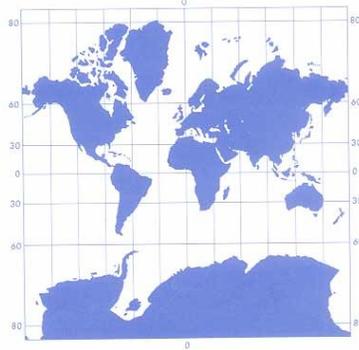


AP Human Geography
Semester One Final Exam Review
By Sarah Handler

Section 1

1. What is human geography? Physical geography? How are they different? What does the “why of where” mean?
 - a. **HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**- The spatial analysis of human population, its cultures, activities, and landscapes)
 - b. **PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY**- The analysis of physical and human characteristics of the Earth’s surface from a spatial perspective
 - c. The spatial perspective is an intellectual framework that allows geographers to look at the earth in terms of the relationships between various places. Geographers look at the spatial distribution of different types of phenomena and ask WHY certain phenomena come to occur in certain places
2. What is a dot distribution map? Choropleth? Isoline? GIS & GPS?
 - a. **GPS**? Satellite system to determine absolute location
 - b. **GIS**? Collection of computer hardware & software that collects spatial data and superimposes it on maps
 - c. **MAPS**
 - i. **reference maps**- used to navigate between places and include topographic maps, atlas, road maps, etc.
 - ii. Map Projections
 - d. **Mercator**- Size is distorted, Antarctica looks huge



- e. **Peters**- Shape and distance are distorted



- f. **Robinson**- Longitude has a slight curve. Distorts distance, shape, size, and direction a little. Now used by National Geographic



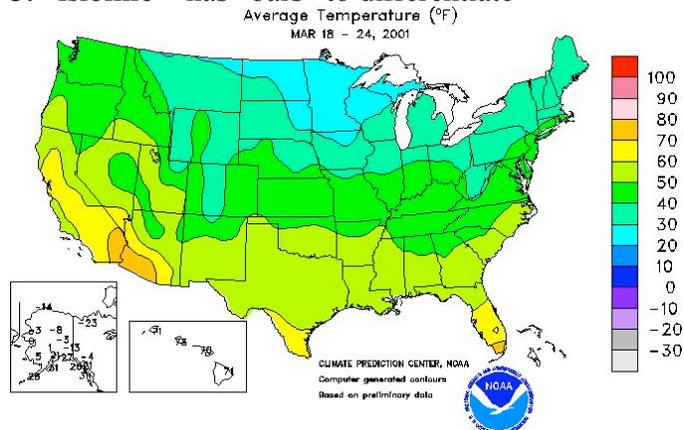
- g. **Fuller**- Very accurate map. “peels” the Earth apart



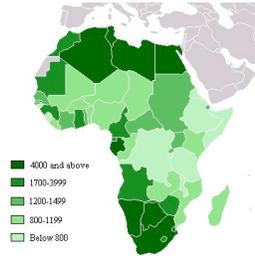
- i. **Thematic Maps**- display 1+ variables across a specific space as population variables, voting patterns, etc.
1. **mental maps**- Image or pic. of the way space is organized as determined by an individual’s perception, impression, and knowledge of the space
 2. **dot distribution**



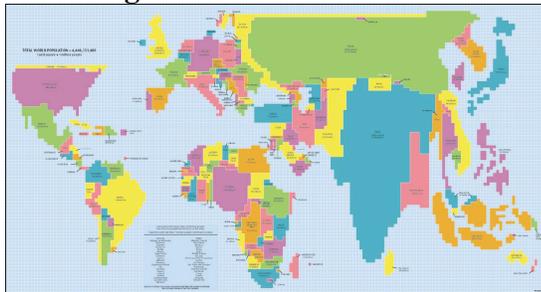
3. **isoline** – has “bars” to differentiate



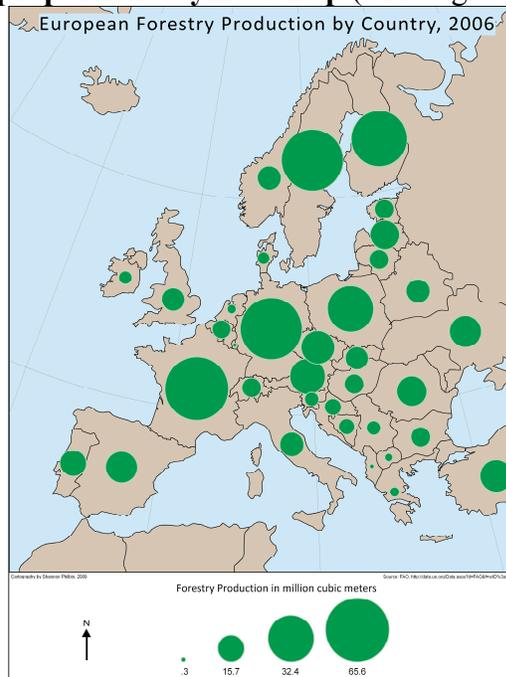
4. **choropleth**-different colors represent different types of intensities



5. **cartogram**



6. **proportional symbol map** (ex is a graduated circle map)

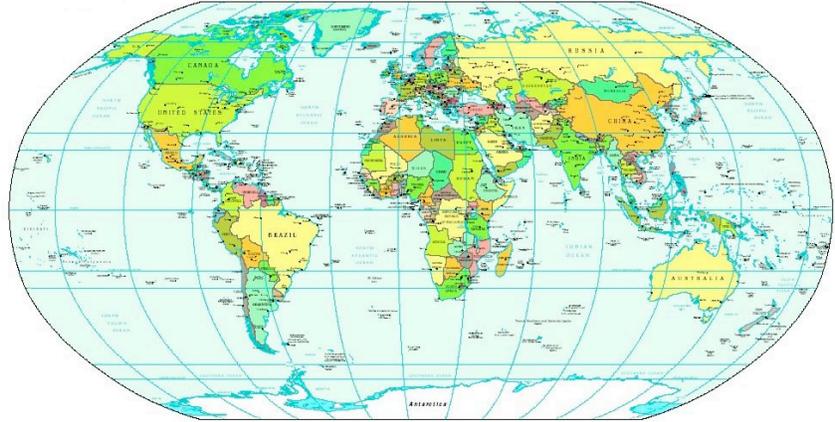


7. **topographic map**- represent 3D surface on flat paper



8. **political map** – shows political divisions

Political map of the World 2004



3. What are density, distribution, pattern, cluster, dispersed?
 - a. Spatial Distribution- The arrangement of a feature in space
 - i. 3 Types
 1. **density**- The frequency with which something occurs in space
 2. **pattern**- The geometric arrangement of objects in space
 3. **concentration**- The extent of the feature's spread on the landscape, clustered or dispersed
4. What are functional, formal, cultural, perceptual regions?
 - a. **Formal/ homogenous region**
 - i. Area within which everyone shares in 1 or more common distinctive trait (ex: common language, climate..Montana, Wheat Belt)
 - b. **Functional Region**
 - i. Area organized around a node or focal point (ex: Chicagoland, tied to central point by transportation, communication, economic & other functions)
 - c. **Perceptual Region**
 - i. A place that people believe exists as a part of their cultural identity (material and nonmaterial cultural traits)
 - ii. Ex: Southwest
5. What is site, situation, centrality
 - a. **Situation**- location of a place relative to other places
 - b. **Site**- the physical character of a place (climate, soil, vegetation, elevation)
 - i. Very important to determining success or failure of a place
 - c. The success of an area depends on its site and situation
 - i. New Orleans- crappy site (below sea level), but great situation at the mouth of the Mississippi
 - d. **Centrality**- good site, in the middle of everything
6. What is independent invention, convergence, divergence, replacement?
 - a. **Independent Invention**
 - i. Trait w. many cultural hearths that developed independently of each other (ex: 4 agricultural hearths)

7. Patterns of **Diffusion**(the spread of an idea or innovation from its hearth to other places)
 - a. **Relocation Diffusion**
 - i. The spread of an idea through physical movement of people from one place to another
 1. Ex: movement of languages, spread of AIDS
 - b. **Expansion Diffusion**
 - i. The spread of a feature from one place to another in a snowballing process
 - ii. **Hierarchical Diffusion**
 1. The spread of an idea from persons or nodes of authority or power to other persons or place. Innovation may originate in a particular place of power, Ex: Fashion
 - iii. **Stimulus Diffusion**
 1. Spread of an underlying principle even though the characteristic itself does not spread.
 2. Ex: McDonalds moving to India, however Indian Hindus do not eat beef. Indian McDonalds serve veggie burgers
 - iv. **Contagious diffusion**
 1. The rapid widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population, regardless of hierarchy.
 2. Ex: Flu or medical epidemic, Walmart stores can be considered contagious (spread out in a ring from origin)
 - c. **Maladaptive Diffusion**
 - i. When people bring with them their ideas/traits to an area where it doesn't make sense
 - ii. Ex: Retired Chicagoans in AZ wanting grass in their yards
8. What is time-distance decay?
 - a. **distance decay**
 - i. The diminishing in importance & eventual disappearance of a phenomenon with increasing distance from its origin
 - ii. IE: Further from source, less likely to see certain trait (concentration goes down)
 - b. **time-space convergence**
 - i. Over time, space has shrunk. More connected than we've ever been before
9. What is **possibilism** and how does it differ from **environmental determinism**?
 - a. **Environmental Determinism**- idea that human behavior, individually and collectively, is strongly affected, or even controlled by, the physical environment (site determines success)
 - b. **Possibilism**- Everything in the landscape is interrelated and the physical environment may limit some human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to their environment. (human decision making is the crucial factor in cultural development, not the environment)
 - c. Most modern geographers are in favor of possibilism
10. What does infrastructure refer to?
 - a.

