

Unit 3 - Cultural Patterns and Processes

From Simple Studies, <https://simplestudies.edublogs.org> & @simplestudiesinc on Instagram

Culture shapes the relationships between humans and the environment.

Culture: lifestyle, beliefs, and values; it is transferred through imitation/teaching, and it is not inherited like race

Cultural diffusion: the movement of people, ideas, and goods

- Relocation diffusion: diffusion of culture through physical movement of people and goods
 - The original hearth for horses was in Spain, but through relocation diffusion, they are now all over the world
 - Immigrants bring their culture with them
- Expansion diffusion: more easily widespread diffusion method
 - Hierarchical diffusion: spreads from a node to the common people (like fashion from models to everyone else)
 - Contagious diffusion: spreads without barriers (like a disease)
 - Stimulus diffusion: diffuses to other places and slight changes occur (like McDonald's in India does not sell beef); these changes can happen because of religious changes, political changes, etc.

Acculturation: the adopting of another culture; when the culture moves to another place, it may be adjusted

Transculturation: the equal exchange of culture between two cultures

Assimilation: the dominant culture absorbs the less dominant one; this causes loss of culture

Cultural appropriation: adoption or the use of elements of one culture by the members of another culture

Syncretism: a birth of a new culture from the blending of two cultures

Cultural hearth: the area where the thoughts and ideas of a culture originated

Cultural landscape: the landscape as changed by the different human cultures

Sacred sites: these are places of religious symbolism or significance

Gendered spaces: different areas where a gender is considered welcome and other gender types are inappropriate

Cultural trait: a characteristic of human action that is acquired socially and transmitted through different ways of communication

Ethnic religion: a religion is associated with a particular ethnic group; does not actively look to convert others (ex: Hinduism)

Universalizing religion: a religion which actively seeks for converts from any group

Ethnic religion	Universalizing religion
Not actively seeking participants	Actively seeking participants
Slower diffusion	Faster diffusion
Mainly in one state	Diffused in several countries
Physical environment is important	Founder is important

World Religions

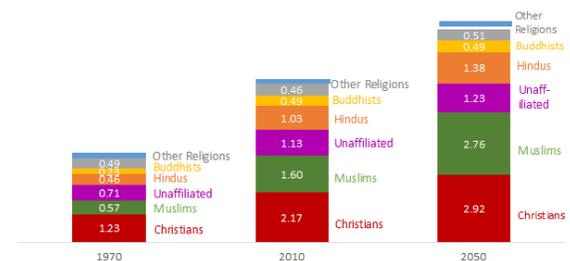
- Religions develop over time from the beliefs of the people and origins
- Hinduism

- Monotheistic
- Ethnic religion
- Vedas, karma, reincarnation, Trimurti, etc.
- Temples are places of worship
- Judaism
 - Monotheistic
 - Moses from Mesopotamia to Canaan, Abraham, Ten Commandments, etc.
 - Synagogues are places of worship
- Buddhism
 - The founder is Siddhartha Gautama, who was a prince from Ancient India
 - He notices how humans suffer and he created ways to reduce that (he reached nirvana, which is Enlightenment, and became known as the Buddha)
 - Meditating, Eight-Fold Path to Enlightenment, monks and monasteries in isolation, etc.
- Christianity
 - Monotheistic
 - Same origin place as Judaism
 - Jesus is worshipped
 - There are different branches (Catholic, Eastern Orthodox, etc.)
 - Churches are places of worship
- Islam
 - Monotheistic
 - Allah is worshipped
 - Quran, deep meanings, Muhammad was a prophet of Allah, etc.
 - Mosques are places of worship
 - Sunnis and Shiites conflicts
- Baha'i
 - Founded in Iran 1844 by Siyyid Ali Muhammad
 - Babi faith
 - Husayn Ali Nuri was prophet and messenger
 - Overcome disunity of religions and establish universal faith

- No race, class, and religious prejudice
- Houses of Worship
- Sikhism
 - Guru Nanak
 - Only God is perfect, but humans can improve
 - Amrit (Baptism) Sikhs declare faith upholdings
 - Ex: turban, uniform
 - Amritsar Golden Temple
- Confucianism
- Taoism
- Primal-Indigenous
- Juchte
- African traditional
- Animism
- Shamanism
- Spiritism



80 Years of Global Religious Change - 1970, 2010 and 2050
Global population by religious group in billions...



Sources: World Religion Database (1970) and Pew Research Center's Future of World Religions (2010 and 2050).
Notes: "Other Religions" include religious traditions not covered elsewhere in this report that do not have sufficient data to have their own category across all country censuses and surveys. Jews numbered about 13 million in 1970, 14 million in 2010 and are expected to be about 16 million in 2050.

