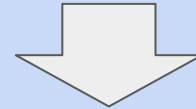
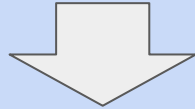
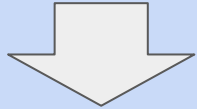


# Unit 5 - Culture

**Culture** is a shared set of beliefs, values and customs of a group of people.



**Beliefs** are a person's religious, moral, academic and philosophical thought process (how you think about things)

**Values** are core understanding that influence how people act. (how you act towards others)

**Customs** are the shared activities, celebrations and traditions of a group of people.

# Beliefs vs. Values (#1)

Examples of Beliefs - ways of thinking about the world

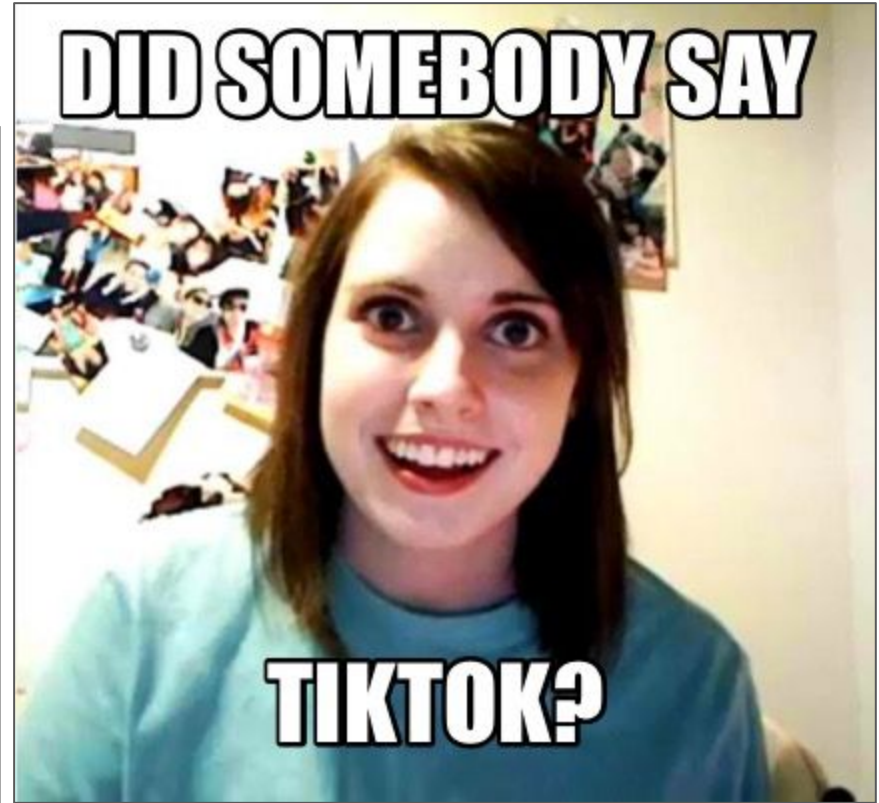
belief in God, following religious rules, harmony with nature, karma, democracy, following the law, promoting social justice, protection of life, liberty and property

Examples of values - how you act towards others

showing loyalty, pursuing wealth, putting family first, being honest, being generous, putting community first, individualism, showing respect for elders

## Differing cultures

**Cultural Relativism** is the idea that cultures should be examined by themselves rather than by comparing them to another culture. Culture is not “good” or “bad”. It is just different.



# Cultural traits

Cultural traits are distinctive and patterned ways of thinking and acting that can help define cultures. Some are material aspects of culture (usually physical things visible to outsiders like architecture, clothing, music, etc.) Some others are non-material, they are more related to how people think.

Sometimes it can be hard for people inside a culture to identify these traits (because to them it is just the way things are).

<b>Economy:</b> How societies buy and trade goods	<b>Medicine:</b> The ways in which people treat their sick
<b>Religion:</b> The beliefs in a higher power or an afterlife	<b>Arts:</b> The music, dance, literature and drama associated with culture groups
<b>Foods:</b> What foods people eat and how they eat	<b>Clothing:</b> What ways of dressing are considered appropriate for this group?
<b>Architecture:</b> What kinds of building do people build to live and work in	<b>Sports/recreation:</b> What do people do for fun

# Differing cultures

## Cultural Landscape

The human and physical characteristics of a place.



