

Chapter 4 Folk & Popular Culture

1. Culture combines what 3 things?
2. What does this chapter deal with?
3. What is the difference between a habit and a custom? Provide an example of each:
4. Define folk culture and popular culture--and provide examples of each:
5. "The _____ of _____ covered by folk culture is _____."
6. Popular culture has a more widespread distribution than what?
7. Popular culture is based on rapid global _____.
8. Folk culture is more likely to vary from _____ to _____ at a given time, where _____ is more likely to vary from _____ to _____ at a given place.
9. Why is local diversity shrinking?

Key Issue 1 - Where Do Folk and Popular Cultures Originate and Diffuse?

10. What difference exists in the origination of folk verses popular culture/customs?
11. How are folk songs composed and what do these song tell the listener?
12. Why is popular music written?
13. Where was the cultural hearth of popular music in the early 1900s? of hip hop music?
14. "Hippy hoppy represents globalization and local _____."
15. Which is diffused faster--folk or popular?
16. Amish culture represents what type of diffusion?
17. Explain the historic origins of the Amish including the process of diffusing to the US.
18. In what ways is Amish culture distinctly different from popular culture in the US?
19. What is happening with the Amish population today?
20. How was soccer transformed from a folk custom into a popular culture?
21. Explain the origin of American football:
22. List what sports are popular in the world and what areas they are most popular in:

Key Issue 2 - Why is Folk Culture Clustered?

23. Explain what geographers P. Karam & Cotton Mather "discovered about Himalayan culture":
24. Explain how the environment might limit and/or modify cultures: Examples!
25. Read geographer's la Blache's quote. Put it into your own words:
26. Provide a three examples of food habits and the unique folk culture it represents:
27. Describe some food taboos, along with the cultures that practice them & reasons.(Min 5 Examples!)
28. Examine Fig 4-6, what is annual hog production in your country?
29. Where is hog production the lowest? why?
30. In what sense are building materials of folk housing unique?
31. How do building materials diffuse? Examples!
32. List how the environment climate, and religions influence building styles? Provides Examples with EACH!
33. List AND describe the housing styles Fred Kniffen identified with each region.
34. Give two reasons why TV is an especially significant element of culture.
35. Using Figure 4-14 identify the regions where TV is universal (2003) and where TV is rare (2003). Where is your country on this map?
36. Explain how the diffusionary process of TV and the internet differ.
37. What amount of internet hosts per 1000 does your country have?

Key Issue 3 - Why is Popular Culture Widely Distributed? (p.126)

38. In contrast to folk customs, popular customs diffuse _____ across the Earth's surface to location with a wide variety of _____. This diffusion depends, however, upon a group of people having a sufficiently high level of _____ in order to obtain the _____ associated with the popular custom.
39. Explain the major housing styles from 1945-60 AND THEN from 1965 to the present in the US with descriptions.
40. In Western countries where popular culture predominates, clothing styles generally reflect _____ rather than particular _____.
41. Improved _____ has led to rapid diffusion of clothing styles.
42. _____ are an important symbol of the _____ of Western _____.
43. Consumption of large quantities of what 2 food products are characteristic of popular culture?
44. How are snacks and booze representative of regional cultures? Examples!

Key Issue 4 - Why Does Globalization of Popular Culture Cause Problems?

45. What two problems exist with the diffusion of popular culture?
46. How and where has folk clothing styles worldwide been threatened by popular culture?
47. How have women in many parts of the world been helped by the spread of popular culture? How have they been hurt?
48. What 3 countries dominate worldwide television markets? What regions does each dominate?
49. Why do developing nations view television as a new source of cultural imperialism?
50. What are the world's two largest newspaper organizations? What countries are they associated with?
51. In many parts of the world, what is the only reliable and unbiased source of news information?
52. How is the playing of golf and golf courses an example of a popular custom that is not generally in harmony with the local environment?
53. What is a *uniform landscape*?
54. How and why is this concept utilized by *fast-food restaurants*?
55. What are the two ways in which popular customs have an adverse effect on the natural environment?

