

Name_____

Date_____

Global Studies-Gannon/Hughes

Period#_____

Global 9 Unit 2 Geography and Culture

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GEOGRAPHY

~the study of people, their environment(the Earth), and the way the two interact.

Five Basic Themes

1. Location
2. Place
3. Interaction between people and their environment
4. Movement
5. Regions

1. LOCATION

1. **Relative:** in the general location
ex. hemispheres, continents
oceans

2. Absolute Location

1. **latitude:** measures north and south of the Equator
2. **longitude:** measures east and west of the Prime Meridian

2. PLACE

1. **landforms and waterforms**
ex. mountains, plateaus, plains
and hills
ex. gulfs, capes, straits
2. **climate-** average temperature
and precipitation
ex. desert, Mediterranean, vertical
3. **human characteristics**
ex. culture, roads, houses,
building

3. INTERACTION BETWEEN PEOPLE AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT

1. people adapt to their environment
ex. the clothes people wear, the houses they build
2. people adapt (change) their environment
ex. cut trees, pollute the air, build dams, build highways, cities

4. MOVEMENT

1. **migration**-movement of people
ex. Trans-Atlantic slave trade
immigration, nomads
2. **trade**-movement of goods
ex. imports and exports
3. **cultural diffusion**-movement of ideas
ex. religion, governments
4. **INTERDEPENDENCE**- the need of countries for the goods, resources and knowledge from other parts of the world
ex. America buys coffee from Latin America, tea from India, oil from Middle East and America sells technology to most of the world.
5. **REGIONS**-areas united by common characteristics- countries can belong to more than 1
 1. culturally
ex. Middle East, Latin America
 2. physically ex. continent, ocean
 3. economically ex. developed, developing
 4. politically ex. democratic bloc

CULTURE

A total way of life of a group of people passed on from generation to generation.

Culture is **learned** not inherited, you are not born with culture, you are raised in a culture.

Culture is NOT determined by race

~varies from simple to complex depending on the amount of technology in the culture
ex. hunters and gatherers to industrialized

Six Elements of Culture

1. Social Systems
2. Belief Systems and Values
3. Economic Systems
4. Technology
5. Political Systems
6. Modes of Expression

Scientists who study cultures are archeologists and anthropologists.

Archaeologist-a scientist who studies prehistoric cultures using their artifacts, fossils, relics and monuments.

Anthropologist-a scientist who studies humans through time and space in relation to culture and environment.

Traditional cultures are often called simple cultures and exist mostly in developing nations.
Modern or Western cultures are often complex cultures and exist mostly in developed nations.

Developing Nations

Traditional Cultures (Simple)

1. small groups, usually live in rural areas(countryside)(100's)
2. have few ways to make a living- usually **subsistence agriculture**
3. lower standard of living (GNP)
4. work harder and longer to survive
5. male dominated
6. slow to change/prefer the old ways and traditions to new
7. large extended families
8. most work is done by hand/little technology
9. problems of overpopulation, starvation, high infant mortality, international debt, desertification, deforestation
10. developing economies
11. unstable to somewhat unstable political systems

Examples: most of Latin America, Asian and African nations.

Developed Nations

Modern Cultures or Western Cultures (Complex)

1. large groups living in urban areas(cities of 1,000's-1,000,000's)
2. have many ways to make a living: farming, industry, services
3. higher standard of living
4. more leisure time
5. men and women are more equal
6. change occurs more rapidly
7. smaller nuclear families
8. most work is done by machines/much technology.
9. problems with crime, pollution and technology
10. developed economies
11. stable political systems

Example: US, Germany, Japan, Great Britain, South Africa

1. Traditional cultures and modern cultures may exist in the same nation.

Example: Amish in America

2. Cultures influence each other through:

~**cultural diffusion:** spreading of customs and ideas from one culture to another.

~ **assimilation:** absorbing of ideas from one culture to another

~**ethnocentrism:** the belief that one's culture is superior to another

Example: **White Man's Burden**

SOCIAL SYSTEMS

A social system is a culture's organization of families, lineage, classes/status, roles of men and women, customs, traditions, values, religion, art, and music.

A. FAMILIES pass on culture

1. **extended family**- parents, children, aunts, uncles, cousins, grandparents live in the same household
2. **nuclear family**-parents and children live in the same household
3. **patrilineal**- to trace descendants through the father's side of the family
4. **patriarch**-the male head of the family or tribal group
5. **matrilineal**-to trace descendants through the mother's side of the family
6. **matriarch**-the female head of the family or tribal group
7. **customs**- common practices of a group
8. **mores**- common moral practices (right behavior) of a group

B. Class systems organize society.

1. **rigid class system**- members of the society are born into and stay in the same class until death
2. **flexible class system**- members of the society may move up and down in the class system

C. Belief systems answer the questions of

1. **Why we are here?**
2. **How we should behave here?**
3. **Where are we going after death?**

1. **polytheism**-belief in many gods
2. **monotheism**- belief in one God

ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

An economic system is a system of producing and distributing goods and services

produce-make (home, factory, workshop etc.)

distribute- supply or sell (garage, store, craft sale, catalog, internet etc.)

goods- solid items or products (clothes, machines, cars, pencil and paper, etc.)

services- to pay someone to do work for you
(teacher, lawyer, doctor, banker, barber etc.)

Three basic types today

capitalism (free enterprise)

communism (command)

mixed (socialism)

**Refer to Economic Systems Chart handout for characteristics of each system

POLITICAL SYSTEMS

A political system is the structure and **organization of government.**

1. purpose of government is to :
keep order make, protect and enforce laws protect the nation/society from inside and outside threats decide how to interact with other nations.
2. powers of government are to:
make and execute laws
have a military
make treaties/join world organizations
have elections for government leaders
solve social issues
set up educational systems
3. oversee the economic system
make a common currency
set up trade policies

Types of Government

1. **Democracies**- government in which the people have supreme power over their leaders because of elections and secret ballots

republic-elected President /appointed Cabinet and Congress run the political system

parliamentary democracy- Prime Minister, Cabinet and Parliament run the government.

2. Monarchies- government in which a king/queen has supreme power to rule

Absolute Monarchy-king/queen (monarch) have total power has total power

Constitutional Monarchy- monarch is a figurehead, the elected prime minister, cabinet and legislature called the Parliament runs the government.

figurehead- symbol of the nation but has no real power to rule or make laws

dynasty- a family of rulers that pass on the right to rule from one generation to the next.

3. Totalitarian Dictatorship- government in which the ruler or small group has supreme power
military-military leader controls the government.

communist-Communist party and leader controls the government

fascist- Fascist party and leader controls the government

4. Theocracy- government in which a religious leader controls the government.