Red Wing, MN



Lagos, Nigeria

# What is American Culture?

The idea of "an" American culture creates a single story about who we are as a people. As a single story, that is often the story of the culture groups who have the most power. A more complete story reflects the cultures of all Americans, not just those groups with the most power. Where those stories, customs, values and beliefs intersect, we begin to see who we are as a people.

# Differing Cultures

## Popular Culture

Involves things like music, food and clothing. Is not tied to a particular place, but is common in many different places at the same time.





# Differing Cultures

## Folk Culture

Culture traditionally practiced by a small group living in relative isolation from other groups



Peruvian folk clothing



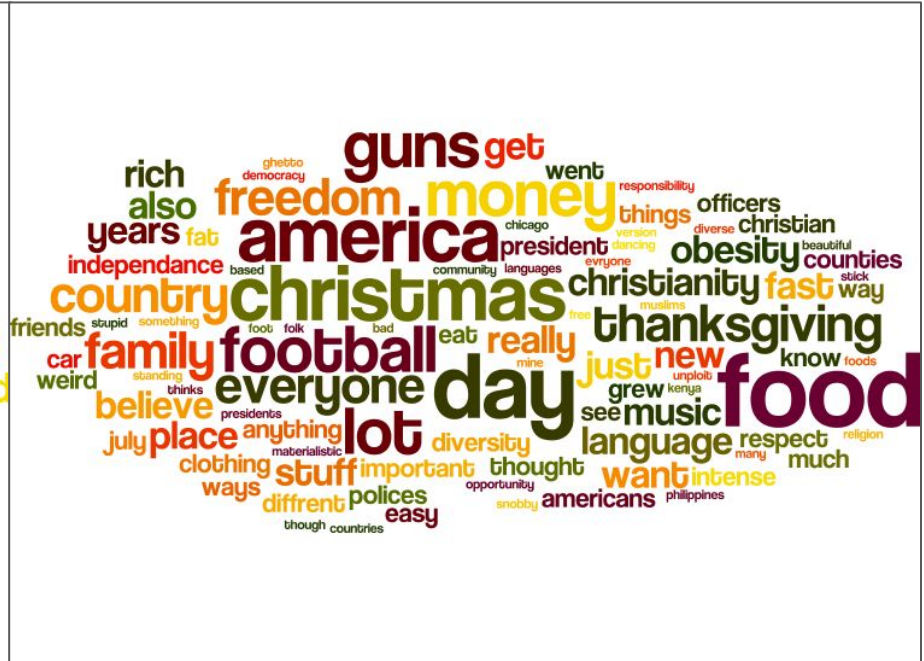
Bavarian Folk Clothing (Germany)

# How do you define it?

Your answers about yourself



Your answers about what others think



# Look at the images on slide 11

What similarities do you see?

- 
- 
- 

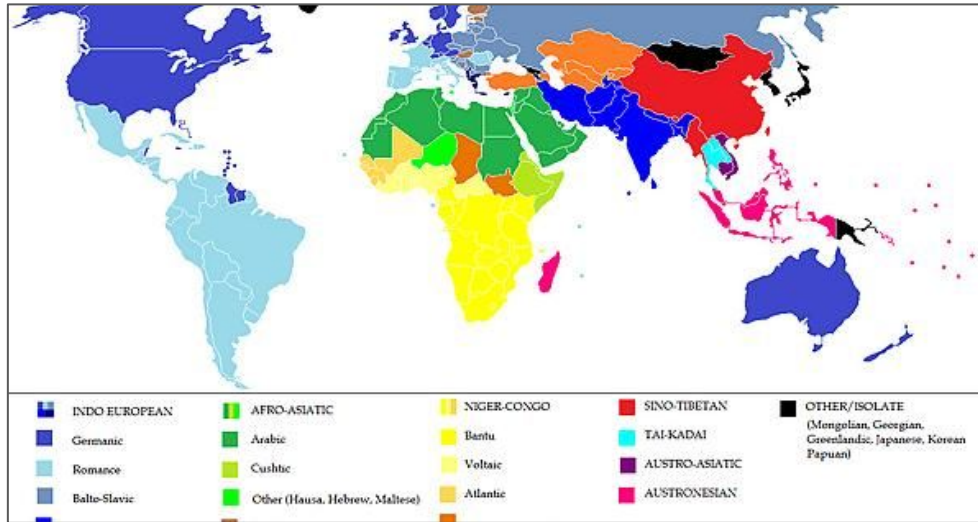
What differences do you see?