1. How many high school students have at least 3 years of a foreign language? _____
2. Approximately how many languages are there? _____
3. Define language:
4. What is meant by a literary tradition?
5. Define official language AND give an example.
6. "Language is like _____."
7. Geographers look at the similarities among languages to do what?

Key Issue 1 - Where Are English-Language Speakers Distributed?

8. English is an official language in how many countries?
9. What role did the British have in disseminating English?
10. What role has the US had in disseminating English?
11. What role did the Celts have in the formation of English as a language?
12. What role did the Germans have in the formation of English as a language?
13. What role did the Normans have in the formation of English as a language?
14. Dialects are defined as "_____."
15. Geographers are interested in dialects because _____.
16. In England the dialects can be grouped in three main categories, these are what?
17. In a single word, why is American English different from that spoken in England?
18. US English differs from British English in what 3 ways?
19. Who helped develop a unique US character to the English language?
20. People from all 3 eastern regions migrated into the Midwest, Great Plains and Western United States. Why is there a relatively uniform form of English (dialect) spoken across this enormous area?

Key Issue 2 - Why is English Related to Other Languages?

21. Define the following: language family; branch; and group-- AND give an example of each.
22. What are the 8 branches of the Indo European language family?
23. Create a chart or diagram highlighting the main points/languages of the following:

Germanic Branch	Indo-Iranian (incl. East and West)	Baltic/Slavic
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24. What are the four most contemporary romance languages?
25. How did Latin languages diffuse in Europe? What happened to the native languages?
26. Define Vulgar Latin.
27. Why is it that nearly 90% of Spanish & Portuguese speakers live outside of Europe?
28. Why is it difficult to distinguish individual languages from dialects?
29. Define creolized language:
30. What is the name of the (theoretical) common ancestral language of all languages discussed in this key issue of the chapter?
31. Why is its existence difficult (impossible) to prove?
32. Contrast the two views of the origin of this language (the Kurgan theory and Renfrew Hypothesis).

Key Issue 3 - Where Are Other Language Families Distributed?

33. Make brief notes on each of the following language families as you read about them in this section (i.e. how many people speak a language of that family, where spoken, common languages, etc.)

Indo-European
 Sino-Tibetan
 Austronesian
 Afro-Asiatic
 Niger-Congo
 Dravidian
 Japanese
 Altaic
 Korean
 Austro-Asiatic
 Tai Kadai
 Uralic
 Nilo-Saharan
 Khoisan

34. Thinking Question: What family does your country belong to? Explain!

Key Issue 4 - Why Do People Preserve Local Languages?

35. What is meant by an extinct language? How many might be extinct? Provide some examples of extinct languages.
36. Briefly explain how Hebrew was revitalized.
37. Explain the process in the decline of the Celtic language
38. The survival of any language depends on what two things?
39. Explain the actions taken to preserve the Celtic language.
40. What has made Switzerland successful in maintaining multiple languages?
41. Define an isolated language and provide examples.
42. What is one of the most fundamental needs of a global society?
43. Define lingua franca AND provide a historical example.
44. Define pidgin language.
45. In order for a language to remain vibrant, what must occur?
46. Explain the process in the expansion diffusion of English.
47. Read and summarize page 174 in 74 or more words concerning the spread of English via the internet.
48. Read the Case Study on pages 176-77, contrast the use & issues concerning French & Spanish in a min of 100 words in Canada & the US.
49. What is the last word on page 177 in the last paragraph?
50. What is your fav color and why?

Chapter 6 - Religion

Name: _____

Key Issue 1 - Where Are Religions Distributed?

