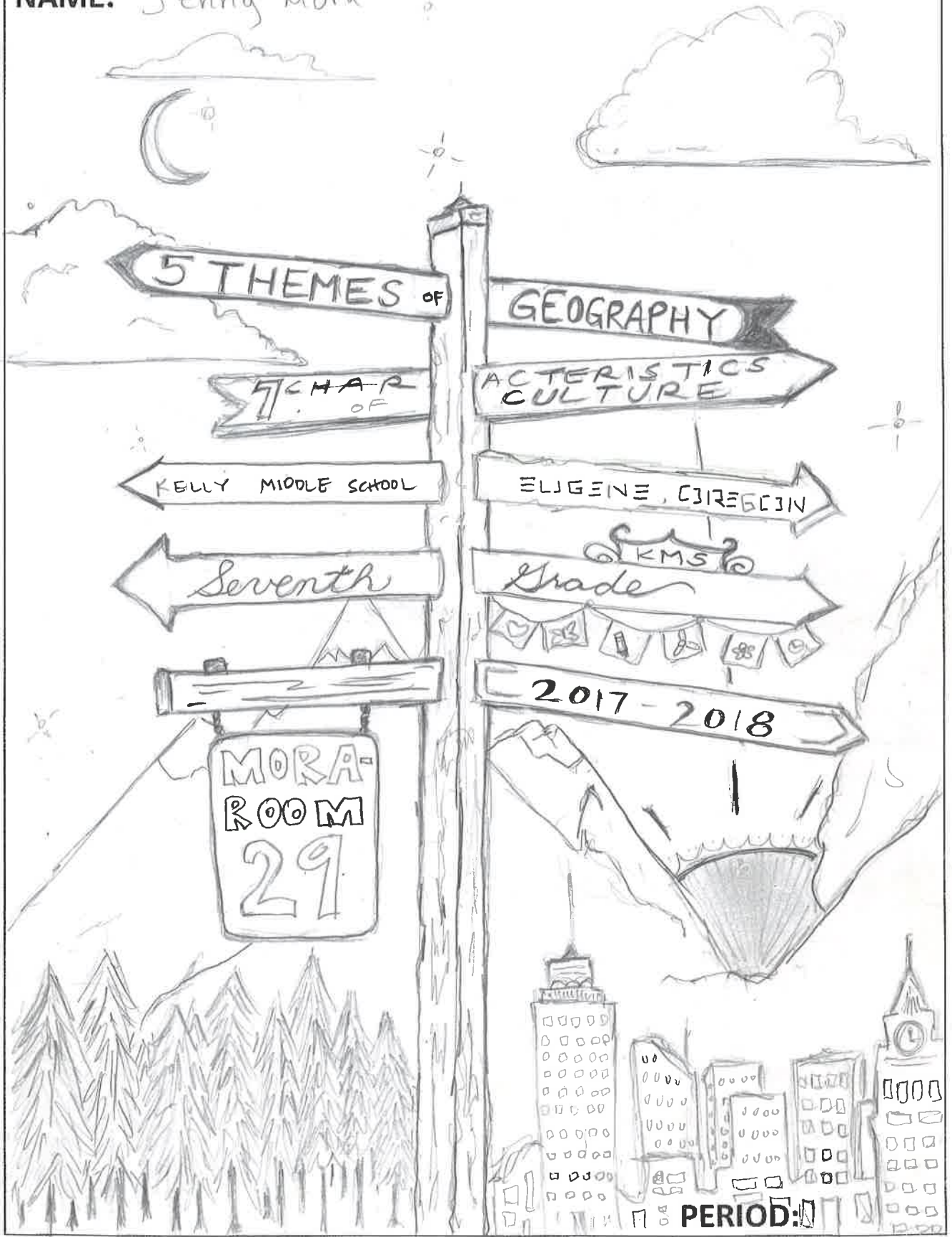


NAME: Jenny Mora



Name: Jenny Mora Period: 1

Chapter/Topic: 5 Themes of Geography /  
7 Characteristics of Culture

Left Side (blank)	Page	Right Side (lined)	Page
Lat/Long. <sup>Connect the</sup> Dots	1	Location	2
Postcard	3	Place	4
Haikus	5	Human Interaction with Environment	6
World map <sup>charting</sup> movement	7	Movement	8
Climate Region Map of Eastern Hemisphere	9	Region	10
Culture Map	11	CULTURE is: Learned	12
Culture Collage	13	Transmitted from Generation to Generation	14
Flipperdoodle	15	Based on Symbols	16
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Rhino Reflection	21	Ethnocentric	22
Adapt to the shape	23	Adaptive	24

**Social Organization:** Who lives in your house? Where do your friends live?

**Customs & Traditions:** What are traditions that are important to your family or community?

**Beliefs:** What are values that are important to you?

**Language:** What language or languages do you speak?

(include at least  
3 images)  
\_\_\_\_\_ 's

**Arts & Entertainment:** What are your favorite movies? Music? Books? Games?

## Culture Map

What do you think of as your culture?  
Do you have more than one culture?  
What are the defining elements of it?

**Economics:** What jobs do people in your family have? Do you do chores or something else to earn money?

**Food:** What kind of food do you eat? What kind of food do you eat on holidays?

**Other:** What else do you think is important about your culture?

<b>TOPIC:</b> <b>CULTURE</b>	<b>DATE:</b> <b>ESSENTIAL QUESTION:</b> <b>How are cultures learned?</b>