- 
- 
- 

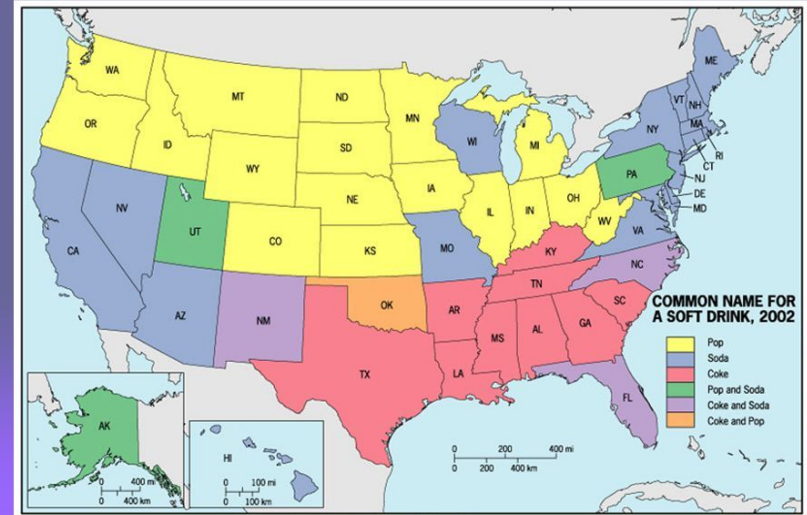
How does looking at these images reinforce or change your idea of “American Culture?”

Is there anything missing that we should add?

# Language is a cultural trait



## Example of U.S. Isogloss



Isogloss - The border between different language families

# How does religion affect culture? (Architecture)



La Sagrada Familia (Barcelona)



Sophia Hagia (Istanbul)

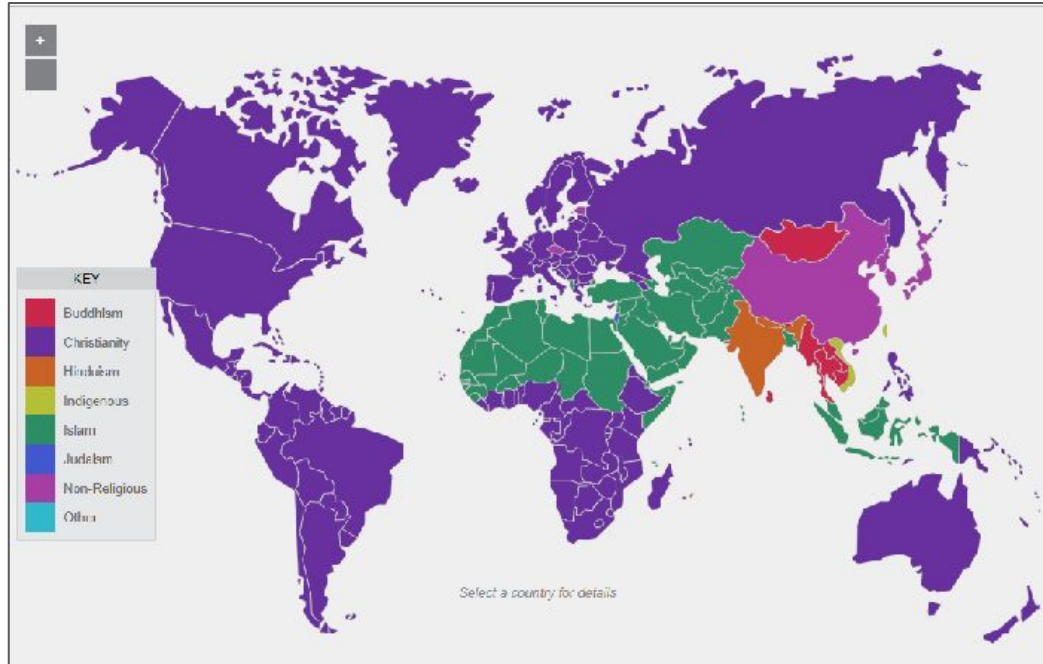
# Religion and time - Culture

Looking at the “typical” work week - how does religion affect the use of time in these countries?