1. Geographers are concerned with what when it comes to religion?
2. Define universalizing religion AND provide examples. Now do the same for ethnic religion AND provide examples.
3. What are the differences between a branch, a denomination, and a sect?
4. Give the percentage of the world's Christian population belonging to each of Christianity's 3 major branches.
5. Regarding Eastern Orthodox churches, how many separate churches are there, and which has the largest membership?
6. What percentage of Latin Americans are Roman Catholic?
7. Protestants comprise 28% of North Americans. List the 5 largest denominations.
8. Name the *smaller branches* of Christianity and their location of concentration.
9. Half of the world's Muslims live in the Middle East. The other half live in 4 countries outside the Middle East. Name them.
10. What are the core beliefs of Islam?
11. Give the percentage of each of Islam's 2 greatest branches:
12. Only in 5 countries do Shiite Muslims number more than Sunni. What are they?
13. Examine the map on page 186, explain the distribution of Christianity in Europe.
14. Examine the map on page 187, explain the distribution of Christianity in the US.
15. Buddhism is built around "Four Noble Truths" as taught by the Buddha. Summarize them.
16. What are the three main branches of Buddhism, where are they located, and what percentage?
17. Where are most Buddhists located? Why are Buddhists difficult to count?
18. Where are Sikhs located, how many are there, and what are their major beliefs?
19. Where are Hindus concentrated? What percent of all Hindus live there? Where are most of the rest?
20. What are some of the basic concepts of Hinduism?
21. Summarize w/ geog locations, amounts, & basic ideas: Confucianism Daoism Shintoism Judaism Animism

Key Issue 2 - Why Do Religions Have Different Distributions?

22. Summarize the following major universalizing religions with their origins, founders, the development of major branches, & their main ideas.
23. How was its origin different than universalizing religions?
24. When did Hinduism originate? Where did it originate? And What 2 ancient peoples beliefs blended to form Hinduism?
25. List 3 explanations for the diffusion of Christianity; 3 ways in which Islam diffused; 2 reasons for the expansion of Buddhism.
26. Examine Figure 6-4, explain where each of the 3 religions diffused from their cultural hearth.
27. Provide 3 examples of cases in which religions, or religious practices, have blended.
28. How is Judaism's distribution very different from other ethnic religions?
29. How were most Jews treated as they lived among other nationalities?
30. What was the *diaspora*? the origin of the term *ghetto*? a *pilgrimage*?
31. What are the main holy places for Buddhism, Islam, Hinduism, & Sikhism?
32. What is the most prominent feature of the calendar in an **ethnic** religion?
33. What is the principle purpose of the calendar in a **universalizing** religion?
34. How is the Jewish calendar typical of the ethnic use of the calendar?
35. What is the *solstice* and its religious significance?
36. Both the Jewish and the Muslims use a lunar calendar, yet in a different way and with very different results. Explain.
37. How is the date of Easter related to physical geography (the natural world) through the calendar?
38. Why do different Christian branches celebrate Easter on different days?
39. How is this similar to Buddhism's major holidays?

Key Issue 3 – Why Do Religions Organize Space in Distinctive Patterns?

40. In what 2 ways do religious structures often stand out in a landscape?
41. For what 2 reasons does a church, the physical structure, play a more critical role than in other religions?
42. Describe the unique visible features of the following: Christian churches; mosques; Hindu temples; and Buddhist pagodas.
43. Explain the historical process of the Christian practice burial of the dead.
44. Explain several other methods of depositing of the dead.
45. Explain how religious settlements were spatially arranged in Utopian Settlements; Salt Lake City, Utah; and the Puritans.
46. Define *hierarchical religion* AND give an example.
47. List the Roman Catholic hierarchy, indicating geographic region and leader who heads it.
48. Why are parishes in Latin America so much larger than in Europe?
49. Describe an *autonomous religion*:
50. In the absence of a hierarchy, what is the only formal organization of territory in Islam?
51. What holds Islam together?

Key Issue 4 – Why Do Territorial Conflicts Arise Among Religious Groups?

52. Explain conflicts with the following:
 - a. The Taliban and Afghanistan
 - b. within Hinduism
 - c. religion within communism
 - d. religious wars in Ireland
- e. religious wars in the Middle East
- f. conflict over the Holy land—the Palestinian viewpoint
- g. conflict over the Holy land—the Israeli viewpoint
53. Read p. 213, explain the reasons for the barrier wall and the different perspectives on it.
54. Read p. 214, why is Jerusalem contested?

Chapter 7- Ethnicity

Name: _____

Key Issue 1 – Where Are Ethnicities Distributed?

