- 250 per community area.

Source: US. Census Bureau, 1990
69. Residential Segregation: The degree to which two or more groups live separately from one another, in different parts of an urban environment.
Effects of Ethnic Concentrations

- Other effects...

USA: Predominant restaurant cuisine by type
Utah: an Ethnic Island?

Utah is second in the nation only to Hawaii for the percentage of residents who are Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander.

Two cities in the state – West Valley City and Salt Lake City – claim some of the highest percentages of Pacific Islanders in the nation.

Finding other ethnic islands and provinces
Does race matter?
APPARENTLY

• Where do we live?
  – Over 61% of whites live in suburbs
  – 55% of blacks live in inner-cities

• How much to we make?
  – Median income for whites is $35,750
  – Median income for blacks is $20,000

• Do we own or rent?
  – 73% of whites own
  – 45% of blacks own

• Other questions . . .
• A: Define and give examples of racism in America.
• B: What are the effects of racism on those in the minority.
• C: What are the effects of racism on the majority.
70. Cluster Migration: A pattern of movement and settlement resulting from the collective action of a distinctive social or ethnic group.
71. Tipping Point: The degree of neighborhood or ethnic mixing that induces the former majority group to move out rapidly

– Also known as White Flight.
72. **Ghetto:** A forced or voluntarily segregated residential area housing a racial, ethnic, or religious minority. The cluster is preserved by external constraints and discrimination.

– First use of term was in Venice, Italy – during 1500’s - referred to area Jews were required to live
73. Barrioization: A dramatic increase in Hispanic population in a given neighborhood.

– Barrio = Spanish for neighborhood
74. Ethnic Cleansing: The systematic killing or extermination of an entire people, nation or ethnic group.
75. Infanticide: The killing of an infant.
Gendercide

- [http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISme5-9orR0](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ISme5-9orR0)