<b>Questions/Main Ideas:</b>	<b>Notes:</b> <b>SIX WAYS CULTURES ARE ALIKE</b>
<b>What do ALL cultures SHARE?</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. have groups - core / unit - family structure</li> <li>2. have methods to express - ideas / information - emotion</li> <li>3. ways to obtain food</li> <li>4. ways to pass on values and important info.</li> <li>5. religions / philosophies / world view</li> <li>6. government</li> </ol>
<b>What influences CULTURE?</b>	<p> <span style="color: orange;">➤</span> <b>GEOGRAPHY</b>                      <span style="color: orange;">➤</span> <b>CLIMATE</b>  <span style="color: orange;">➤</span> <b>HISTORY</b>                              <span style="color: orange;">➤</span> <b>TECHNOLOGY</b> </p>
<b>What do we learn through culture?</b>	<p> <b>Social forces CREATE</b> }  <b>TRANSMIT</b> } <small>interruption to system</small>  <b>MAINTAIN</b> } <small>threatens CULTURE</small>  <b>REINFORCE</b> } </p> <p> <b>cultural MESSAGES CONTINUOUSLY both DIRECTLY + INDIRECTLY</b>      that give meaning, structure and satisfies needs of cultural members      Culture answers the big questions in life   </p>
<b>How do we learn culture?</b>	<p>     We learn culture through:   </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• interaction</li> <li>• observation</li> <li>• Imitation</li> </ul> <p>     Sources include:   </p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- story</li> <li>- art / media</li> <li>- core</li> </ul>
<b>Why aren't we all the same?</b>	<p> <b>CULTURE + INDIVIDUAL = WORLD VIEW</b> </p>

↓  
(common shared)