11. What is scale? How is it used in geography? Why is it so important to consider as a human geographer?
- Scale**- The relation of a feature's size on a map & its actual size of Earth's surface
 - Large scale maps**- show a small area, Ex: 1/10
 - Small scale maps**- show a large area. Ex: 1/1000000
 - "Scale of Inquiry"**- if I change the scale, would there be new information?
 - Problems with scale**
 - The smaller scale the map, larger area, the more distorted it will be
 - 4 ways maps projections distort space**
 - Shape** may be elongated or squat
 - Distance** between 2 points may be increased or decreased
 - Relative Size** of diff areas may be altered
 - Direction** from one place to another may be distorted

Section 2: Population

12. Where is the world's population distributed?
- Geographic features that relate to where **population distributions**(locations where indivs or groups live) are?
 - Low lying areas with fertile soil & temperate climate
 - Close to oceans and feeder rivers-deltas and valleys
 - 3 Major pop clusters- East Asia, South Asia, Europe
 - What are the geographic features that relate to where population is not?
 - Too Dry
 - 20% of Earth's land can't be farmed but contain valuable resources (oil) so human settlement is increasing in/near deserts
 - Biggest deserts-band from N. Africa to Central Asia & Australia
 - Too Wet
 - Near equator of S. America/C. Africa/SE Asia & receive 90+ inches rain yearly
 - Rain+ Heat=thin or depleted soils low on nutrients (run off of nutrients)
 - Too Cold
 - Polar regions w. low precip but permanently frozen ground (permafrost)
 - Extreme cold/few animals
 - Poles receive less rain than some deserts
 - Too High
 - Steep, snow covered, sparsely settled (some major exceptions in Latin America-Aztec & Inca civs and in Africa)
 - EX: Switzerland: 1/2 of land is +3,000 ft high, only 5% lives there
13. Population Density
- Arithmetic population density**
Total # of people divided by total land area (assumes uniform distribution)
 - Physiologic population density**
of people per unit area of arable land (farmland)
Higher the density, the greater the pressure on the land to produce enough food
Has to be higher than arithmetic, unless all land agricultural(not possible)

14. Thomas Malthus

- a. Wrote an essay in 1798
- b. Said Pop was growing faster than the means of subsistence
- c. Recognized the nature of exponential growth
- d. Suggested pop growth in Britain might be checked by hunger within 50 yrs
- e. Thought “sky is falling” & sky never actually fell

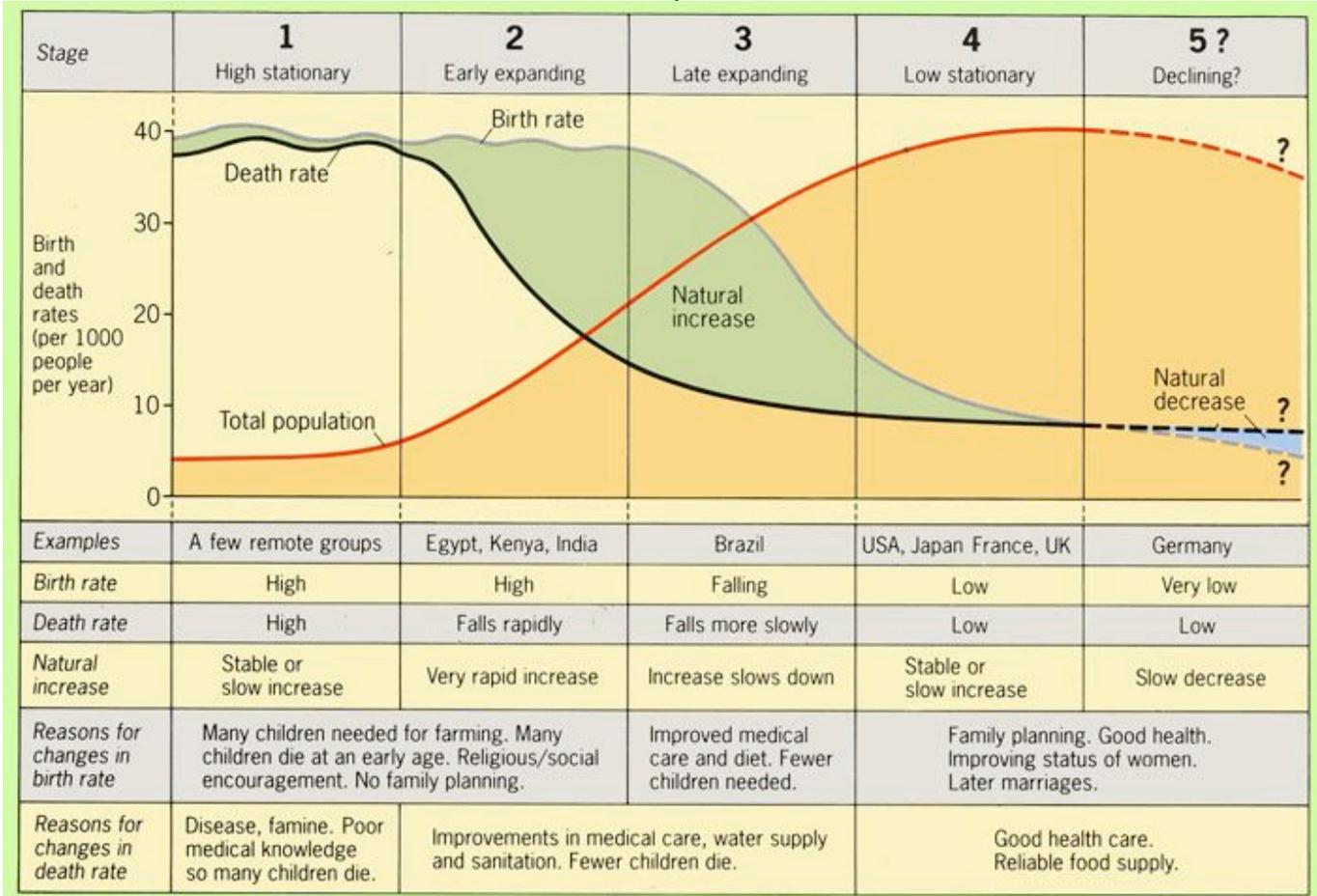
15. Europe influence in population development

- a. Birth rates low, death rates high

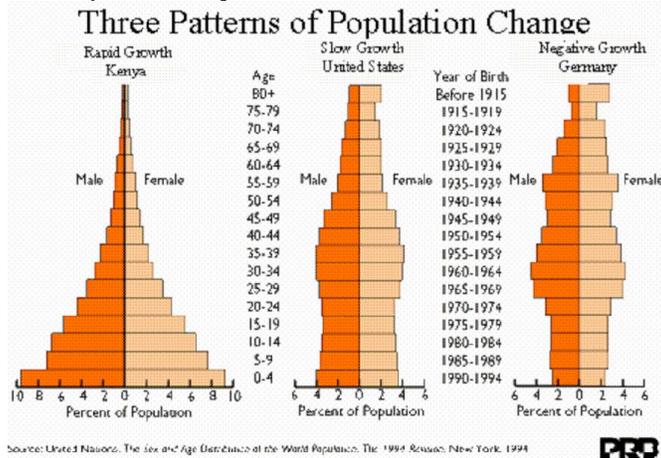
16. LDCs have higher TFCs than MDCs

17. DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL

- a. Pro and anti-natalist
 - i. Pro- teen childbearing more common in rural, poverty & childbearing, unsafe abortion (illegal) & maternal death
 - ii. Anti-natalist- well educated, young marriage infrequent, few have children as teens, desired family size: 2 children



18. Population Pyramids



19. Women work closer to home because....

20. In India, gender-detection tests and cultural preferences have impacted population.

Don't want girls,

21. Pro natalist & anti natalist policies

a. China

i. Pronatalist at 1st-> 1959, Mao Zedong, large population good

ii. 1979, one child only policy

1. policy tightened in 1982, growth down

a. Fines, abortion pressures and forced sterilizations with 2nd pregnancy

b. TFR is below 2.1, still growing because of hidden momentum

c. Relaxing policies

i. With increasing Lexus, may chose to have smaller families

b. India-> no real national control, power is in "states"

i. "guns for sterilization" & propaganda

c. France

i. Monthly allowances for 2nd or 3rd child

ii. Access to nursery schools by age 3

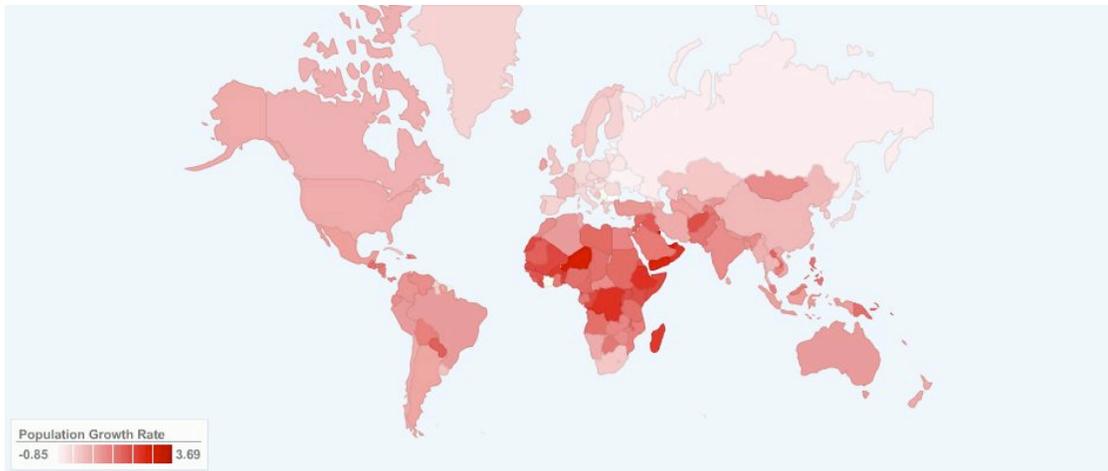
d. Romania

i. 1966, TFR low, communist dictator Ceausecu, fetus "property of gov"

ii. Outlaws abortion & contraception. TFR 1966 (1.9), 1989 (2.3)

iii. Dictator executed, abortions legal, ends death of women from illegal abortions