Nation	Typical Hours per Week	Working week	Typical hours worked (Maximum per day)
Bangladesh	40	Sunday-Thursday	8
Cameroon	50	Monday–Friday	10
Dominican Republic	40	Monday-Friday	8
Egypt	40 (30 during Ramadan)	Sunday–Thursday	8 (6 during Ramadan)
Hong Kong	40-48	Monday–Saturday	8 (many people work on Saturday either a half-day or full-day)
Israel	42	Sunday–Thursday	8.4. Some people have a partial six-day workweek.
Mexico	48	Monday–Saturday	8
Philippines	48	Monday–Saturday	9 (including 1 hour lunch break)
Poland	40	Monday–Friday	8
Somalia	45	Saturday–Thursday	8
South Korea	40	Monday–Friday	8
Sudan	40	Sunday–Thursday	8

# Patterns of Religions in the World

**What patterns do we see in the world?**



Use assignment #44 to identify the patterns of religion in your country.

Find two countries that have similar patterns - write the names of those countries and the data about their religions

Find two countries that are different than your country - write the names of those countries and the data about their religions

# Agenda 12/3

As you walk in:

1. Be ready to learn
2. **No** Chromebooks or study guides

1. Unit 4 Test Return
2. Continue work on Assignment #44

As you leave:

1. Tests should be corrected
2. Geoinquiry at least  $\frac{2}{3}$  of the way done - due tomorrow





# Cultural Diffusion - The process by which culture spreads

Cultural  
Hearth =  
Where a  
cultural trait  
begins.

Models of  
diffusion

**Contagious Diffusion** - spread by person to person contact

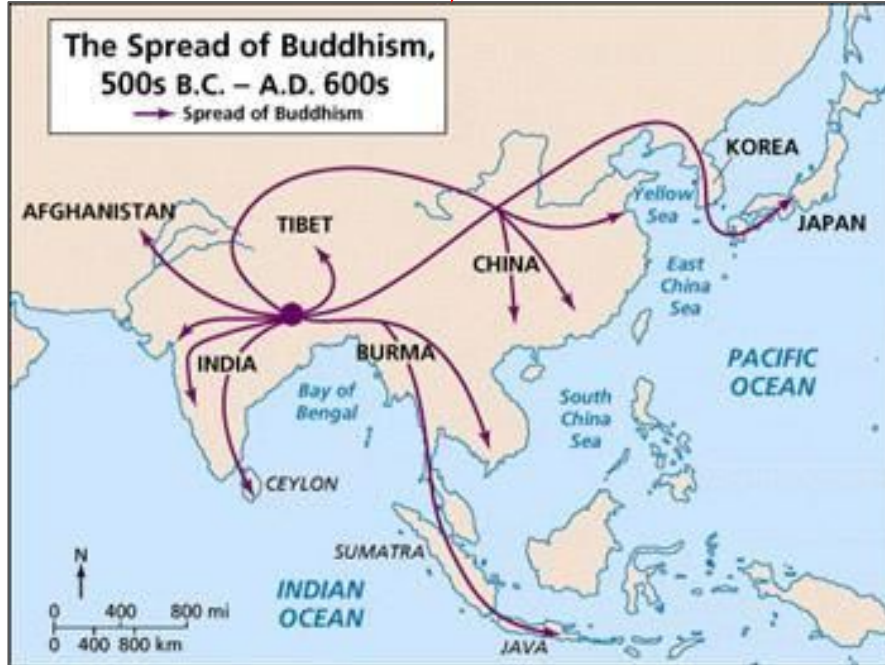
**Hierarchical Diffusion** - "Elites" people with power of influence spread ideas and trends

**Stimulus diffusion** - as a trait spreads it is changed to meet the local tastes in the new location (it adapts)

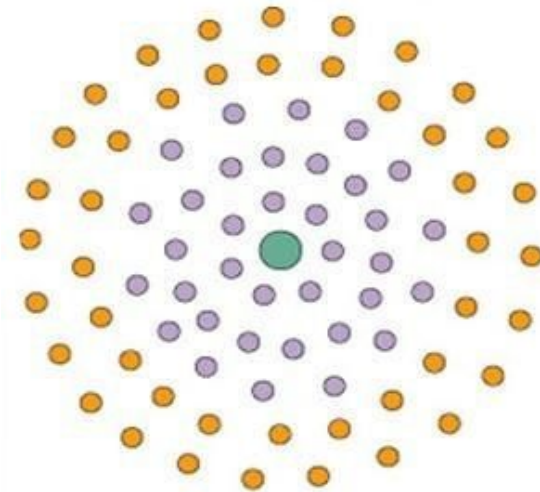
**Relocation diffusion** - culture is spread by the migration of people.

