

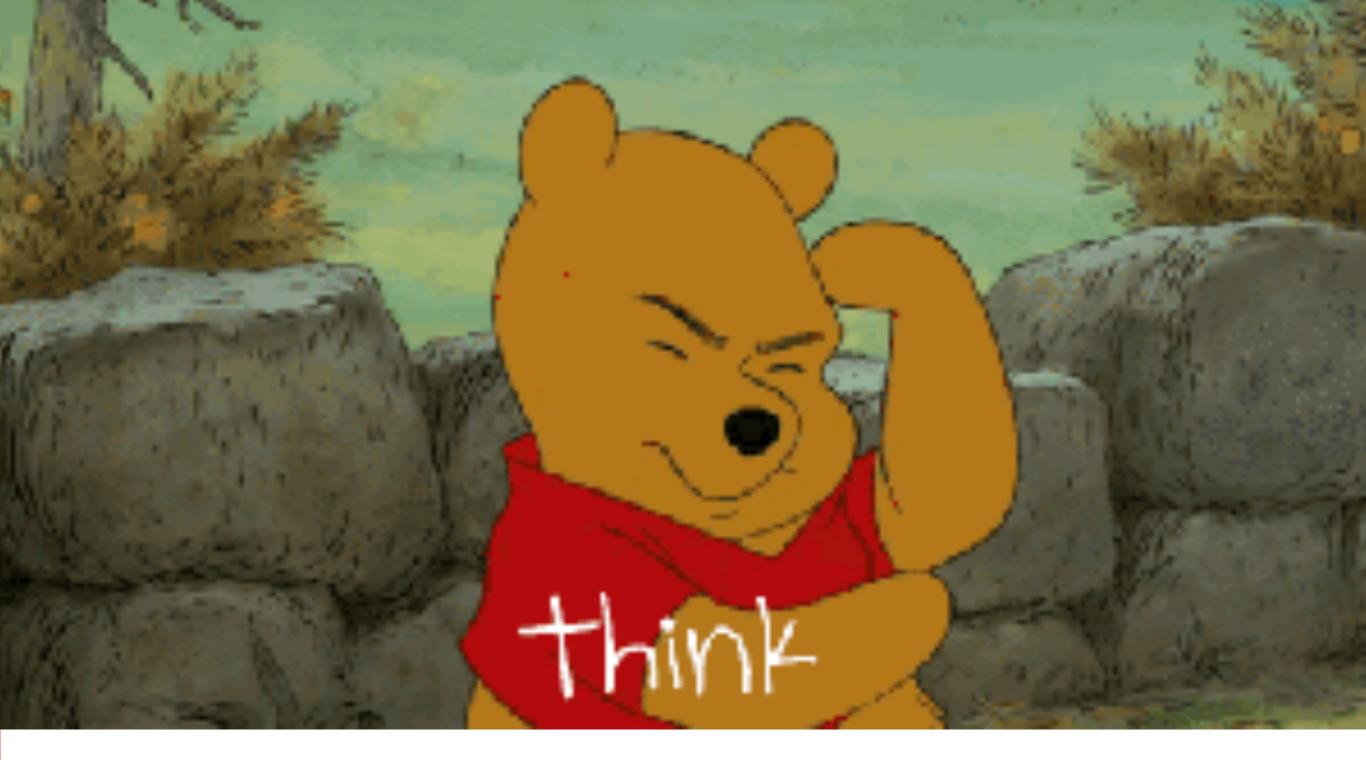
# CULTURAL PATTERNS & PROCESSES

A. Concepts of culture frame the shared behaviors of a society.	Explain the concept of culture and identify cultural traits.	Culture is comprised of the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society.	PE MC #47
		Cultural traits are individual elements of culture and include such things as food preferences, architecture, and land use.	
	Explain how geographers assess the spatial and place dimensions of cultural groups in the past and present.	Geographers use maps and the spatial perspective to analyze and assess language, religion, ethnicity, and gender.	2009 FRQ #1
	Explain how globalization is influencing cultural interactions and change.	Communication technologies (e.g., the Internet) are reshaping and accelerating interactions among people and places and changing cultural practices (e.g., use of English, loss of indigenous languages).	2007 FRQ #2

#### **CULTURE**



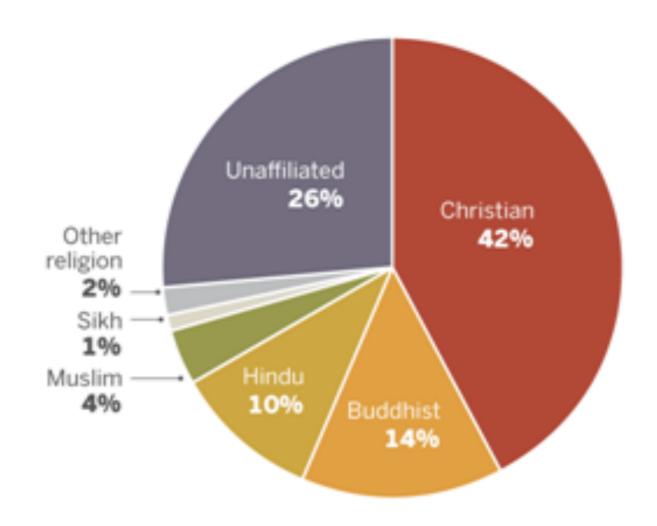
- comprised of the shared practices, technologies, attitudes, and behaviors transmitted by a society
- ➤ cultural traits are <u>individual</u> elements of culture and include things like...
  - ➤ food preferences
  - ➤ architecture
  - ➤ land use patterns
  - > music
  - > etc.



# THINK: WHAT ARE SOME CULTURAL TRAITS OF HOLLY SPRINGS HIGH SCHOOL?

### Religious Affiliation of Asian Americans

% of Asian-American adults who say they are ...



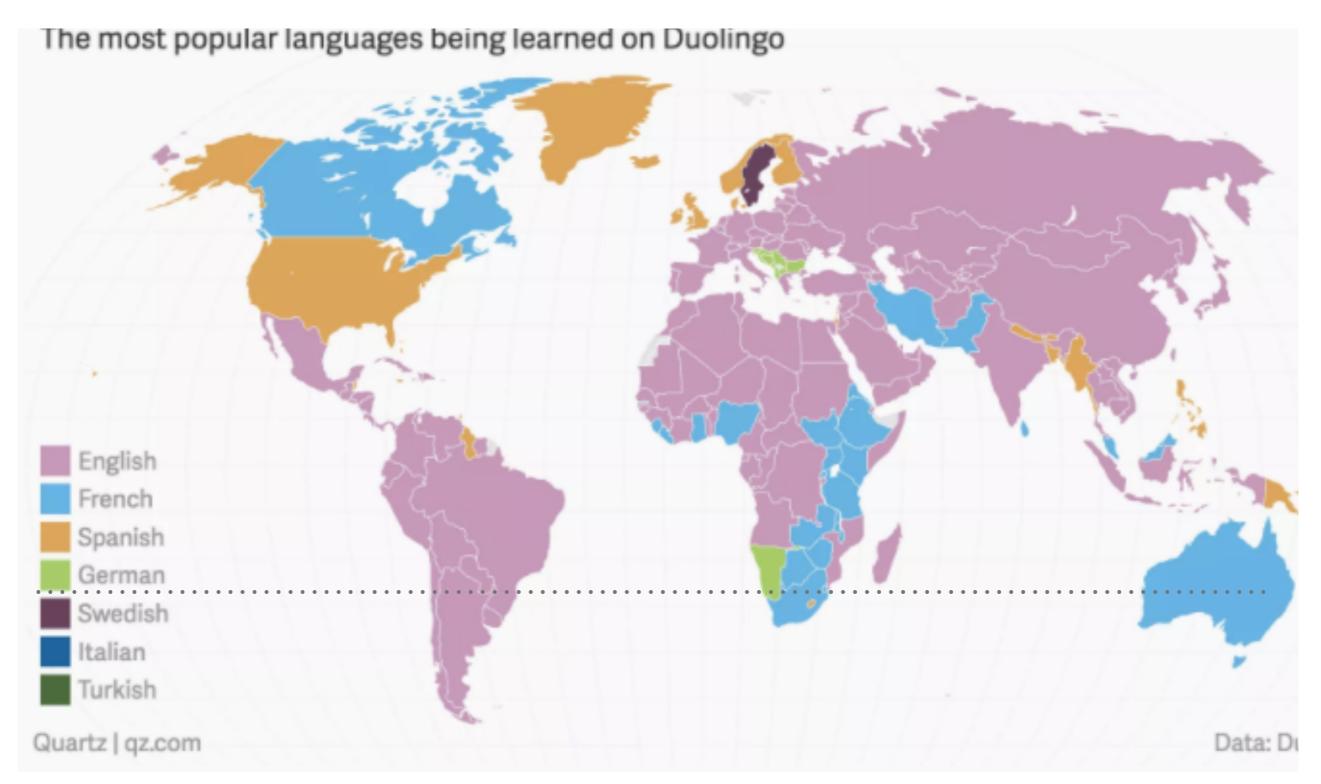
2012 Asian-American Survey. Those who did not give an answer are not shown.

PEW RESEARCH CENTER

#### SPATIAL PERSPECTIVE

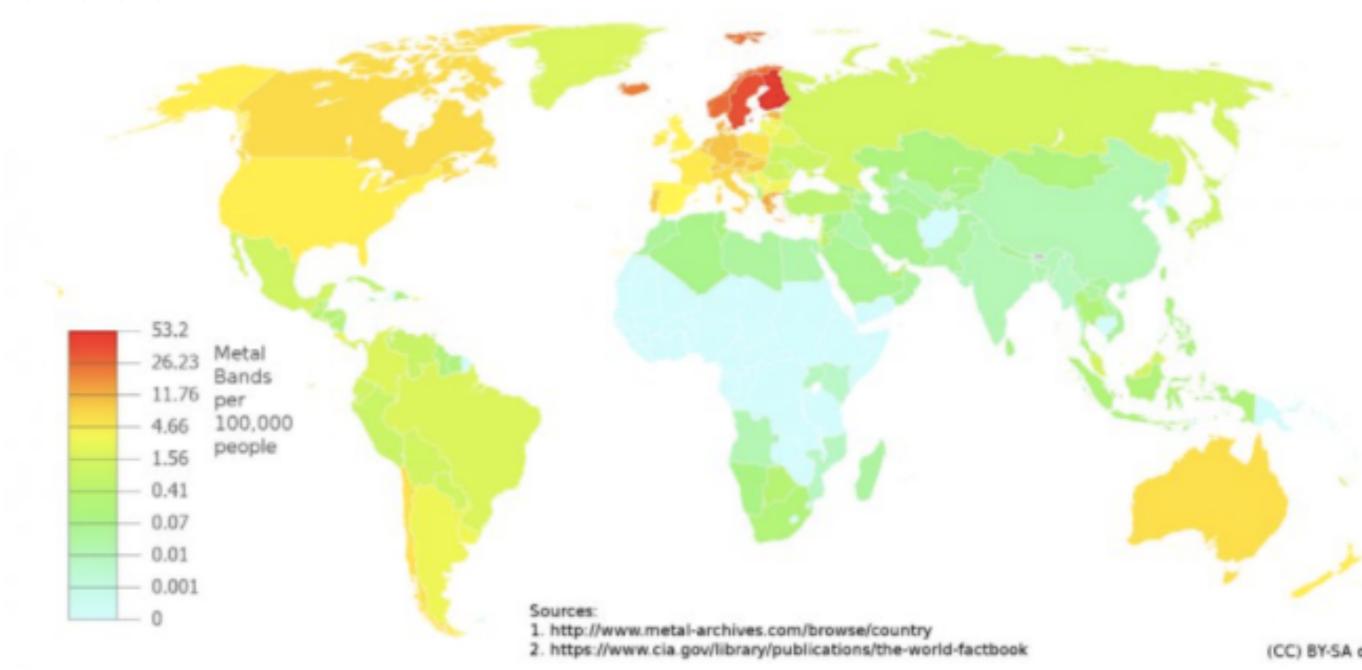
- geographers use maps and the spatial perspective to analyze:
  - ➤ language
  - > religion
  - > ethnicity
  - **>** gender

# Geographers use maps and the spatial perspective to analyze language, religion, ethnicity, and gender



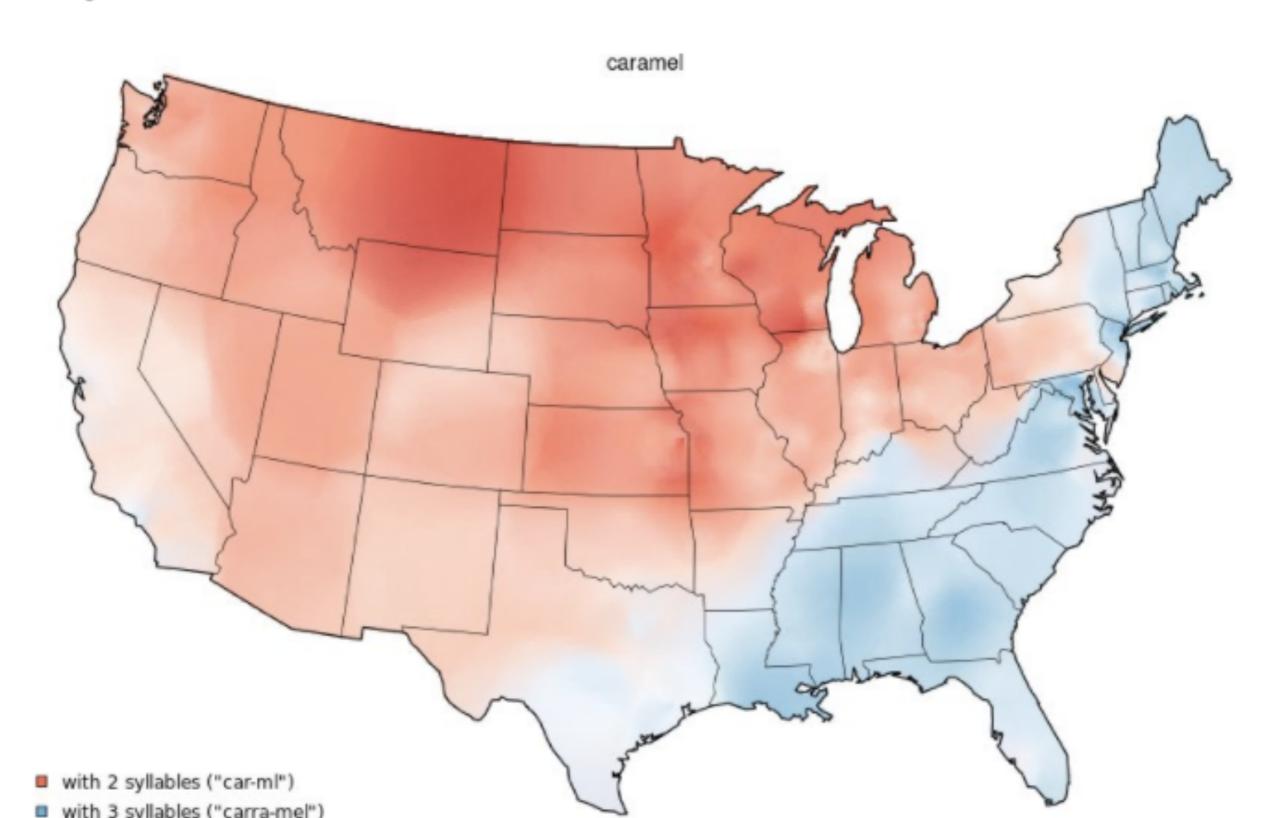
#### 2. Heavy Metal Band Density (per 100,000 people)

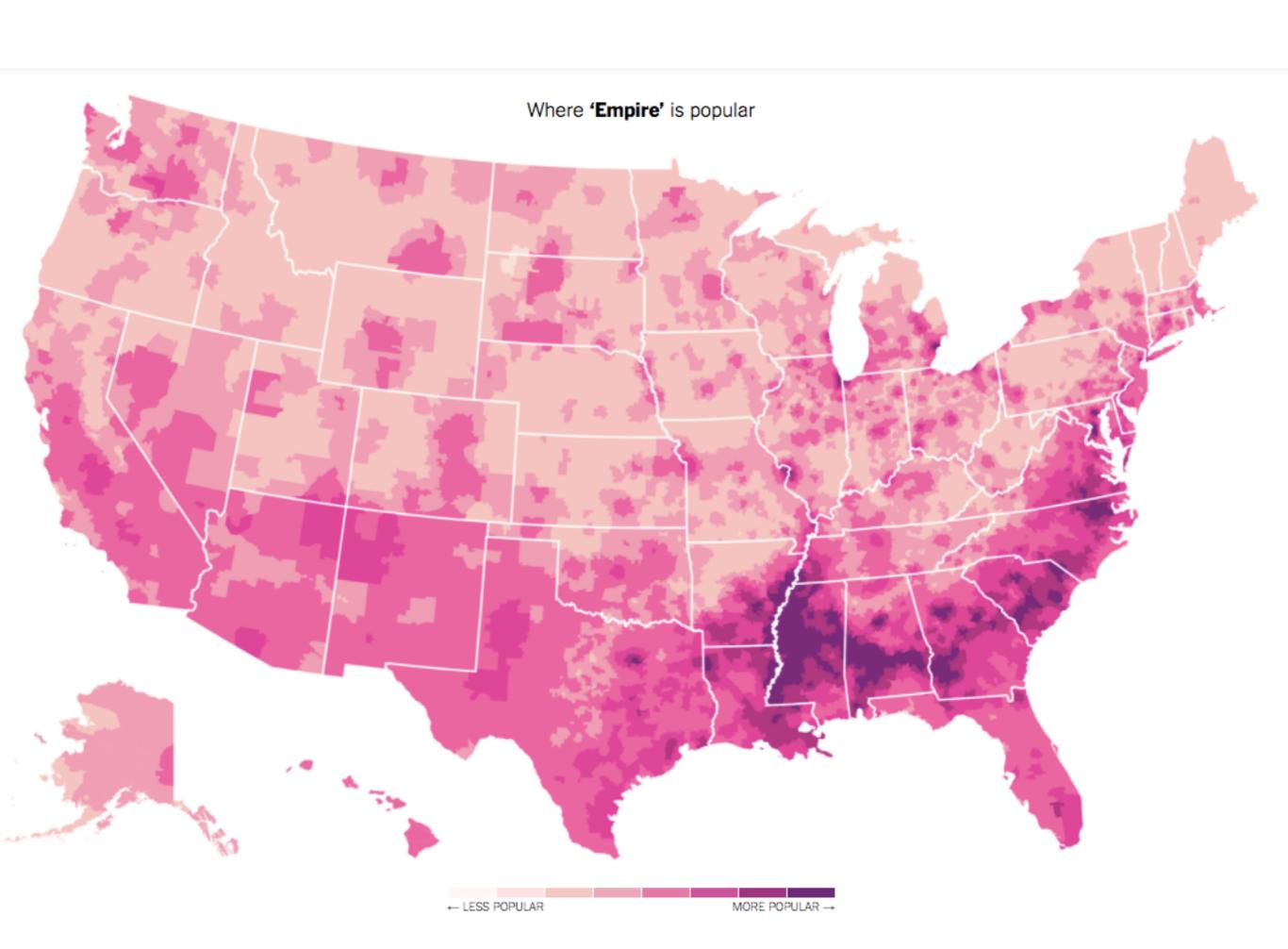
via MrCavallis

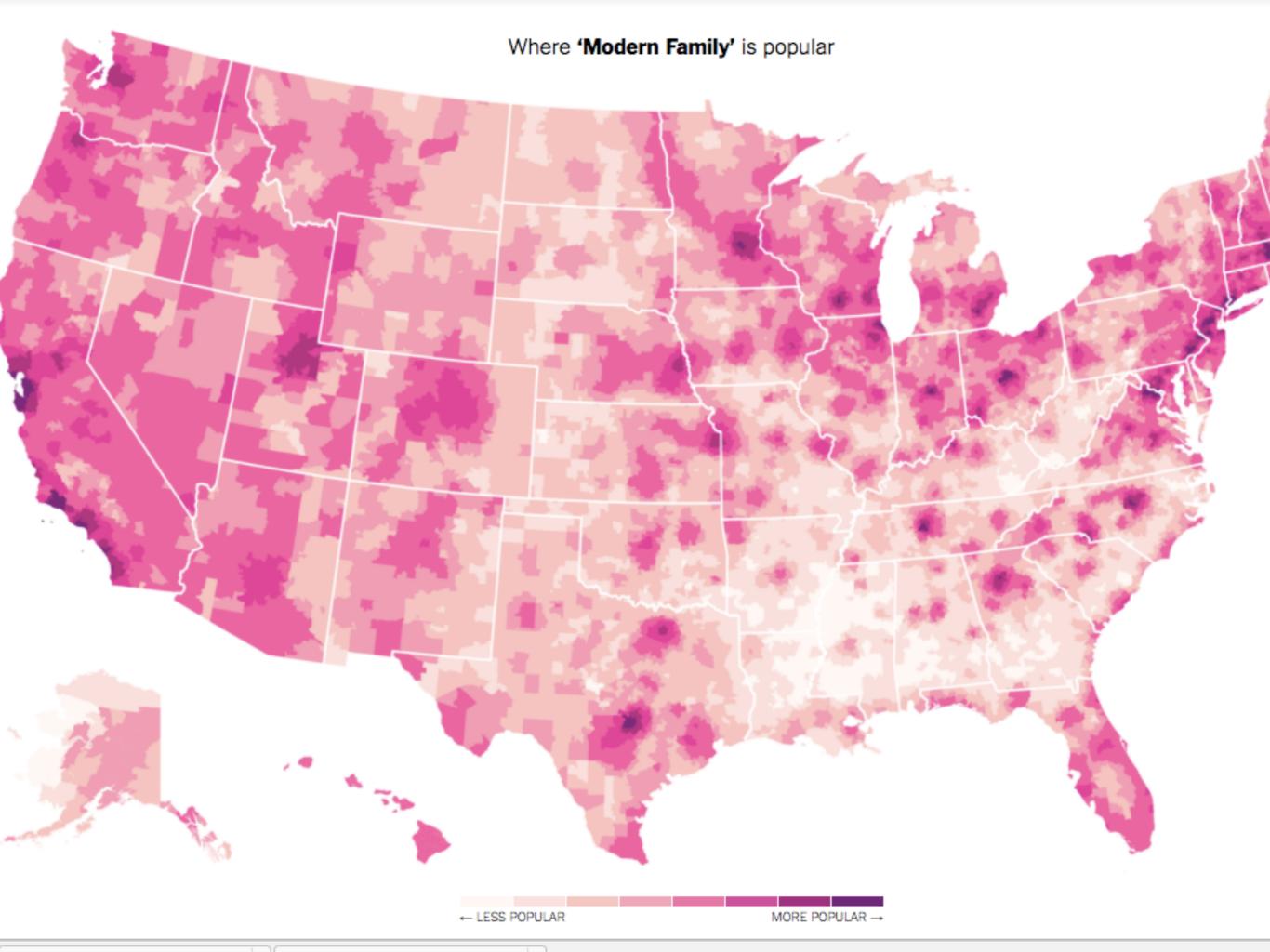


#### 6. Pronunciation of 'Caramel'

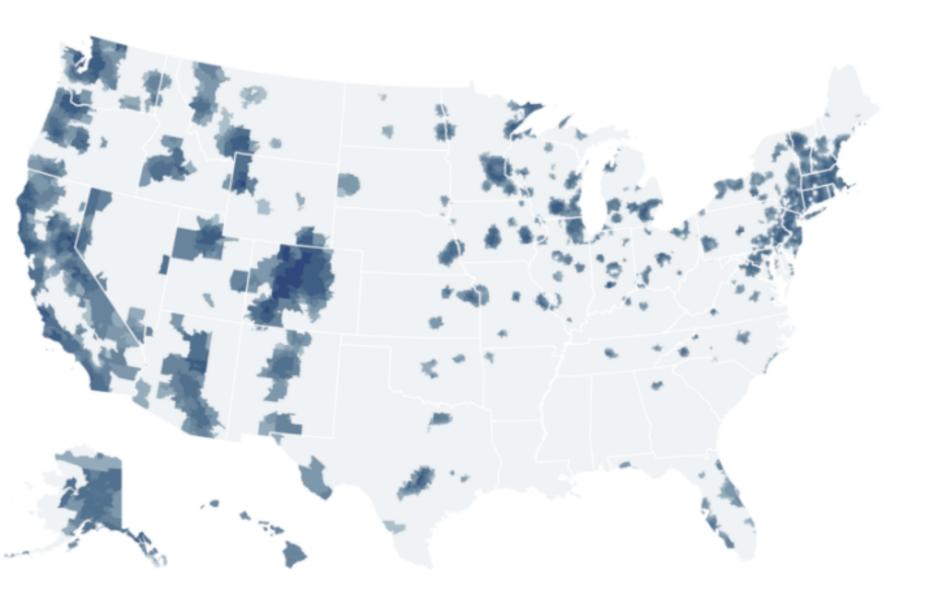
via Beaglesworth







#### Shows most common in urban areas:



Adventure Time

American Horror Story

Family Guy

Game of Thrones

It's Always Sunny in Philadelphia

Modern Family

MythBusters

Once Upon a Time

Orange Is the New Black

Saturday Night Live

So You Think You Can Dance

South Park

The Big Bang Theory

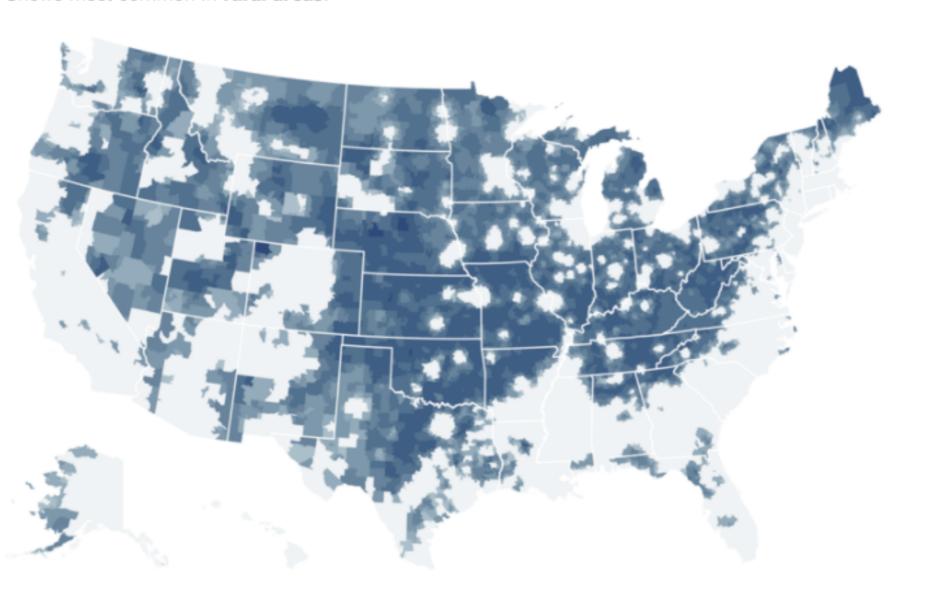
The Daily Show

The Simpsons

The Tonight Show

Tosh.0

#### Shows most common in rural areas:



16 and Pregnant

American Dad!