↓  
unique

### CULTURE COLLAGE FOR PAGE 13 OF INTERACTIVE NOTEBOOK - Tentative due date 3/12

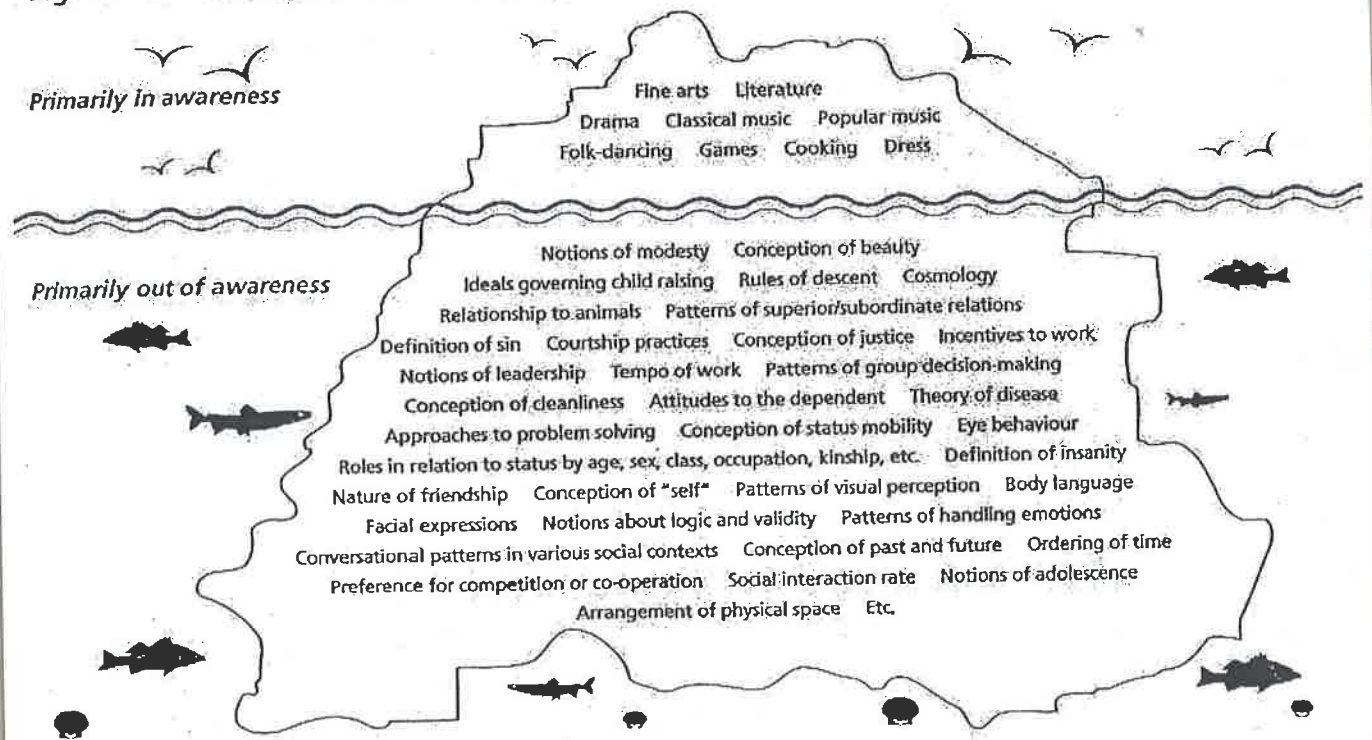
➔ Your first task is to create a collage that reflects both dominant American cultural messages and your personal/individual identity with the generational messages (family) that have influenced your perceptions/values/beliefs. Ideally the collage will have representation not just of current and recent culture but of the cultural past (tradition, history). Using newspaper clipping, magazines, personal photos, words, quotes, drawings and more, you will arrange images in a collage on the paper provided. (After it is submitted for assessment it will be returned to you so that it can be included on page 13 of your Interactive Notebook.)

➔ Your second task is to use one half of the backside of the collage paper to explain the imagery and how it relates to your cultural identity. You must have a reason/explanation, relevant to our study of culture, for everything included in the collage. Make sure at least 3 personal values are represented.

#### HELPFUL HINTS:

1. Definition of collage: n. A work of art in which a picture is made by attaching photographs, pieces of newspaper, print and such to a surface. Usually the images are crowded and overlapping leaving little to no blank space.
2. It is better NOT to glue as you go but instead cut out and collect all images, THEN arrange on paper, THEN glue.
3. Use scissors to cut in close and clean to the image.
4. Refer to the iceberg metaphor handout to help identify what you are representing.

Fig. 1: The iceberg concept of culture



Source: p.14 AFS Orientation Handbook Vol.4, New York: AFS Intercultural Programs Inc., 1984

TOPIC: CULTURE - Transmitted from generation to generation

DATE:

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

How and why is culture transmitted from generation to generation?