1. What is meant by *ethnicity*? Race?
2. Why is studying ethnicity important for geographers?
3. Identify four ethnic groups (other than "white") in the US, give their % of total U.S. population, and the areas in which they are clustered.
4. What is the major Hispanic group in the U.S.? the major Asian groups in the U.S.?
5. Provide an example to illustrate that African-Americans or Hispanics in the U.S. are more urbanized.
6. Summarize the 3 historic migration patterns of African-Americans (from Africa; to the North; within cities (ghetto))
7. In the terms of the concept of race...
8. What is *racism*?
9. Describe the following concepts dealing with the geography of race: "Separate But Equal" "White Flight" "Blockbusting"
10. Case Study in Division By Race South Africa: Define apartheid & explain the key components of the apartheid system.
11. Explain the main events for the years 1652, 1795, 1948, 1991, 1994 in the history of South Africa.
12. Explain the significance of homelands in South Africa and how they contributed to tensions within the country.

Key Issue 2 – Why Have Ethnicities Been Transformed Into Nationalities?

13. Define nationality and then how it differs from ethnicity.
14. Define self-determination:
15. Define nation-state and explain why Denmark is a fairly good example of a nation-state?
16. Two regions of Denmark prevent the country from being a "perfect" nation-state. List and describe them
17. What is *nationalism* and how do nations and states foster it? Give some examples.
18. What are *centripetal forces*?
19. What is a multiethnic state? Give an example.
20. What is a multinational state? Describe in detail how the United Kingdom is an example.
21. When the Soviet Union dissolved into 15 countries in the 1990s, the new countries were based on ethnicities. Other than Russia, they can be divided into 4 groups based on their location. What countries were associated with the following regions?

Baltic Region (3)	Eastern Europe (3)	Central Asia (5)	Caucasus (3)
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22. Note the major religion and language of each of the Baltic States.
23. The ethnic divisions among the Eastern European states are blurred for what reasons?
24. What did the majority of Moldovans want when they gained independence? Who opposed this?
25. What religions and languages are most common in the Central Asian countries?
26. Have there been ethnic problems in Central Asia? If so, where? If not, why not?
27. How many different nationalities (ethnicities) are found in the country of Russia?
28. Why are independence movements flourishing among these groups?
29. Russia resisted the independence movement in Chechnya for what TWO reasons?
30. In the Caucasus region, there have been many problems with the new nations and ethnicities. Summarize the main problems and note specifics of regions and peoples for each:

Azeris (Azerbaijan)	Georgians (Georgia)	Armenians (Armenia)
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31. How did Communists suppress the issues of ethnicity and nationalism? (Give 3 examples)
32. With the fall of Communist governments in the 1990s, what kinds of problems have arisen in what places? Why?

Key Issue 3 - Why Do Ethnicities Clash?

33. Explain the major conflicts and reasons within the Horn of Africa.
34. Explain the major conflicts and reasons within Lebanon.
35. When the British ended colonial control of South Asia in 1947, how was the region divided politically, and how was the region divided ethnically (religiously)?
36. Explain the major conflicts and reasons for such between India and Pakistan.
37. Explain the major conflicts and reasons for such in Sri Lanka.

Key Issue 4 - What is Ethnic Cleansing?

38. Define *ethnic cleansing* and then explain how it is different than normal warfare?
39. List the countries of the Balkan Peninsula.
40. List important/interesting facts regarding the creation of the post-WWI country of Yugoslavia.
41. Regarding the Yugoslav refrain that was common during the rule of Tito, identify the following of Yugoslavia's:

FIVE NATIONALITIES...
FOUR LANGUAGES...
THREE RELIGIONS...
TWO ALPHABETS...
42. What ethno-political problems did the country face after the death of Tito in the 80s and the fall of Communism in the 90s?
43. Why did Serbs and Croats in Bosnia (aka Bosnia-Herzegovina) ethnically cleanse themselves of Bosnia Muslims?
44. What was agreed upon at the accords signed between these rival ethnicities in Dayton, Ohio in 1996?
45. Who got the best deal? Who got the worst deal? Explain.
46. What country controlled Kosovo? What ethnic group lives in Kosovo (and %)? & with the breakup of Yugoslavia, happened in Kosovo?
47. How did the U.S. and U.N. respond?
48. Define balkanized and then balkanization:
49. Give the historical background of the two rival groups in Central Africa's countries of Rwanda and Burundi.
50. What is the situation in Rwanda and Burundi today?