America's Funniest Home

Videos

Bones

Cake Boss

Criminal Minds

Dancing With the Stars

Deadliest Catch

Duck Dynasty

Fast n' Loud

Grey's Anatomy

NCIS

Pawn Stars

Pretty Little Liars

Ridiculousness

Rob Dyrdek's Fantasy Factory

Supernatural

Teen Mom

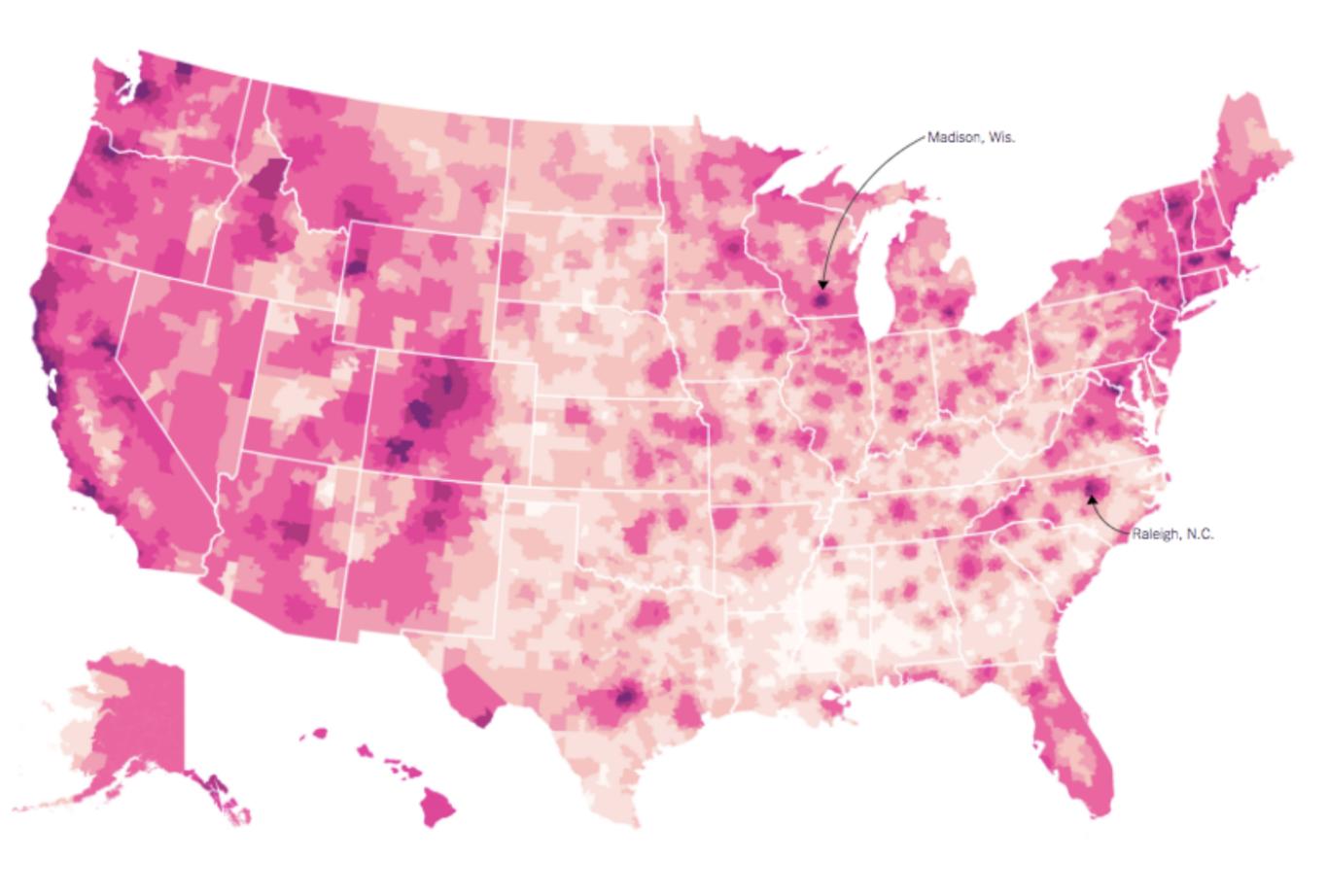
The Vampire Diaries

The Voice

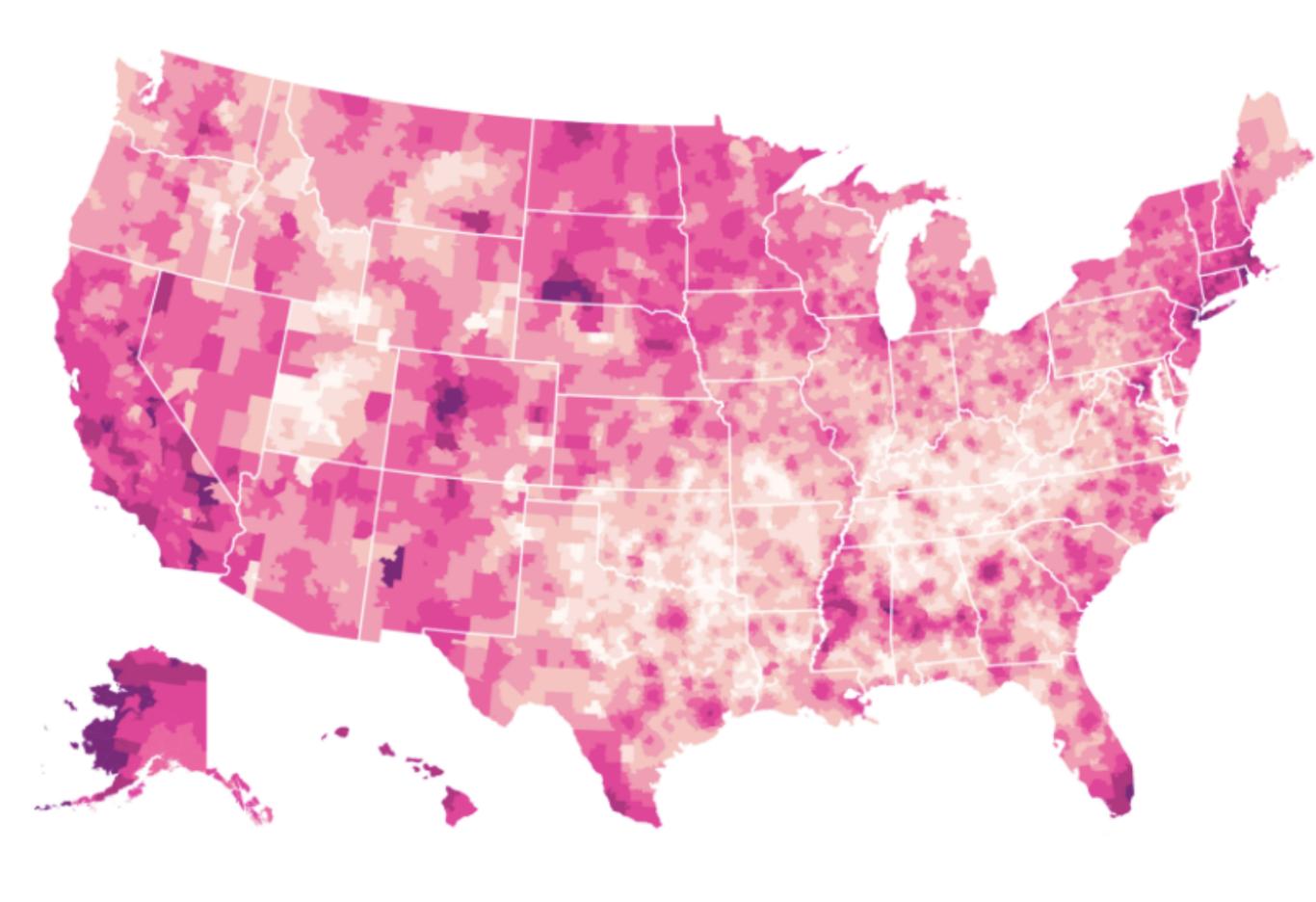
The Walking Dead

Wipeout

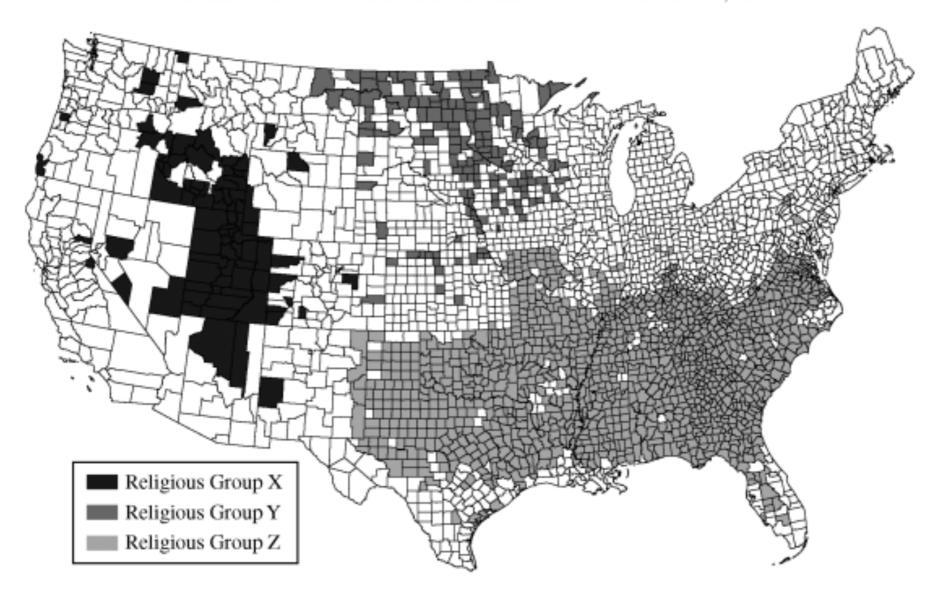
#### 5. The Daily Show



#### 8. Family Guy

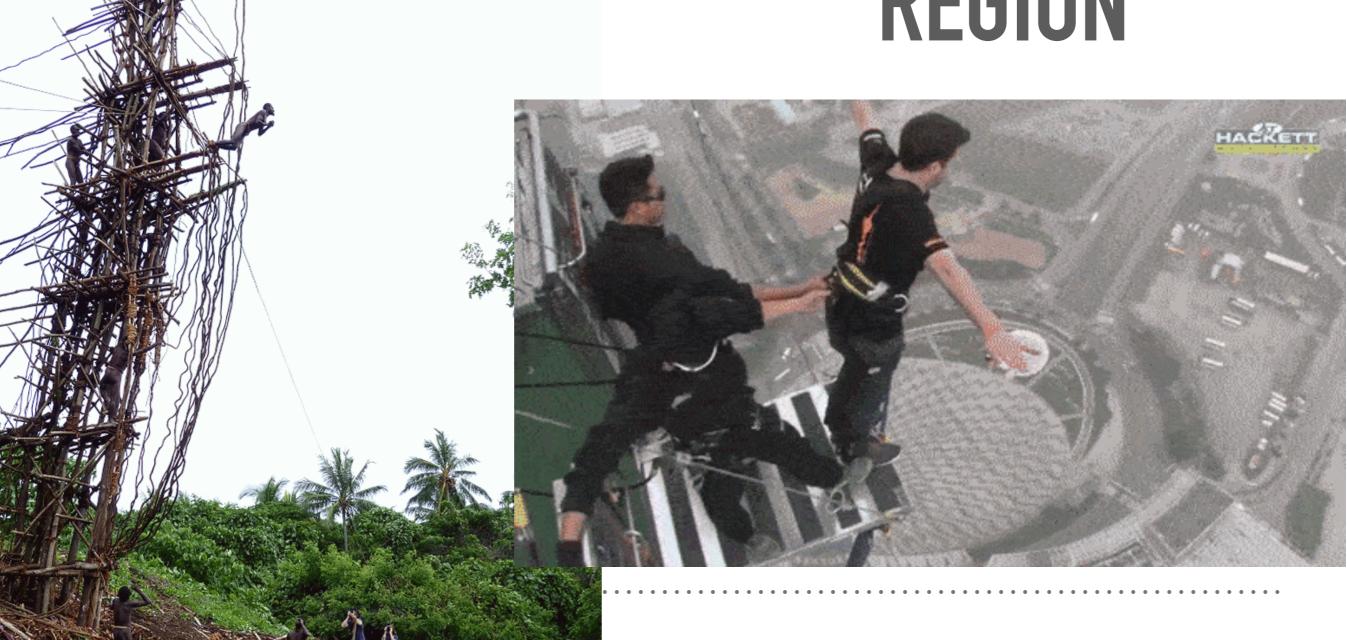


#### PREDOMINANT CHURCH AFFILIATION BY COUNTY, 2000



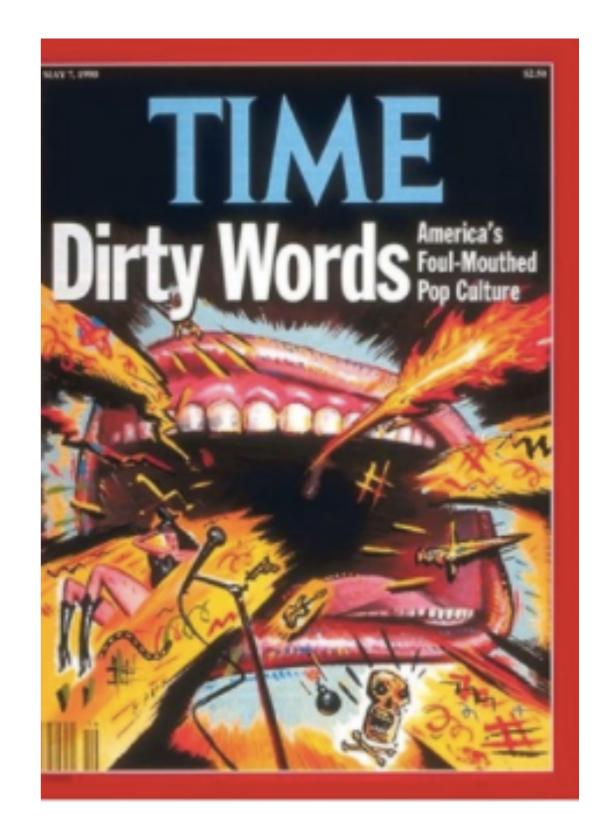
- 1. The map above shows the distribution of three religious groups in the contiguous United States.
  - A. Using the letters in the legend, name the three religious groups shown on the map.
  - B. For ONE of the three religious groups, first identify and then explain TWO factors that have influenced the distribution shown on the map.
  - C. Explain how the map as presented at this scale is an incomplete representation of the geography of religion in the United States.

# CULTURE VARIES BY SPACE AND REGION



# KEY ISSUES

- 1) Where do folk and popular cultures originate and diffuse?
  - 2) Why is folk culture clustered?
  - 3) Why is pop culture widely distributed?
- 4) Why does globalization of pop culture cause problems?





#### MATERIAL CULTURE

- ➤ material artifacts of culture are the visible objects that a group possesses and leaves behind
- ➤ There are two overarching facets of material culture
  - ➤ Survival Activities
  - ➤ Leisure Activities
    - > the arts
    - > recreation



#### **DEFINING MATERIAL CULTURE**

- ➤ material culture is distinct from **habit** and **custom** 
  - ➤ habit: repetitive act performed by an individual
  - custom: repetitive acts of a group
- a collection of social customs produces a group's material culture

# FOLK CULTURE

- ➤ people living in different locations often have radically different social customs
- geographers ask why such differences exist and how social customs are related to the cultural landscape
- ➤ cultural landscape refers to a combination of cultural features such as language and religion, economic features such as agriculture, and industry, and physical features such as climate and vegetation
- in other words... the culture of place



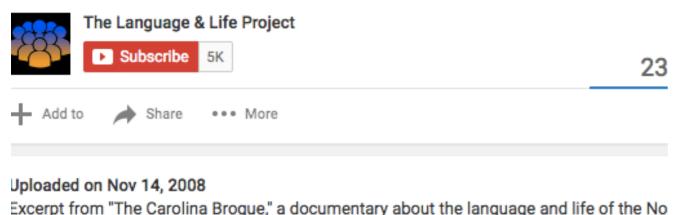


# COMPARE AND CONTRAST POPULAR AND FOLK CULTURE



#### The Carolina Brogue: Outer Banks Vocabulary

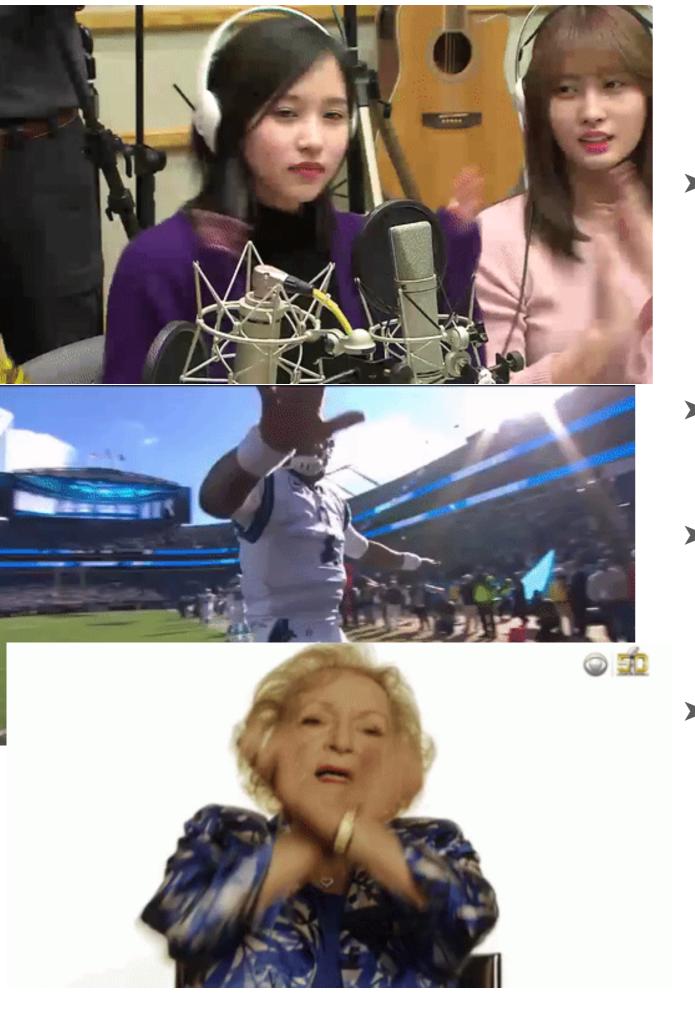
Outer Banks



SHOW MORE

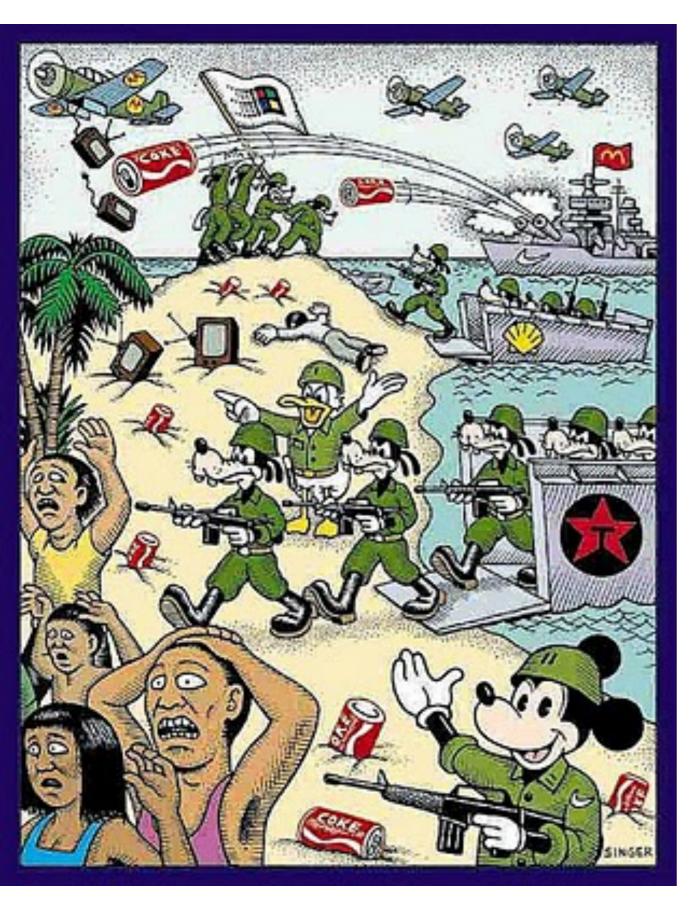
#### **CULTURE AND CUSTOMS**

- Geographers study the scale of cultures
  - ➤ the scale of territory
    covered by a folk culture
    is typically much smaller
    than that covered by
    popular culture
  - ➤ folk culture has a much narrower distribution than pop culture



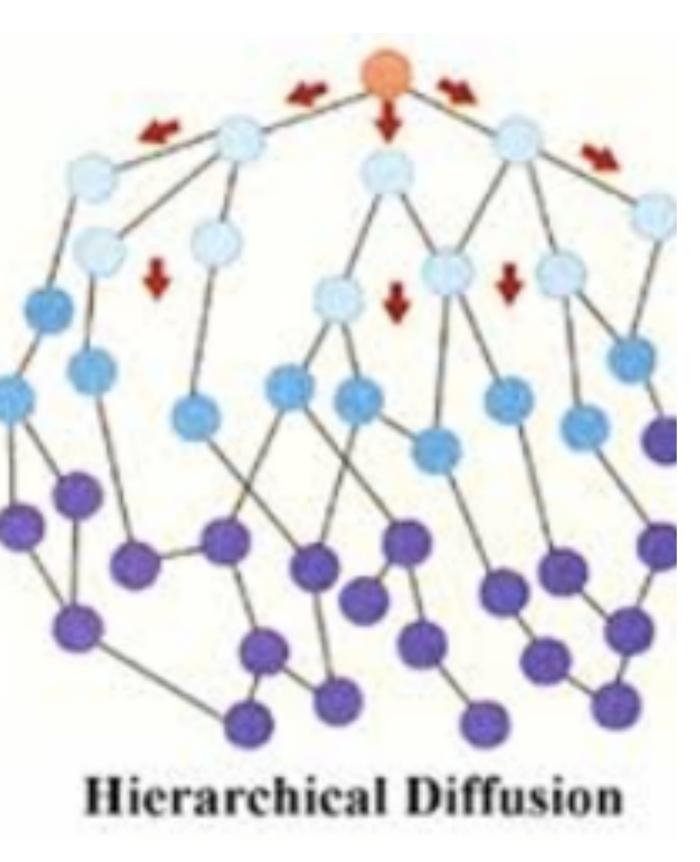
#### FOLK CULTURE VS POP CULTURE

- ➤ Whereas the effects of folk culture are only measured on a local scale, pop culture can be regional or even global
- ➤ Popular culture is based on rapid simultaneous global connections
- ➤ Thus, folk culture is likely to vary from place to place at a given time
- ➤ Pop culture is more likely to vary from time to time at a given place



#### WHY DO FOLK CULTURES MATTER?

- ➤ the disappearance of local folk customs reduces local diversity
- ➤ results in a significant reduction of intellectual stimulation that arises from people encountering different backgrounds, viewpoints, and world-views
- ➤ the dominance of pop culture also threatens the quality of life in the environment
- ➤ IE: imagine if there wasn't multiple cultural representations of food



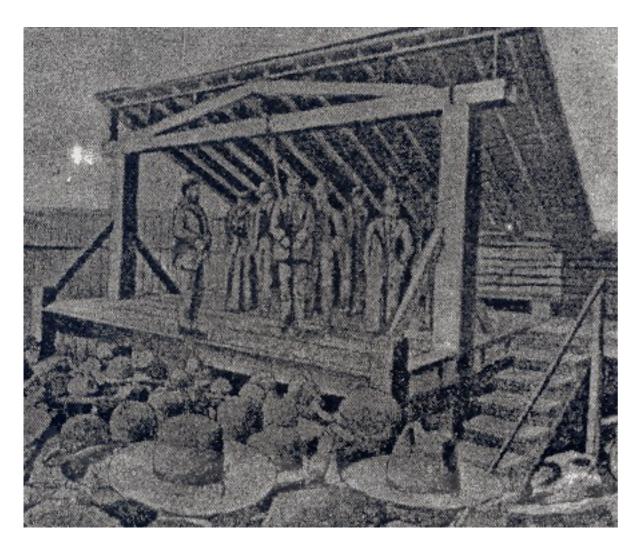
## ISSUE 1: ORIGINS AND DIFFUSION OF FOLK AND POP CULTURES

- > ORIGIN
  - ➤ origin of folk music
  - > origin of popular music
- > DIFFUSION
  - ➤ The Amish: relocation diffusion of folk culture. *How?*
  - ➤ Sports: hierarchical diffusion of popular culture. *How?*



#### ORIGIN OF FOLK AND POP CULTURE

- Social customs originate at a
   hearth, a center of innovation
- ➤ folk customs often have anonymous hearths or multiple hearths
- Popular culture is most often a product of MDCs
- ➤ MDCs possess industrial technology which permits the uniform production of objects in huge quantities





mute @1:25

# FOLK CULTURE

cultural traditions practiced by a small,

homogenous group in isolation

#### WHAT IS THIS SONG'S ORIGIN?

Secure https://www.google.com/webhp?sourceid=chrome-instant.













G mail ☐ TEST ☐ G USA! ② PBS site ₩ Weebly





the journey of hang me oh hang me

### VDQsTHIS. GQQQGLESEARCH, gREADING THE ARTICLE AT CHIMESOFFREEDOM.COM

About 6,050,000 results (0.77 seconds)

#### The Journey of "Hang Me, Oh Hang Me" From the Sca

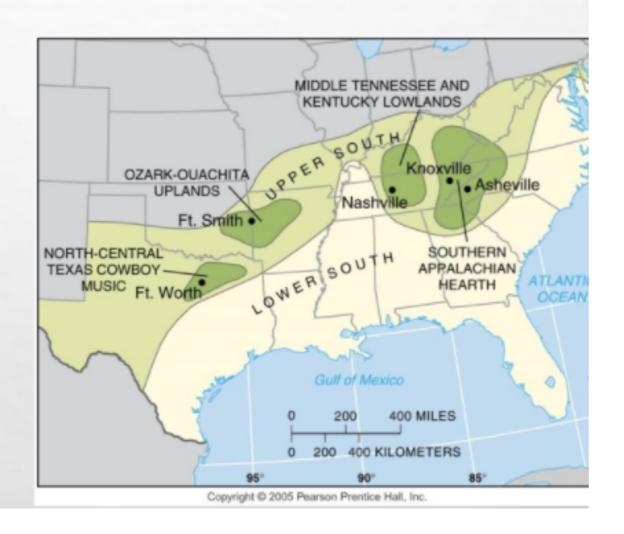
··· www.chimesfreedom.com/.../the-journey-of-hang-me-oh-hang-me-fi Feb 24, 2014 - The song "Hang Me, Oh Hang Me," which opens "Inside Lle before appearing in the Coen Brothers film.



#### **FOLK MUSIC**

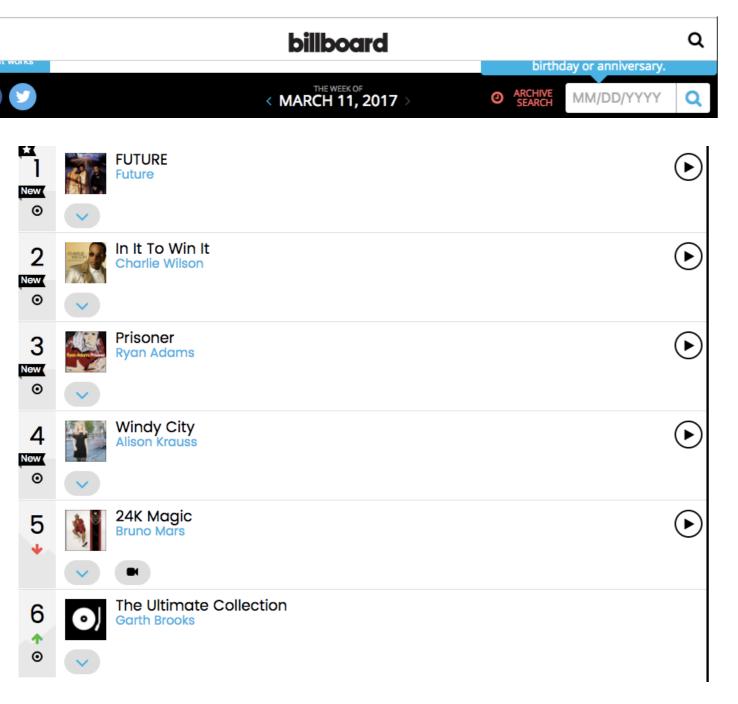
- ➤ folk music exemplifies the differences in the origins of folk and popular culture
- ➤ folk songs generally tell a story or convey information about common daily activities specific to an area
  - ➤ farming, birth, <u>death</u>, marriage, travel
  - ➤ religion
  - ➤ <u>local legends</u>
  - ➤ natural occurrences like storms, <u>floods</u>, etc.