Questions/Main Ideas:

Notes:

> What is passed down from gen. → gen.?

It is a unique body of information that is only shared with members of that culture. (Deep Culture)

> How is it transmitted?

Communication from PAST involves -  
- ritual  
- tradition  
- customs  
- beliefs  
STRENGTHENS + REINFORCES culture ensuring SURVIVAL

This is one way a culture changes (slowly) over time

The messages aren't necessarily easily received ← there can be resistance  
if the message isn't reinforced then it will FADE off

> What if the transmission from gen. → gen. is broken?

Any break in the learning chain would lead to a culture's disappearance

> What are some causes of a break?

Causes of a generational cultural message not being transmitted:  
⊙ war ⊙ technology ⊙ genocide  
⊙ disease ⊙ government ⊙ loss of language  
★ OUTSIDE INFLUENCE

> What is a Global Culture?

GLOBALIZATION

Because of the faster and more far-reaching MOVEMENT of goods, people and IDEAS, an urban-oriented, technology-based culture has spread around the globe in just a few generations. A Global Culture is on the rise which threatens traditions, diversity, unique perspectives - FOR BETTER OR WORSE

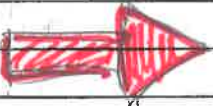
CULTURE is a CONTINUOUS PROCESS that is COMMUNICATED.



Religious Symbols .

Emoji Story (with translation)

Examples of cultural symbols

<b>TOPIC:</b> Based on <u>Symbols</u>	<b>DATE:</b> <b>ESSENTIAL QUESTION:</b> Can a culture exist without <u>symbols</u> ? What is the purpose of <u>symbols</u> in culture?
<b>Questions/Main Ideas:</b>	<b>Notes:</b> Our ability to represent a concept/idea with an abstract sign ( <u>symbol</u> ) is something NO other animal can do.
What do <u>symbols</u> do in a culture?	It is the foundation of <u>CULTURE</u> <u>Culture</u> = shared ideas, customs, way of life <u>COMMUNICATED / TRANSMITTED</u> through <u>Symbols</u>
meaning/message can <u>CHANGE</u> or fade out	A <u>symbol</u> <u>ONLY</u> has meaning through the <u>INTERPRETATION + REINTERPRETATION</u> of cultural members
What are the different kinds of <u>symbols</u> ?	<u>SYMBOLS include:</u> > verbal > non verbal (gesture) > written > material objects > color, drawings, pictures ← allows symbols to be preserved!
	<u>THE MOST POWERFUL OF ALL HUMAN SYMBOLS = LANGUAGE!</u>
What can they symbolize?	<u>CULTURAL SYMBOLISM includes:</u> > religion > nationality > social status > values, beliefs, emotions, ideas
Why are <u>symbols</u> important?	To the human mind, <u>symbols</u> are cultural representations of reality and are crucial to human interaction and relationships. <u>Symbols</u> influence how we think and understand our social and physical
<u>WORLDS!</u>	



# CULTURE IS DYNAMIC

Give an example of cultural change through Innovation, Diffusion and Acculturation

(Think in terms of language, school, transportation, communication, food, entertainment, etc.)

## INNOVATION

PAST --

PRESENT

## DIFFUSION

PAST --

PRESENT

## ACCULTURATION

PAST --

PRESENT

TOPIC:

Dynamic

DATE:

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Why and how do cultures change?

Questions/Main Ideas:

Notes:

Culture is fluid - shaping and being shaped by those who occupy it

DYNAMIC

not

STATIC

What happens if a culture doesn't change?

- change can be subtle and slow
- keeps culture healthy

- culture is weakened
- vulnerable to fading out
- must be ISOLATED

How does a culture CHANGE?

CULTURE CHANGES THROUGH

- Innovation
- Diffusion
- Acculturation

INFLUENCE  
dominant culture

What is Diffusion?

Diffusion is the spread of elements of one culture into another culture  
(Direct / Indirect / Forced < DIFFUSION)

HOW?