22. High & Low growth countries

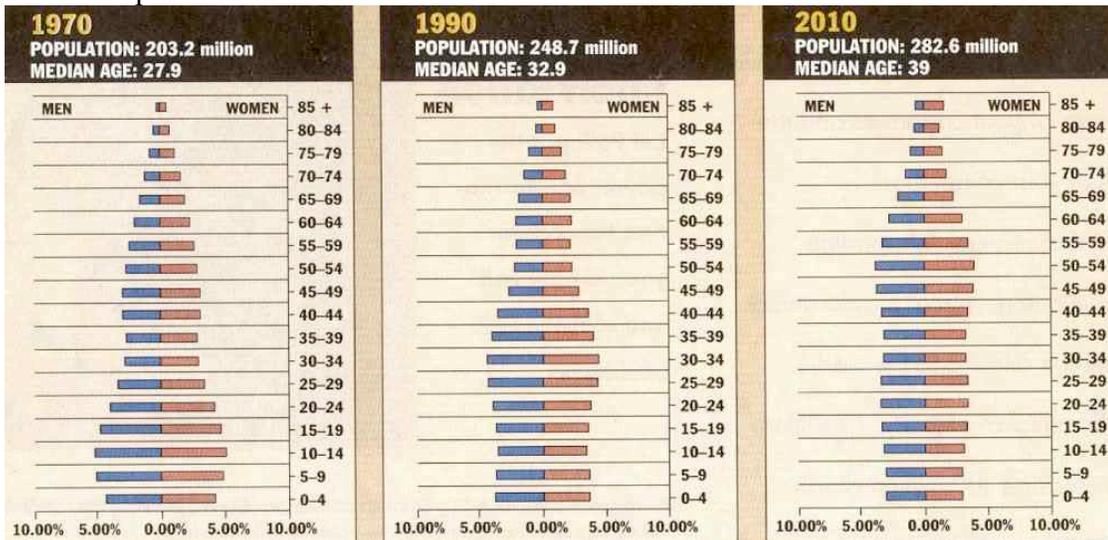


23. Above

24. **Eugenic policies**

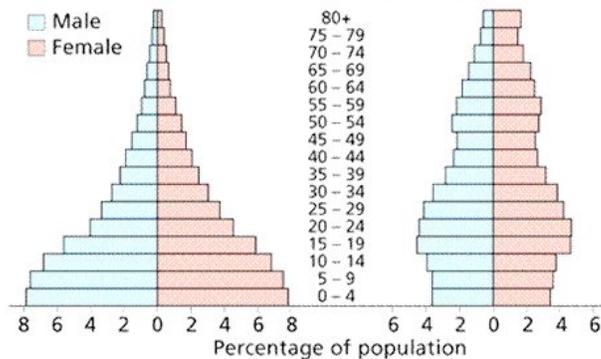
- a. “selective breeding” in order to “improve the species”
- b. In history
- c. Eugenic Act of 1948 in Japan
 - i. Tried antinatalist policy to get rid of “unwell”
- d. US, many states had Eugenic laws (black/white)
- e. Quebec-> gives tax incentives for Quebec-ians to make babies

25. US Population structure



(a) Mexico

(b) United States



26. UN wants to lower pop growth, Cairo Conference in 1994

27. Food problem

- a. Not enough food, and not enough resources to support growth
- b. Raising livestock, uses up too much water and other resources

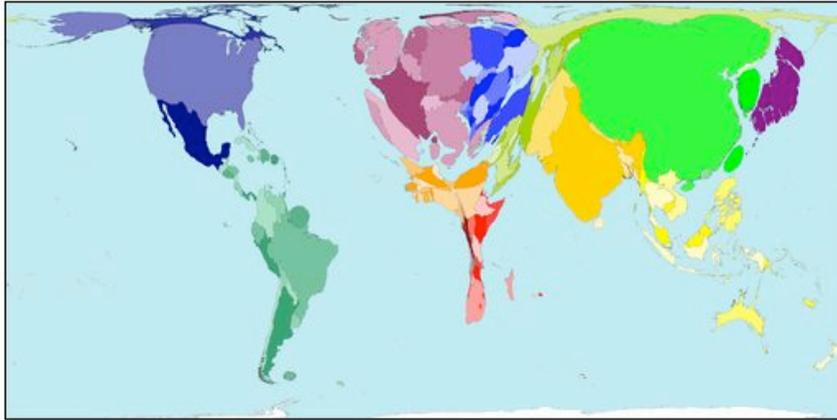
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Meat Consumed

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Meat, as shown here, refers to all animal products that are consumed by people.

Meat consumption per person is highest in Western European territories. Nine of the top ten meat consuming populations live in Western Europe. The anomaly in this ranking is New Zealand, a territory that is famous for its high ratio of sheep to people and the production of lamb.

The most meat is consumed in China, a quarter of the world total. A fifth of the world population lives in China, eating on average 510 calories of meat per person, which is above the world average of 432 calories of meat per person.

28. Resource consumption

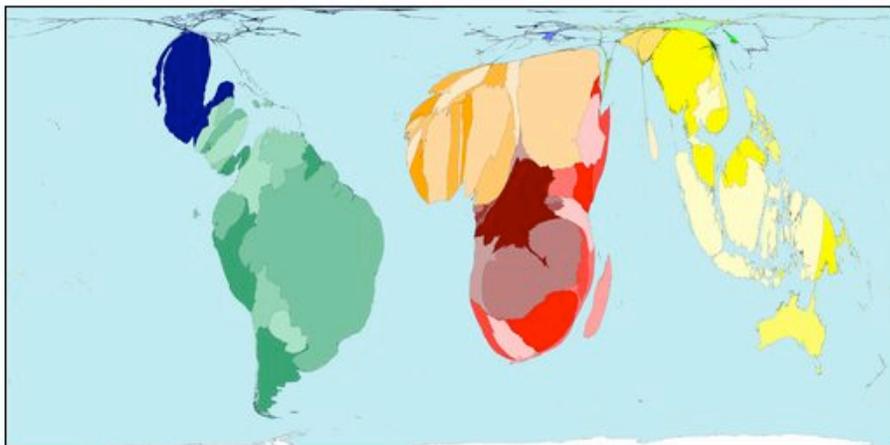
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Forest Loss

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If the net forest loss of all territories between 1990 and 2000 is summed, 31% occurred in South America, and 21% was in Asia Pacific. Worldwide, territories with net forest loss lost 1.33 million km² of forest over this ten year period. Despite this, South America was the region with the largest forested area in the world in 2000. The more forest area there is, the more it is possible to lose.

Japan is unexceptional, having neither forest loss nor forest growth from 1990 to 2000.

The area of Africa covered by forest was reduced by 550 000 km² in the 1990s. This includes the loss of forests that covered 11.4% of Zambian land.

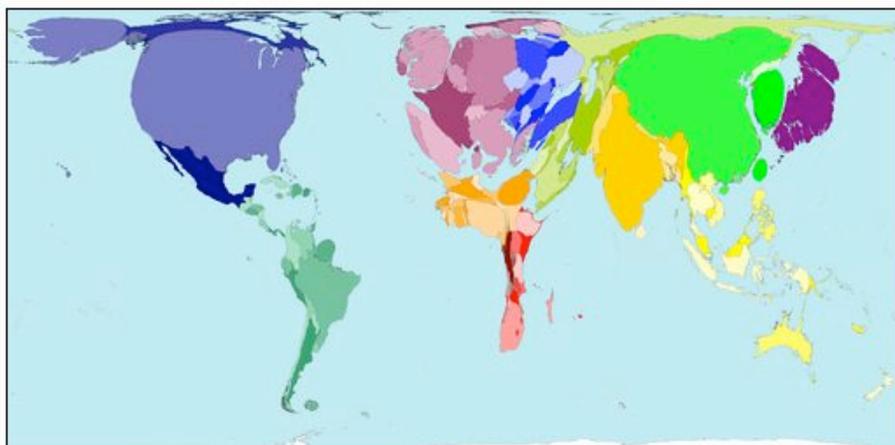
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Ecological Footprint

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The ecological footprint is a measure of the area needed to support a population's lifestyle. This includes the consumption of food, fuel, wood, and fibres. Pollution, such as carbon dioxide emissions, is also counted as part of the footprint.

The United States, China and India have the largest ecological footprints. Without knowing population size we cannot understand what this means about individuals' ecological demands. Large populations live in China and India. In both territories resource use is below the world average. The per person footprint in the United States is almost five times the world average, and almost ten times what would be sustainable.

29. Carrying capacity

a. Ecumene

- i. Name given to that part of Earth with permanent human settlement. The ecumene has increased over time, even though it may be too dry, wet, cold, or mountainous

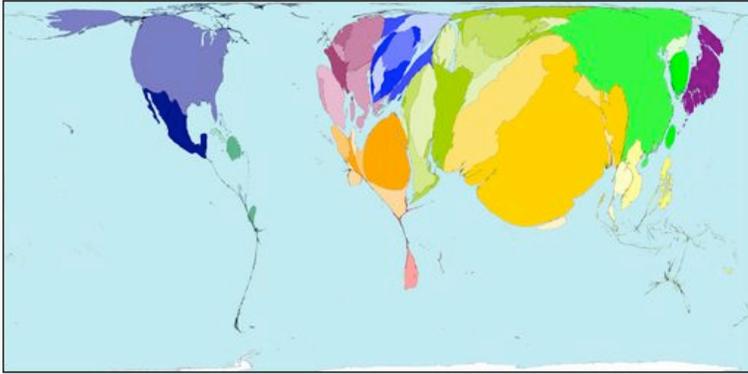
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Water Depletion

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This map shows those territories that use much of their internal water resources, measured with a threshold of people using more than 10% of renewable water resources. Each territory is resized based on the volume of water used beyond 10%.

75 of the 200 territories used less than 10% of their renewable internal freshwater resources. 51 territories used between 10% and 100% of water resources, 15 territories used 100% or more. 59 territories were missing data.

Egypt uses 33 times its internal water resources - the River Nile supplies Egypt with rainwater from elsewhere. Water supplies vary: 4 territories use more per person than Egypt but under 5% of their total internal resources.

"The moment one starts using freshwater beyond the rate at which it can be replenished, the hydrological cycle is endangered." Dinyar Godrej, 2003

Territory size shows the proportion of all water used that is more than 10% of the renewable internal freshwater resources of that territory.

30. DEATH

- a. IMR- infant mortality rate, # of deaths of infants per 000 births
- b. Life expectancy- combo of biological and social factors which create the average # of yrs a person can live
 - i. At birth....
 1. Japan, Australia, Canada-> 80+
 2. US=75-79
 3. Sub Saharan African=below 60 (high IMR)
- c. Leading cause of death for children under 5= diarrhea
 - i. Also, Kwashiorkor= malnutrition, lack of protein
 - ii. Marasmus= severe protein-energy malnutrition
- d. People die from diseases (infectious and parasitic) & degeneration (get old)

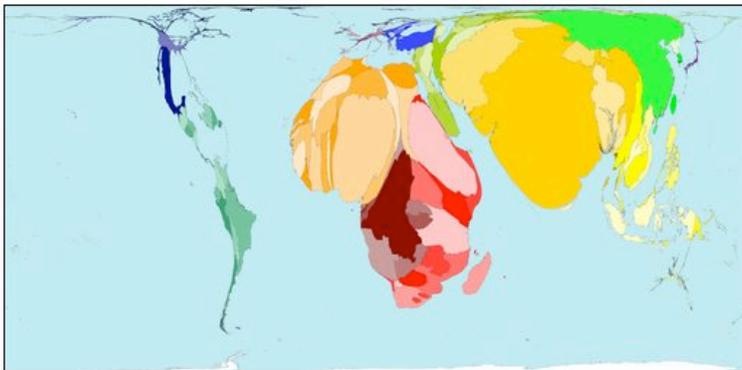
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Infant Mortality

Map No. 261

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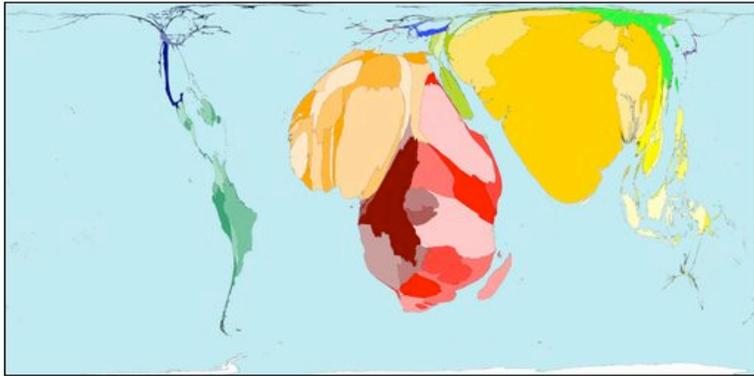
Infant mortality is babies who die during the first year of their life. In 2002 there were 7.2 million infant deaths worldwide; 5.4% of all babies born died within their first year, including 2.3% in their first week.