#### **ORIGIN OF COUNTRY MUSIC**



# THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOLK AND POP MUSIC

- ➤ Folk music is played with instruments built using materials available in that area
- Many folk instruments (guitar, drums) are modified and used to play pop music
- ➤ Similarly, pop music often grows out of folk music traditions.
- **Examples:** 
  - country music out of blue grass and folk
  - blues + folk + drums =
    rock'n'roll



#### ORIGIN OF POP MUSIC

- ➤ The most distinct different between folk music and pop music isn't instrumentation, lyrics, or performance...
- ➤ It's the intended audience.
- Whereas folk music is written by individuals within a community for individuals in the community,
- Pop music is written to be sold to the widest audience possible

#### 40 million copies or more

\*All sales figures are shown in millions

Artist \$	Album +	Released +	Genre +	Total certified copies (from available markets)*		Claimed sales*	Ref(s) \$
Michael Jackson	Thriller	1982	Pop, Rock, R&B	47.0	[show]	65	[1][2][3]
AC/DC	Back in Black	1980	Hard rock	26.1	[show]	50	[25]
Pink Floyd	The Dark Side of the Moon	1973	Progressive rock	24.2	[show]	45	[28][29]
Whitney Houston / Various artists	The Bodyguard	1992	R&B, Soul, Pop, Soundtrack	27.4	[show]	44	[34]
Meat Loaf	Bat Out of Hell	1977	Hard rock, Progressive rock	21.5	[show]	43	[35]
Eagles	Their Greatest Hits (1971–1975)	1976	Rock, Soft rock, Folk rock	32.2	[show]	42	[36][37]
Bee Gees / Various artists	Saturday Night Fever	1977	Disco	20.6	[show]	40	[39][40]
Fleetwood Mac	Rumours	1977	Soft rock	27.9	[show]	40	[43][44]

#### 30-39 million copies

\*All sales figures are shown in millions

Artist +	Album \$	Released \$	Genre +	Total certified copies (from available markets)*		Claimed sales*	Ref(s) \$
Shania Twain	Come On Over	1997	Country, Pop	29.6	[show]	39	[48][49]
Led Zeppelin	Led Zeppelin IV	1971	Hard rock, Heavy metal, Folk	29.0	[show]	37	[50]
Michael Jackson	Bad	1987	Pop, Funk, Rock	21.3	[show]	34	[54]
Alanis Morissette	Jagged Little Pill	1995	Alternative rock	24.8	[show]	33	[55]
Celine Dion	Falling into You	1996	Pop, Soft rock	20.2	[show]	32	[57]
The Beatles	Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band	1967	Rock	13.1	[show]	32	[58]
Eagles	Hotel California	1976	Rock, Soft rock, Folk rock	21.5	[show]	32	[59]
Mariah Carey	Music Box	1993	Pop, R&B, Rock	19.0	[show]	32	[62][63] [64][65]
Michael Jackson	Dangerous	1991	Rock, Funk, Pop	17.6	[show]	32	[71]
Various artists	Dirty Dancing	1987	Pop, Rock, R&B	17.9	[show]	32	[72]
Adele	21	2011	Pop, Soul	25.3	[show]	31	[87]
Celine Dion	Let's Talk About Love	1997	Pop, Soft rock	19.3	[show]	31	[90]
The Beatles	1	2000	Rock	22.6	[show]	31	[93]

#### 9TO5Mac



MAC IOS AAPL GUIDES APPS COMMUNITY CASHBACK/FIX

Q

How much does Apple make from Hunes Stories

JUNE 21 2013

AAPL COMPANY

Ben Lovejoy - Jun. 21st 2013 6:58 am PT 💆 @benlovejoy

IOS DEVICES

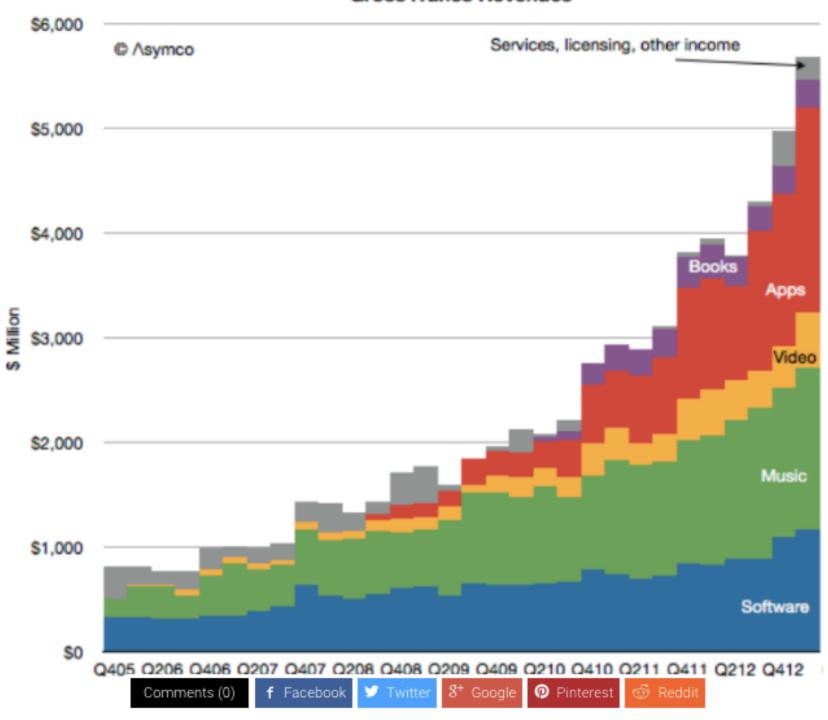
APPLE'S ITUNES REVENUE

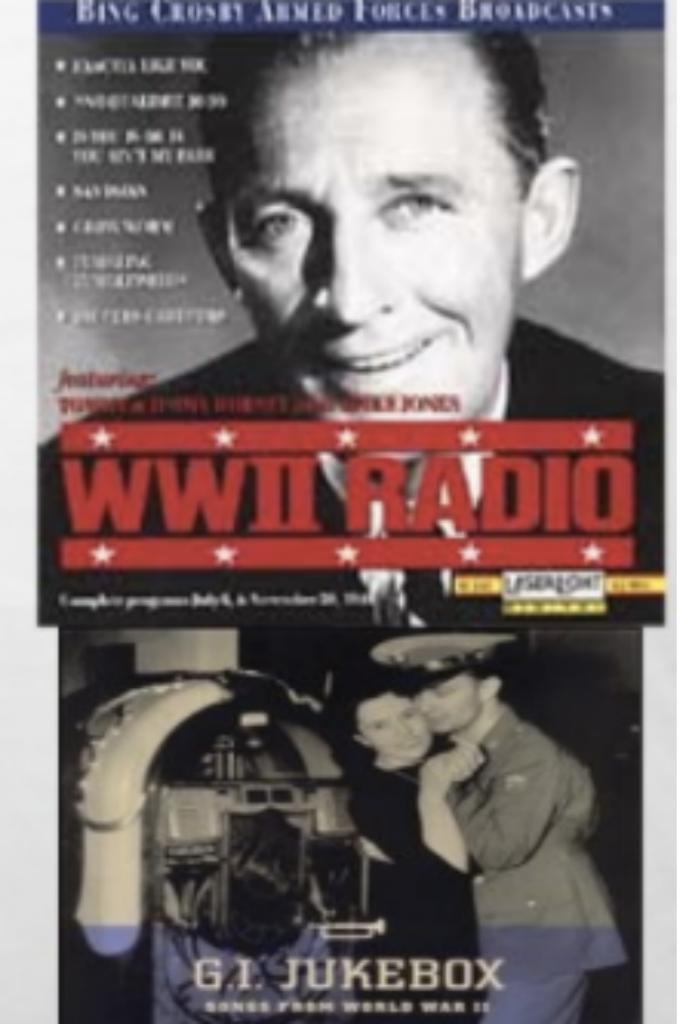
HOW MUCH DOES APPLE EARN FROM MUSIC

HOW MUCH DOES APPLE MAKE FROM ITUNES

tare of all digital

#### **Gross iTunes Revenues**





#### **GLOBAL DIFFUSION OF AMERICAN MUSIC**

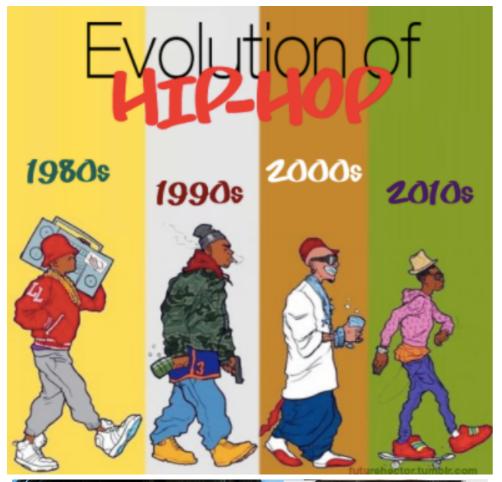
- ➤ The diffusion of American popular music began during WWII when the American military radio networks broadcast music from home to American soldiers
- ➤ But anyone in those places (Europe, Japan, the Caribbean, Pacific Islands) with a radio could hear American music.



# HIP HOP

- ➤ Hip hop is popular music that began organically in 1970s New York City.
- ➤ It includes both elements of folk and pop music
- ➤ Folk elements: lyrics about local experience, shared music, ethnicity and history key subjects
- ➤ Pop elements: marketed worldwide, heterogenous audience, universal themes
- ➤ Hip Hop has diffused worldwide due to globalization







#### HIP HOP AS A SUBCULTURE

- ➤ Some times a genre or subgenre of music can develop into a distinct **subculture**
- ➤ Subculture: an ethnic, regional, economic, or social group with traits/behaviors that distinguish it from the larger society in which it exists
- ➤ Similar subcultures exist within metal music, punk, etc.



#### **COUNTER CULTURE**

- Sometimes popular culture can give voice to counter cultures
- ➤ counter cultures groups that rejects the values, norms, and practices of the larger society and replaces them with a new set of culture patterns
- counter cultures can be engines of social change
- ex: New Wave music brought LBGT counter culture to music videos on MTV

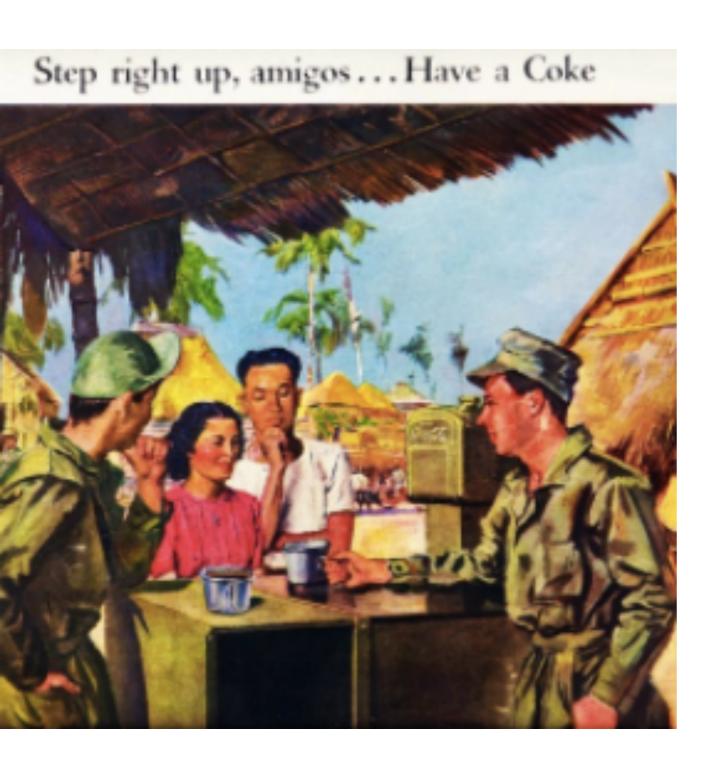


#### ORIGIN OF POPULAR MUSIC

➤ In contrast to folk music, pop music is written, produced, performed, marketed distributed for the purpose of being sold to the largest possible audience.

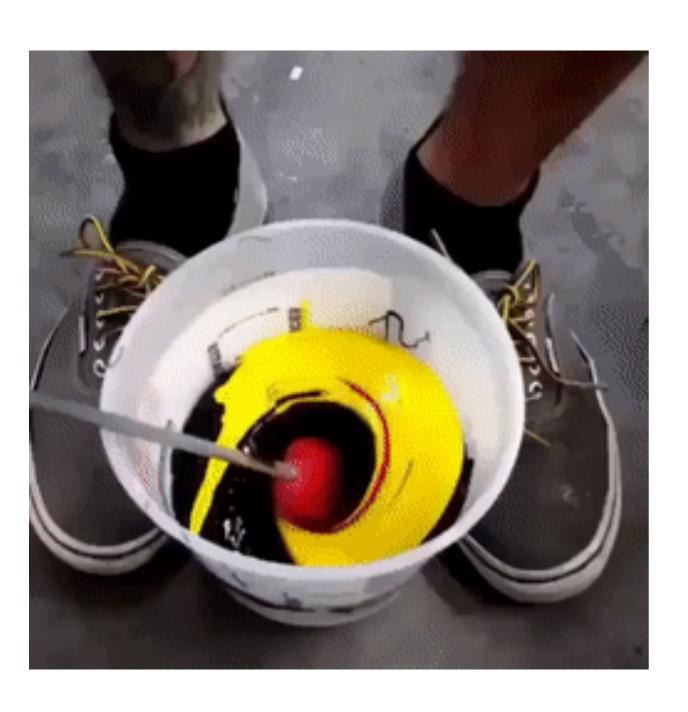
## IS THE IMPACT OF POP CULTURE SPREAD BY GLOBALIZATION A NET POSITIVE, OR NET NEGATIVE?

In your clusters, come up with two positives and two negatives.



#### EFFECTS OF POP CULTURE

- ➤ Due to globalization (TV & internet), popular culture diffuses more rapidly
- ➤ this can pressure governments of some societies to allow elements seen in pop culture to be allowed in their country
- ➤ But it can also threaten the survival of unique folk cultures because they tend to change when they encounter popular culture
- ➤ Sometimes there is <u>resistance</u>



#### **CULTURAL CONVERGENCE**

- ➤ When cultures collide, they change.
- cultural convergence occurs when two cultures adopt each other's traits and become more alike (examples?)
- cultural divergence occurs when two cultures become increasingly different, often when one group moves away from the territory of one culture group



#### 

#### When the Taliban Ruled Afghanistan

Following the withdrawal of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan in 1989, civil war erupted among rival groups seeking power. The Taliban, seized power and...

#### ACCULTURATION, ASSIMILATION,

- ➤ Acculturation occurs when two cultures come into contact with one another and the "weaker" (politically or with less mainstream acceptance) of the two adopts traits from the more dominant culture.
- Sometimes acculturation leads to assimilation, when the original traits of the weaker culture are completely replaced by the traits of the more dominant culture.



#### **ASSIMILATION SCHOOLS**

- Schools created by US government in the late 1800s where Native American children were forcibly removed from families and forced to adopt American culture.
- ➤ Forced to:
  - ➤ learn English
  - wear western clothing
  - convert to Christianity

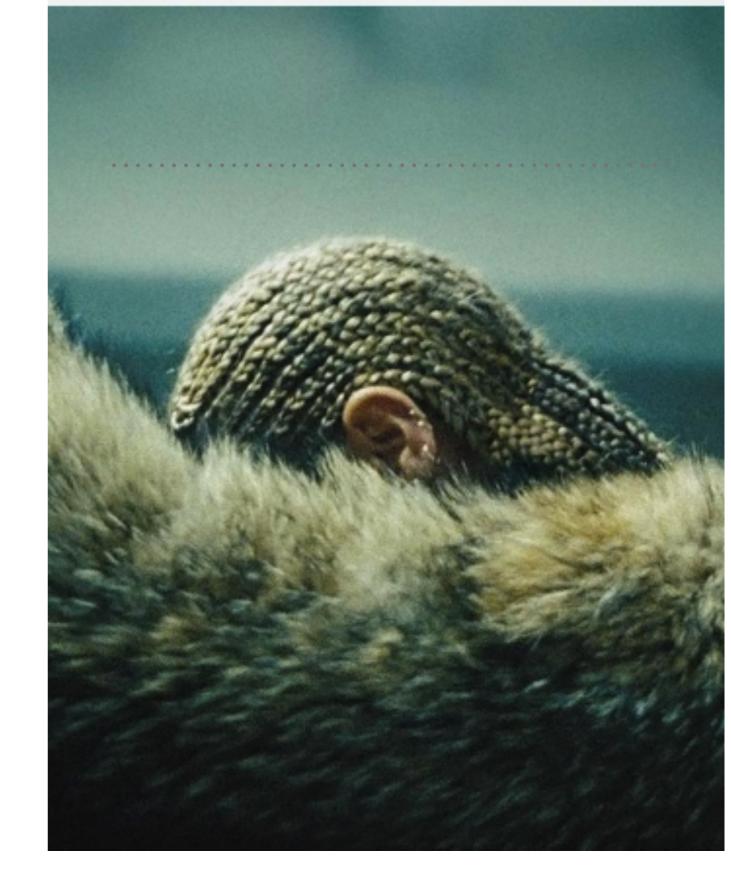
#### TRANSCULTURATION



Sometimes transculturation occurs when two cultures of just about equal power or influence meet and exchange ideas or traits without the domination seen in acculturation and assimilation

## POP CULTURE CAN DRIVE SOCIAL CHANGE

- ➤ Pop culture's broad scope allows it to exist out of local or regional social norms
- ➤ At times, this has allowed pop culture to push back against racial discrimination, wars, misogyny.
- ➤ If it sells, it can carry nearly any message.



## ASSIMILATION VS. MULTICULTURALISM

<u>Rubio</u>

**Trump** 



## FOLK CULTURE REVIEW

Usually elatively isolated

Dependent on the environment

Usually practiced by small, homogenous

Anonymous hearths, anonymous sources, anonymous dates

# TONIGHT'S HOMEWORK

Read Chapter 4, Key Issue 2. Find it under assignments tab.

#### KEY ISSUE 2

#### Why Is Folk Culture Clustered?

- · Isolation promotes cultural diversity
- Influence of physical environment

Folk culture typically has unknown or multiple origins among groups living in relative isolation. Folk culture diffuses slowly to other locations through the process of migration. A combination of physical and cultural factors influences the distinctive distributions of folk culture.

#### Isolation Promotes Cultural Diversity

A group's unique folk customs develop through centuries of relative isolation from customs practiced by other cultural groups. As a result, folk customs observed at a point in time vary widely from one place to another, even among nearby places.

#### Himalayan Art

In a study of artistic customs in the Himalaya Mountains, geographers P. Karan and Cotton Mather demonstrate that distinctive views of the physical environment emerge among neighboring cultural groups that are isolated. The study area, a narrow corridor of 2,500 kilometers (1,500 miles) in the Himalaya Mountains of Bhutan, Nepal, northern India, and southern Tibet (China), contains four religious groups: Tibetan Buddhists in the



## POPULAR CULTURE AND CLOTHES

Pop Culture diffuses rapidly. Until recently, a year could elapse from the time an original dress was displayed to the time that inexpensive reproductions were available in the stores. Now that time lag is less than 6 weeks because of the diffusion of computers, the internet, TV, satellites ....



#### MALADAPTIVE DIFFUSION

Popular culture does not necessarily reflect its original environment, or point of invention.

Maladaptive diffusion is the adoption of a diffusing trait that is impractical for a region or culture.

In what season do you wear blue jeans?



## CULTURAL IMPERIALISM

The diffusion of popular culture can also contribute to cultural conflict, when part of a culture group may protest the arrival of a type of popular culture in its region. **Cultural imperialism** is the invasion of a culture into another with the intent of dominating the invaded culture politically, economically, and/or socially. **Cultural nationalism** is the resistance by a group of people against cultural imperialism and cultural convergence.



## ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF POPULAR CULTURE

- Can significantly modify or control the environment. It may be imposed on the environment rather than spring forth from it. (Ex – golf courses)
- Tends to produce more uniform landscapes, in fact, promoters of popular culture want uniform appearances to generate "product recognition."
- Uniform landscapes result in "Placelessness"- loss of their unique attributes
- Diffusion of some popular customs increases demand for raw materials and certain animals.
- ➤ Generates a high volume of waste solids, liquids, and gases that must be absorbed into the environment.

# CAUTIONS REGARDING CULTURE AND ATTITUDE

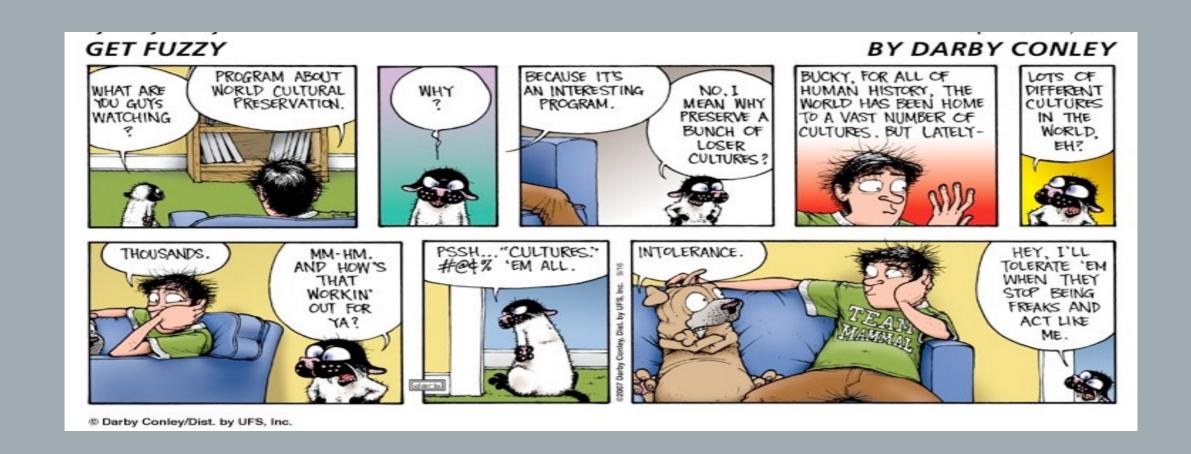
Culture Shock – disorientation felt when encountering a culture that is radically different from one's own





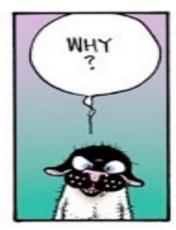
# CAUTIONS REGARDING CULTURE AND ATTITUDE

**Ethnocentrism** – using own culture as a yardstick for judging ways of others; our culture superior to others (cultural cruise control)



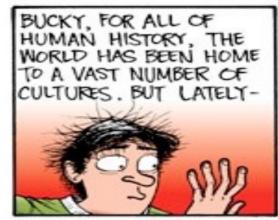
#### **GET FUZZY**

# WHAT ARE WORLD CULTURAL PRESERVATION.





## CKY, FOR ALL OF LOTS OF











@ Darby Conley/Dist. by UFS, Inc.

# CAUTIONS REGARDING CULTURE AND ATTITUDE

Xenophobia – fear or hatred of foreigners

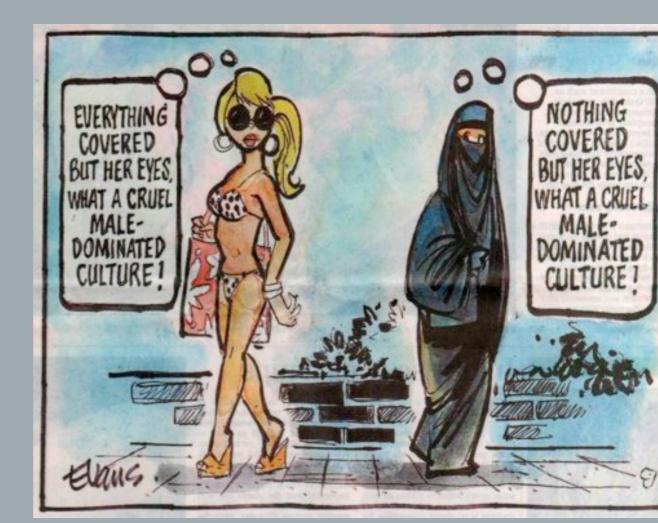




## CAUTIONS REGARDING CULTURE AND ATTITUDE

Cultural Relativism – the idea that cultural norms vary from one social group to another and ethical and moral standards are relative to

them





# A BUDDHIST RONALD MCDONALD



## UNIFORM LANDSCAPE



# IT'S "FINGER-LICKING GOOD" IN CHINA TOO.



## WHAT STORE IS THIS?



# IT MIGHT BE WAL-MART BUT THEY CATER TO CHINESE CULTURAL TASTES!



## WHAT POP CULTURE ELEMENTS CAN YOU PICK OUT IN CHINA?



## IS THE DIFFUSION OF POP CULTURE THROUGH GLOBALIZATION A NET POSITIVE, OR NET NEGATIVE?

In your clusters, come up with three positives and three negatives.

# WITH YOUR CLUSTERS DEFINE THE FOLLOWING TERMS (NO PHONES)

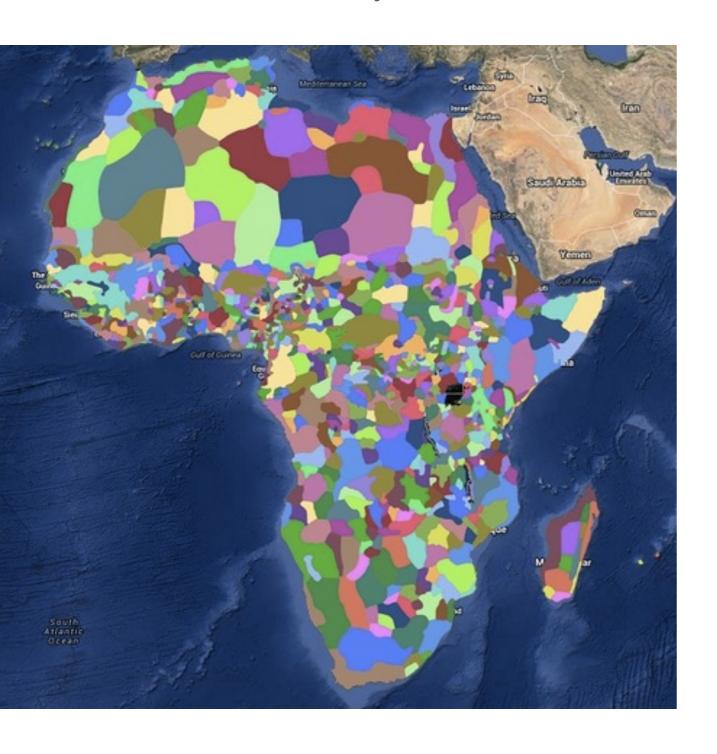
ethnicity race gender sex



#### **GENDER**

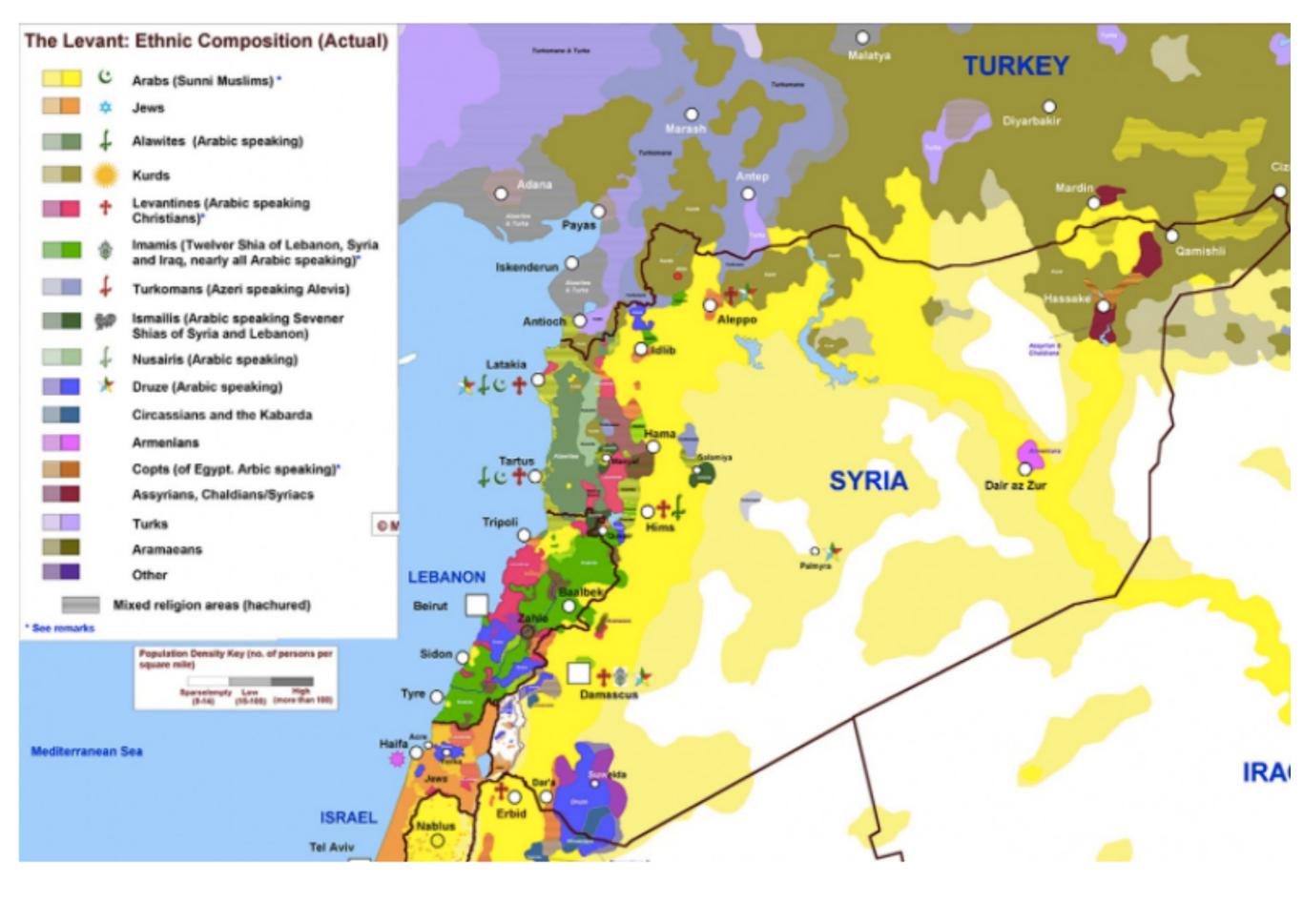
- ➤ **Def:** Social differences between men and women.
- rather than the anatomical, biological differences between the sexes.
- ➤ What is considered "feminine" or "masculine" vary over time and space
- ➤ Sex: categories describing reproductive organs present at birth
- ➤ Identity: "how we make sense of ourselves"
- ➤ **Gendered Space -** whether the place is designed for or claimed by men or women
  - ➤ most important: school
  - ➤ As of 2012, 2/3 of women in the world were illiterate