Migration  
trade, media,  
war, colonization

examples: jazz music, sushi, religion, sports, silk road  
Diversity > Cultural Diffusion

RAPID AND CONSTANT because of today's hyperconnectivity (Globalization / Movement)

What is Acculturation?

Acculturation:

cultural modification of an individual, group or people by adapting to or borrowing traits from another culture; a merging of cultures as a result of prolonged contact.

usually happens when one group is

- politically
- economically
- socially

controlled by dominant culture

example: India was controlled by British Empire for a long time. India has been independent since the mid-1940s but the English language continues to be widely used

## WHAT IF??

With the understanding that culture is an interconnected system that establishes patterns, create a web diagram/concept map that explores the possible cultural shifts and far-reaching implications from one of the following theoretical changes:

- > *Japanese becomes the official language and speaking english is highly discouraged.*
- > *Any product derived from cows is no longer consumed/made.*
- > *All schooling (K-12) is still mandatory and must be paid for by the individual student (\$\$ no longer comes from state and fed taxes)*

Summarizing/Reflective Thoughts:

TOPIC:

Integrated

DATE:

ESSENTIAL QUESTION:

Why are aspects of culture connected?

Questions/Main Ideas:

How are cultures organized?

Notes:

The core values of a culture are sets of ideas, attitudes and beliefs that give an organizational logic for the rest of the cultural elements

What does it mean to say, Culture is INTEGRATED?

So, Culture is a SYSTEM of interrelated and interconnected parts that create a complex, multi-layered WHOLE

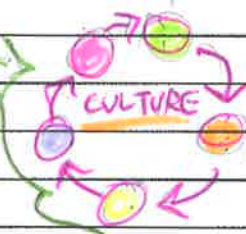


the system creates a PATTERN where all aspects of a culture fit in

a lack of harmony often leads to CHANGE

A degree of harmony is needed for proper function/flow STABILITY

CHANGE ONE THING AND OTHER CULTURAL ASPECTS ARE AFFECTED



Ripple Effects

CHANGE ONE THING

gradual  
slow

AFFECT:



- attitudes
  - behavior
  - values
  - family
  - education
  - government
  - and so on
- social  
political  
economic  
religious  
PRACTICE/  
PATTERN

\* the value of the culture may not always be the value of all individuals within the culture ← yes, we live in a system/pattern BUT we are so much more than that!



How does this image relate to the definition of ethnocentrism?

