



# CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY



# What is Culture?

- Culture:
  - Learned and passed from parent to child through
- Culture Traits: activities and behaviors that people often take part in
  - Includes , , architecture, clothing, economy, family life, , & gov't
  - Example: Americans use a fork, knife, and spoon to eat while the Chinese use chopsticks

# Culture of US

<b>Government</b>	
<b>Economy</b>	
<b>Religion</b>	
<b>Language</b>	
<b>Foods</b>	
<b>Entertainment</b>	
<b>Other</b>	

# Culture Change

- Traits change over time
  - Example: clothing styles (your parents vs. you)
- Can be caused by exposing culture groups to new ways of life
  - Example: Spanish colonization exposed Native Americans to horses
- Acculturation: when an individual or group adopts
- Assimilation: adopting

# Culture Change

- Diffusion: when a new idea or innovation spreads from one person or groups to another and is adopted
  - Example:
- Diffusion can be slowed or sped up by

# Types of Diffusion

- Globalization: when connections around the world, like the internet and satellite TV, increase and cultures become
  - Currently based in
  - Example of Cultural Convergence



# Types of Diffusion

- Traditionalism: following and opposing
  - Opposite of
  - Fundamentalism: strictly following certain established principles or teachings
  - Example of Cultural Divergence
    - The process of cultures becoming

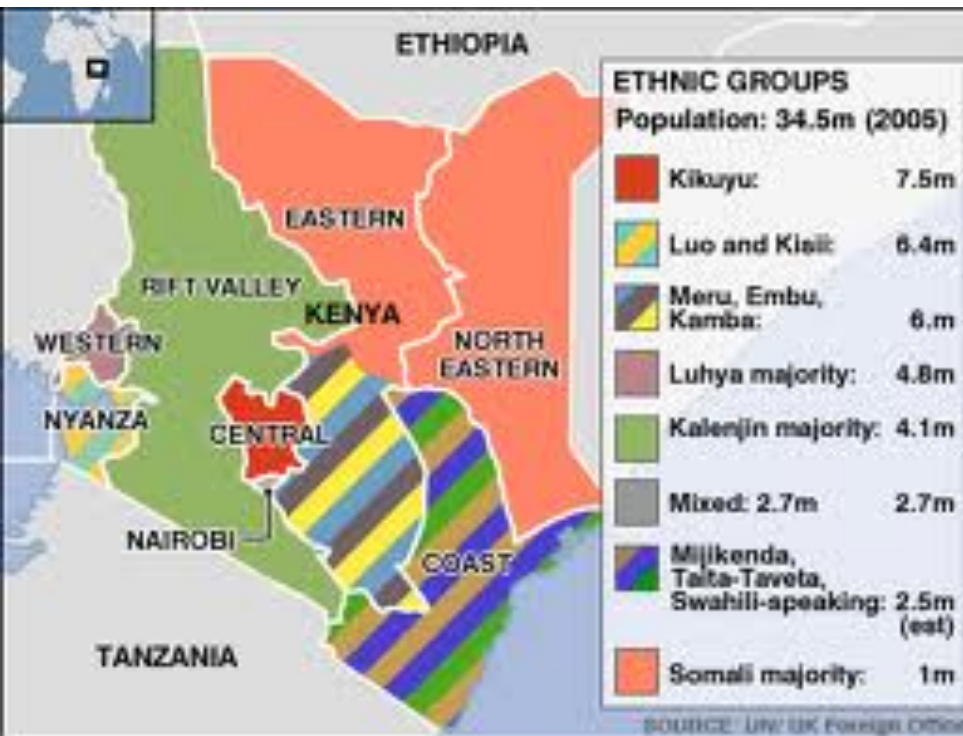
# Culture Regions

- An area in which people have many shared
  - Example: Japan has one dominant culture throughout the country
- Ethnic Group: a human pop. that shares
- National boundaries sometimes combine multiple groups (like African countries) or split a group up (like the Kurds in the Middle East)



# Ethnic Groups

Combined ethnic group (Kenya)



Split ethnic group (Kurds)



# Counter Cultures

- Cultures and cultural groups that to the normal ways doing things

— Ex: (don't use technology;  
traditional dress)



— Ex: (don't work;  
do what they want to; hard-  
core drug users)



# Global Culture

- The religion most people claim membership in is (      % of the world's pop.)
- The religion most practiced by people in the world is (      % of the world's pop.)
- The reason these religions are so popular is that they are religions
  - A religion that appeals to

# Global Culture

- Other types of religion:
  - Polytheistic: belief in
    - Ex:
  - Monotheistic: belief in
    - Ex:
  - Ethnic: religion specific to  
(opposite of )
    - Ex:

# Global Culture

- Most people in the world speak their local, cultural language or a
  - A language shared and used by people of multiple cultures across the world, often for
  - Ex:

# Global Culture

- There are multiple ways of analyzing a culture using
- Level of
  - Primary: production and extraction of
  - Secondary: processing into
  - Tertiary: providing
  - Quarternary: collection and manipulation of ( -based activities)

# Global Culture

- patterns based on econ. activities
  - Traditional:
    - Production of goods based on
    - Usually for sole use by  
( production)
    - Because trade and sale of goods are rare, is  
not generated
  - Planned (Command): controls resources & what  
is made so that
  - Market: make all econ. decisions for
  - Many countries use a economy (blend of  
Command and Market)