#### Ethnicities in Africa

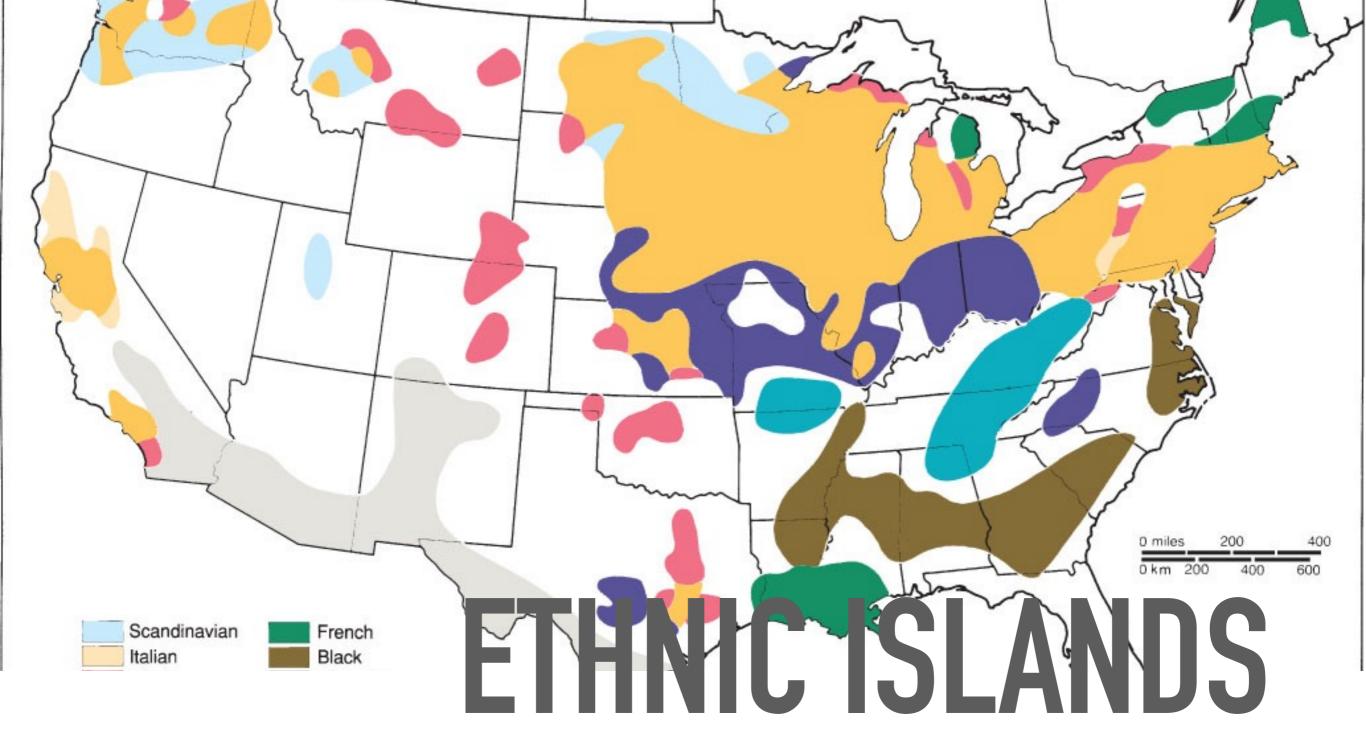


## ETHNICITY VS RACE

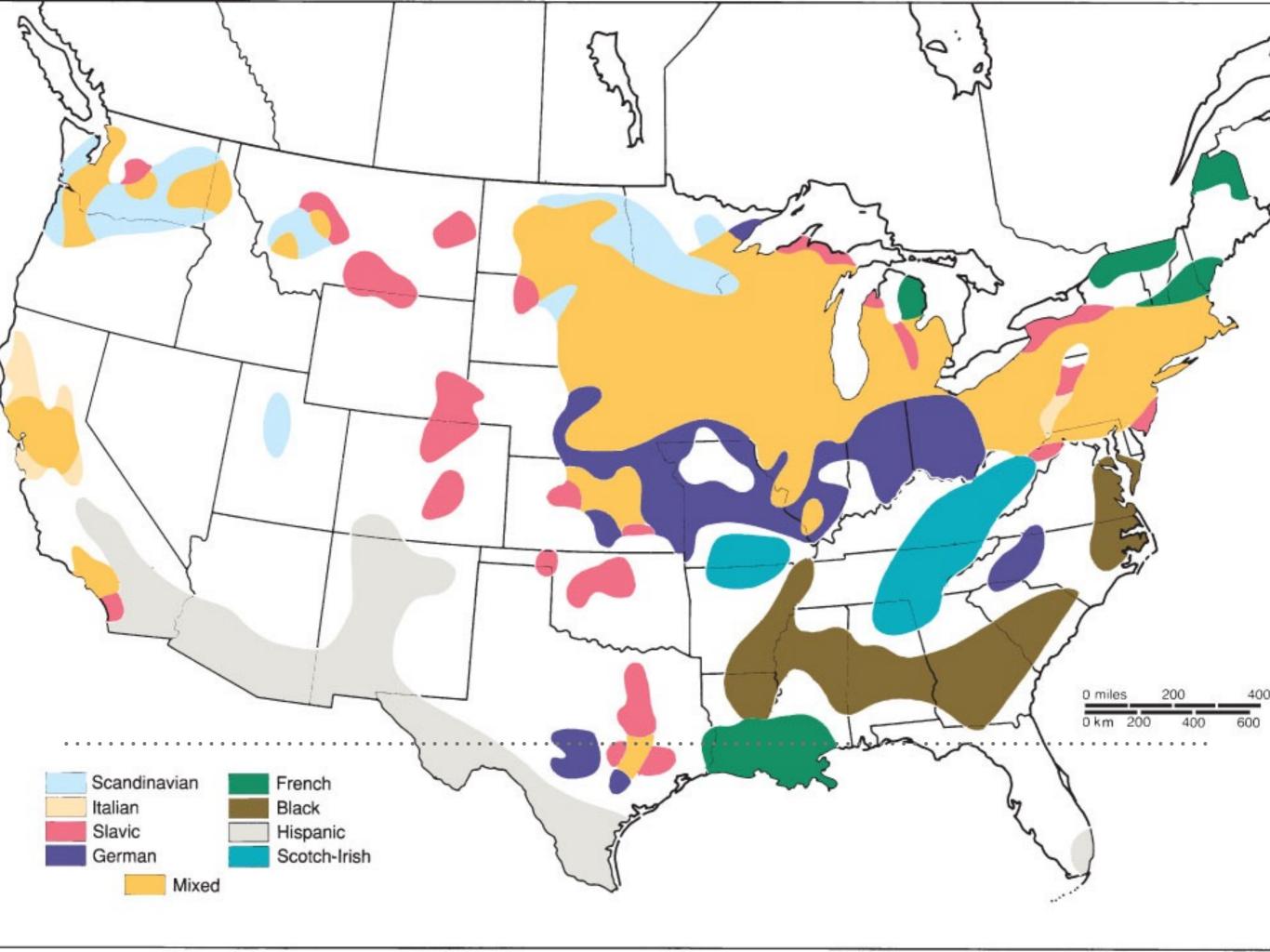
➤ Ethnicity refers to a group of people who share similar ancestry and cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth.







Ethnic Islands: a dispersed area of ethnic concentration in rural areas





Chinatown, Washington, DC

#### ETHNIC ENCLAVES

- ➤ Ethnic Enclaves are small areas inhabited by particular ethnic groups found in urban areas.
- ➤ Toponyms can hint at the presence of an ethnic enclave, ex. Polish Hill or Chinatown.



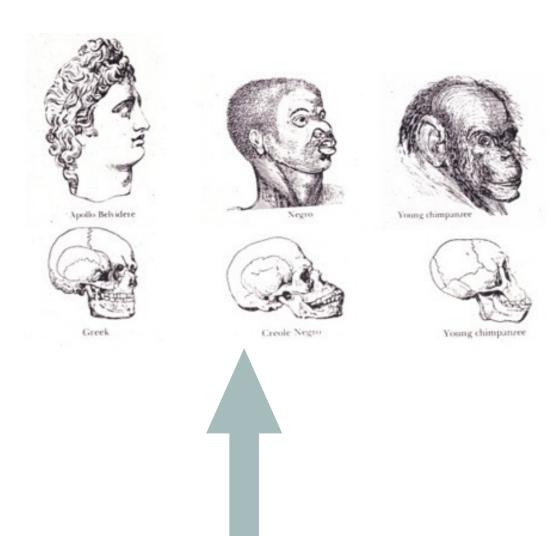
## **RACE**

- ➤ Race identity with a group of people who are perceived to share a physiological trait
  - phenotypes
  - mostly skin color
  - ➤ .02% of human genetic makeup



## RACISM

- the belief that race is the primary determinant of human traits and capacities
- that racial differences produce an inherent superiority of a particular race



This stuff is unscientific, and baseless. So why do racist beliefs still exist?

#### WHITE NATIONALISM

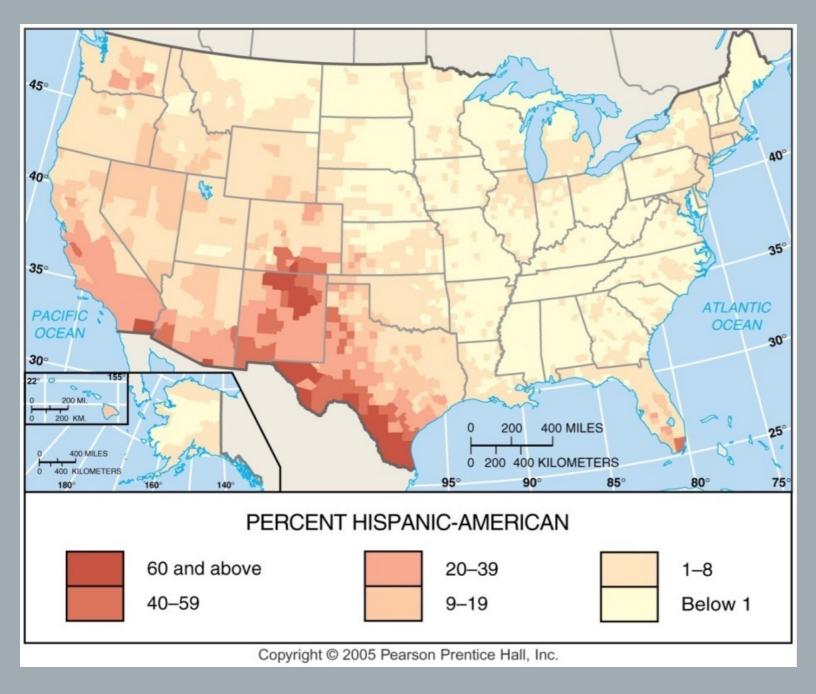
- The belief that national identity should be built around "white ethnicity", and that white people should therefore maintain both a demographic majority and dominance of the nation's culture and public life.
- ➤ Places the interests of white people over those of other racial groups.
- ➤ An extremist reaction to multiculturalism

#### WHITE NATIONALISM CONTINUED

- ➤ Not uniquely American, also found in Europe
- ➤ Difference between white supremacy and white nationalism?
  - ➤ White supremacy is based on a racist belief that white people are innately superior to people of other races
  - ➤ White Nationalism is about maintaining political and economic dominance

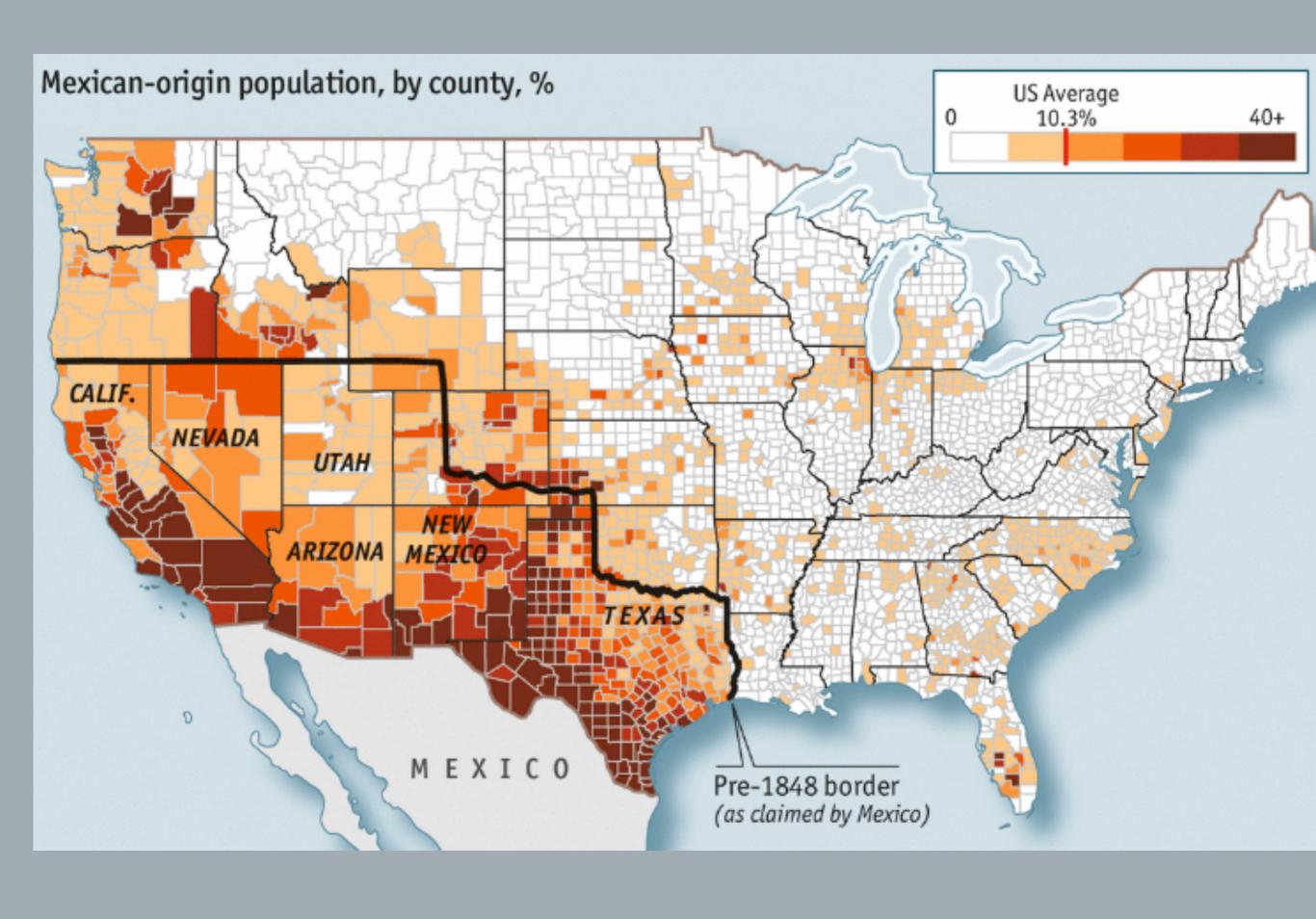
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# HISPANICS IN THE UNITED STATES

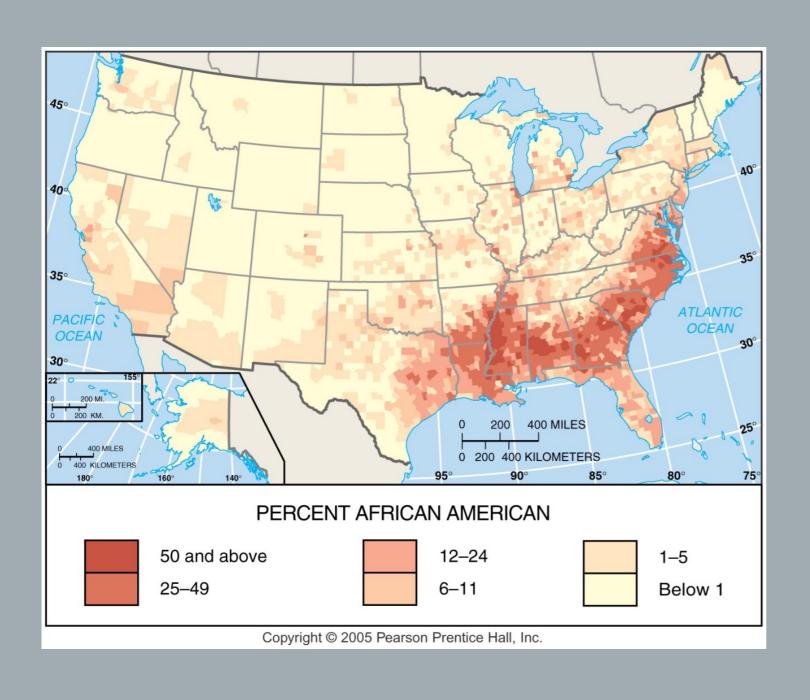


Highest concentration in the southwest US

Make up 15% of the United States



# AFRICANS-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES



13% of the United States

Why are they found in this pattern?

#### AFRICAN-AMERICANS IN THE UNITED STATES



## TRIANGULAR SLAVE TRADE AND AFRICAN SOURCE AREAS

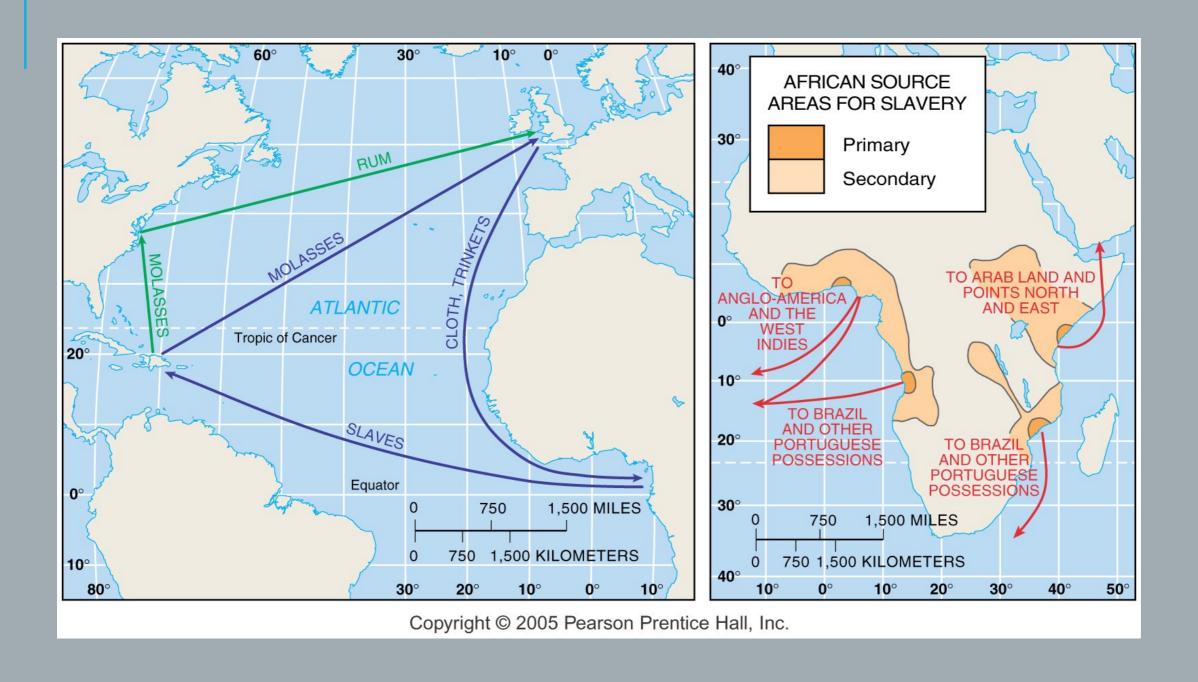


Fig. 7-7: The British triangular slave trading system operated among Britain, Africa, and the Caribbean and North America.

# AFRICAN AMERICAN MIGRATION IN THE U.S.

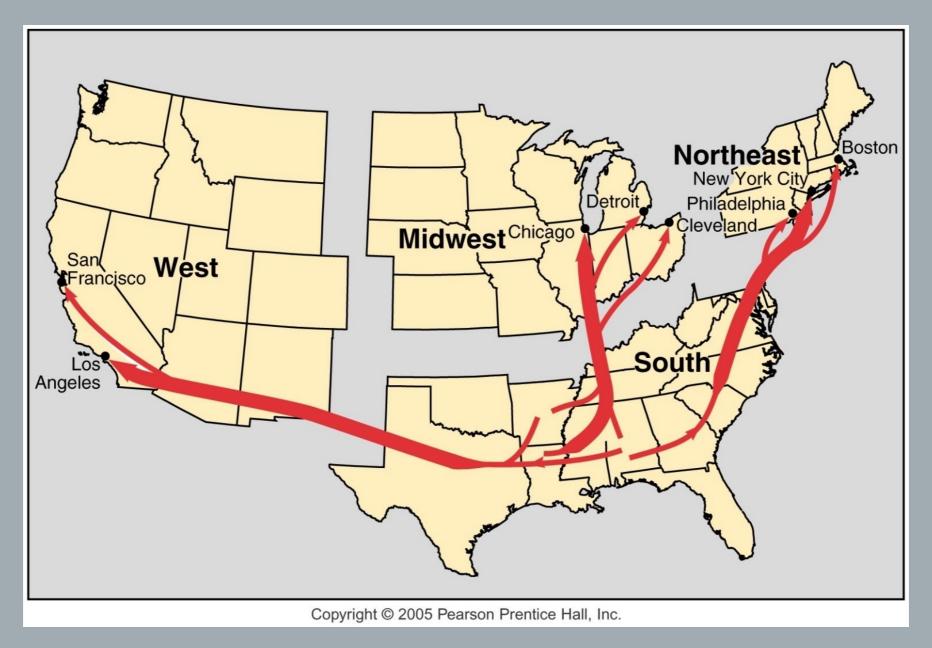
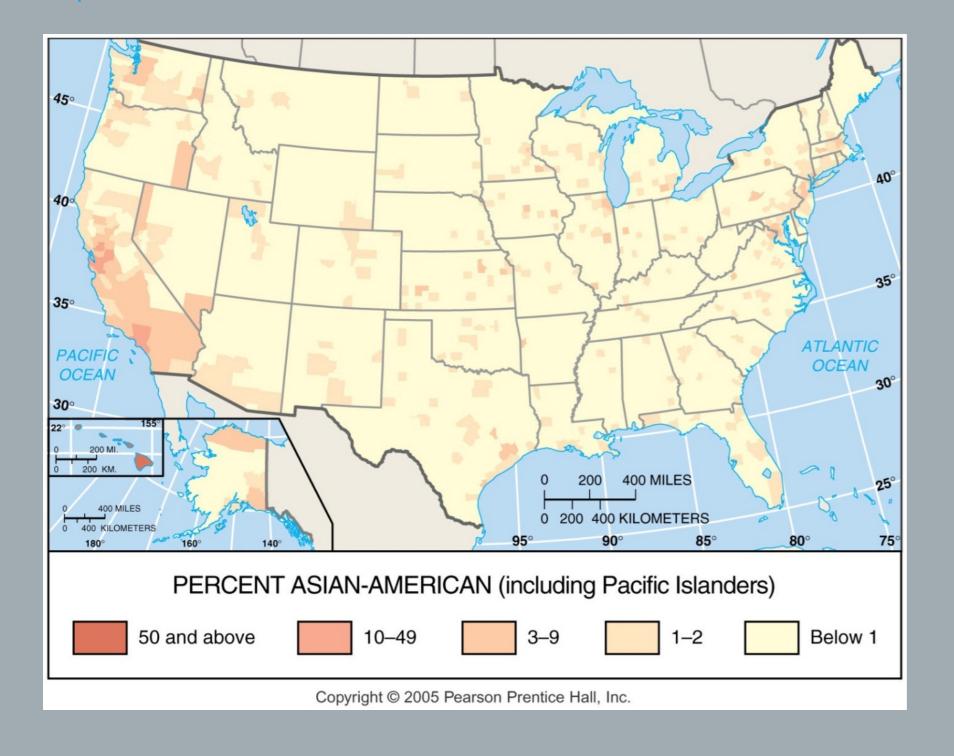


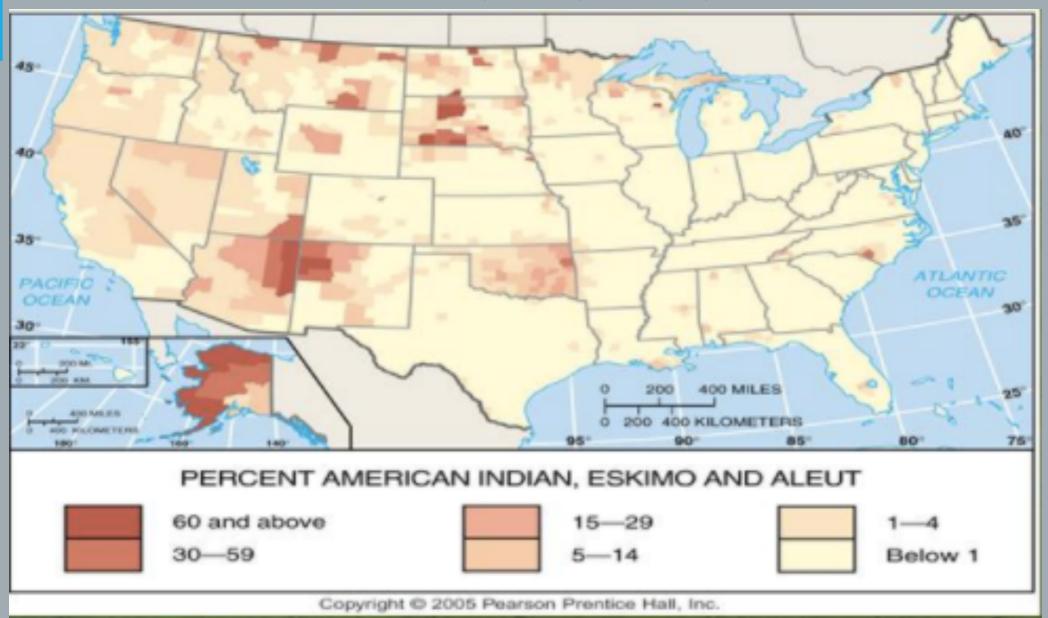
Fig. 7-8: Twentieth-century African American migration within the U.S. consisted mainly of migration from the rural south to cities of the Northeast, Midwest, and West.

## ASIAN AMERICANS



Make up 4% of US Population

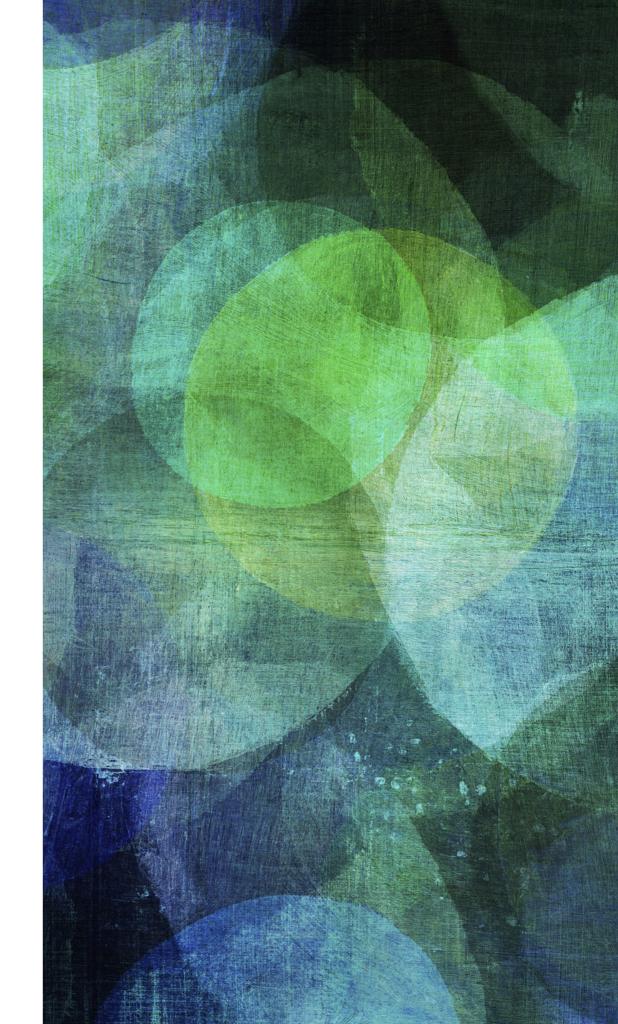
# NATIVE AMERICAN DISTRIBUTION IN UNITED STATES



The highest percentages of Native Americans are in parts of the plains, the southwest, and Alaska.