The territory with the most infant deaths was India, at 1.7 million, or 24% of the world total. In India, for every 100 babies born alive, almost 7 die in the following 12 months.

In 22 territories the rate is over 1 infant death for every 10 live births. All of these 22 territories are in Africa. The highest infant mortality rate is in Sierra Leone where 16.5 babies die, of every 100 born alive.

"If we are the future and we're dying, there is no future." Mary Phiri, 2001

Territory size shows the proportion of infant deaths worldwide that occurred there in 2002. Infant deaths are deaths of babies during their first year of life.



In the year 2000, more than 513 thousand women died due to pregnancy-related causes. The map shows that most of these maternal deaths were in Southern Asian and African territories. The fewest maternal deaths were in Western Europe and Japan.

The highest rate of maternal deaths was in Sierra Leone, where 2 mothers die per 100 births. At the other extreme, Malta and Iceland reported no maternal deaths in 2000. The world average is 386 maternal deaths for every 100,000 births.

"I was worried during my pregnancy. It is a very stressful time and there are not many

Territory size shows the proportion of

31.

- a. **Epidemic**- an outbreak of disease that attacks many people at about the same time and may spread through one or several communities
- b. **Pandemic**- when an epidemic spreads throughout the world
- c. **Endemic**- a disease that exists permanently in a particular region or population.
Ex, Malaria is a constant worry in parts of Africa

32. HIV/AIDS



HIV, or Human Immunodeficiency Virus Infection, attacks the immune system. It eventually causes AIDS, which stands for Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome. With cases first recognised in the United States in 1981, AIDS increases the risk of many infections and tumours.

In 2003, the highest HIV prevalence was Swaziland, where 38%, or almost 4 in every 10 people aged 15 to 49 years, were HIV positive. All ten territories with the highest prevalence of HIV are in Central and Southeastern Africa.

Transmission of HIV is through sex, using infected needles and in the womb. Infected children are not shown here. HIV/AIDS often has an acquired social stigma.

"I have come to the conclusion that HIV/AIDS is not entirely about death. People die and will continue to die for one reason or the other. AIDS is also about the living." Kiiza Ngonzi, 2004

Territory size shows the proportion of all people aged 15-49 with HIV (Human Immunodeficiency Virus) worldwide, living there.

SECTION 3: MIGRATION

33. Push and pull factors?

- a. Push: famine, war, poverty, discrimination
- b. Pull: Availability of food, peace, wealth, freedom
- c. **Reasons to migrate**
 - i. Economic-> job opps, transfer, lack of jobs in home
 - ii. Political-> political oppression in home country, war, “manifest destiny”, countries with more rights
 - iii. Cultural-> racial or religious persecution in home country, chain migration
 - iv. Environmental-> famine, natural disasters

34. Historic Migration Patterns

- a. Forced Migration of Africans
 - i. 650,000 African slaves by 1860s (stopped in mid 1800s w. slave laws)
 1. Most from W. Africa
 - ii. Smallest amount went to America, most to Brazil, Carribean, etc
 - ii. European Migration to Asia, Africa, Americas, Australia
- b. European Migration to Asia, Africa, Americas, Australia
 - i. COLONIZATION
 - ii. 65 million in last 500 years
 - iii. Rapid pop growth & limited economic opportunity
 1. Stage 2 DTM for Europeans
 2. Safety valve
- c. Migration to US
 - i. 1st Historical Era- Colonial to 1840s
 1. Voluntary Migration- 2 million Europeans by 1840
 2. 90% from BG
 3. Forced Migration, slaves
 - ii. 2nd Historical Era: Mid 1800s to Early 1900s
 1. Big sources- Germany, Ireland, Britain, Italy, Russia
 - a. 1st Big surge- 1840s-1850s was 4 million migrants
 - i. (90% from NW Europe) pushed by Irish famine and German revolution
 - ii. bring family with, didn't plan on going back
 - iii. US Civil War 1860s created temporary decline
 - b. 2nd Big Surge: 1880s (1/2 million yearly)
 - i. ¾ from NW Europe & Scandanavia
 - ii. Pushed by IR and pop growth (Stage 2 in W. Europe)
 - c. 3rd Big Surge: 1900-1914 (1 million migrants yearly)
 - i. 90% from S. Central and E. Europe pushed by diffusion of IR and pop growth there
 - ii. **When countries hit Stage 2 of DTM, more emigrate to US**
 - iii. NE US had 20% foreign born pop
 - iv. Megalopolis- Bosnywash
 - iii. 3rd Historical Area: 1970s to Today
 1. Declines due to WWI 1914-1919, Great Depression through WWII 1929-1945, Immigration Act 1924, racist & quotas

2. Asian Immigration
 - a. 7 million since 1970s and leading source until late 1980s
 - b. Today from China, Philippines, Vietnam, India, Korea
 - c. Canadas immigrants 40% Asian
3. Latin American Immigration
 - a. Mexico has sent most immigrants w. 8 million
 - b. Dominican and El Salvador 2nd highest
4. Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 legalized several hundred thousand already in the country
- d. Imperialism's Impact on Migration
 - i. Global diffusion of European culture- profound changes from 65 million migrants
 1. Indo-European languages spoken by more than half world's people today
 2. Christianity has the world's most adherents
 3. European art, music, literature, philosophy, ethics, etc have diffused as well as political structures and economic systems
 4. Negative impact included political domination, destruction of indigenous cultures, exploitation of resources and lack of economic development

35. Types of Migration

- a. **Step Migration**
 - i. Migrants attempt to reduce the risk of their decision by inching away from home in steps
 - ii. A rural resident may go to a nearby town then to a larger city then to a huge metropolis
- b. **Chain Migration**
 - i. Migrants go to predetermined destination where earlier migrants from their home country have already scoped out situation and created an enclave for the new arrivals (jobs) and where they can also maintain some cultural values
 1. Exs: Irish-> Boston, Poles-> Chicago (2nd largest in world), Puerto Ricans-> NY, Chinatowns
- c. **Emigration**-movement FROM a location
- d. **Immigration**- movement TO a location
- e. **Net Migration**- difference between the number of immigrants and the number of emigrants
- f. **Intervening Opportunity**- An opportunity that you encounter en route to your destination that keeps you from reaching it

36. Patterns of US internal migration

- a. Stage 4 in DTM, urban to suburban
- b. Movement from Rust Belt to Sun Belt
 - i. Jobs shift from industrial to computer/tech in 1970-1991
 - ii. "rust belt" used to be "steel belt", but N no longer industrial
- c. Uneven distribution of immigrants- 50%+ clustered in CA, FL, TX, or NY
 - i. Mexicans-> California, Texas, IL (Chicago has jobs)
 - ii. Caribbean immigrants-> FL(Cubans) or NY(Puerto Ricans)
 - iii. Chinese & Indians-> NY or CA(other Asians to CA too)

- d. South and West regions of the US have fastest economic growth-JOBS
- e. Midwest migration a secondary destination with less desirable jobs

37. Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- a. Cover why people migrate, distance of migration, characteristics of migrants
 - i. Most migration is over a short distance
 - ii. Migration occurs in steps
 - iii. Long range migrants usually go to urban areas
 - iv. Each migration produces a movement in the opposite direction (although not necessarily of the same volume)
 - v. Rural dwellers are more migratory than urban dwellers
 - vi. Within their own country, females are more migratory than males, but males are more migratory over long distances
 - vii. Most migrants are adults
 - viii. Large towns grow more by migration than by natural increase
 - ix. Migration increases with economic development
 - x. Migration is mostly due to economic reasons
- b. Characteristics of Migrants
 - i. Age of migrants
 - 1. Intercountry US migration
 - 2. Highest: 18-39
 - 3. 2nd highest: 1-4(parents)
 - 4. 5-19: parents don't want to move kids during school
 - ii. divorced move more than married
 - iii. smaller families, younger children move more
 - iv. married couples 25-34 move more
 - v. better edu, more likely to migrate (more knowledgeable of job opportunities, more attractiveness, wider range of opportunities)

38. Migration Transition Model (Zelinsky's)

- a. Stage 1
 - i. Low to no migration
 - 1. Seasonal movement
 - 2. Circulation
- b. Stage 2
 - i. International (safety valve)
 - ii. Interregional migration
 - 1. Farms to cities
 - 2. To the frontier
- c. Stage 3
 - i. No longer an outmigration country, people immigrate to it
 - ii. More opportunities, less want to leave
 - iii. Interregional, to urban
- d. Stage 4
 - i. Just intranational
 - 1. US-> urban to suburban (interregional)
- e. Stage 5
 - i. Because of low TFRs, CBRs, CDRs, in-migration
 - ii. Often have many guest workers
 - iii. European countries

39. Refugees

- a. International- those who have crossed one or more international borders and encamped in a country other than their own
- b. Intranational- those who have abandoned their homes but not their countries
- c. Characteristics
 - i. Most move without any more tangible property than they can carry or transport with them
 - ii. Most make their first “step” on foot, by bicycle, wagon, or open boat
 - iii. Move without the official documents that accompany channeled migrations

40. Guest Worker- Can legally work in countries for at least minimum wage (in Europe, serve same purpose as illegal immigrants in US)

- a. In Europe and Middle East
 - i. 700,000 enter Europe legally (500,000 more illegally) each year
 - ii. Jobs are low status and low skilled (bus drivers, dish washers, garbage collectors)
 - iii. Upside- native countries of guest workers ease their own unemployment and workers send money
 - iv. Migration Patters
 - 1. Turkish guest workers go to N. Europe, usually Germany (connection from WWII)
 - 2. Algerian guest workers go to France
 - 3. Routes often depend on a former colonial relationship