# Contagious diffusion

Buddhism was spread throughout South and East Asia most often by person to person contact, from a teacher to students.



**Contagious Diffusion - spread by person to person contact**

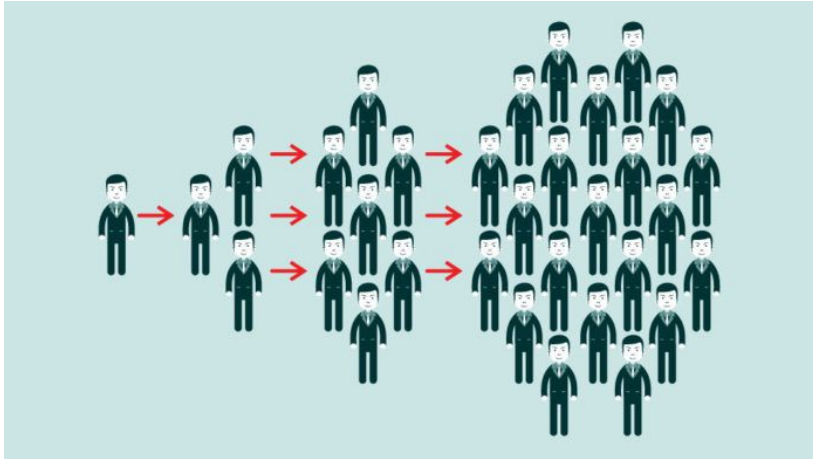
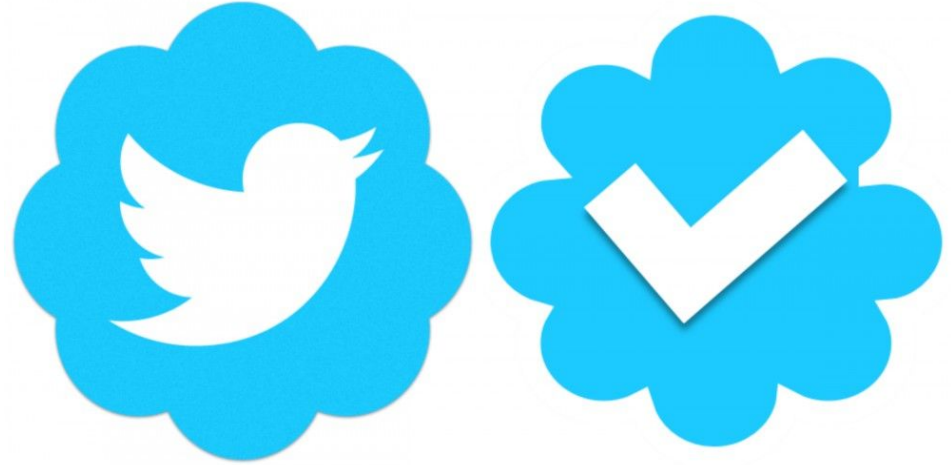


A. Contagious Diffusion

# Hierarchical diffusion

Who are the people on social media or in society that influence you?

(celebrities, YouTube personalities, bloggers, religious leaders, etc)



**Hierarchical Diffusion -**  
"Elites" people with power  
of influence spread ideas  
and trends

# Stimulus Diffusion

Stimulus diffusion - as a trait spreads it is changed to meet the local tastes in the new location (it adapts)

Carolina vinegar mop  
- pulled pork

**BBQ**



Arthur Bryant's - Kansas City - Beef Brisket and Sauce



Tennessee - Dry rub ribs

# Relocation diffusion

Relocation diffusion - culture is spread by the migration of people.