# KEY ISSUE 1: HOW ARE THE WORLD'S RELIGIONS DISTRIBUTED?



## CATEGORIES

Universalizing	or	Ethnic
Christianity		Judaism
Islam		Hinduism
Buddhism		Confucianism
Baha'i		Shintoism
Monotheistic	or	Polytheistic
Christianity		Hinduism
Islam		Vodum (Voodoo)
Judaism		
Syncretic	or	Orthodox
Christianity Islam Judaism		Hinduism Vodum (Voodoo)

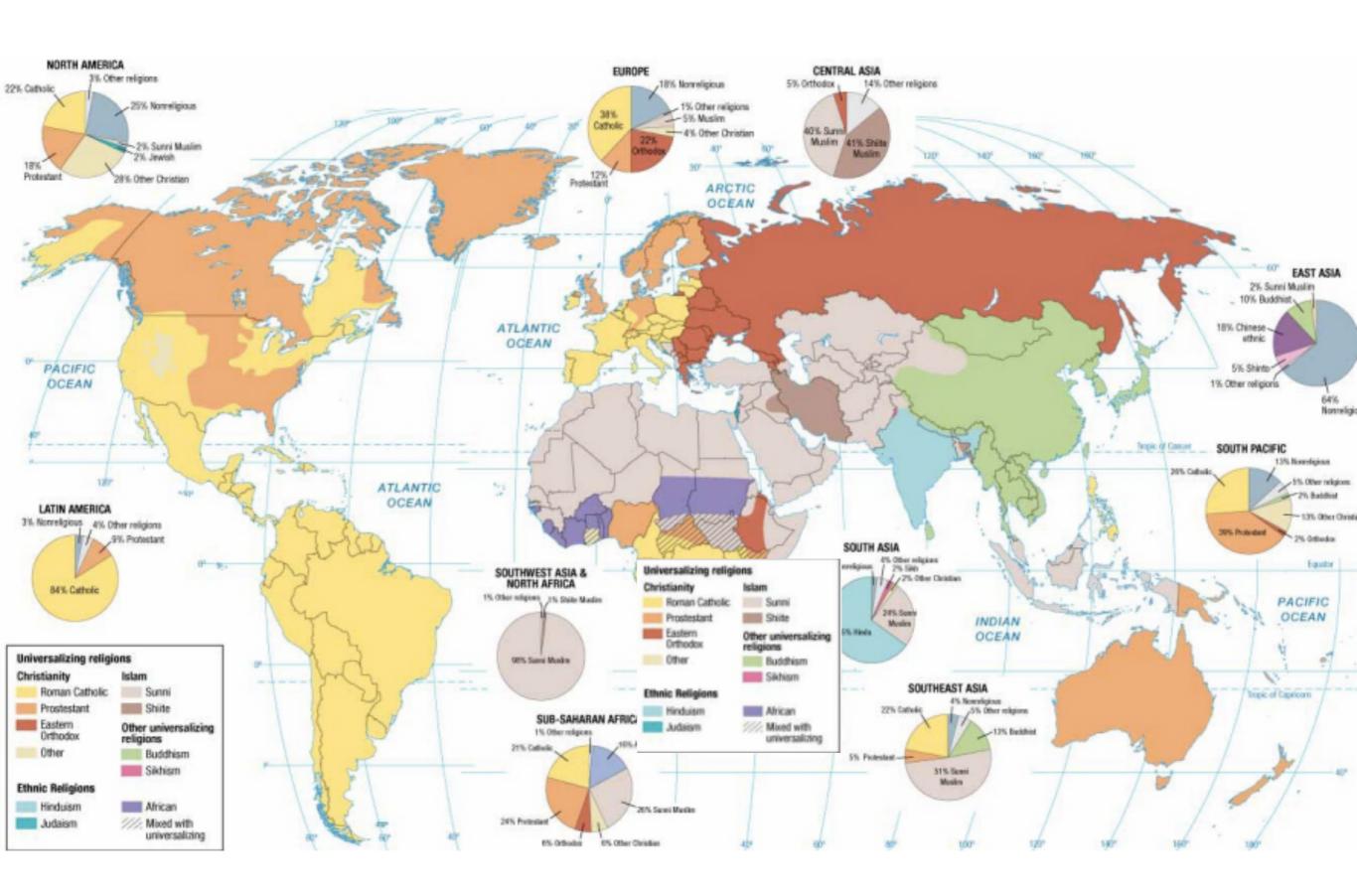
## UNIVERSALIZING

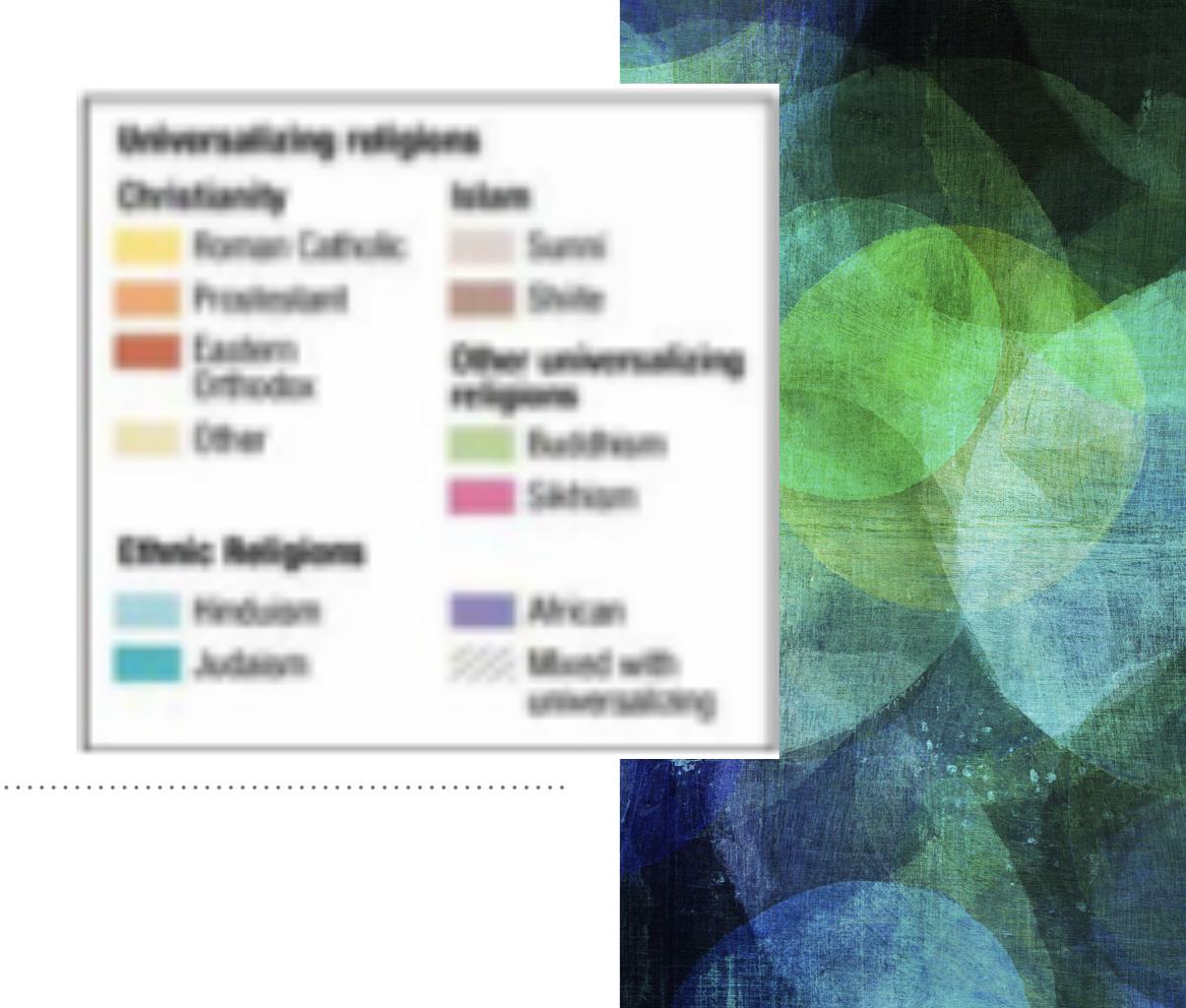
#### Religions that

- claim applicability to all humans and
- that seek to transmit their beliefs through missionary work and conversions
- And who choose to make some sort of symbolic commitment

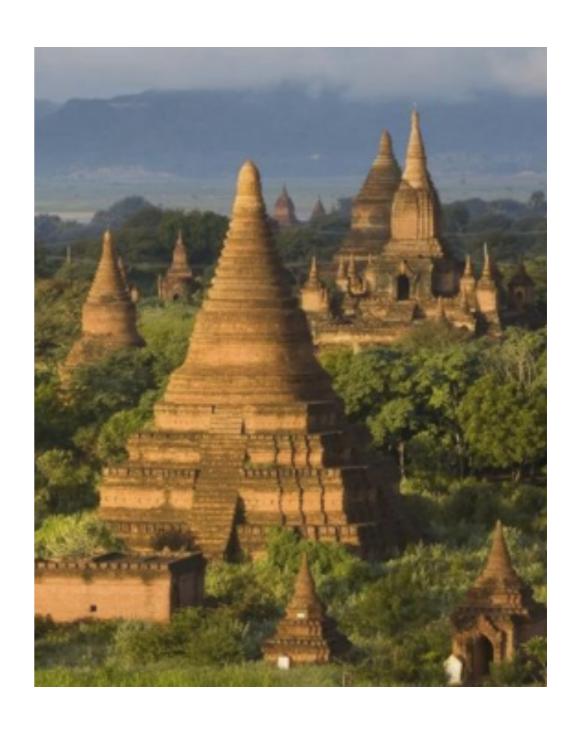
## ETHNIC RELIGIONS

- strong territorial identification
- strong cultural group identification
- become a member by birth or by adoption of a complex lifestyle and cultural identity (conversion)
- not merely by a statement of faith (Fellman, 157)





# DISTRIBUTION OF RELIGIONS



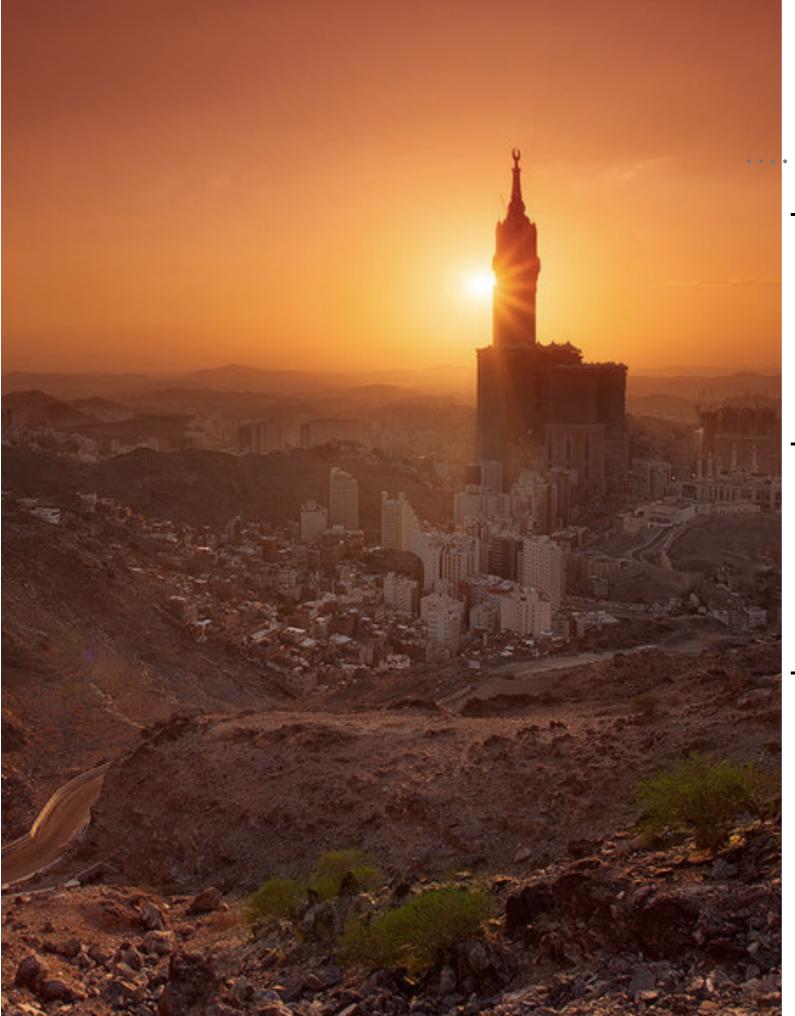
#### RELIGION BY THE NUMBERS

- –58 percent of world's population practices a universalizing religion.
  - -Christianity: 2.2 billion Christians (31% world total)
  - -Islam: 1.6 billion Muslims (22% world total)
  - -Buddhism: 376 million Buddhists (5.3%)
  - -Bahai: 7 million (.10%)
- -26% of world's population practices an ethnic religion.
  - -Hinduism: 1 billion people (14%)
  - -Judaism: 14 million (0.20%)
  - -Shinto: 4 million
  - -Traditional Chinese Religions (Taosim, Confucianism): 394 million (5.5%)
- -15% of the world is secular (non-religious, atheist, agnostic)



## **ORIGINS OF RELIGIONS**

- ➤ Universalizing religions have precise hearths
  - Christianity Bethlehem
  - ➤ Islam Mecca
  - Buddhism rural Himalayan mountains
- ➤ U.R. hearths are easily traceable because they're tied to the lives of individuals with well-documented biographies
- ➤ Ethnic religions have anonymous founders, hearths, and dates



## Universalizing Rel. WHO, WHERE, WHEN, WHY?

#### Christianity

- Founded: ~2,000 years ago
- Founding: Based on teachings of Jesus
- Origin: Region located in present-day Palestine

#### - Islam

- Founded: ~1,500 years ago
- Founder: Prophet Muhammad
- Origin: Makkah (Mecca) located in present-day Saudi Arabia

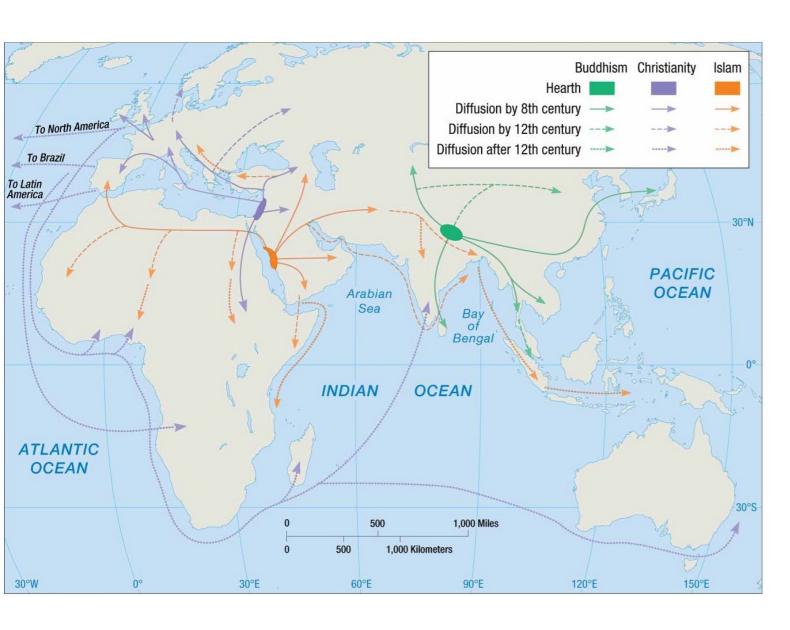
#### - Buddhism

- Founded: ~2,500 years ago
- Founder: Siddhartha Gautama
- Origin: India

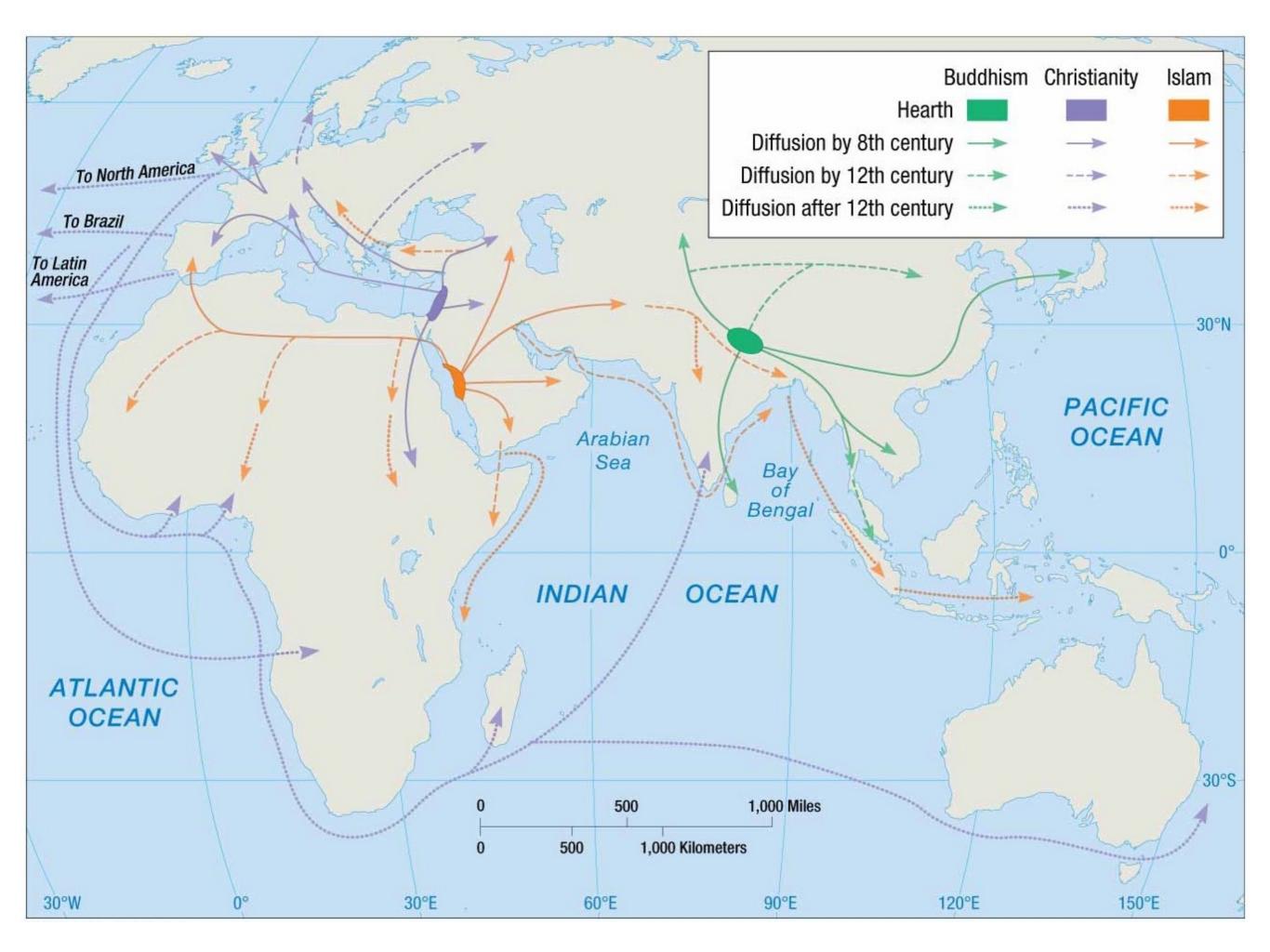
#### BRANCHES OF UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS

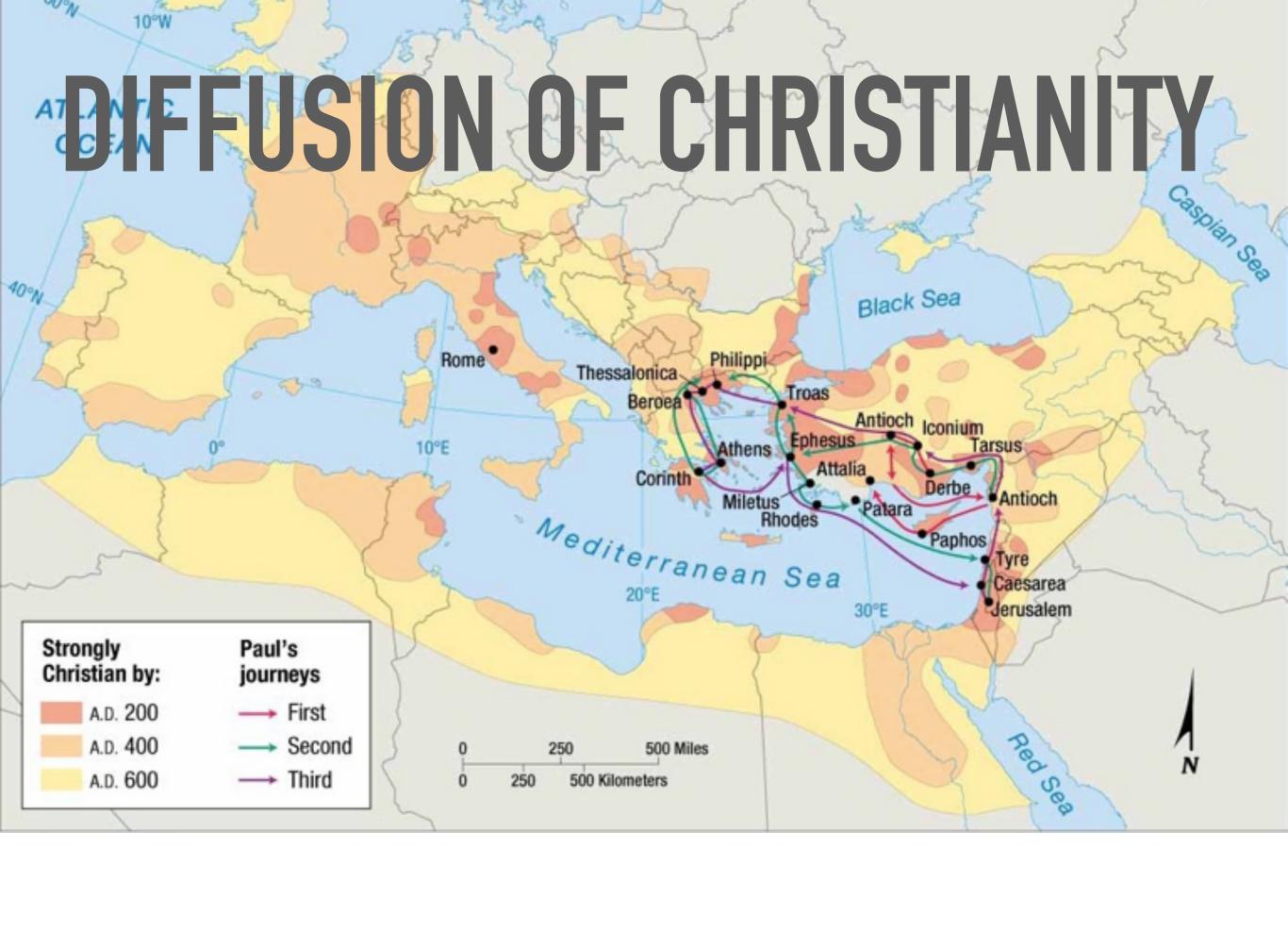
- ➤ Three principal universalizing religions divided into branches, denominations, and sects.
  - ➤ A <u>branch</u> is a large and fundamental division within a religion.
  - ➤ A <u>denomination</u> is a division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations in a single legal and administrative body.
  - ➤ A <u>sect</u> is a relatively small group that has broken away from an established denomination.

#### DIFFUSION OF RELIGIONS



- Asia is home to each hearth for Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism.
- -Followers transmitted the messages preached in the hearths to people elsewhere.
- Each of the three main universalizing religions has a distinct diffusion pattern.





#### DIFFUSION OF CHRISTIANITY

#### ➤ Hierarchical Diffusion

➤ Emperor Constantine helped diffuse the religion throughout the Roman Empire by embracing Christianity.

#### > Relocation Diffusion

- ➤ Missionaries, individuals who help transmit a religion through relocation diffusion, initially diffused the religion along protected sea routes and the excellent Roman roads.
- ➤ Migration and missionary activity by Europeans since 1500 have extended Christianity all over the world.
- ➤ Permanent resettlement in the Americas, Australia, and New Zealand

# BRANCHES OF CHRISTIANITY IN EUROPE



- ➤ Three major branches include...
  - ➤ Roman Catholic (51 percent of the world's Christians)
  - ➤ Protestant (24 percent of the world's Christians)
  - ➤ Orthodox (11 percent of the world's Christians)
  - ➤ Whats the difference?

#### ➤ Distributions

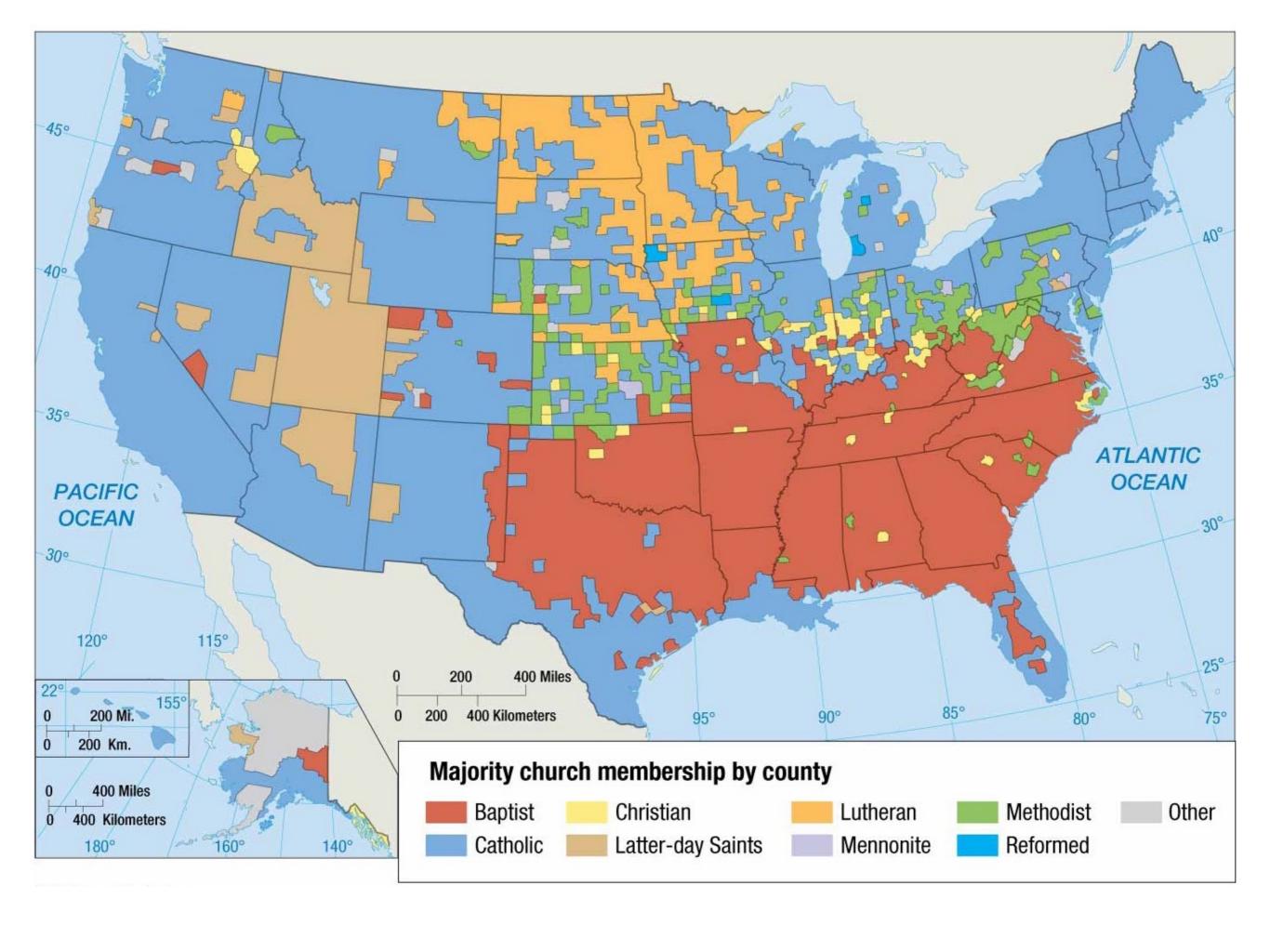
- ➤ Roman Catholicism dominant branch in southwestern and eastern Europe.
- Protestantism dominant branch in northwestern Europe.
- ➤ Orthodoxy dominant branch in eastern and southeastern Europe.

