

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Unit 3: Culture

UNIT 3 REVIEM



the note ninja



Culture: Shared experience, traits, + activities of a group w/ common heritage Cultural landscape: Influence of culture on our surroundings through symbols, clothing, art, etc. Syncretism: Blending of 2+ cultural influences Ethnic enclave: An ethnic group is distinct from the majority group. Multiculturalism: More than one

culture in a society

Nativism: Anti-immigration

Diaspora: Dispersion of people from homeland

Sequent occupancy: Succession of societies leaving

their cultural "footprint" on a place

Syncretism: Two cultures blend and

form a new one



Secular: Non-religious

Fuzzy border: Border where it's hard to tell

where one cultural region ends

and another begins

Ethnocentrism: Belief that one's nation/ethnic

group is superior to others

Cultural relativism: Seeking to understand and not judge other cultures Acculturation: Adapting to a new culture while still keeping aspects of one's original

culture

Assimilation: Majority culture completely overtakes one's original culture



ARCHITECURF STY FS

Christian: Pillars, central steeple,

churches, and cathedrals

Hindu: Rectangular, temples/shrines

Buddhist: Temples/shrines with winged

roofs, lion statues

Islamic: Domes, mosques, minarets,

Arabic text

Judaic: Synagogues, domes



DIFFUSION

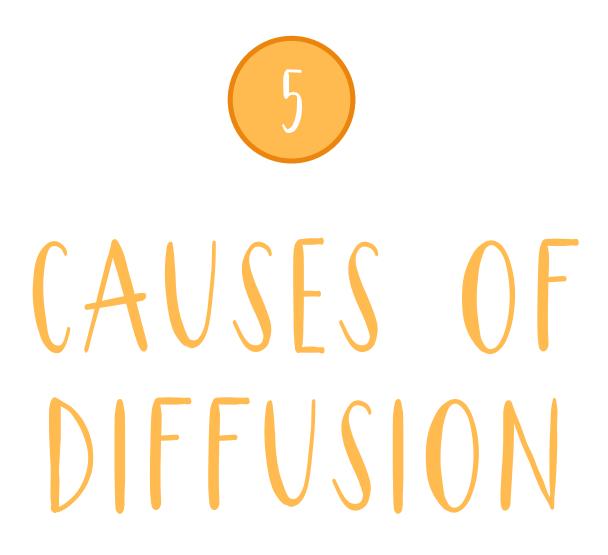
Diffusion: Movement of a feature/trend between places over time TYPES: Relocation: People migrate and bring their culture with them

Expansion: Cultural traits remain strong at their

hearth and also spread outward

Contagious: Continuous, rapid spread outward

from the hearth (origin) through contact with people Hierarchical diffusion: Spread from higher to lower class Reverse-hierarchical diffusion: Spread from lower to higher class Stimulus: Altering ideas to fit a new culture while still keeping some aspects the same



Trade: Interconnectedness arises and ideas spread through trade routes like Renaissance Italy with Arab world Colonialism: Conflict, imposition of culture, and migration lead to the

spread of culture

Technology: Social media and online

content allows for quick and

easy spread of culture

Globalization: As people become more

connected, ideas spread across the globe



LANGUAGES

Monolingual: Knowing one language Multilingual: Knowing more than one language Pidgin: Simplified form of communication with limited grammar when 2 different languages meet continuously Creole: 2 different languages mix and develop a formal structure + vocab Lingua franca: A language used as a common

means of communication

Official language: Language of the government

Folk culture: Traditional, rural culture that

openly resists pop culture

Pop culture: Urban, modern culture that

spreads rapidly through media



RELIGION

Christianity started in the Middle East and is now popular in Europe, the Americas, and Africa. Major branches are Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox.

Islam started in Arabia and is now popular in the Middle East, North Africa, and parts of Asia. Major types are Sunni and Shia.

Hinduism started in India and is still popular there and in Nepal and Bali. There are several

sects/denominations of Hinduism.

Buddhism started in India and is now popular in East and Southeast Asia. Major branches are

Theravada, Mahayana, and Vajrayana.

Judaism started in the Middle East and is practiced mainly in Israel, the US, and Europe. Major types are

Orthodox, Conservative, and Reform.



RELGON NO^{2}

Universalizing religion: Religions that

have spread beyond their hearth

- Christianity, Islam, Buddhism

Ethnic religion: Religions that mainly stayed strong at their hearth

- Judaism, Hinduism

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