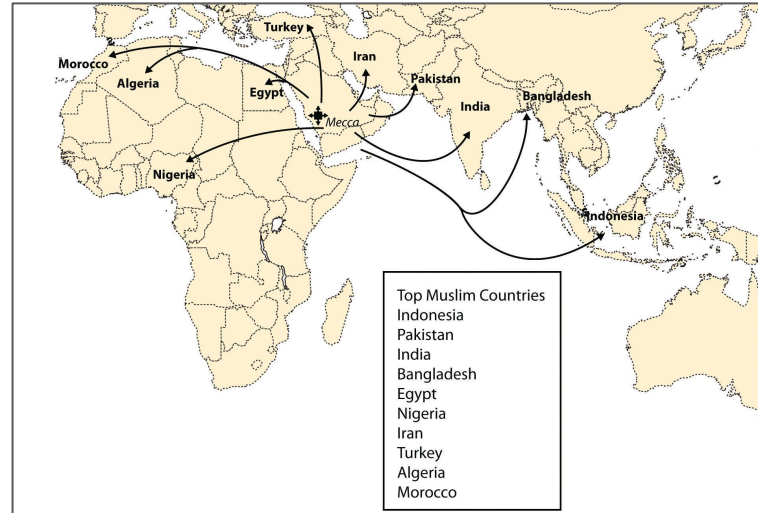


Indian foods became popular throughout the British empire when civil servants and soldiers moved from one place to another

## Somali Sambusas



## Italian Pasta Bolognese



Islam was spread along trade routes by Muslim merchants.

# Globalization

Definition: The connection of different parts of the world resulting in the expansion of international, cultural, economic and political activities



Umbrella Movement  
- Hong Kong (2014)



Yellow Vests Movement  
- France (2018)

# Impacts of cultural diffusion



## Ethnocentrism

Definition: The assertion that one's own culture and ethnicity is superior to another.

## Xenophobia

Definition: Having a fear of foreigners

Race - is a social construct, created to justify a social and economic system. It has no basis in biology.

## Racism (Individual and Systemic)

Prejudice- making a judgment or classifying ALL members of a group based on some characteristic or trait



Power - Is the ability to get another person to do what you want

Definition: Power combined with prejudice designed to maintain a system of social and economic advantage for the group that holds power







**WE SERVE  
WHITE'S *only*  
NO  
SPANISH *or* MEXICANS**



# Culture Shock

Culture shock refers to the experience of encountering something so different, it is difficult to understand.

This happens because people view the world through their own cultural lens (what they know and are comfortable with) experiences with new cultures can be confusing and produce complex emotional responses including anxiety. This experience of culture shock is something that many people who travel experience, but it can occur anytime someone encounters a new culture.



Other sources of culture shock can come from different cultural ideas about how to eat food – forks, chopsticks, using your hands. People who are embarrassed or do not know how to eat the foods they are served can feel a great deal of anxiety and wind up feeling hungry and irritated.

# Culture shock and travel



Everyone needs to use a bathroom but the experience of “going to the bathroom” can vary greatly from place to place. In the United States, people are used to seeing a toilet, and sitting on it. In many Asian countries, these “western style toilets” seem very strange because they are used to using a squatting toilet and find the idea of sitting on it very unsanitary. Other places in the world have something called a bidet which allows the user to get a splash of water to be cleaned after using the toilet. Not knowing how to use the bathroom in a place causes many travelers anxiety.

# Ideas about personal space

Another source of culture shock can come from unwritten expectations about what is considered “polite” behavior. In some cultures, pointing is considered extremely rude but spitting publicly might not be. Different cultures have different ideas about personal space. Many people in the United States object to being bumped or accidentally touched in public spaces and experience culture shock in places like China and Japan where the idea of personal space is not as important.



Does this mall (the Mall of America) look crowded to you?

Although culture shock is common for travelers, it can also occur anytime someone enters a new situation. It could come when visiting a friend's house or when changing schools.

Because the response to culture shock is emotional and because it comes from something unexpected, it can be hard to prepare for. One of the best ways to manage that anxiety is to help recognize when it is occurring, so you can help reduce your anxiety. Reflecting on the idea that the differences you sense are what might be considered "normal" in another culture and that what you would expect someone to do in your home can help you relax and learn from the experience.

# Responding to Culture Shock

Questions for discussion:

1. What was something that was new or confusing when you started school at Irondale?
2. Have you ever gone somewhere (a friend's house, grandparent, etc) where expectations for what to do were different than what you expected? How did you learn what you were "supposed" to do?
3. Try to think of a time when you interacted with someone from a different culture who may have been experiencing culture shock in his or her interaction with you. Was there anything you could have done to help that person feel less anxiety?