41. Brain Drain- scientists, researchers, doctors, teachers, etc. migrate for better opportunities from poor countries

- a. Their home countries are then lacking these skilled people

Section 4: CULTURE

42. Who is...

- a. Wilbur Zelinsky
 - i. Helped define folk culture, also created the migration transition model
- b. Carl Sauer
 - i. He argued that cultural landscapes are comprised of the “forms superimposed on the physical landscape” by human activity; cultural landscape

43. FOLK AND POPULAR CULTURE

- a. Origins or Hearths
 - i. Folk: anonymous, unknown dates
 - ii. Popular: product of \$, MDCs
- b. Purpose
 - i. Folk: teach traditions, beliefs
 - ii. Popular: make \$, “fun”
- c. Diffusion
 - i. Folk: relocation, slow
 - ii. Popular: hierarchical thru nodes of innovation
- d. Threats
 - i. Folk: popular culture and assimilation, appropriation and commodification can stereotype local culture
 - ii. Popular: folk culture backlash

e. IN ALL

i. Local Culture is

1. Consciously maintained and taught
2. A collective; small & homogenous groups with unique customs
3. Reject or highly selective of technology
4. Often isolated and rural communities; distinct boundaries; importance of place or urban places within small ethnic neighborhoods
5. Clothing styles unchanged over time, based on community norms
6. Food habits strongly influenced by cultural values and taboos
7. Often strong religious beliefs, religion is central and locally based sect
8. Slow migrations and relocation diffusion, some history of persecution, selective interaction with other cultures
9. Music stresses common daily life, religion, and events
10. Often agricultural based economies with integrated customs
11. Less impact on environment; work with environment to survive
12. Lower equality status; maternal role; household role
13. Fearful of popular culture and assimilation; appropriation and commodification can stereotype local culture; authenticity issue
 - a. Pop culture can globalize local culture (MTV); becomes reterritorialization or a “re-located” hybrid
14. Material culture reflects beliefs and customs

ii. Popular Culture

1. Global diffusion occurs primarily through marketing and communications networks and through transportation
2. Large heterogeneous group
3. Rapidly changing trends to more places reflect time-space compression; technology the key to interconnections
4. Biggest influence comes from the West and US through corporations (sponsorship, advertising, technology, capital); interaction among the hearths; emphasis on Americanization
5. Clothing styles have hearths in a few key cities (Chicago included to a lesser degree): constantly changing
6. Food habits based on income level; some regional differences; cost impacts decisions; health sometimes
7. Religion is nowhere on the landscape: popular TV, ads, shows..
8. Rapid diffusion worldwide: cultural hearths begin with contagious diffusion; then hierarchical; musical groups/trends especially
9. Music stresses love (in all forms), rock ‘n roll, fun....\$\$\$
10. Consumer oriented technology; industrial and serviced based economies
11. Big impact on environment with more demand for natural resources
12. Higher status for women; also more prostitution
13. Fears reactions (backlash) to pop culture
14. Material culture is more uniform, such as fast food franchises

44. **Cultural hearth:** area where cultural traits develop and from which they diffuse
- a. Often, a once folk trait is commodified to become popular culture
45. Hierarchy of cultural traits
- a. **Habit**
 - b. **Cultural traits-** a single element of normal practice in a culture (ex: Turbans)
 - c. **Cultural complexes-** unique combination of traits (ex: dres)
 - d. **Cultural regions-** when a group of traits are combined in a region
 - e. **Cultural realms-** a combination of cultural or geographic regions in which related characteristics occur
46. What are...
- a. **Material and non-material culture**
 - i. **Material Culture-** the art, housing, clothing, sports, dances, foods, and other similar items constructed or created by a group of people
 - ii. **Non material culture-** the beliefs, practices, aesthetics, and values of the group of people
 - b. **Cultural Landscape**
 - i. Visible imprint of human activity on landscape (Carl Sauer)
 - ii. Affected by **sequent occupance**
 1. Derwent Whittlesey's idea that successive societies leave their cultural imprints on a place, each contributing to the cumulative cultural landscape
 - iii. Examples
 1. Popular Food Culture
 - a. Alcohol: Bourbon:South, Canadian Whiskey: North, Rum: Florida, NY, less in Mormon & Baptist areas
 - c. **Architecture's** effect on cultural landscape
 - i. Dwellings: historically created from local materials
 1. Massi in Kenya/ Tanzania, personal status is # of cattle, live in homes called Manyetta, shows their nomadism, poles & mud, temp housing
 2. Mongolia- ger/yurt, wooden frame, wool cover (must trade in order to get wood), nomadic (sheep)-> transhumance
 - ii. In US
 1. Folk House Forms, 1700s and 1800s
 - a. New England
 - i. Spread to upper New England and west across the Southern Great Lakes
 - ii. 4 major types, Saltbox, 2-Chimney, Cape Cod, Front Gable & Wing
 - iii. can be found as far west as Wisconsin
 - b. Middle Atlantic, "I" house
 - i. 2 full stories, one room deep, at least 2 wide
 - ii. eastern half of US, especially Ohio Valley and Appalachia
 - c. Lower Chesapeake or Tidewater
 - i. One story, steep roof and chimneys at either end
 - ii. Spread from Chesapeake Bay, Virginia area along SE coast

2. Modern House Styles (1945-60)
 - a. Minimal traditional, one story, small, modest, designed to house young families and veterans returning from WWII
 - b. Ranch house, one story, long side parallel to the street, took up large lot
 - c. Split level, lower level had garage and family room, kitchen and dining room in intermediate, bedrooms on top level
 - d. Contemporary, flat or low pitched roofs
3. Neo- Eclectic House Styles (Since 1960s)
 - a. Mansard, shingle covered second story walls sloped slightly inward and merged into roof line
 - b. Neo-Tudor style characterized by dominant, steep pitched front facing gables and half timbered detailing
 - c. Neo-French style featured dormer windows, usually with rounded tops, and high hipped roofs
 - d. Neo-Colonial style, adaptation of English colonial houses, has been popular, but never dominant

47. Race and gender

a. Gender

- i. Social differences between men and women
 - ii. Socially created differences (not biological)
 - iii. Power differences give advantage to males over females
 - iv. Men typically have more power
 - v. Imbalances
 1. South Asia
 - a. Curtailed property rights
 - b. Restricted public behavior
 - c. Severely limited job and edu opportunities
 - d. Custom of dowries and early marriages
 - e. Widespread neglect and maltreatment
 2. High levels of economic development isn't a prerequisite for creating economic opportunity for women
 - a. Costa Rica higher on Gender Empowerment Index than Italy or Japan
 - vi. Space is **gendered**
 1. Different spaces given to particular gender (bathrooms, locker rooms, etc, could even argue bars)
 2. **Queer Theory**
 - a. Opposition to heternormative and focuses on the political engagement of "queers" with heteronormative
- b. **Race-** a categorization of humans based on constructed identity
- i. 2000: 75% of Americans categorized themselves as "white"
 1. by 2050, Hispanics and other minorities will outnumber
 - ii. Chicago: most segregated city
 1. African Americans in Chicago
 - a. Fugitive slaves and freed established city's 1st black community in 1840s

- i. Before 1916, 2% of Chicago's pop
 - 1. After 1970, 33%. 2000, 36.77%
 - ii. **Great Migration**
 - 1. Racism in south, jobs in North
 - 2. Went to Chicago because of transportation
 - a. Chicago Defender- black owned newspapers
 - i. Read extensively in South
 - ii. Gave job listings and train schedules
 - iii. Said north better than south
 - 3. South: violence, lynching & murders by KKK
 - a. Black Codes
 - b. Jim Crow Laws
 - c. Plessy v. Ferguson, 1896
 - i. 7 to 1 rule in favor of public racial segregation
 - iii. Race Riot of 1919
 - 1. A black man crossed the "line" in the water, was stoned to death by the white people, a black man was arrested
48. Biological basis of race?
- a. NO! Race "is a constructed identity rooted in cultural history and power relationships, having no genetic biological basis- but with several physical variations within the human race attributable to environmental adaptation
 - b. Differences in biological features (skin color, hair type, blood traits, features and shapes) are inadequate classifications today
 - c. **Racism** is the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities, and that racial differences produce superiority of a particular race
49. Problems with status of women
- a. Dowry Deaths(South Asia)
 - i. Bride often killed for father's failure to fulfill marriage agreement
 - ii. Instances of dowry deaths are going up
 - iii. Illegal, but judges tend to try to "hold the family together", by forcing the threatened or battered women back into the household
 - b. Female Infanticide
 - i. Murder of female babies
 - ii. India vs. China
 - 1. India, more common in rural
 - 2. China, more common in urban (One Child Policy)
 - c. Women in Islamic World
 - i. Fundamentalist countries limit women's rights
 - 1. No driving, schooling (Taliban)
 - 2. Stoning for adultery
 - 3. Etc
 - 4. **Sharia Law**
 - a. Harsh laws, dictated by the Qu'ran

- d. Women in Sub Saharan Africa
 - i. Most dominated numerically by women (especially in rural)
 - 1. Most rural to urban migrants are men
 - ii. Society and governments work in conjunction to subjugate women
 - 1. Have heavy responsibilities and few rights
 - 2. Produce 70% of realm's food, almost all without aid of modern technology
 - 3. Becomes head of household, but likely to be refused a loan
 - 4. Aren't usually awarded land titles
 - e. **Gender Development Index**
 - i. Looks at countries human development and how each gender taken care of specifically
 - ii. A country could rank high but still have gender issues
 - 1. Only takes into consideration life expectancy, education, & income
50. Acculturation vs. Assimilation
- a. **Acculturation**
 - i. Cultural modification resulting from intercultural borrowing. Usually occurs with less-technologically advance people succumb to ways of more technologically advanced people
 - ii. GLOBALIZATION
 - b. **Assimilation**
 - i. The process thru which people lose originally differentiating traits: speech, dress, etc when they come in contact with another society or culture
 - ii. RELOCATION
51. Other Vocab
- a. **Cultural Appropriation-** The process by which cultures adopt customs and knowledge from other cultures and use them for their own benefit
 - i. **Commodification-** giving something \$ value, something that wasn't previously valued
 - 1. Ex: St. Patrick's day
 - a. St.Patrick's Day
 - i. Started as a religious holiday in Ireland, spreads w. immigration to US
 - ii. Symbol of pride & heritage, becomes bigger in US than Ireland
 - iii. Ireland's gov picks up on idea to commodify in 1990s
 - 1. Irish Pub Company
 - a. 5 models of pubs, export around the world
 - b. Authenticity**
 - i. How genuine a place is
 - b. **Reterritorialization-** When people within a place start to produce an aspect of popular culture themselves and make it their own by using their own local culture, language, themes, and ideas
 - i. **Ex:** Hip Hop

1. Origin
 - a. Anti-studio, anti-hollywood, anti-broadway
 - b. Street, local themes from Brooklyn/Harlem, Compton, to Detroit & Atlanta
2. Old School Rap
 - a. NWA, F*** the Police, Public Enemy, Fight the Power
3. Then came “Yo! Mtv raps”
 - a. Late 1980s, crucial to the spread of hip-hop around world
 - b. Thru MTV Europe, Asia, & Latino, African American and Latino local style & sound went global, created worldwide appreciation(\$)
4. Reterritorialization
 - a. Global, but still local
 - b. Is a return to local form of music expression, local lyrics
 - c. Yet, diffused rapidly around world thru globalization

52.