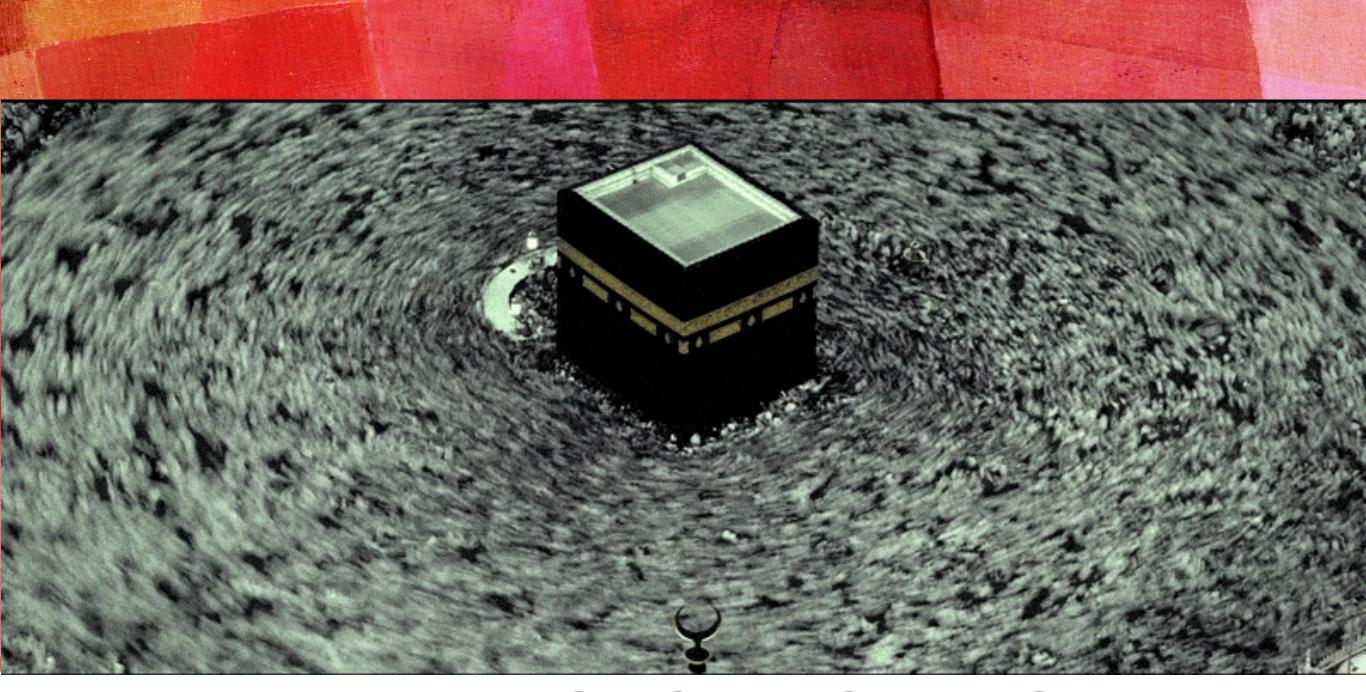




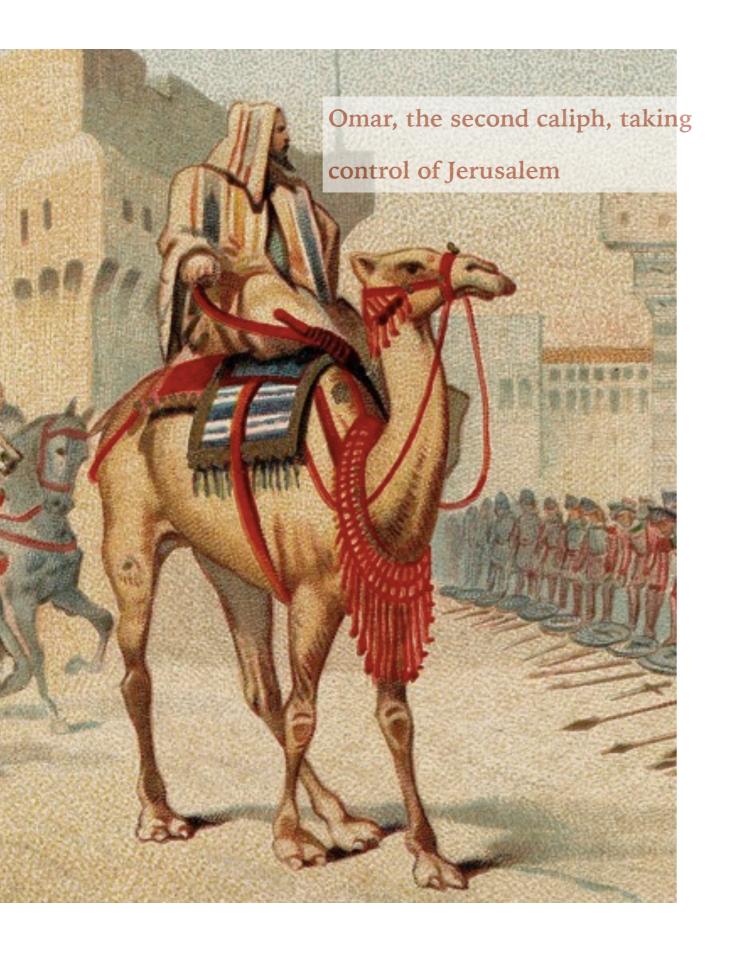
#### **CHRISTIANITY IN THE AMERICAS**

- ➤ 93 percent of Christians in Latin America are Roman Catholic.
- ➤ 40 percent in North America
- ➤ Protestant churches have approximately 82 million members in the United States.
- ➤ Baptist church has largest number of adherents (37 million).



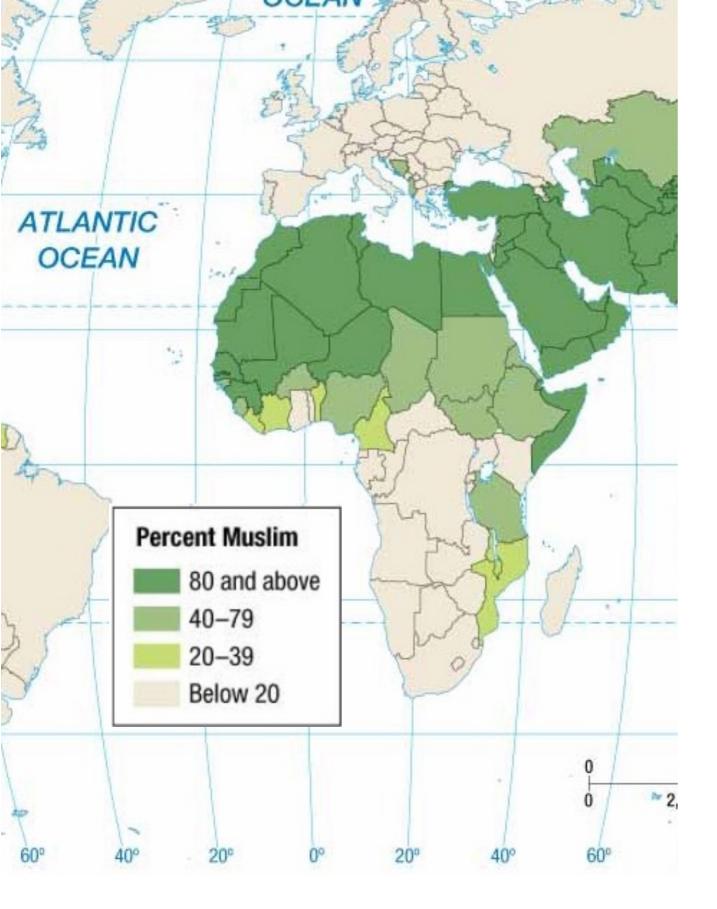


# DIFFUSION OF ISLAM



#### DIFFUSION OF ISLAM

- ➤ Founded in 610CE by the Prophet Muhammad
- Muhammad's successors organized followers into armies and led a conquest to spread the religion over an extensive area of...
  - ➤ Africa
  - ➤ Asia
  - ➤ Europe
- ➤ Relocation diffusion of missionaries to portions of sub-Saharan Africa and Southeast Asia transmitted the religion well beyond its hearth.



### **ISLAM**

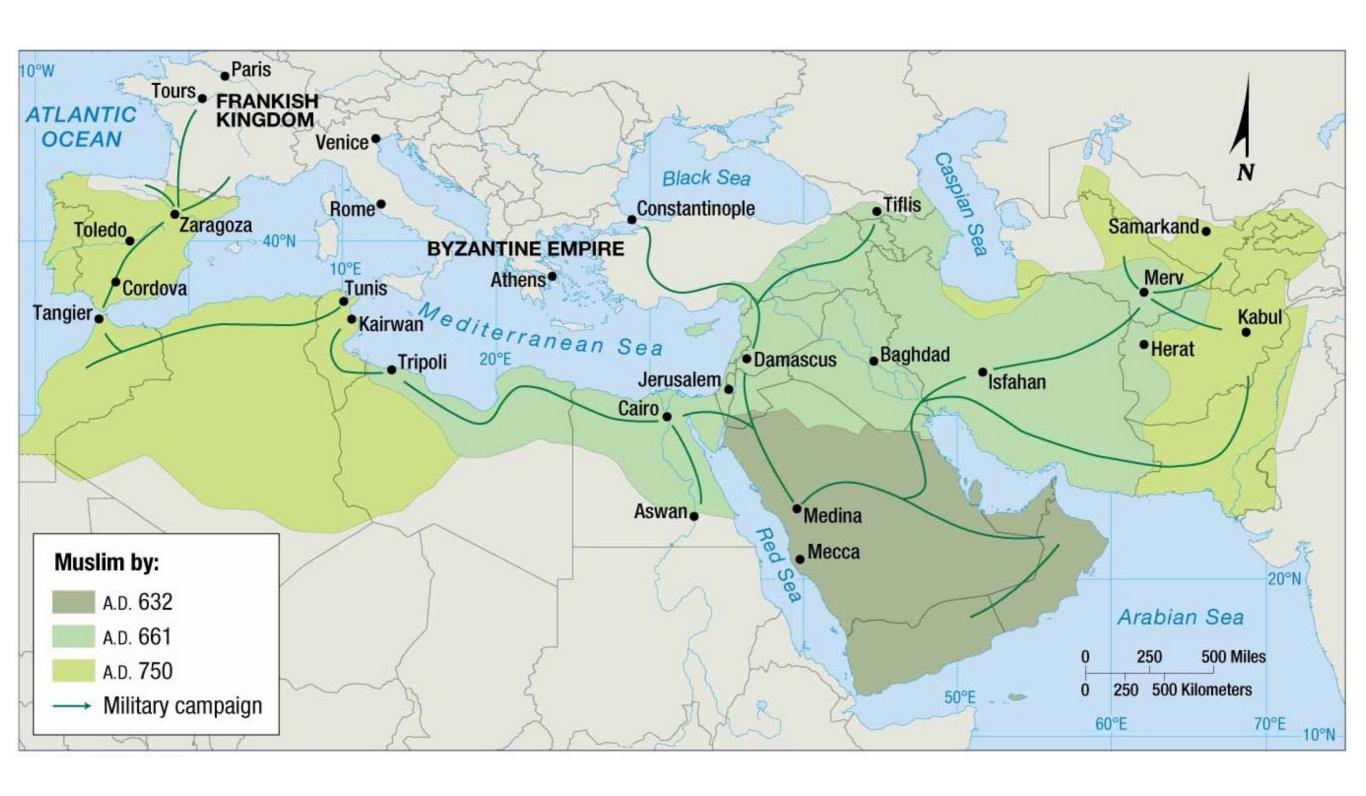
➤ Two major branches of Islam include...

#### > Sunni

- ➤ Largest branch in most Muslim countries in Southwest Asia and North Africa
- ➤ 83 percent of all Muslims

#### > Shiite

- ➤ Greatly concentrated in the Middle Eastern countries of Iran, Azerbaijan, Iraq, Oman, and Bahrain
- ➤ 16 percent of all Muslims
- ➤ What's the difference?

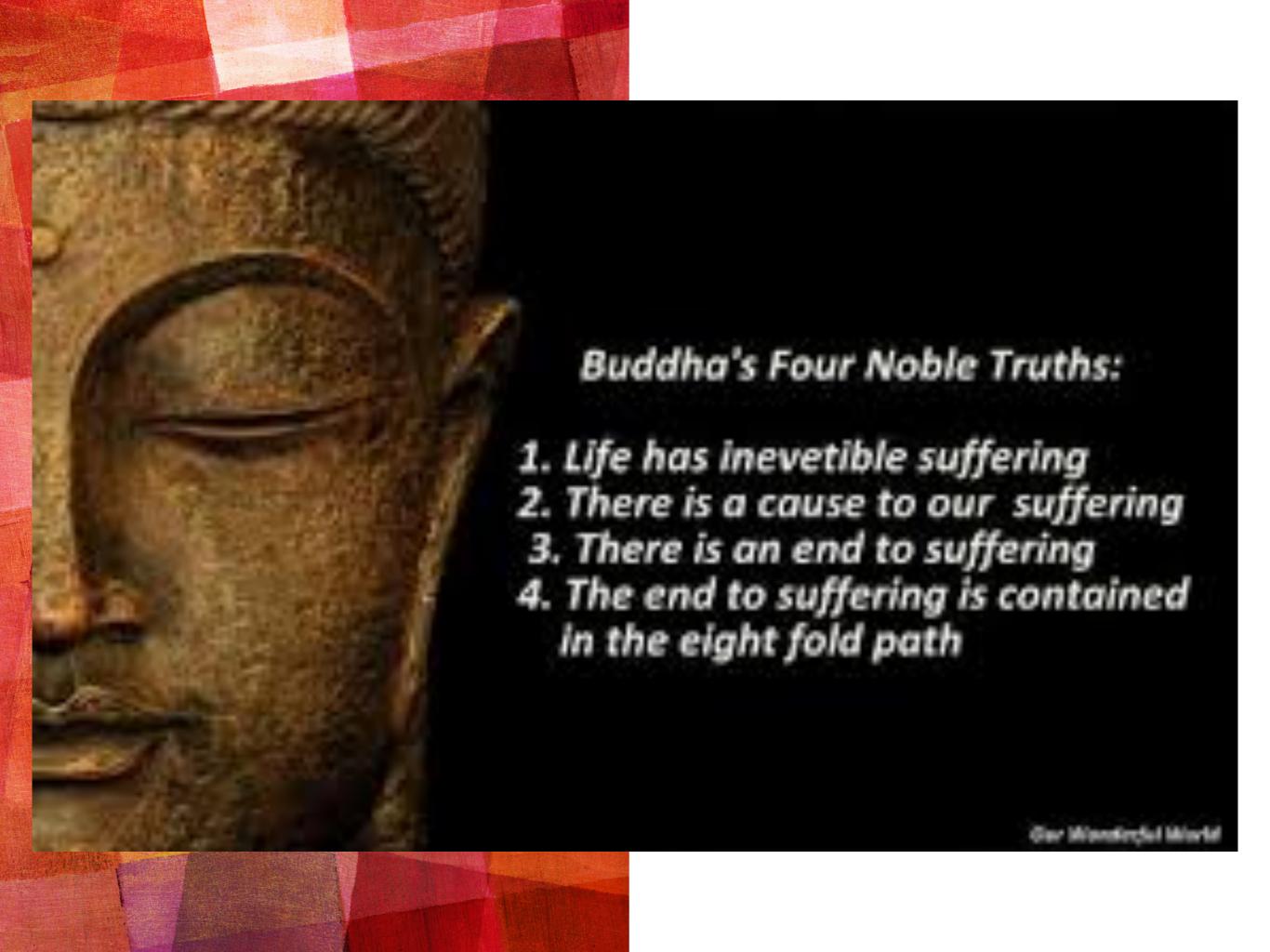


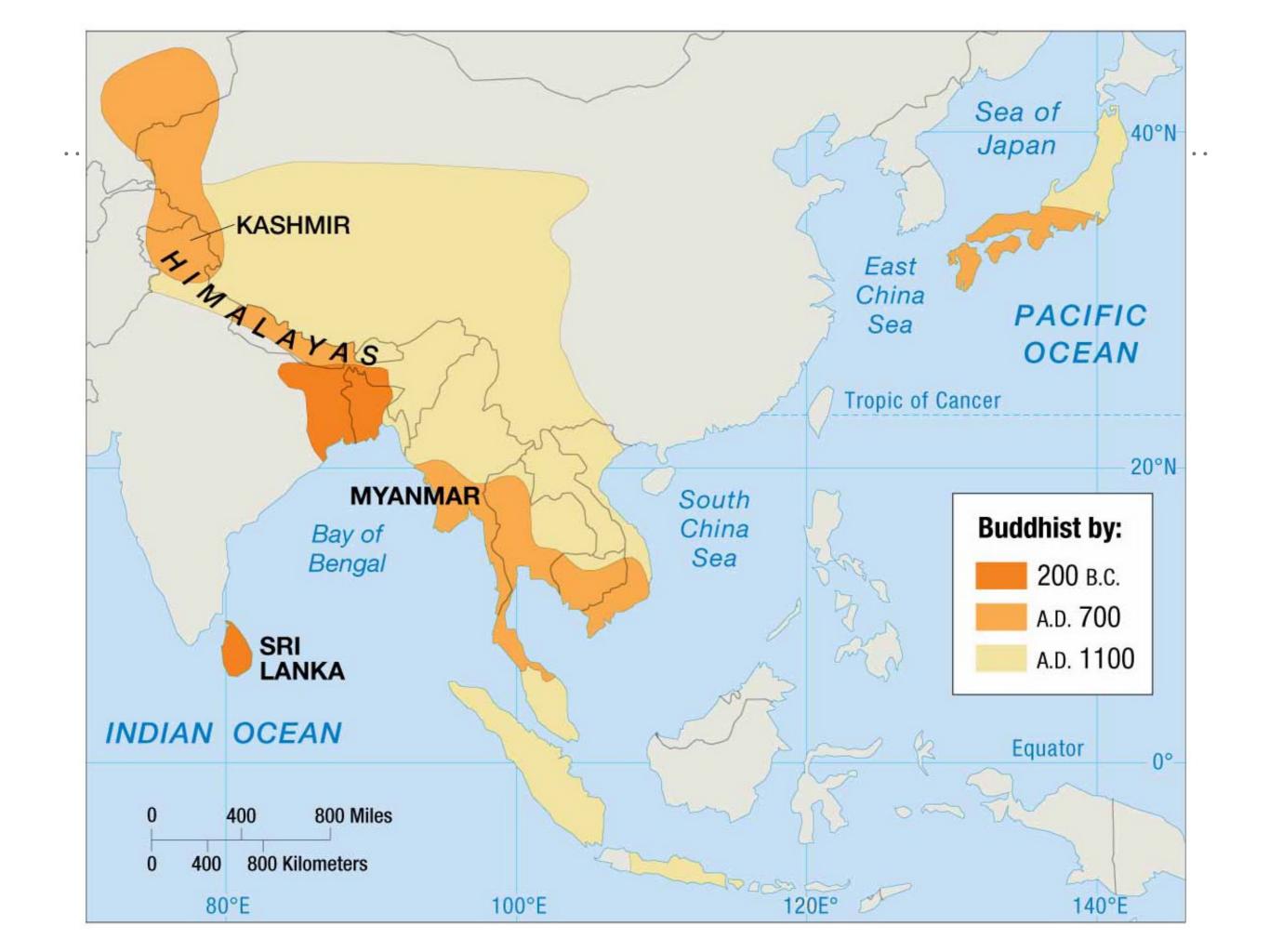


# DIFFUSION OF BUDDHISM



- ➤ Founded and taught by Siddhartha Gautama in the 6th century BCE
  - ➤ became the Buddha
- ➤ Diffused relatively slowly from its origin in northeastern India.
- ➤ Emperor Asoka accredited with much of its diffusion throughout the Magadhan Empire (273 to 232 B.C.).
- Missionaries sent to territories neighboring the empire.
- ➤ Buddhism introduced to China along trade routes in the first century A.D.





#### **BRANCHES OF BUDDHISM**

#### Mahayana

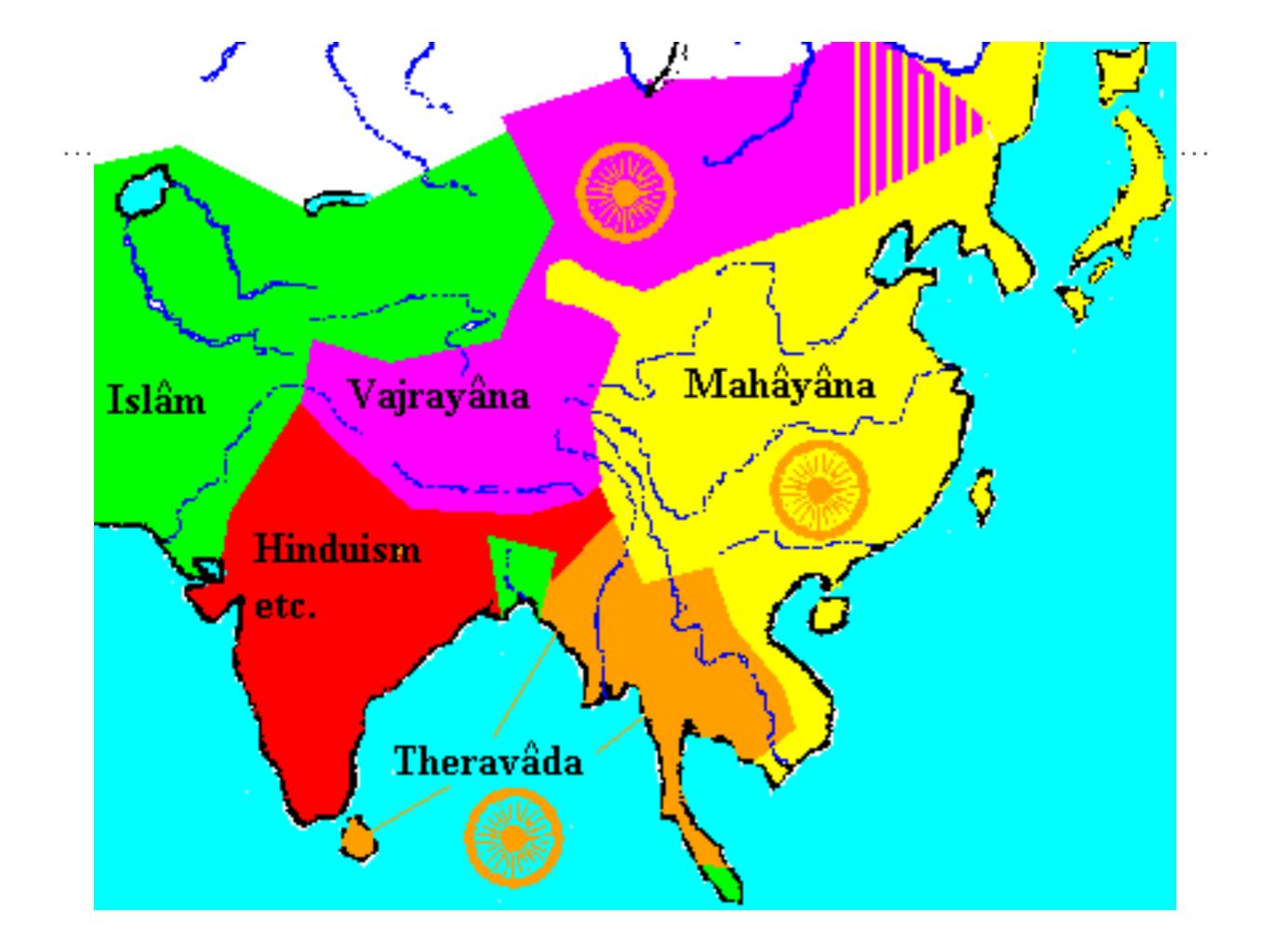
- ➤ 56 percent of Buddhists
- ➤ Located primarily in China, Japan, and Korea

#### > Theravada

- ➤ 38 percent of Buddhists
- ➤ Teaches personal salvation
- Located primarily in Cambodia, Laos, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, and Thailand

#### Vajrayana

- ➤ 6 percent of Buddhists
- ➤ Located primarily in Tibet and Mongolia.





## **SIKHISM**

- ➤ Founded by the Guru Nanak in 15th century Pakistan
- ➤ God was revealed to Guru

  Nanak as The One Supreme

  Being God is perfect, humans

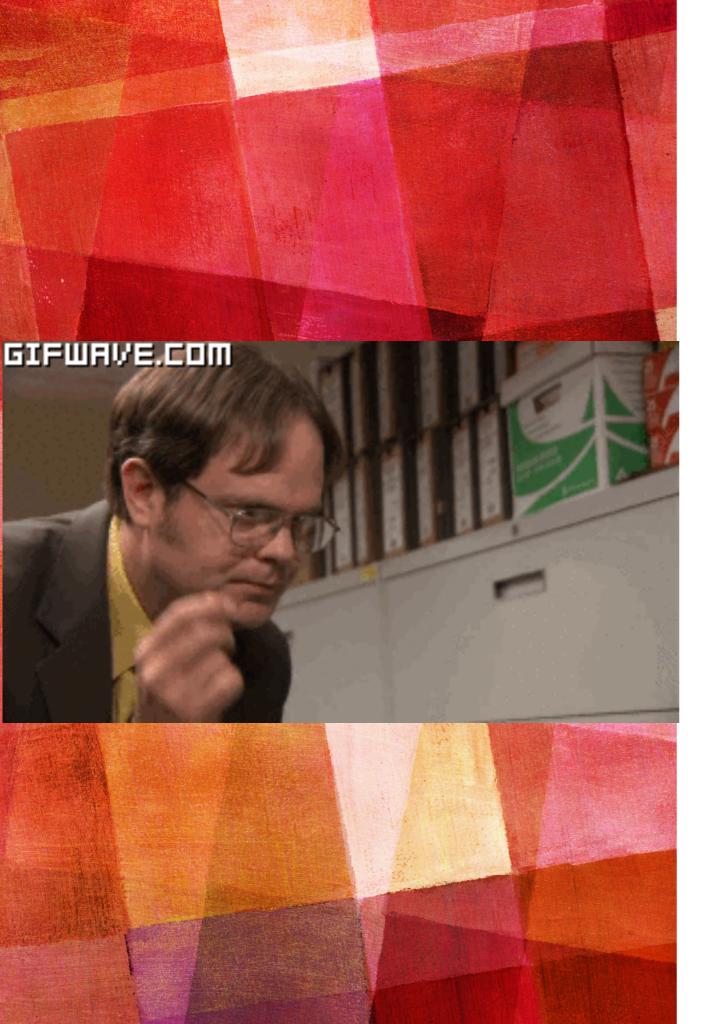
  are not
- ➤ 10 Gurus revealed over time taught that people have capacity for continuous improvement and movement *toward* perfection
- ➤ Believers are baptized. Men wear turbans and do not cut their hair or beards



Saa

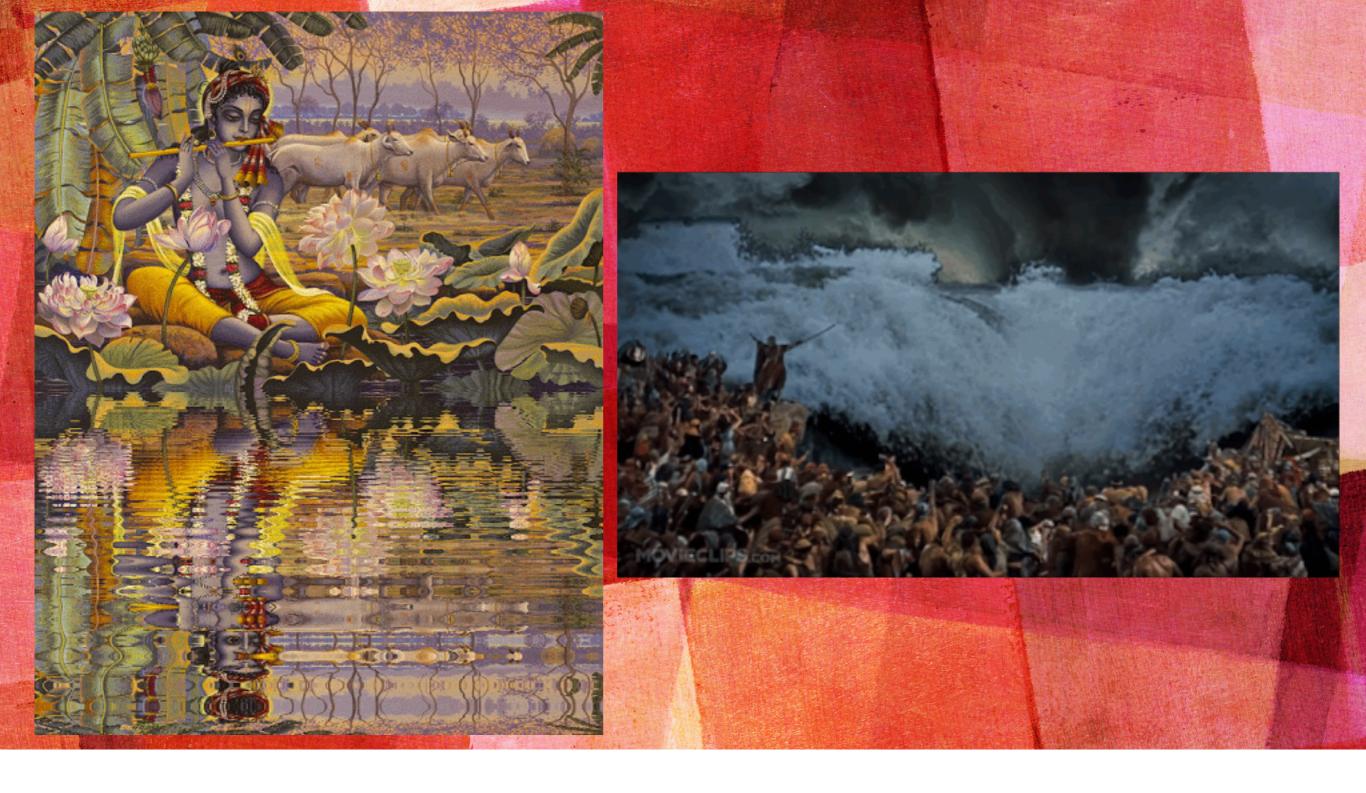
## SIKHISM CONTINUED

- ➤ A syncretic religion, blending or combining of several traditions, in this case Hinduism and Islam
- Heaviest concentration along border of India and Pakistan, south of Kashmir



# **BAHA'I**

- ➤ Universalizing religion grown out of Shiite Islam in 19th century Iran (1844)
- ➤ Belief in progressive revelation: that the nature of God is revealed through multiple teachers overtime. The Prophet Muhammad is not the final prophet
- ➤ Founded by Bahá'u'lláh "The Báb"
- Emphasizes the unity of all religions
- ➤ 5-6 million followers worldwide
- ➤ Start clip @ 3:45