Changing religion, changing economies - October 2015 - Religious Freedom & Business Foundation

Globalization occurs when most countries are interconnected socially, politically, economically, and by transportation. There is a higher chance of cultural identity loss, and that will lead to a more monocultural world (where one culture is most dominant)

Folk Culture

- Small traditional communities
- Ideas are not as widespread
- New ideas follow the customs

- Things don't change for a while
- As popular culture rises, this tends to fade

Popular Culture

- Widespread diffusion
- Adopts from folk culture and adapts ideas to make it more universal and interesting
- Trends fade out and come back as tastes change in music, clothing, etc.
- This is overtaking folk culture

Both Folk and Pop

- Changes occur over time
- Influences many aspects of life, from what is eaten to what is worn

Language

- People migrated and tribes split up into smaller tribes, which means languages are like branches of a tree
 - The smaller tribes had different situations and that shaped different traditions/language
- Grammar, syntax, pronouns, and kinship are reliable in seeing the origins and patterns of languages
- Language tree: like a map of all the different languages
 - Language families → branches → groups → individual languages
- Languages change gradually because of new experiences and other changes
 - Ex: political conflict caused the Serbo-Croatian language to be split up into Croatian, Serbian, etc.

Dialect: regional variation of a language

Dialects of English

- Emerged because of the dialects of different early settlers
 - Ex: Quakers, Scots, Irish, German, Dutch, etc. during colonial period

Isogloss: word usage boundary

Standard Language: the dialect that is well established for wider use in government, education, business, etc.

- This is called received pronunciation in England (upper class and in Cambridge/Oxford University)

Creole: language that comes from mixing colonizer's and indigenous languages

Isolated language: language not attached to any other language or language family

Extinct languages: languages which no one speaks anymore

Revived languages: languages which were pulled away from near extinction (ex: Hebrew; had to create words for modern use)

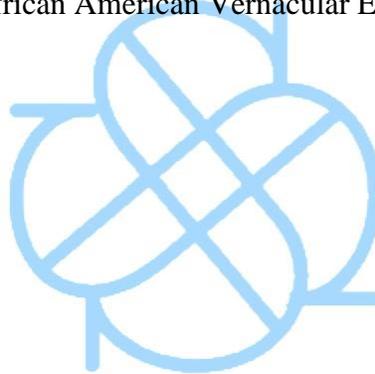
Endangered languages: (ex: Celtic) close to extinction

Lingua Franca: language which is used for international communication (English is a primary example)

Pidgin language: simplified form of a language

Ebonics: synonym for AAVE (African American Vernacular English)

Denglish: German + English



Ethnicity

- The identity of a group which shares a cultural tradition of a certain homeland

Race

- Identity of a group which shares a biological ancestor

Racism

- The belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities
- Racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race
- A racist believes in the above statements

Ethnic clustering: people of a certain ethnicity are in certain areas of a state

Ethnic Distribution in the US as of 2018

- African American: 13%; mainly in Southeast

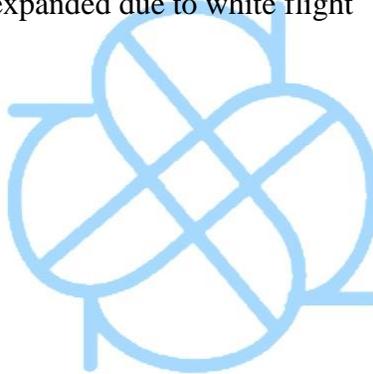
- Asian American: 5%; mainly near San Francisco, Alaska, and Hawaii
- Hispanic: 16%; near Northwest, but mainly in the South
- White: 72%; throughout US

Migration of African Americans

- Migration from Africa
 - Forced migration due to slavery (mainly in 18th century)
- Migration to the North
 - In the early half of the 20th century, they moved to the North for industrial jobs, away from sharecropping and labor in the rural South
- Migration within Cities
 - Ghettos: clusters of ethnic groups in cities
 - The ghettos were expanded due to white flight

Segregation (see unit 4)

- Apartheid
- Blockbusting



Nationalities

- Nationality has to do with citizenship status in a country (unlike ethnicity which is ancestral)

Multinational states tend to either be balanced and accepting or in constant fighting.

Ethnic cleansing: trying to wipe out everyone of an ethnicity

Ex: happened in the Balkans, Yugoslavia split

Genocide: mass killing of a group to eliminate their existence

Sudan: South Sudan

- Problem: Black Christians and Animist ethnicities resisted government attempts to convert to Islam

- North and South Sudan fought
- South Sudan became an independent state in 2011 but fighting continues

Sudan: Darfur

- Problem: the Africans resented discrimination and neglect from the government
- Arab nomads and the Sudanese government crushed the black population of Darfur who started the rebellions in 2003
- Many farmers died and many ended up in refugee camps
- Sudan's leaders were charged with war crime because of murder and rape of civilians

Ethiopia

- Problem: Ethiopia dissolved Eritrea legislature and banned use of Tigrinya, Eritrea's major local language
- Eritrea rebelled against Ethiopia (1961-1991)
- Rebels defeated the Ethiopian army and Eritrea is now an independent state

Somalia

- Problem: clan were having warfare. Islamic militias controlled much of Somalia from 2004-2006
- The US and Ethiopia were against Eritrea and Muslims in Somalia
- The US made Muslims withdraw, but they returned and there is conflict again