Section 5: Language

53. Most spoken languages in the world

- a. Mandarin- 1 billion
- b. English
- c. Hindustani- 497 million-508 million
- d. Spanish-392 million, S. America, Spain, Cuba, US
- e. Russian-277 million
- f. Arabic-246 million, Middle East
- g. Bengali-211 million, Bangladesh
- h. Portuguese- 191 million, Brazil
- i. Malay-Indonesian- 159 million
- j. French- 129 million, France, Canada, Rwanda, Belgium, Cameroon, Haiti

54. General Things about language

- a. Pre-literate cultures are cultures that have no written language
 - i. Many African tribal languages haven't been written down
 1. Makes it difficult to track
- b. **Language Divergence**- movement and then isolation makes dialects into discrete languages
- c. **Language Convergence**- blending through relocation diffusion
 - i. Type of syncretism
- d. **Language Replacement**- invaders replace or greatly modify traditional language

55. **Language Hierarchy**

- a. **Dialect**- Local or regional characteristics of a language. Pronunciation variation and distinctive grammar and vocabulary
- b. **Language**- Set of sounds, combinations of sounds, and symbols that are used for communication
- c. **Language group**- the group of a language within a language branch
- d. **Language branch**- group of languages within a family
- e. **Language Family**- Group of languages with a shared fairly distant origin

56. **Language Isogloss**- geographic boundary within which a particular linguistic feature occurs, dialects

57. Language Evolution

a. Nostratic

- i. Believed to be the ancestral language of PIE and Altaic, Uralic, Dravidian, and Afro-Asiatic languages

b. Proto Indo European Language

i. Renfrew hypothesis

1. PIE began in Fertile Crescent then

- a. Anatolia, diffused Europe's languages
- b. From Western Arc of Fertile Crescent diffused N. Africa and Arabia's languages
- c. From E. Arc of Fertile Crescent diffused SW Asia & SE Asia's languages

ii. Conquest Theory

- 1. Speakers of PIE spread westward on horseback overpowering earlier inhabitants and beginning the diffusion and differentiation of IE tongues

iii. Dispersal Hypothesis

- 1. 1st moved from hearth eastward into present-day Iran and then around Caspian into Europe

58. Language Vocab

a. Pidgin language

- i. Language created when people combine parts of 2+ languages into a simplified structure & vocab
- ii. Usually for trade
- iii. Not native language

b. Creole Languages

- i. Pidgin language that has developed a more complex structure and vocab and has become the native language of a group of people
- ii. Results from mixing colonizer's language with indigenous language, often pidgins
- iii. Language convergence

c. Lingua Francas

- i. Language used among speakers of different languages for purpose of trade and commerce
- ii. Today, English
- iii. Today, Swahili, East Africa
 - 1. African Bantu+Arabic&Persian, 50 million speakers

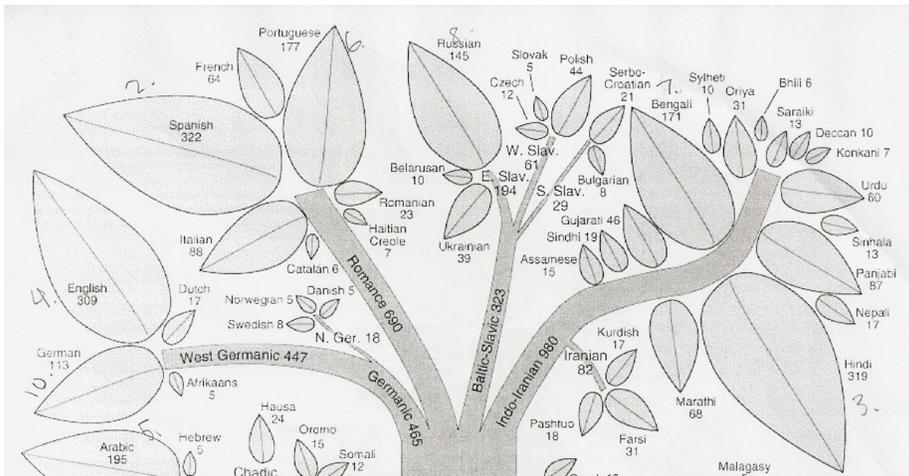
59. The printing press

- a. Created by Johann Gutenberg, books and bibles were able to be printed in various languages therefore allowing local languages a greater chance to be preserved
- b. The internet and other new technology has also helped to preserve other languages

60. How have aboriginal languages survived "Europeanization"?

- a. The Basque speak Euskera, which is in now way related to any other language family in Europe
 - i. They are between Spain and France, within mountains, Isolation

- 61. Why do some African countries have English or French as their official language?**
- a. Colonizer, can unite an otherwise ethnically diverse country
 - b. Ex: Nigeria.
 - i. When broke free of French colonization, chose English as official languages because 3 major regionally languages (Hausa in the North (35 million), Yoruba in SW (25 million), and Ibo in the SE (20 million) are too politically charged
- 62. INDO EUROPEAN BRANCH!!!**
- a. 50% of world, 3 billion+, 2.5 as first language
 - b. 4 Main Branches
 - i. Germanic, Romance, Balto-Slavic, Indo-Iranian
 - c. 4 Minor Branches
 - i. Albanian, Armenian, Greek, Celtic (Irish, Welsh, Scottish)
 - d. Hungary and Finland NOT Indo Euro-> Uralic language family
 - i. Maintained b/c of isolation



e. Germanic Branch

- i. 2 major groups. N & W
- ii. W Germanic group
 1. English and German
- iii. N Germanic Group
 1. Scandanavian languages

f. Romance Branch

- i. Latin unites all (2000 years ago)
- ii. Romanians and Moldovans held to native
- iii. Germanic tribes: Vandels, Visogaths
 1. Not in rome
 2. Not romance
- iv. Isolation- France-alps, France=Pyranese, Spain-many mtns
 1. Cause dialects, separate language
 2. Romanish- 1/4 language of Switzerland, 25,000
 3. Catalan- Spain & official lang. of Andorra
 4. Savalnian- Italian, Spanish, Arabic -> Trade
- v. Ladino- mixes Spanish, Greek, Turkish, Hebrew
 1. Sephardic Jews (S&W Europe), dying out, lots of convergence
- vi. 90% of Spanish and Portuguese speakers outside of Iberian peninsula

- vii. 46 member Spanish Royal Academy meets every week to clarify rules, add works from W. Hemisphere (globalization)
- viii. Portuguese- Brazil, Portuguese & others in Africa agreed in 1994 to standardize rules -> Brazilian form won

g. Indo-Iranian Branch

- i. Largest branch in IE-> 1 bil speakers
- ii. Hindu and Bengali top languages, 100 individual languages
- iii. Indic(Eastern) Group-> largest group in IE
 - 1. Pakistan, India, Iran
 - 2. Most spoken: Hindi(India) 1/3 speaks, writing (Devanagari)
 - 3. Pakistan- Urdu, 60 million, very similar to Hindu-> Arabic writing
 - a. Hindu vs. Muslim
- iv. Iranian (Western) Group-> Arabic writing system (Islam)
 - 1. Persian (Farsi)- largest, Pashtuo large too

h. Balto Slavic Branch

- i. Slavic was one 1 language
- ii. Starts in N Asia, moves E, W, & S -> isolation
 - 1. Eastern Group
 - a. Russian (80% of Russian speaks)
 - i. Was important during Cold War
 - ii. One of 6 official UN languages
 - 2. Western Group
 - a. Polish, then Czech & Slovak (very similar)
 - i. 1993: Slovakia split, didn't want Czech ethnic control
 - 3. Southern Group
 - a. Serbian-Croatian language, Serbs and Croats both speak, but Serbs use Cyrillic while Croats use Roman alphabet

