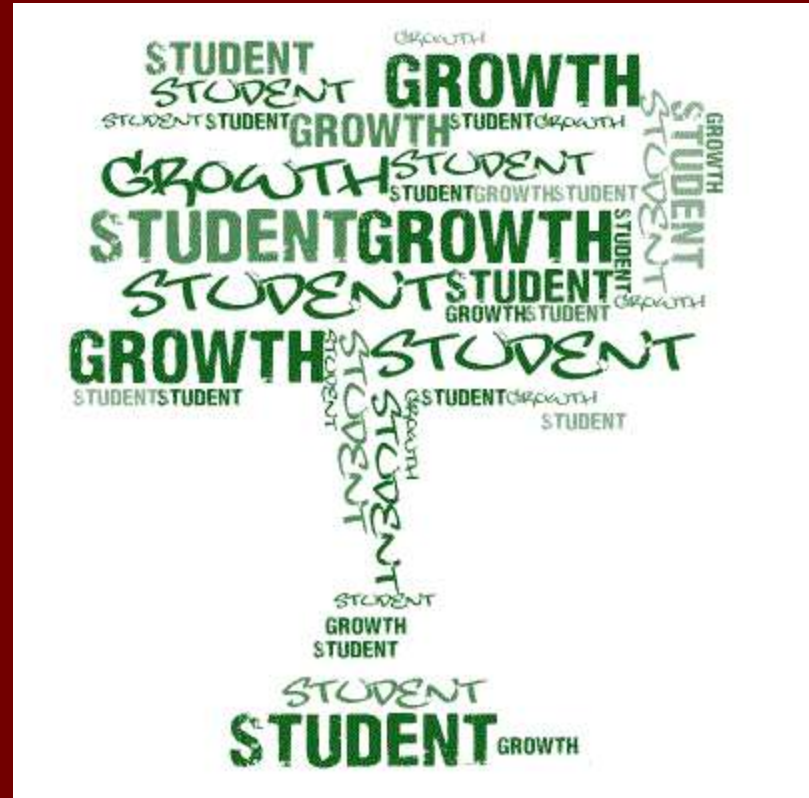


Culture



Class Objective

- Students will look into the different parts of culture.



Culture

- What is culture?
- Culture is: all of the features that make up a person's way of life.
- Factors that influence culture are: language, religion, architecture, clothing, economics, family life, food, and government.



Culture



- Some other influences that factor in are: people's beliefs, institutions, shared values, and technologies.



- What are some features of your culture?



TM

Culture Traits

- The way people act and behave are known as culture traits. This can help explain the different parts of culture.
- By looking at these culture traits we can see the values of the culture.