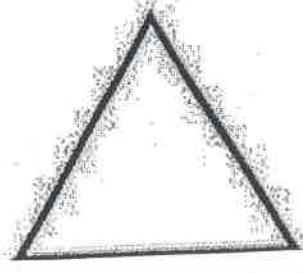
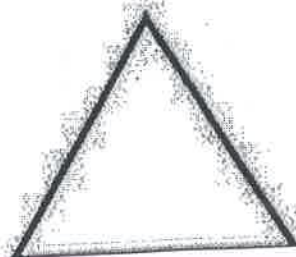
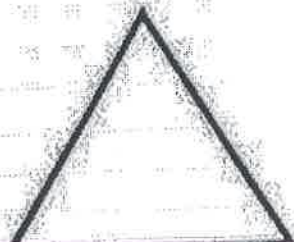
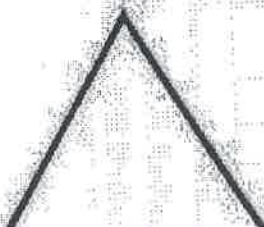
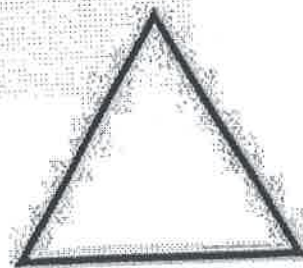
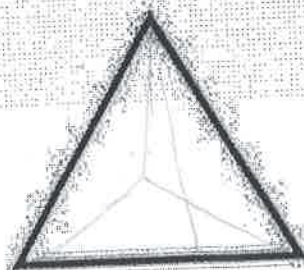
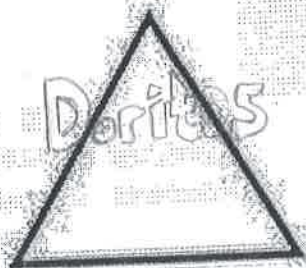
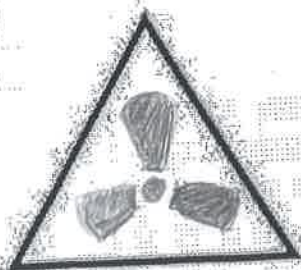
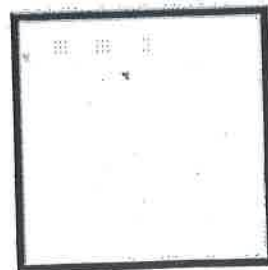
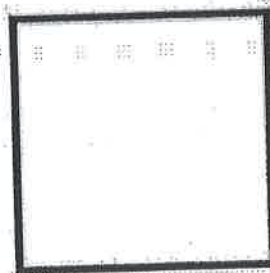
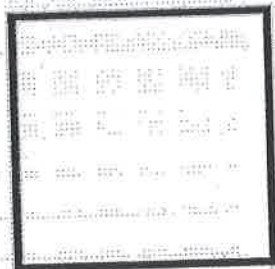
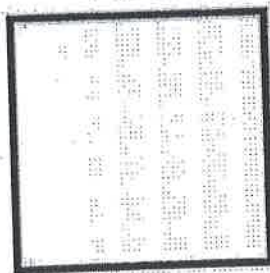
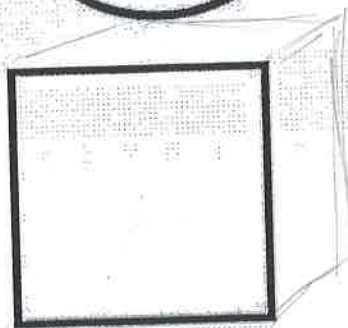
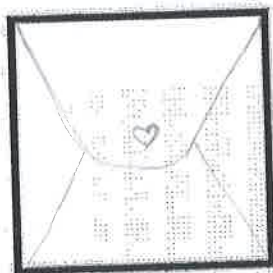
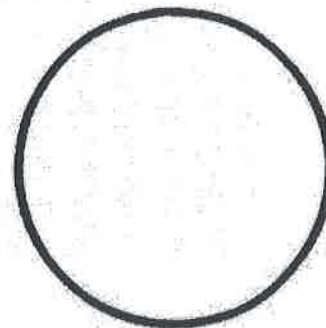
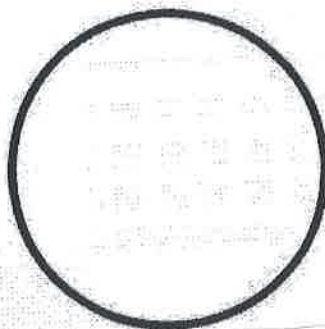
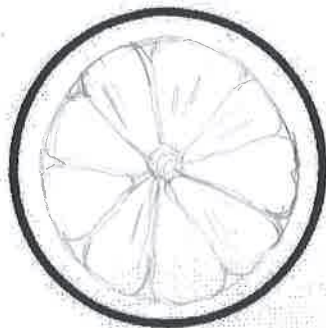
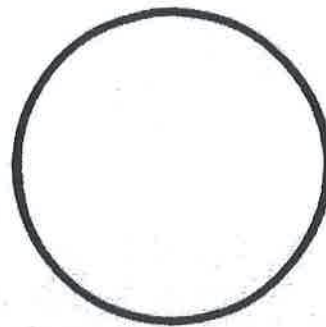
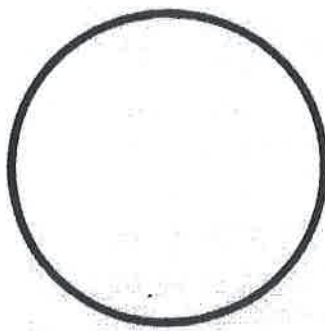
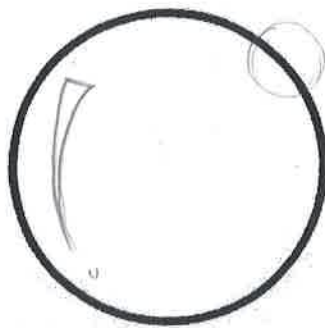
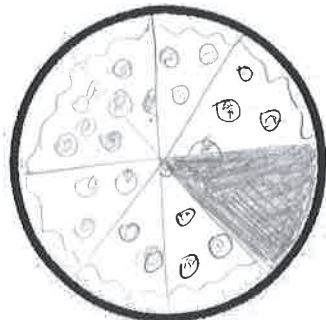
Blank space for writing the answer to the question.