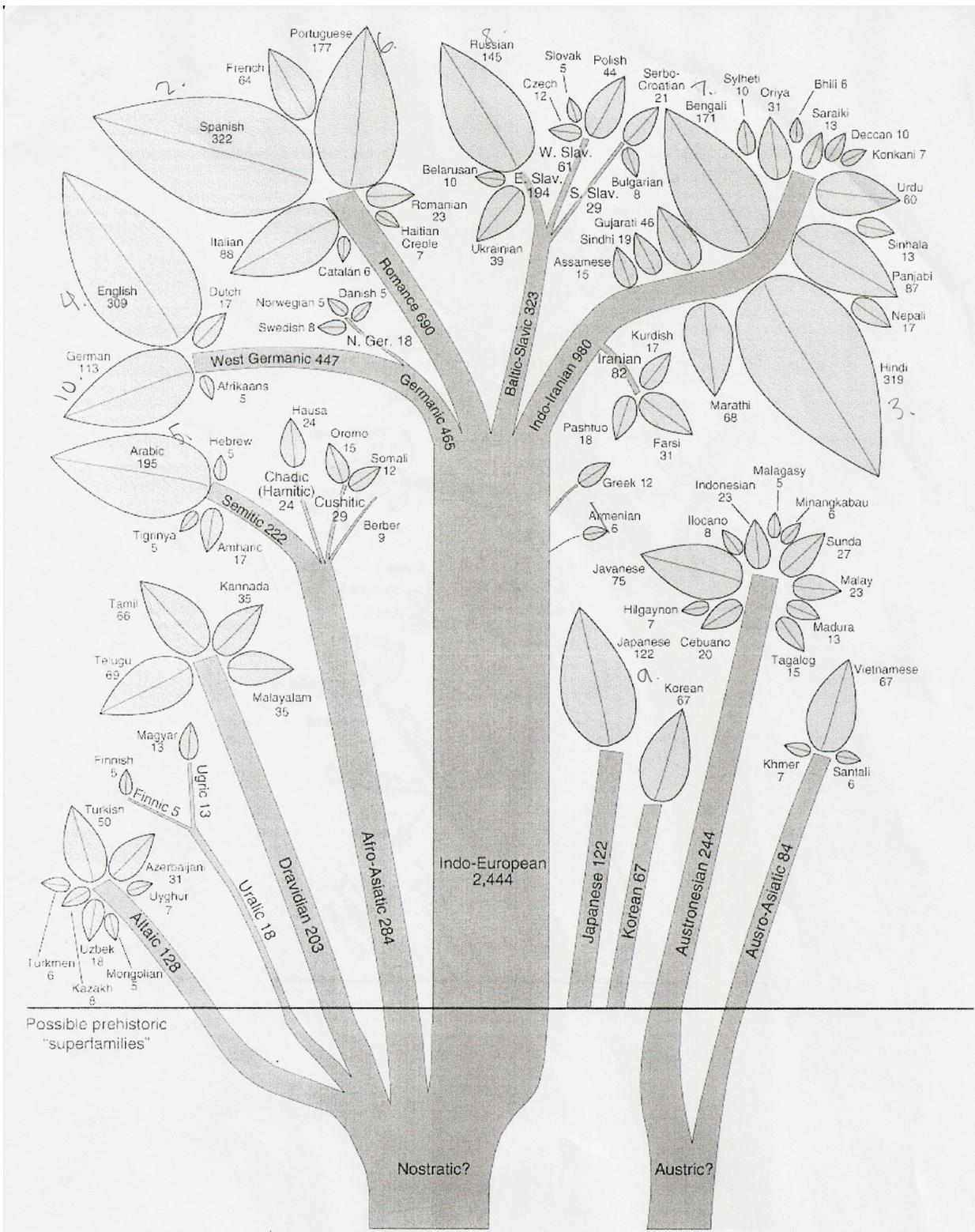
63. India

- a. Divided into many different languages
- b. 3 main different language families spoken (IE, Dravidian, and Sino-Tibetan)
- c. 24 total different languages spoken
 - i. Languages of IE take up 2/3 of country (north)
 - ii. Dravidian languages take up most of other 1/3 in south
 - 1. Sino Tibetan found in NW and NE
- d. Hindi and English are the 2 official languages
 - i. Local governments preserve local languages in states

64. Diffusion of Major Languages!

- a. English
 - i. Origin
 - 1. Germanic invasions 450 CE
 - a. 3 groups invade: Angles, Saxons, Jutes
 - b. Modern English evolved from these 3 groups
 - i. Groups separate from homes (divergence), replace Celtic

- c. Viking influence
 - i. Invade in 10th century
- d. Norman (French) Invasion
 - i. Establish French as official language of England for 150 years
 - 1. Leaders of England all spoke French
 - 2. Most people (little edu) continued to speak English
 - ii. 1204, King John loses Normany
 - 1. Huge conflict w. France begins
 - 2. French loses favor
 - 3. Parliament enacts Statue of Pleading in 1362 to change official language to English
- ii. Diffusion
 - 1. North America 17th century
 - 2. Ireland 17th century
 - 3. S. Asia mid 18th century
 - 4. SE Asia- late 18th, 19th century
 - 5. S. Africa late 19th century



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SECTION 6: RELIGION

65. Distributions of major religions

- a. Christianity
 - i. Universalizing religion, distributed all over the world
 - ii. Predominant religion in North America (Protestant), Latin America (Catholic), Eastern & Western Europe (Eastern Orthodox & Catholic), and Oceania (Protestant)
 - iii. 3 main branches
 1. Roman Catholic- 52%
 2. Protestant- 21%
 - a. Denominations
 - i. Baptist (35 million in US)
 - ii. Methodist
 - iii. Pentecostal
 - iv. Lutheran
 3. Eastern Orthodox 10%
 4. Other branches include Coptic Church of Egypt, the Ethiopian Church, the Armenian Church (key to diffusion across Asia) and the Latter Day Saints (Mormons, only in US)
- b. Islam
 - i. 2nd largest universalizing religion, wide spread
 - ii. Predominant religion in Middle East from North Africa to Central Asia
 1. However, half of the world's Muslims live in four countries outside the Middle East: Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India
 - iii. 2 main branches
 1. Sunni-83%
 - a. Most Middle Eastern countries
 2. Shiite- 16%
 - a. 30% of the world's Shiite are in Iran, comprising 90% of Iran's population
 - b. 15% in Pakistan, 10% Iraq
- c. Buddhism
 - i. Universalizing religion, distributed all over East Asia, even Japan
 1. Mainly in China and SE Asia
 - ii. Can be practiced in conjunction with other religions
 - iii. 3 main branches
 1. Mahayana- 56%
 - a. Primarily in China, Japan, and Korea
 2. Theravada- 38%
 - a. Especially in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand
 3. Tantraya- 6%
 - a. Tibet and Mongolia
- d. Hinduism
 - i. Ethnic religion, 3rd largest religion in world
 - ii. 860 million
 - iii. 97% are concentrated in India

- 1. most of remainder can be found in India's neighbor Nepal
- iv. Believe that it is up to the individual to decide the best way to worship God
- v. Average Hindu has allegiance to a particular god or concept within a broad range of possibilities
 - 1. Vaishnavism (worship Vishnu)-68%
 - a. Found in east, west, and south
 - 2. Sivaism(worship Siva) 27%
 - a. Found in north and south
 - 3. Shaktism (female versions of Vishnu and Siva) is 3rd highest
 - a. Found in north and east

e. Judaism

- i. Ethnic religion, but very distributed because of the Diaspora
- ii. 6 million live in US
 - 1. Concentrated in large cities
 - 2. ¼ in NY area
- iii. 5 million in Israel
 - 1. constitute majority
- iv. 2 million in Europe
- v. 1 million in Asia
- vi. 1 million in Latin America
- vii. Branches
 - 1. Orthodox
 - a. strict observance of Halakhah, body of Jewish law based on the 613 commandments given in the Torah
 - 2. Conservative
 - a. Not as strict in observing Halakhah
 - b. Places a high value on tradition
 - c. Reconstructionism
 - i. Evolving a Jewish civilization, rather than strict observance of Torah
 - 3. Reform
 - a. Based upon the Haskalah, "German Enlightenment", which started in the late 1700s
 - b. Observance of the commandments is designed to evolve to meet the current conditions

66. Hearths and diffusion of major religions

a. Christianity

i. Hearth is in Palestine

- 1. Jesus was born in Bethlehem and died in Jerusalem
- 2. 1st diffused through relocation diffusion from Palestine
- 3. Missionaries traveled and carried the teaching of Jesus through the Roman Empire
 - a. Paul of Tarsus was one of the missionaries
- 4. Also spread through the Roman Empire with contagious diffusion
- 5. Finally, hierarchical diffusion assured Christian dominance in the Roman Empire

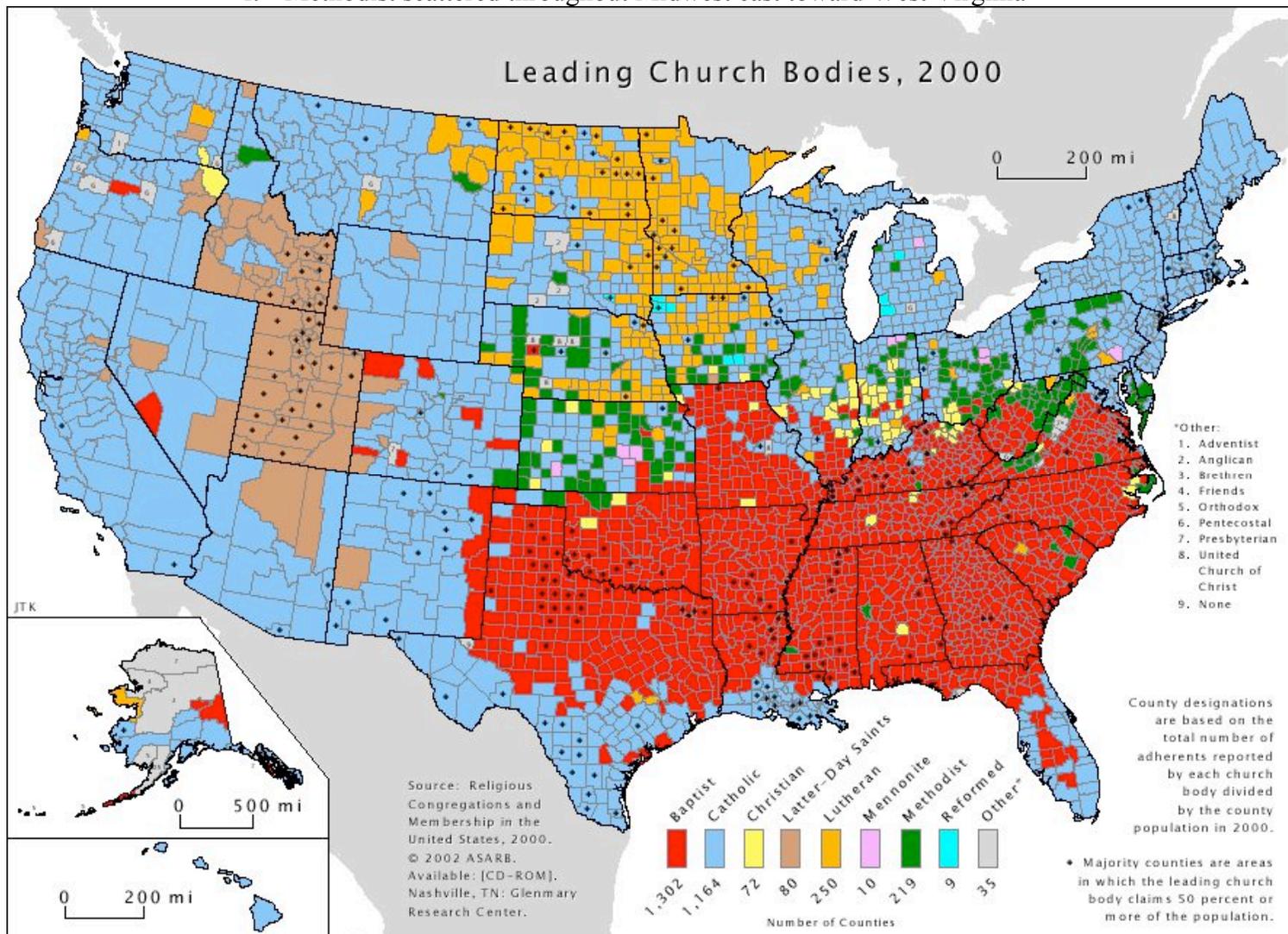
- a. Emperor Constantine encouraged spread of Christianity by embracing it in 313
 - b. Emperor Theodosius proclaimed it the official religion of the empire in 380
- 6. Then diffused to North and South America, Australia, and New Zealand through permanent settlement of Europeans
- 7. Has further diffused to Africa, where it is now the most practiced religion
- 8. Latin Americans are predominantly Roman Catholic because their territory was colonized by the Spanish and the Portuguese
- 9. Canada, except Quebec, and the US have Protestant majorities because early colonists came primarily from Protestant England
- b. Islam
 - i. Hearth in Medina at the Arabian peninsula
 - ii. Since 1st Muslims are believed to be Abraham and his son Ishmael, Jerusalem is considered the Holy Land
 - iii. Predominant religion of the Middle East today, but also Indonesia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India
 - 1. Within a century of Muhammad's death, Muslim armies conquered Palestine, the Persian Empire, and much of India, converting many non Arabs to Islam
 - 2. Also captured North Africa, and retained part of Western Europe, and most of present day Spain, until 1492
- c. Buddhism
 - i. Originated in NE India, close to Nepal
 - ii. Today, the diffusion is not very rapid
 - iii. Most responsible for its spread was Asoka, emperor of the Magadhan Empire from 273 to 232 BC in South Asia
 - 1. Sent missionaries to neighboring territories
 - 2. King and subjects in Sri Lanka were converted, still practice
 - 3. Also sent to Kashmir, Himalayas, Myanmar
 - iv. Introduced to China in 1st century AD by merchants along trading routes
- d. Hinduism
 - i. Hearth in India
 - ii. Since ethnic, has not diffused very much
 - 1. Until recently, it was believed that Hinduism could only be practiced in India, why it didn't spread
 - a. As idea had changed, religion has started to spread to Britain, Canada, Africa, Australia, and South America
- e. Judaism
 - i. Hearth in Palestine (modern day Israel)
 - ii. Because of the Diaspora, Jews were spread and remain spread all over the world
 - iii. Until recently, Jews were not concentrated in Israel, and still today there are more Jews in the US than in Israel