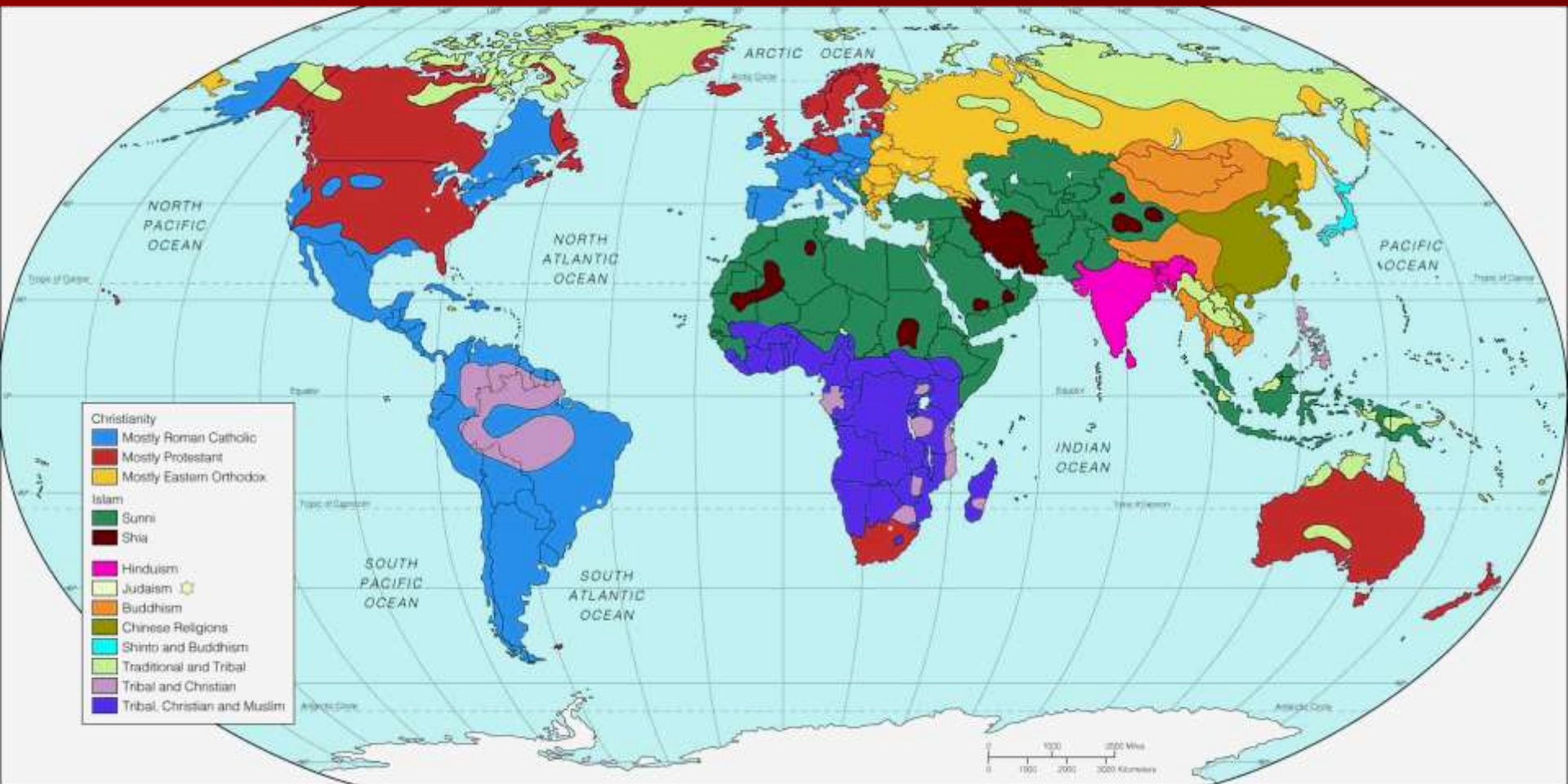


Cultural Regions

- Throughout the world different cultures divide areas into different regions.
- Culture Region- is an area with shared cultural traits.
- Culture regions are not just divided nationally. A nation can have many different culture regions.



■ Religions



Changing Culture



- Culture changes over time.

- What was the culture during the 1950's?



- What has changed from the 1950's to 2014?

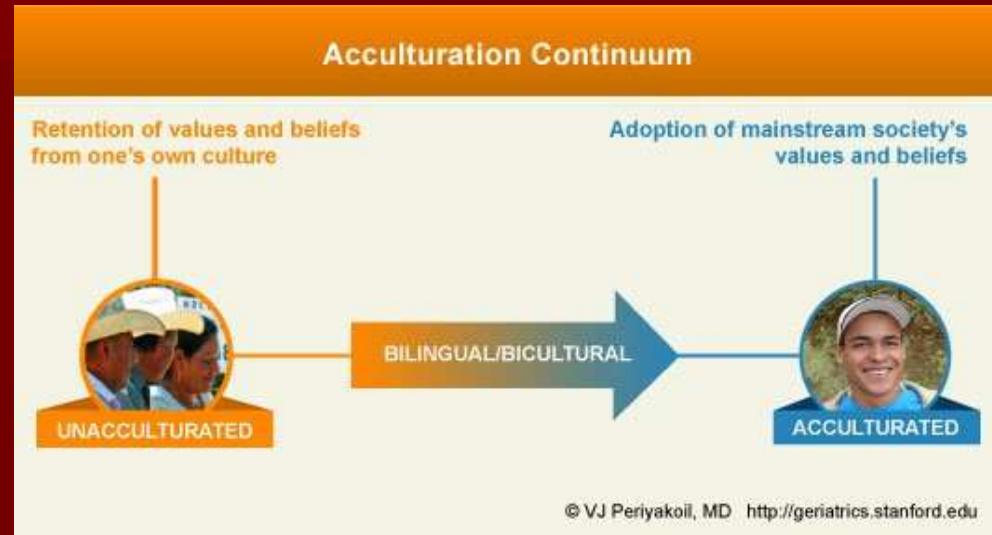
Migration

- Another way culture can change is through migration.
- Migration and immigration are the moving of people from one area to another.
- When people move they do not leave their culture behind. How has the United States culture changed with immigration?



Culture

- After someone relocates to a new area they start to mix their old culture with the new culture. This process is called acculturation.



- *Innovation* is the changing of culture through new ideas and technology.



Diffusion is when a new idea spreads from one culture to another and becomes part of the new culture.



Globalization

- Globalization is the process in which connections around the world increase and cultures become more alike.
- With all of the new technologies connecting the world today, cultural traits are spreading into new areas.
- Where do you see cultural traits being brought into the U.S.?



Problems of Globalization

ILLUSTRATED



Traditionalism

- The contrast of globalization is traditionalism and fundamentalism.
- Traditionalism means following longtime practices and opposing many modern technologies and ideas.



Fundamentalism



- *Fundamentalism* describes any movement in which people believe in strictly following certain established principles or teachings.





■ Works Cited

- Holt, Rinehart and Winston, World Geography Today, Austin, 2003.
- <http://www.challengefuture.org/news/334>
- cecillinois.org
- <http://www.differencebetween.info/difference-between-ethnicity-and-culture>
- www.adventurecollection.com
- www.unesco.org
- logos.wikia.com
- www.oapb.cz
- itsallaboutculture.com
- www.babynameregistry.info
- adrienneand.blogspot.com
- lewishistoricalsociety.com
- www.esiweb.org
- www.slideshare.net
- venitism.blogspot.com
- voxxi.com
- seminarionegociointegral.wordpress.com
- coursethreads.berkeley.edu
- www.treehugger.com
- reformedinquisitor.wordpress.com
- Googleimages.com