<b>TOPIC:</b> Ethnocentric	<b>DATE:</b> <b>ESSENTIAL QUESTION:</b> What are the <u>positive</u> and <u>negative</u> effects of <u>ethnocentrism</u> ?
<b>Questions/Main Ideas:</b> What is ethnocentrism? (ethno = nation/people)  <b>FOUND IN EVERY CULTURE</b> - worldwide -	<b>Notes:</b> Ethnocentrism is when one rates and compares cultural practices and views their own culture as the best and <u>only</u> proper way to behave and adapt; considers culture <u>SUPERIOR</u> . • An ethnocentric person gives PRIORITY to THEMSELVES; • natural tendency of humans • It is not directly taught • especially with concern for food language, behavior, customs, religion • a form of bias / judgement
What are the BENEFITS of ETHNOCENTRISM?  	The <b>POSITIVE SIDE</b> : + cultural pride + strong sense of identity / approval of self + defined social behavior → cohesive groups + ↓ internal conflicts + resistance / defense to outside control / influence
What are the harmful effects of ETHNOCENTRISM?   taken to extremes = - colonization - imperialism - genocide	The <b>NEGATIVE SIDE</b> : - unwillingness to be tolerant > Destructive - rejects change - narrow, defensive, restrictive, limiting understanding of the world - blocks exchange of ideas + skills - usually depends on stereotypes - "We're right and they're wrong" mentality - can lead to: • Nativism - policy of protecting interests of native-born against those of immigrants • Xenophobia - intense deep-rooted dislike or fear of people from other countries
<b>CULTURAL RELATIVISM</b>	no culture is better than any other culture and must not be understood by the standards of another

**adapt (verb)**

make suitable for a new use or purpose; modify: • adjust to new conditions, environment • alter, convert, customize

THINK FLEXIBLY (and adapt) by converting each shape into something representative of culture/society.



<b>TOPIC:</b> <u>Adaptive</u>	<b>DATE:</b> <b>ESSENTIAL QUESTION:</b> How does culture survive?
<b>Questions/Main Ideas:</b>	<b>Notes:</b>
How do humans adapt?	Humans are able to live/survive in even the most <u>hostile environments</u> . We rely on <u>cultural adaptation</u> → can <u>rapidly adapt</u> to completely new environments (without physically/genetically changing) because of
<u>accumulative</u>	<u>CULTURAL KNOWLEDGE</u> passed from generation to generation and since Culture is dynamic → we can continually <u>ADAPT</u>
* SIDE NOTE:	<u>Physical</u> differences among people are remarkably superficial BUT <u>Cultural</u> differences are profound and limitless
But humans don't always get it right!	Not all <u>adaptation</u> (response to need) is <u>good</u> and not all cultural practices are <u>adaptive</u>
	<u>Maladaptive</u> → examples: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• fast food</li> <li>• nuclear waste</li> <li>• pollution</li> </ul>
What if we recognize the problem?	<u>Practices that hurt our survival</u> Culture is <u>adaptive + dynamic</u> SO we can <u>adapt AGAIN</u> to find solutions
What happens if a culture doesn't adapt?	The culture will ultimately <u>disappear</u> if it is not <u>adaptive</u>

← Survival of the fittest