67. Syncretic Religions

- a. Bahai

- i. Founded in 1844 in Iran with goal is to create a universalizing faith thru abolition of racial, class, and religious prejudices
 - b. Sikhism
 - i. Unites the eastern and western religions because it is a combo of Islam and Hinduism
- 68. Religious landscape/sacred space
 - a. Churches
 - i. Where Christians worship
 - ii. Generally very elaborate because churches are seen as an expression of religious principles or an environment in the image of God
 - 1. Protestant churches in North America are simple with little ornamentation
 - a. Reflection of the Protestant conception of a church as an assembly hall for the congregation
 - 2. In some places, the church was always the tallest building
 - 3. Building them is very expensive
 - b. Temples
 - i. Used in Hinduism
 - ii. Built to house shrines for a particular God
 - iii. Not meant for congregational worship as churches are
 - iv. Various sizes, generally have a small, dim inside room with a symbolic artifact of the God
 - c. Mosques
 - i. In Islam, used as a place for community assembly
 - ii. Not viewed as a sanctified place, but rather as a location for people to gather and worship Allah together
 - iii. Generally in big cities in an open courtyard
 - iv. The minaret is a distinctive feature as it is a tower where a man summons the people to worship
 - d. Pagodas
 - i. Very extravagant elements of Buddhist and Shintoist landscapes
 - ii. Hold relics inside them which are believed to be pieces of Buddha's body or clothes
 - iii. Not designed for congregational worship
 - e. Synagogues
 - i. House of Jewish worship
 - ii. Large hall for prayer, smaller rooms for studying and sometimes an additional hall and offices
 - iii. Not necessary to perform worship
 - iv. Can be done w. 10 or more people
 - 1. However, it can also be done alone or with less people
 - f. Shrines
 - i. Holy places that are dedicated to a specific deity, ancestor, etc.
 - ii. Found in many of the world's religions including Buddhism, Shintoism, Christianity, Islam, and Hinduism
 - iii. Can be found in various settings, such as churches, temples, or at home
 - g. Cemeteries
 - i. Used by Christians, Jews, and Muslims to bury dead

- ii. Take up a lot of space and just continue to get bigger
 - iii. In muslim countries, used as parks
 - h. Crematoria
 - i. Places where people are cremated
 - 1. Encouraged in China due to high pop, no enough room
 - 2. Hindus prefer vs burial because it is seen as an act of purification
 - i. Religious Toponyms
 - i. Show influences on a certain place
 - ii. In Quebec, the Roman Catholic and Protestant toponyms greatly differ from non religious toponyms of neighbor
69. US religious landscape
- a. "Bible Belt" in south
 - i. store names frequently mention God
 - b. Utah, higher Mormon population-> low alcohol consumption
 - c. South, Baptist
 - d. Northern Region (Dakotas, Minnesota, Nebraska, E. Montana), Catholic
 - e. Utah and surrounding, Mormon
 - f. Methodist scattered throughout Midwest east toward West Virginia



70. What are ethnic religions? Universalizing?
- a. Ethnic Religions
 - i. Appeal primarily to one group of people living in one place
 - ii. 24% of world adheres to ethnic religion
 - b. Universalizing Religions
 - i. Attempt to be global, to appeal to all people, wherever they may live in the world, not just to those of one culture or location
 - ii. 62% of world adheres to a universalizing religion
 - c. Monotheism
 - i. Belief in one G-d
 - ii. Judaism was 1st monotheistic religion
 - d. Polytheism
 - i. Belief in multiple Gods
 - ii. Ex: Hinduism
71. Religious Bureaucracies
- a. Roman Catholic Church
 - i. Pope
 - ii. Cardinals
 - iii. Archbishops- each heads a province, group of several dioceses
 - iv. Bishops- each heads a diocese (basic unit of geographic organization in the Roman Catholic Church)
 - v. Priests- heads a parish
 - b. Judaism and Hinduism have no centralized structure of religious control
 - i. Hinduism
 1. No administration, but divides into castes
 - a. Brahmans (priests)
 - b. Kshatriyas (warriors)
 - c. Vaisyas (merchants)
 - d. Shudras (farmers/artists)
 - ii. Well defined segregation throughout Hindu communities
 - c. Islam and Protestant are autonomous religions
 - i. Self sufficient, interaction among communities is confined to little more than loose cooperation and shared ideas
72. Impact of communism on religion?
- a. During communist reign in Europe, churches remained open, but younger people didn't attend mass typically more than once a year
 - i. The elderly were still vehement adherents
 - b. In general, communism reduces the importance of religion and creates more secularist beliefs
 - i. Ex: Buddhism hurt by Vietnam War
73. Largest religion in each realm?
- a. North America: Christianity (Protestant)
 - b. Latin America: Christianity (Roman Catholic)
 - c. Western Europe: Christianity (Roman Catholic)
 - d. Eastern Europe: Christianity (Eastern Orthodox)
 - e. Southwest Asia/North Africa: Islam (Sunni (*Iran=only Shi'ite country))
 - f. South Asia: Hinduism and Islam
 - g. East Asia: Buddhism

- h. Southeast Asia: Buddhism (*Indonesia= Islam)
 - i. Sub-Saharan Africa: Traditional and Shamanist Religions
 - j. Oceania: Christianity (Protestant)
 - k. Fastest growing religion is Islam
74. Judaism, impact of the Diaspora
- a. Branches
 - i. Orthodoxy
 - 1. strict observance of Halakhah, body of Jewish law based on the 613 commandments given in the Torah
 - ii. Conservative
 - 1. Not as strict in observing Halakhah
 - 2. Places a high value on tradition
 - 3. Reconstructionism
 - a. Evolving a Jewish civilization, rather than strict observance of Torah
 - iii. Reform
 - 1. Based upon the Haskalah, “German Enlightenment”, which started in the late 1700s
 - 2. Observance of the commandments is designed to evolve to meet the current conditions
 - b. Because of the Diaspora, globally dispersed
 - c. Zionism is the return of the Jewish exiles to their hearth in Israel
75. Religious Conflicts
- a. Protestant Northern 1/6 of Ireland vs Roman Catholic Majority
 - i. When Ireland began independent, a majority in 6 northern counties voted to remain in the UK
 - 1. Protestants, who comprised the majority, preferred to be part of the predominantly Protestant UK than join the predominantly Roman Catholic Republic of Ireland
 - ii. Roman Catholics in N. Ireland have been victims of discrimination
 - 1. They have had demonstrations protesting it since 1968
 - 2. Since then, +3000 have been killed in N. Ireland
 - iii. Small number of Roman Catholic in both parts joined the Irish Republican Army, a militant organization dedicated to achieving Irish national unity by whatever means possible (violence)
 - iv. Some Protestants created the extremist organization the Ulster Defense Force to fight it
 - v. While majority of both sides are willing to live peacefully, extremists disrupt daily life for everyone
 - b. Christians vs. Muslims
 - i. In 7th century, Arabs captured most of middle east, moved west across N. Africa and invaded Europe at Gibraltar in 710
 - 1. Conquered most of Iberian peninsula, and for a time occupied much of France
 - 2. Its initial advance was halted by the Franks led by Charles Martel at Poitiers, France in 731
 - a. Ensured Christianity would be Europe’s dominant religion

- 3. Ottoman Turks captured Eastern Orthodox's most important city, Constantinople, in 1453
 - ii. To recapture the Holy Land from its Muslim conquerors, European Christians launched a series of military campaigns, the **Crusades**, over 150 yrs
 - iii. Captured Jerusalem in 1099, lost it in 1187, regained it in 1229, and lost it again in 1244
- c. Jews vs. Muslims
 - i. Muslim Ottoman Empire was in control of Palestine from 1516-1917
 - ii. When they lost in WWI, Britain took over
 - iii. As violence initiated by both Jewish and Muslim settlers escalated after WWII, British announced intention to withdraw
 - 1. UN voted to partition Palestine into 2 independent states, one Jewish and one Muslim, Jerusalem would be an international city run by the UN
 - iv. When they withdrew in 1948, Jews declared an independent state of Israel within the boundaries prescribed by the UN resolution
 - 1. Next day, neighboring Arab Muslim states declared war
 - a. Armistice in 1949 divided control of Jerusalem
 - b. Jews not allowed to visit historic shrines in the Old City, only newer portion
 - v. 1967 Six Day War, Israel captured the West Bank, entire control of Jerusalem, Golan Heights, Gaza Strip, and the Sinai Peninsula
 - a. returned Sinai peninsula to Egypt in return for their recognition of Israel's right to exist
 - vi. 4 Decades later, status of territories has still not been settled