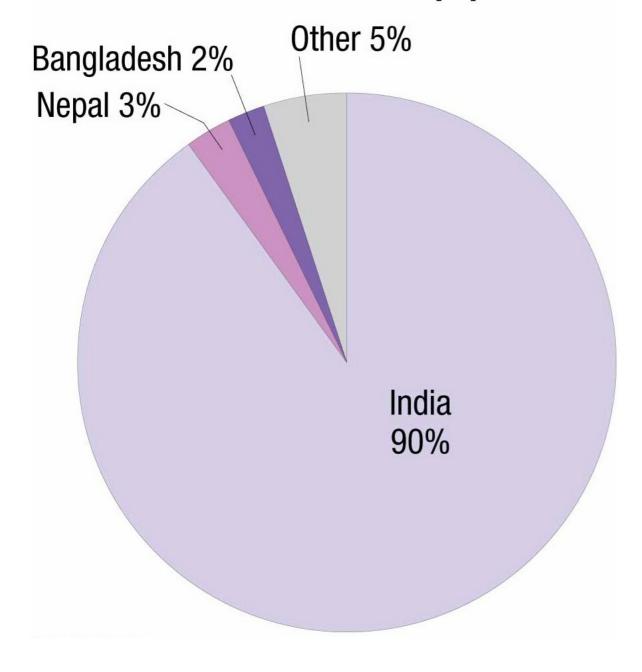
# DISTRIBUTION OF ETHNIC RELIGIONS



# HINDUSM

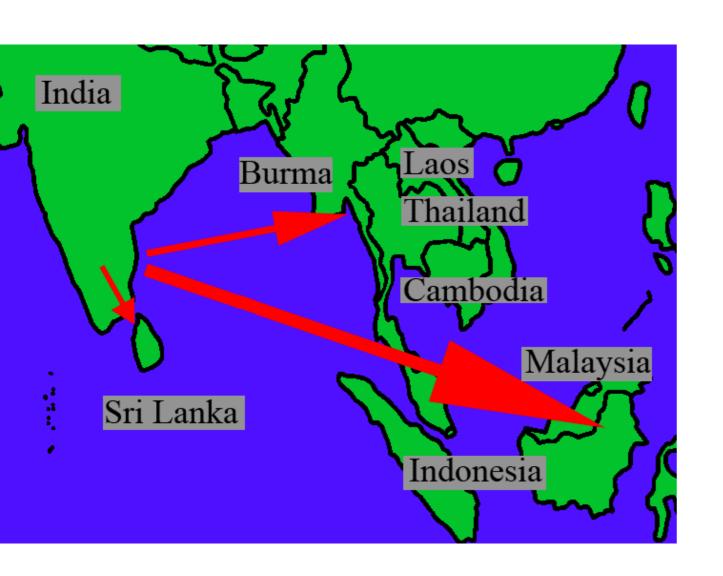
The world's oldest religion

#### **Percent of world Hindu population**



#### **HINDUISM**

- ➤ 3rd largest religion
- polytheistic (sort of)
- ➤ God manifests through many deities with different characteristics
- Largest branch is Vaishnavismworship a loving creator god,Vishnu
- Second largest branch is Sivaism - worship of Siva, both a destroyer and protector god



#### **HINDUISM**

- ➤ Anonymous hearths, dates of creation unknown, no single creator
- Concepts of kharma, dharma, moksha, and samsara create social hierarchy known as the caste system

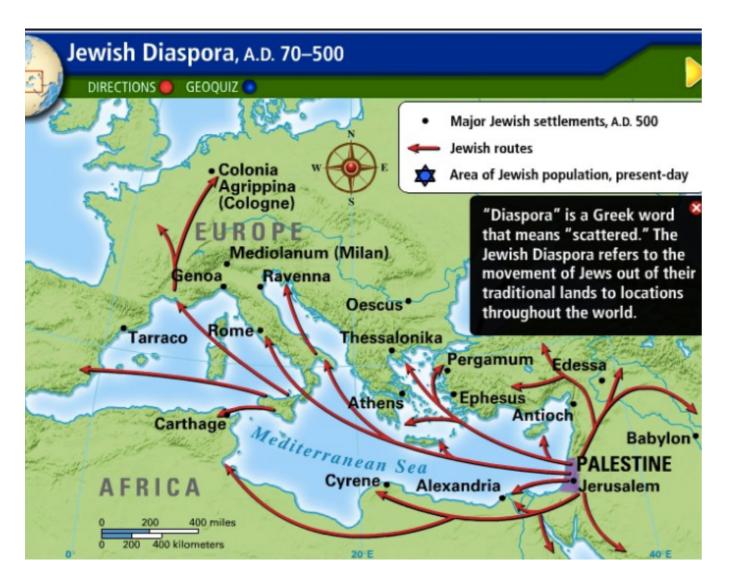


# JUDAISM

#### Stage 2: Haran to Canaan "Now YHWH said to Abram, LAKE VAN ARARAT 'Go from the land of your birth (URABTU) and your kin and your father's house to the land that I will show you." (Gen. 121, also HURRIANS see verses 2-5) ANATOLIA MITANNI Carchemish . Nineveh PADDAN-ARAM Alalakh Ashur Ugari ASSYRIA SYRIA (ARAM) m to Egypt. Eshnunna Euphrates Damascus SUMER Babylen-Shechem Nippur lerusalem BABYLON DEAD SEA Stage 1: Ur to Haran Eridu They went out Stage 4: Egypt to the together from Ur of the Negev. "So Abram Chaldeans to go into went up from Egypt, the land of Canaan; but he and his wife with ARABIA when they came to Lot, and all that he Haran, they settled had, into the Negev there." (Gen. 11:31) Gen. 131) RED SE A

#### **JUDAISM**

- ➤ 4,000-5,000 years old
- Multiple origins Babylon,
   Palestine, general area called the Levant
- World's oldest monotheistic faith
- Followers called Hebrew in a covenant (agreement)
- ➤ Israel/Jerusalem considered symbol of their covenant with God



## **JUDAISM**

➤ Diffused through relocation diffusion as Jews were forced from their promised land in the Diaspora

# TAOISM (DAOISM)

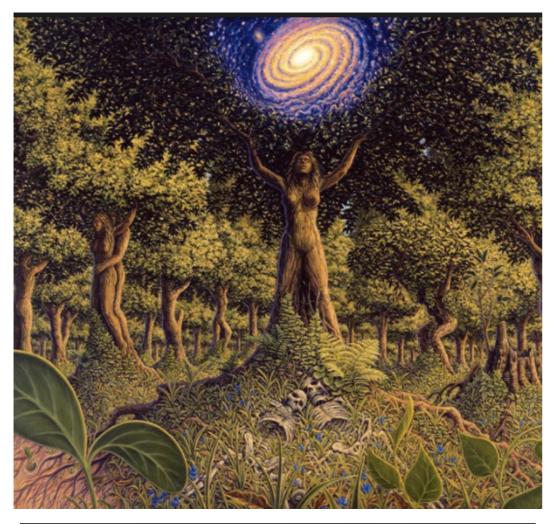
First taught by Lao-tsu in 6<sup>th</sup> c. B.C.E

Tao - "The Way"

- Eternal happiness lies in total identification with nature
- Deploring Passion, unnecessary intervention, unneeded knowledge, and govt. interference









#### **ANIMISM**

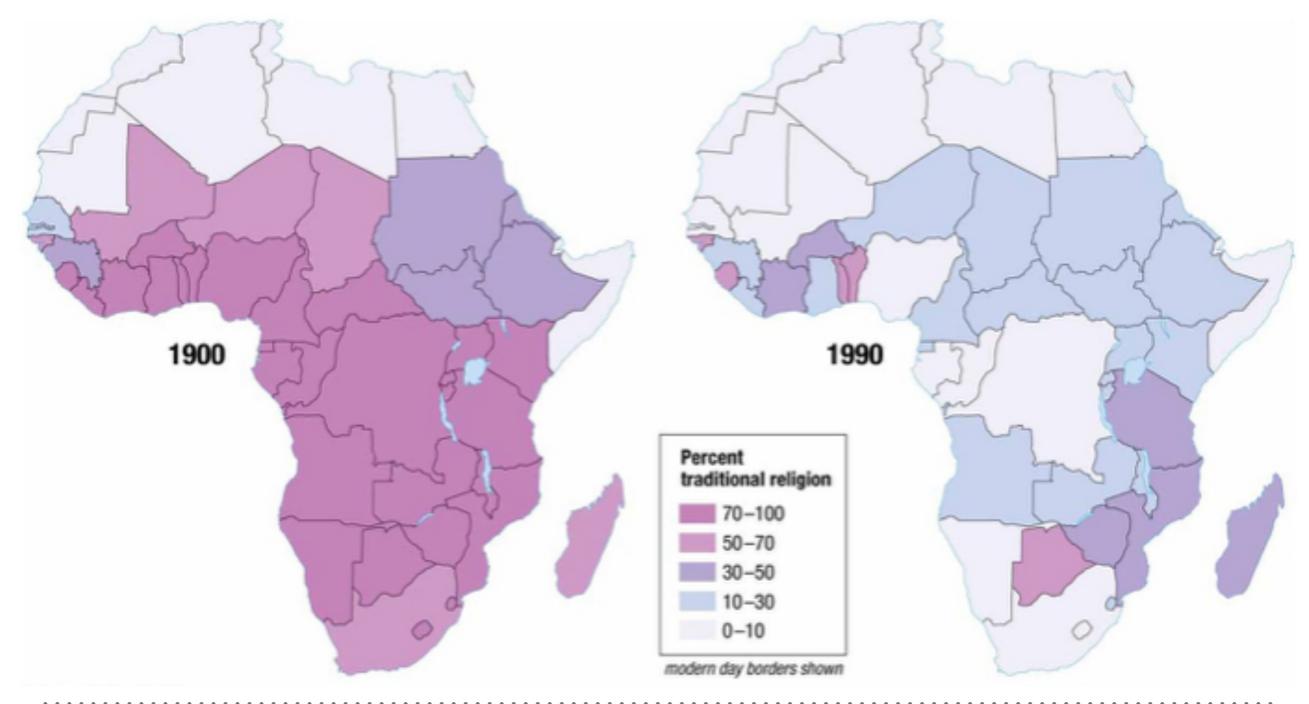
- ➤ Animism is an ethnic religious belief
- ➤ inanimate objects or natural events, such as natural disasters, have spirits and conscious life.
  - ➤ 100 million Africans adhere to animism.
- ➤ Uluru/Ayers Rock is a sacred place for the animist religion associated with the aboriginals in Australia
- ➤ <u>Shinto</u> is a traditional animistic religion practiced in <u>Japan</u>.
  - Centered in belief in kami, sacred spirits existing in all things.

# TRIBAL OR TRADITIONAL

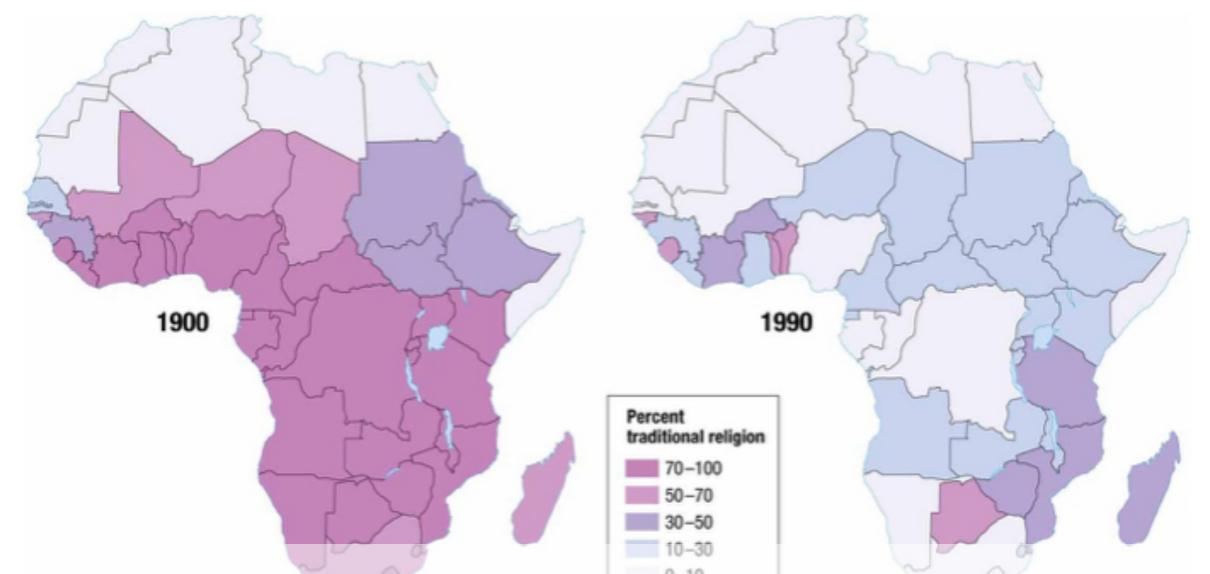


Shamanism – involves community acceptance of a religious leader, healer, or worker of magic, who, through special powers, can intercede w/ & interpret the spirit world





What factors contributed to the decline of traditional ethnic religions on the African continent?



Answer: The percentage of animists in sub-Saharan Africa has declined from more than 70 percent in 1900 to around 12 percent in 2010. As recently as 1980, some 200 million Africans—half the population of the region at the time—were classified as animists. Followers of traditional African religions now constitute a clear majority of the population only in Botswana. The rapid decline in animists in Africa has been caused by increases in the numbers of Christians and Muslims.



# WHY DO RELIGIONS ORGANIZE IN DISTINCTIVE PATTERNS?

## SACRED SPACES

- ➤ Geographers study the impact on the landscape made by all religions.
- ➤ Places of worship are sacred structures that physically anchor religion to landscape.
- ➤ Christian Church
- ➤ Sacred spaces have significant role in Christianity because of belief that building is the house of God.
  - ➤ Church traditionally largest and tallest building in a community. Additional significance given to it by locating it in a prominent location—e.g., square or center of town
  - ➤ No single architectural style





# **SACRED SPACES**

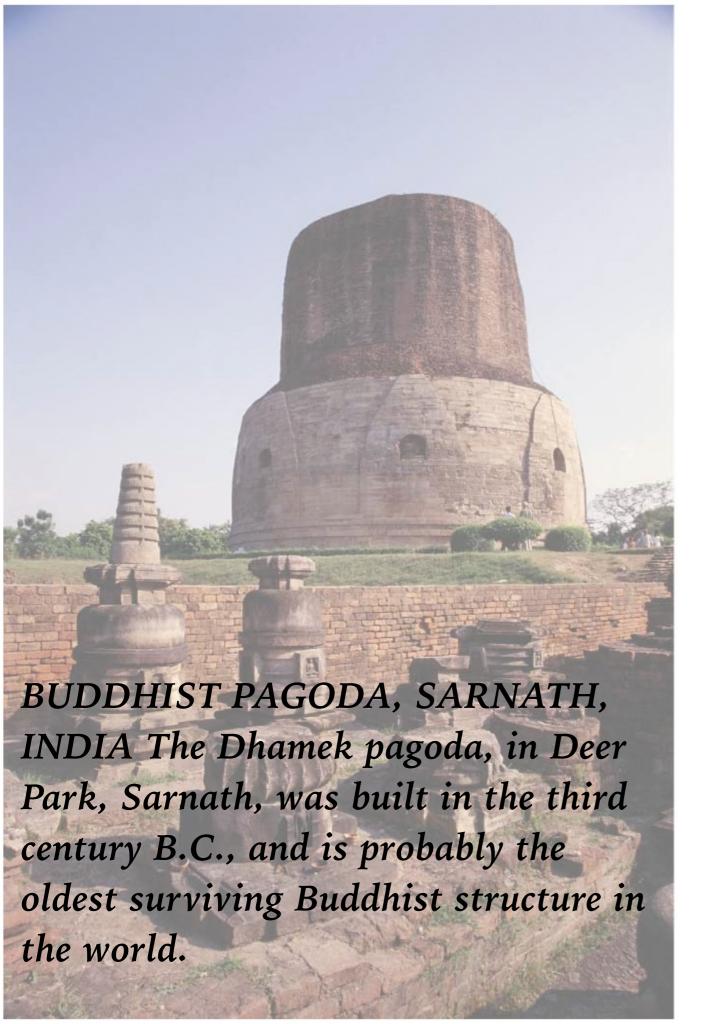
- ➤ Bahá'í Houses of Worship
  - Dispersed to different continents
  - Open to adherents of all religions





#### ➤ Muslim Mosques

- ➤ Space for community assembly
- ➤ Not viewed as a sanctified place
- ➤ Attention to cardinal directions is emphasized—
  e.g., pulpit at end of a courtyard faces Makkah.
- ➤ Distinctive feature is a minaret, a tower where a man known as a muezzin summons people to worship.
- ➤ Masjid al-Haram in Mecca is the site of the oldest Mosque.
  - > site of Kaaba
  - central destination of hajj pilgrimage



### SACRED SPACES

#### Buddhist Pagodas

- ➤ Prominent and ornate element on landscape that often includes tall, many-sided towers arranged in a series of tiers, balconies, and slanting roofs.
- ➤ Sometimes contain relics believed to be a portion of Buddha's body or clothing.
- Not designed for congregational worship.

#### SACRED PLACES IN UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS

- Cities and places associated with the founder's life are endowed with holiness.
  - Buddhism and Islam place most emphasis on identifying shrines that mark locations of important events in the life of Buddha or Muhammad.
- Pilgrimages, journeys for religious purposes,
  - incorporated in Islamic doctrine.
  - Second-most-holy place is Madinah (Medina).
    - Muhammad's tomb is in Madinah.



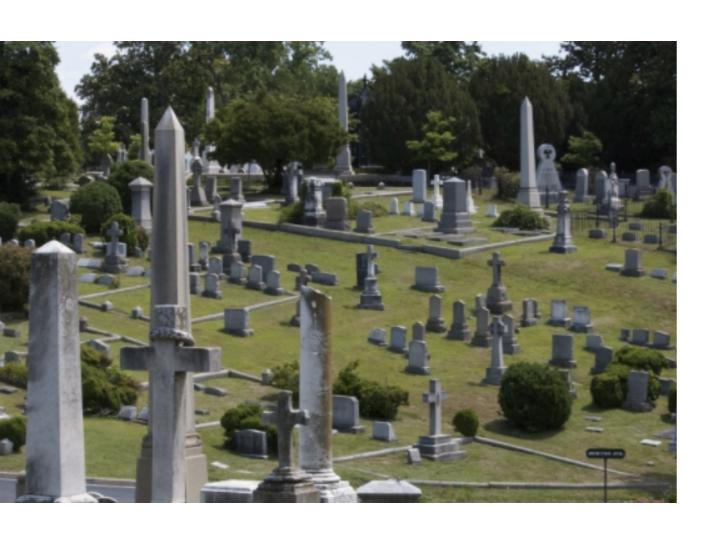
**HOLY PLACES IN BUDDHISM** Most are clustered in northeastern India and southern Nepal because they were the locations of important events in Buddha's life.





#### SACRED PLACES IN ETHNIC RELIGIONS

- ➤ Ethnic religions are closely tied to the physical geography of a particular place.
  - ➤ Hindu Landscape
  - ➤ Hindu temples home to Gods, not designed for congregation
  - ➤ Hinduism closely tied to physical geography of India
  - ➤ Mt. Kailas is holy because it is home to Siva.
  - ➤ Holiest places are riverbanks and coastlines.
  - ➤ Hindus believe that they achieve purification by bathing in holy rivers—e.g., **Ganges**River
  - > Solstice
    - Special significance in some ethnic religions
    - ➤ Stonehenge is a prominent remnant of a pagan structure aligned so that sun rises between two stones on solstices.



#### **BURIAL PRACTICES**

- ➤ Muslims, Christians, and Jews bury their dead in **cemeteries**
- Christians often situate their cemeteries on the campus of churches
- ➤ Religious customs influence the depth, direction, and location for interment (burial)
- ➤ Burial practices of traditional Chinese religions have claimed up to 10% of available farmland in the country



#### SACRED PLACES

- ➤ Cremation ritual burning of the body of deceased persons
  - ➤ Hindus wash the bodies of the deceased with water from the Ganges River first, then burn them with a slow fire on a funeral pyre.

#### SYNCRETIC

Combine elements of different belief systems

#### Candomble

- Practiced in Brazil
- Blends Catholicism w/a traditional African Religions

Caribbean & L. America often combine European, African, and indigenous beliefs



# ELEMENTS OF BLENDED CHRISTIANITY

#### Early Christianity during the Roman Empire

- The Latin paganus root word of ??? And pagan b/c the rural people continued to worship the local agricultural religion
- Viliani root of ??? Derived into villian

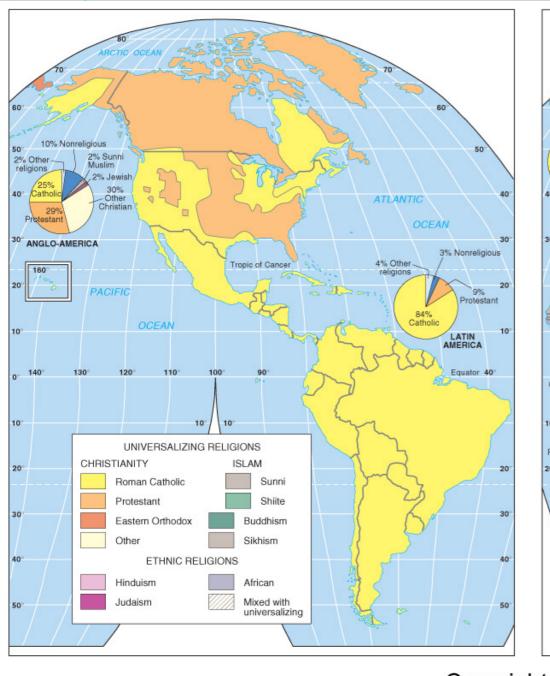
Combined elements of pagan worship with Christian holidays – like their fertility ritual

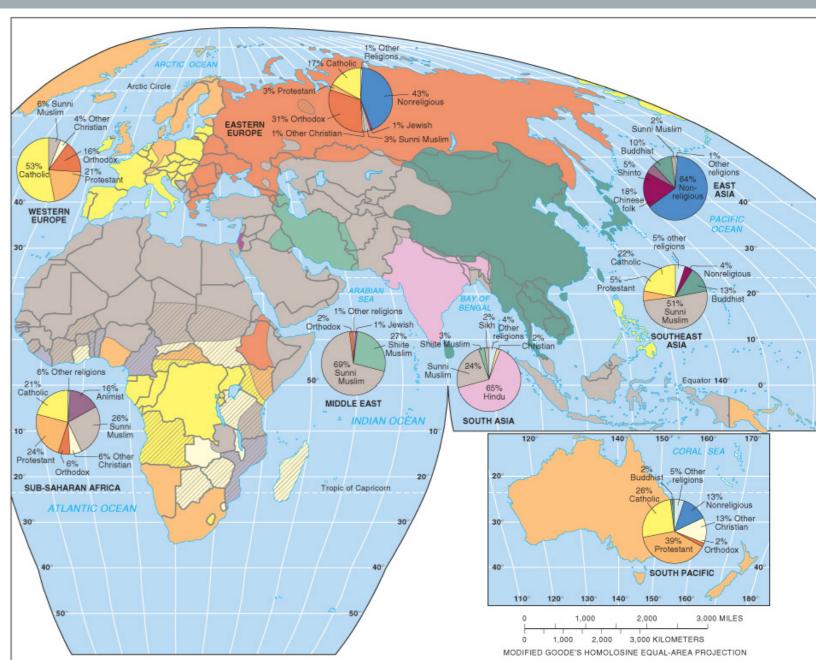
### ORTHODOX

Purity of faith

Christianity, Judaism, Islam, and Hinduism all have orthodox followers.

# CULTURAL REGIONS





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#### CULTURAL INTERACTION

#### Religion & the Economy

- Demands for certain foods
  - Wine for communion
  - No pigs
- Pilgrimages
  - Birthplaces, natural sites, settings for miracles, administrative centers = nodes for functional regions
  - Mecca and Medina Islam
  - Rome & Lourdes Christianity
  - Varanasi, India on the Ganges River Hinduism
  - Ise, the hearth of Shintoism

#### CULTURAL INTERACTION

#### Religion vs. government policies

- Taliban
- Hinduism & the <u>Caste system</u>
- Communist countries (Orthodox in Russia, Buddhism in Vietnam)

#### SECULARISM VS THEOCRACY

Secularism is the movement away from control of life by a religion. Secularist are often associated with being indifferent to religion or rejecting it all together.

Theocracy, on the other hand, is a government run by a religion.

#### RELIGIOUS BOUNDARIES

Interfaith boundaries divide space Intrafaith boundaries between two or more religions.

divide space within on

Intrafaith boundaries divide space within one religion, often among denominations.

Ex:

Nigeria

(divided b/w Islam and Christianity)

Islam prevails in the northern region, while Christianity and local religions prevail in the south. Such division causes power-based tensions for control of the one government.

Ex:

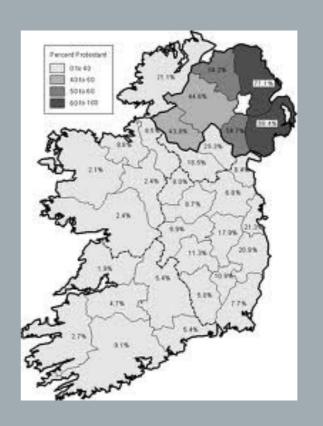
Iraq

(divided b/w Sunni and Shiite Islam)

After the fall of the largely Sunni government controlled by Saddam, both Sunnis and Shiites are warring for control of the newly forming political landscape.

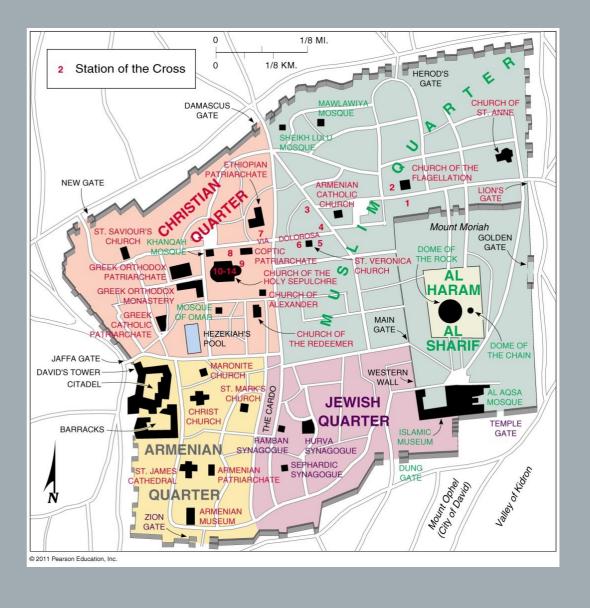
#### MOST FAMOUS RELIGIOUS WARS

The most troublesome religious boundary in Western Europe lies in Ireland. When most of Ireland became independent, the northern counties voted to remain in the UK. The Roman Catholic minority in the north were victimized by discriminatory practices. Demonstrations by Roman Catholics began in 1968. Since then, more than 3,000 have been killed by the IRA in Northern Ireland in a never ending cycle of demonstrations and protests.



# MOST FAMOUS RELIGIOUS WARS

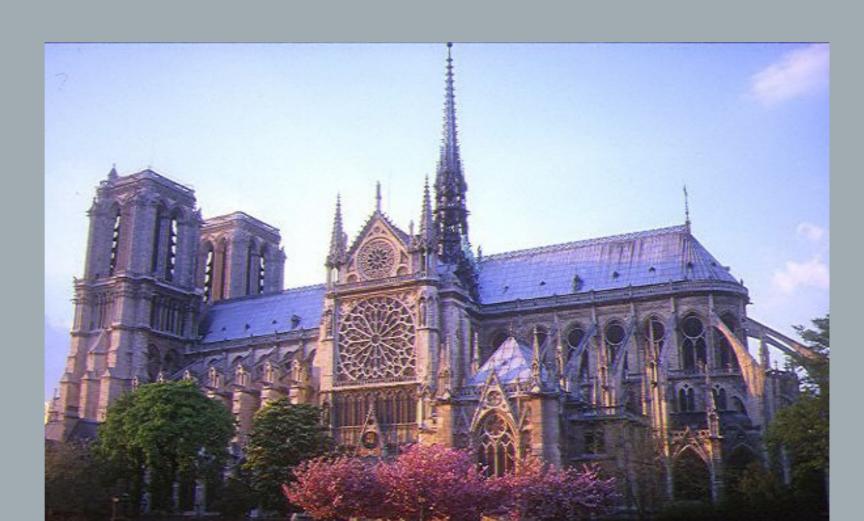
Conflict in the Middle East is among the world's longest standing and most intractable. Jews, Christians, and Muslims have fought for 2,000 years to control the same small strip of land in the Eastern Mediterranean. To some extent the hostility among them stems from their similar heritage. All three groups trace their origins to the area, but the religions have diverged in ways that have made it difficult for them to share the same territory.



#### CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

#### Christian structures

Roman Catholics – cathedral is literally the house of God,
 so the focal point and large



### PROTESTANT STRUCTURES

Buildings are merely a place to assemble



# AMISH & MENNONITE





#### MAORI

The marae (for pagan gods) will be next to Christian church – which reflects their conversion



### ISLAMIC MOSQUES

Imposing, but not sanctified, a place of gathering

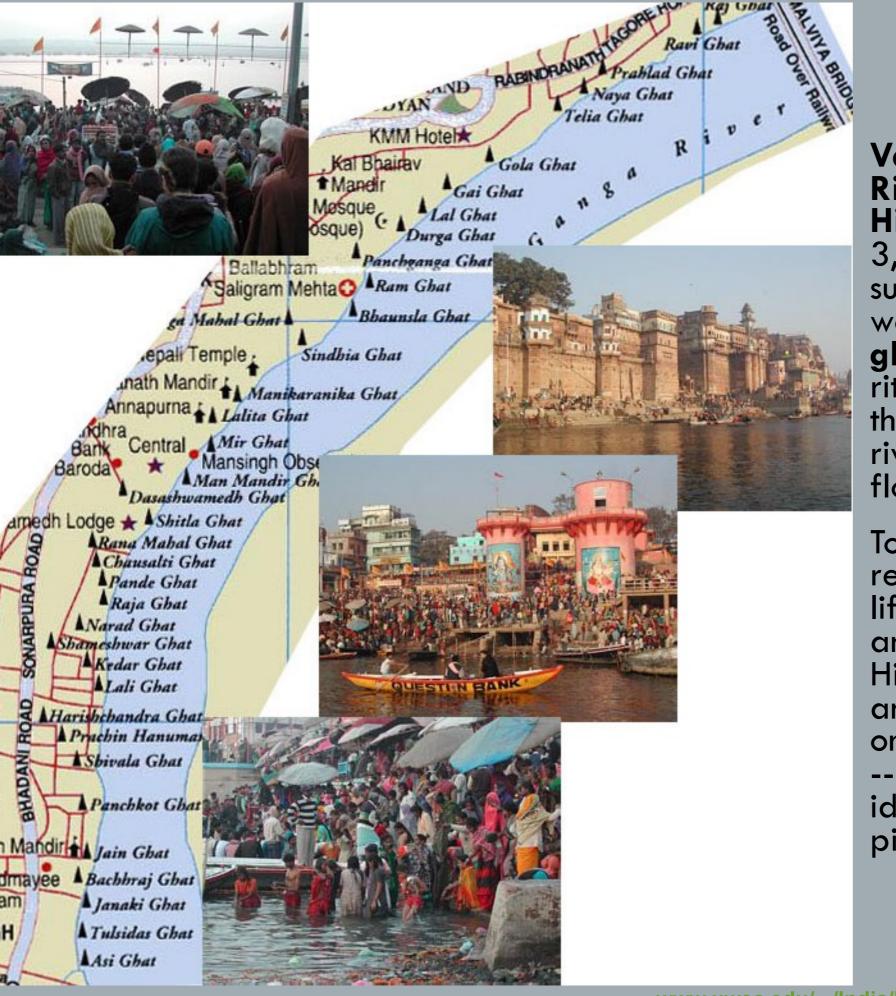




# HINDUISM

Temple usually dedicated to one deity





Varanasi on the Ganges River is the holiest city in Hinduism and is over 3,000 years old. As the sun rises each day worshipers come to the ghats (steps) to perform rituals, such as washing themselves, drinking the river water, and making floating offerings.

To die here is to be released from the cycle of life -- from reincarnation and reborn. If possible, Hindus want to die here, and then be burned on one of two **funeral ghats** -- which are clearly identified by the large piles of firewood.



Photo by Warren Apel, Copyright (c) 2004 The Shanti Shop http://www.shantishop.com

#### BUDDHISM

Temple or Pagoda, not designed for congregational worship



© Kodansha

**Todaiji Temple**Nara period, constructed 745

## SHINTOISM

Shrine-Not designed for congregational worship





The Nachi Shrine is a Shinto/Buddhist multiplex. Indigenous practices of Shinto gradually incorporated imported practices of Chinese Buddhism. The syncretic history of Japanese religion can be seen in the evolving architecture of sacred spaces

#### TREATMENT OF THE DEAD

#### Burial

- Christian
- Jewish
- Muslim
- Chinese
- Bali (Hindu, animism, ancestor worship mix)

#### Exposed

- Zoroasterian
- Tibetan Buddhist

#### Cremate

Hindu

#### UNIVERSALIZING RELIGIONS

Religion	Origins	Diffusion	Branches	Cultural Landscape
Buddhism (350 million)	Founded in India.	Contagious: Through India, to south and east Asia along the silk road.	Theravada Mahayana Lamaism	Pagodas Bodhi Trees
Christianity (2 billion)	Originated as an offshoot of Judaism in the Semitic Hearth (modern Israel)	Hierarchical: Spread when Roman Empire adopted it — expanded with colonial efforts Relocation	Roman Catholic Protestant Eastern Orthodox	Bible Cathedrals Churches Burial Grounds
Islam (1.2 billion)	Originated in Mecca	Hierarchal: as Islamic empires developed in the middle east Relocation	Sunni Shiite	Koran Mosque Five Pillars
Sikhism (20 million)	Founded in Pakistan	Diffused outward toward India		Guru Granth Sahib Golden Temple

#### ETHNIC RELIGIONS

Religion	Origins	Diffusion	Branches	Cultural Landscape
Hinduism (900 million)	Evolved in the Indo-Gangetic Hearth.	Spread east through the Ganges and south through India		Vedas Reincarnation Caste System Gandhi Temples Ganges River
Judaism	Originated in the Semitic Hearth.	Scattered throughout after Rome destroyed their holy city.	Orthodox Reform Conservative	Torah Talmud Synagogues Six Pointed Star Western Wall

Shintoism is a blending principals of Buddhism with a local religion of Japan.

Taoism teaches that all people should live in harmony with nature.

Confucianism focuses more on the worldly life rather than heaven/hell.

Shamanism is ethnic religion that follows a local shaman.

Animism belief that objects have a divine spirit.

# ETHNIC CONFLICTS: ARMENIAN GENOCIDE: YOUNG TURKS VS. ARMENIANS 1915-1919 (TURKEY)



Young Turks (Muslims), part of the Ottoman Empire in Turkey, began to exterminate the Armenians (Christians). In the 4 year genocide about 2 million people were killed.

# ETHNIC CONFLICTS: AFFRIKANERS VS. AFRICANS 1948-1991



Dutch settlers use the apartheid system to suppress the native African ethnic population. Blacks and colored have to register as a particular race and must live in a designated "homeland". They are not allowed to protest, many people and those who fight against apartheid are often put in prison and tortured. Sanctions (punishments) are imposed upon the South Africa in 1985 by the United States and Great Britain and by 1994, they begin to dismantle the apartheid system.

#### AFRICANS VS. AFFRIKANERS

The <u>Apartheid system</u> is similar to the Jim Crow laws which existed in the United States during the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

# ETHIC CONFLICT: BOSNIANS VS. SERBS (BOSNIA-HERZIGOVINA) 1992-1995

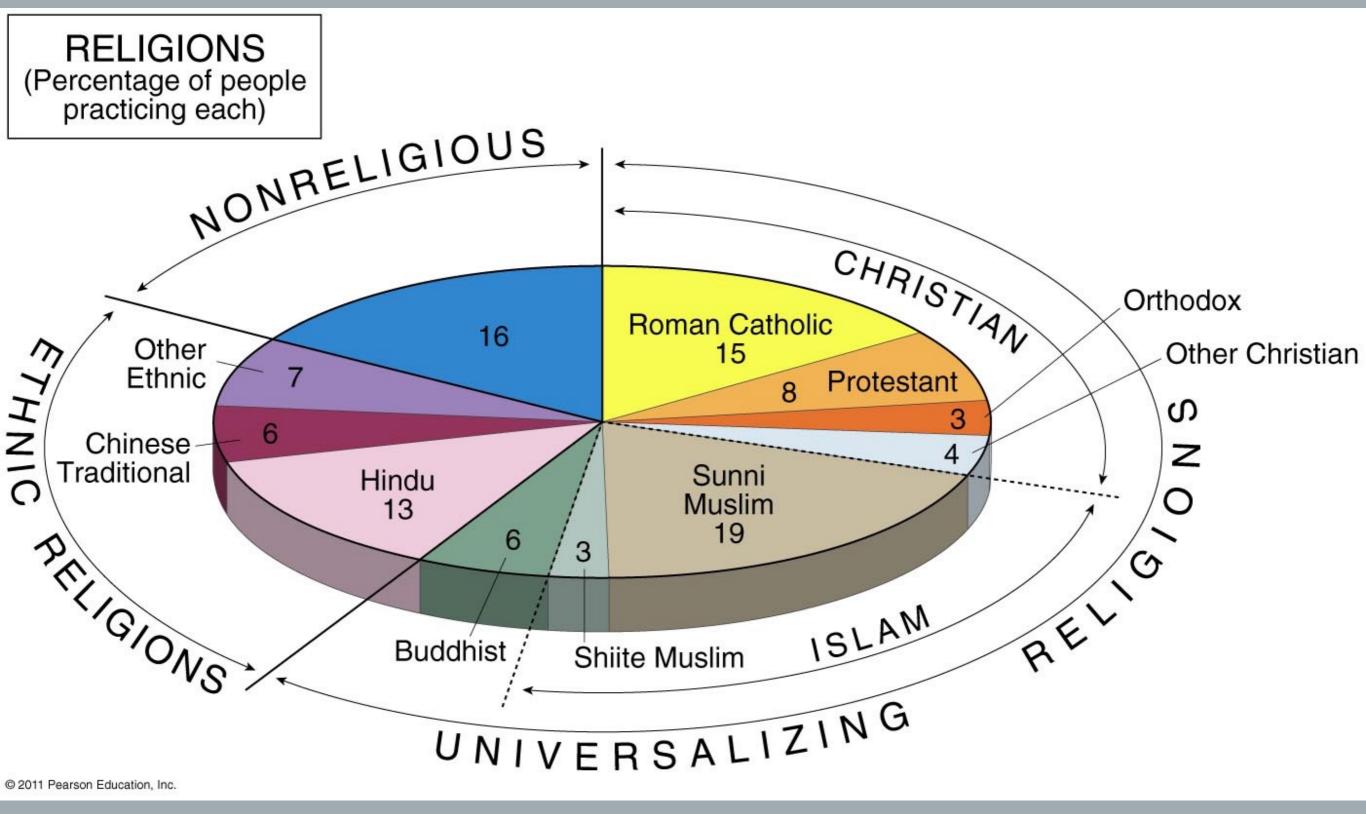


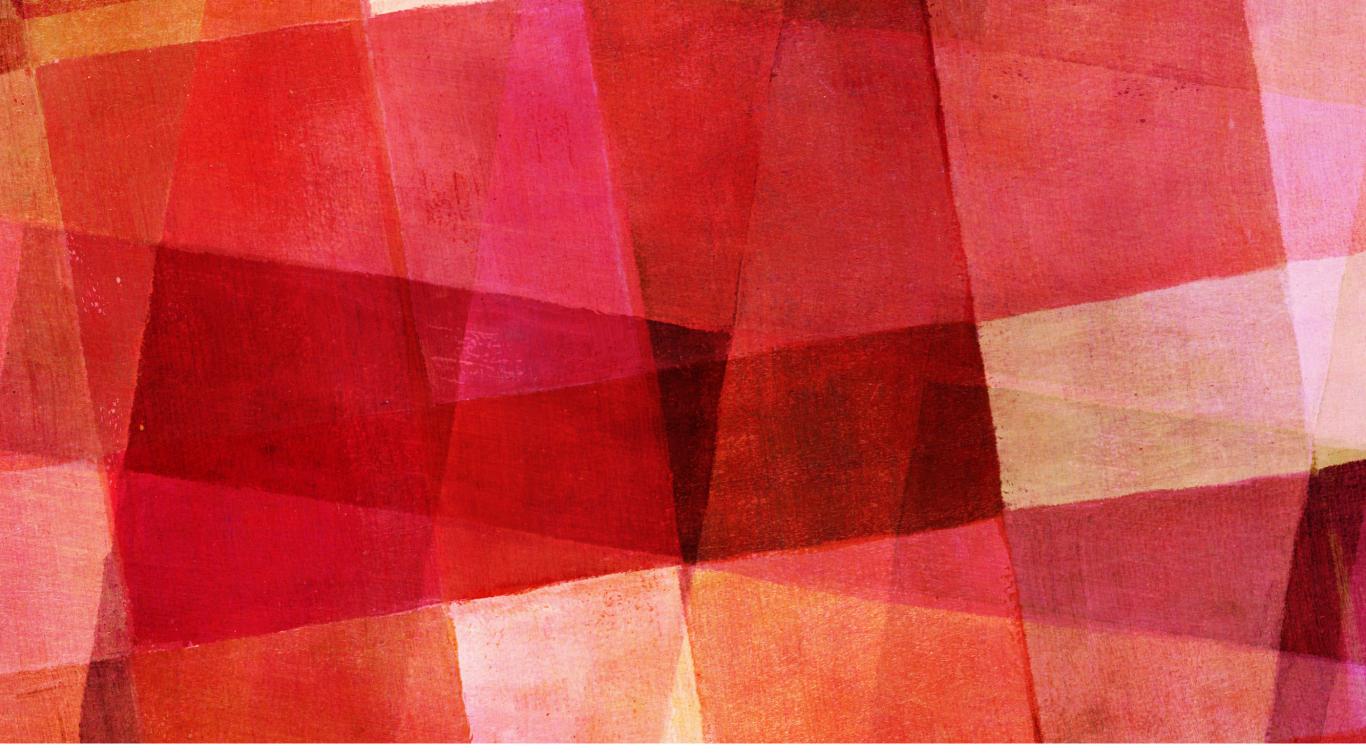
After the break up of Yugoslavia in 1992, the Serbians (Slavic/Eastern Orthodox) began an ethnic cleansing of the Bosnians (Muslims).

## ETHNIC CONFLICTS: HUTU VS TUTSI (RWANDA) 1994



The **Rwandan** Genocide was a genocide of the Tutsi and smaller scale genocide of the Hutu. The genocide was organized by the Hutu run government. During the 100 day time period 500,000-1 million Rwandans were killed (70% of the Tutsi population and 20% of the Rwandan Population).





# LANGUAGE

#### WORLD OF TONGUES

- Earth's heterogeneous collection of languages is one of its most obvious examples of cultural diversity.
- Estimates of distinct languages in the world are nearly 7,300.
- Aside from the 10 largest languages,
  - About 100 languages are spoken by at least 5 million people
  - And, only about 70 languages are spoken by at least 2 million people.

#### LANGUAGE

- The Key Issues are:
- Where are English-language speakers distributed?
- 2. Why is English related to other languages?
- 3. Where are other language families distributed?
- 4. Why do people preserve local languages?

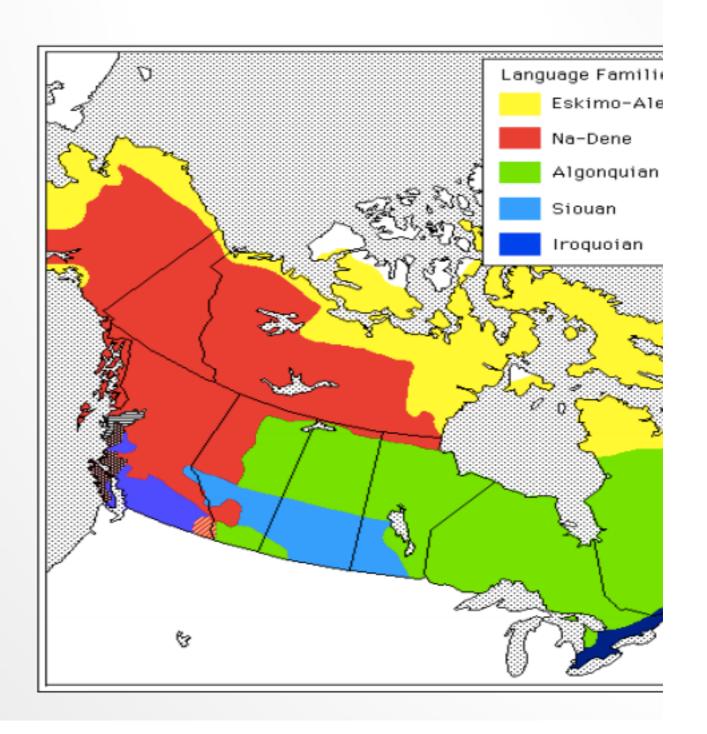
#### LANGUAGE & COMMUNICATION

- Language is a system of communication through speech.
- Many languages also have a literary tradition, or a system of written communication.
- The lack of written record makes it difficult to document the distribution of many languages.



### COUNTRIES AND LANGUAGE

- Countries designate at least one language as their official language.
- A country with more than one official language may require all public documents to be in all languages.



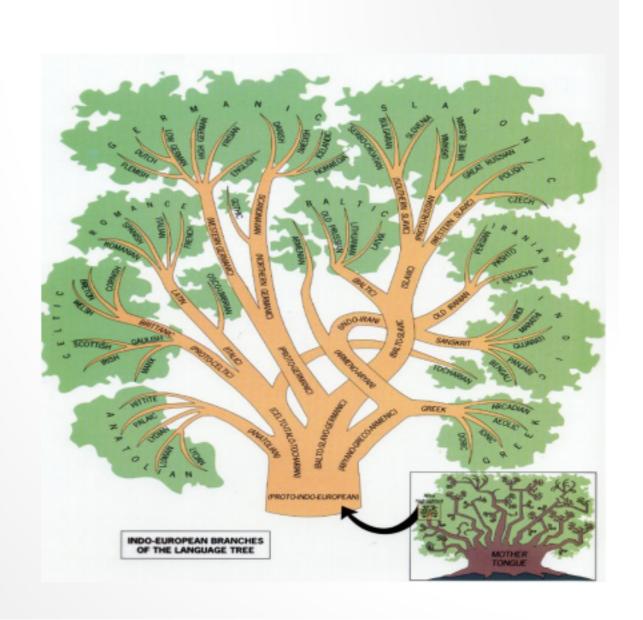
#### LANGUAGES TODAY

- The study of language follows logically from migration, because the contemporary distribution of languages around the world results largely from past migrations of peoples.
- On the one hand, English has achieved an unprecedented globalization.
- On the other hand, people are trying to preserve local diversity in language.
- The global distribution of languages results from a combination of two geographic processes—interaction and isolation.
  - · If there are few connections after migration, language will start to differ over time.



### INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE TREE

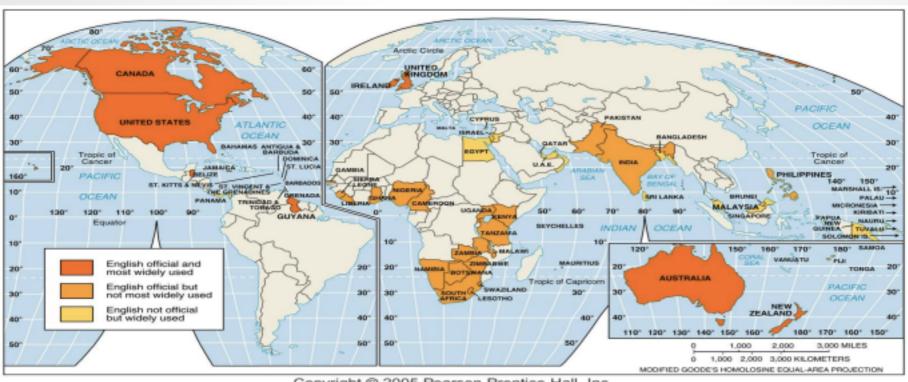
 The Indo-European language family developed as a result of migration and subsequent isolation of people that can only be reconstructed through linguistic and archaeological theories.



## ISSUE 1: ORIGIN, DIFFUSION, AND DIALECTS OF ENGLISH

- Origin and diffusion of English
  - English colonies
  - Origin of English in England
- Dialects of English
  - Dialects in England
  - Differences between British and American English
  - Dialects in the United States

#### **ENGLISH SPEAKING COUNTRIES**



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English is the official language in 50 countries (2 billion people), including some in which it is not the most widely spoken language. It is also used and understood in many others.

http://www.ted.com/talks/jav walker on the world's enalish mania.html

### ORIGIN AND DIFFUSION OF ENGLISH

- Language originates at a <u>particular place</u> and <u>diffuses</u> to other locations through <u>migration</u> of its speakers.
- The contemporary distribution of English speakers around the world exists because the people of England migrated with their language when they established colonies during the past four centuries.
- English first diffused west from England to North America in the seventeenth century.
- Similarly, the British took control of Ireland in the seventeenth century, South Asia in the mideighteenth century, the South Pacific in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries, and southern Africa in the late nineteenth century.
- More recently, the United States has been responsible for diffusing English to several places.



### ORIGIN OF ENGLISH IN ENGLAND

- The British Isles have been inhabited for thousands of years, but we know little of their early languages, until the Celts arrived around 2000 B.C.
- Then, around 450AD, tribes from mainland Europe invaded, pushing the Celts into the remote northern and western parts.



https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8RtT0obOS80

## INVASIONS **ENGLAND** 5TH-11TH **CENTURIES**



The groups that brought what became English to England included Jutes, Angles, Saxons, and Vikings. The Normans later brought French vocabulary to English.



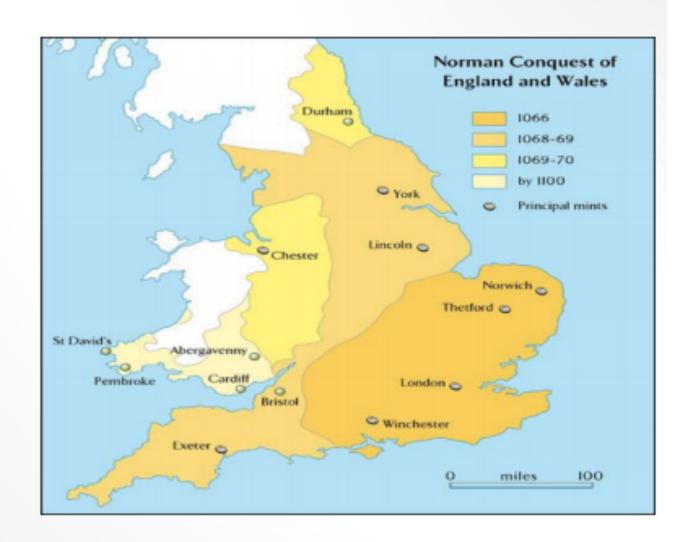
### NORMAN INVASION

- English is different from German because England was conquered by the Normans in 1066.
- The Normans, who came from presentday Normandy in France, spoke French, which they established as England's official language for the next 150 years.
- The majority of the people continued to speak English.
- In 1204 England lost control of Normandy and entered a long period of conflict with France.



#### NORMAN INVASION CONTINUED

- Parliament enacted the Statute of Pleading in 1362 to change the official language of court business from French to English.
- During the 300-year period that French was the official language of England, the Germanic language used by the common people and the French used by the leaders mingled to form a new language.



### THE QUEENS ENGLISH

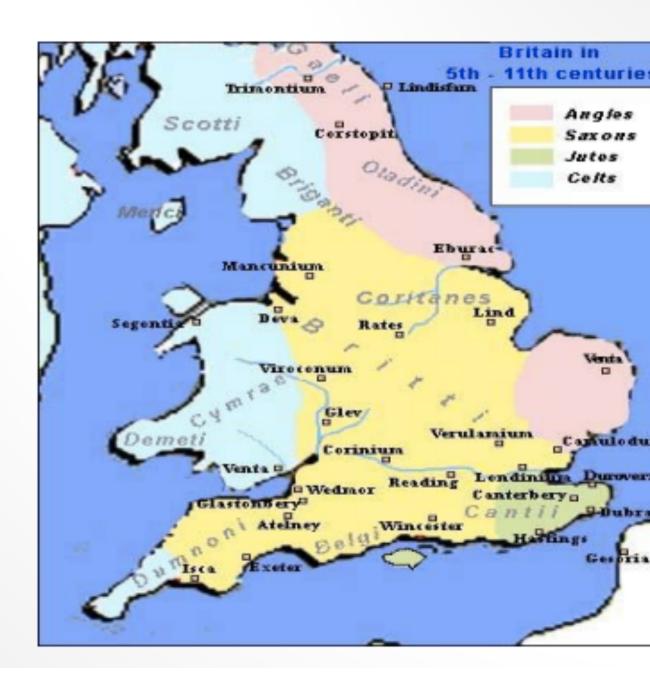
- A dialect is a regional variation of a language distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.
- English has an especially large number of dialects.
- One particular dialect of English, the one associated with upper-class Britons living in the London area, is recognized in much of the English-speaking world as the standard form of British speech, known as British Received Pronunciation (BRP).



### **BASIS OF ENGLISH**

- English originated with three invading groups who settled in different parts of Britain. (Anglo's – Saxon's - Jutes)
- The language each spoke was the basis of distinct regional dialects of Old English.





### **BRITISH UNIVERSITIES**

- Following the Norman invasion of 1066 by the time English again became the country's dominant language, five major regional dialects had emerged.
- From this large collection of local dialects, one eventually emerged as the standard language the dialect used by upper-class residents in the capital city of London and the two important university cities of Cambridge and Oxford first encouraged by the introduction of the printing press to England in 1476.
- Grammar books and dictionaries printed in the eighteenth century established rules for spelling and grammar that were based on the London dialect.



#### DIALECTS OF ENGLISH

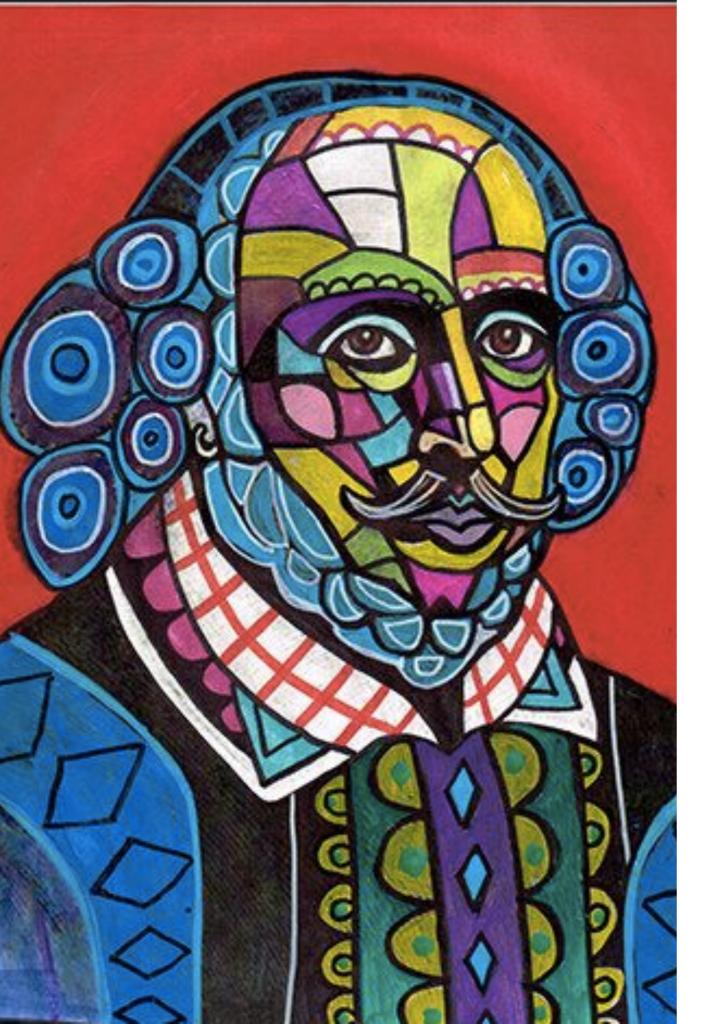
What is a Dialect?

(regional variation of a language, distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation) (result of Isolation)

Why so many different Dialects of English. Language is wide spread, and comes from many different regions and long periods of Isolation.

As result: One dialect, standard language (a well established and widely recognized) British received pronunciation (BRP).

Why so many in England?



### DIALECTS CHANGE OVER TIME

What Shakespeare English sounded like

#### DIFFERENCES IN PRONUNCIATION

- Differences in pronunciation between British and U.S. speakers are immediately recognizable.
- Interaction between the two groups was largely confined to exchange of letters and other printed matter rather than direct speech.
- Surprisingly, pronunciation has changed more in England than in the United States.
- People in the United States do not speak "proper" English because when the colonists left England, "proper" English was not what it is today. Also, keep in mind, that most who left England were not upper class.

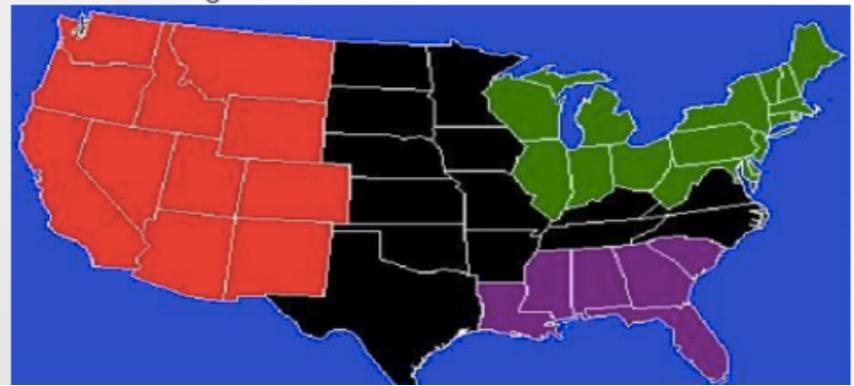






### DIALECTS IN THE UNITED STATES

- Major differences in U.S. dialects originated because of differences in dialects among the original settlers.
- The original American settlements can be grouped into three areas: New England, Middle Atlantic, and Southeastern.
- Two-thirds of the New England colonists were Puritans from East Anglia in southeastern England.
- About half of the southeastern settlers came from southeast England, although they represented a diversity
  of social-class backgrounds.
- The immigrants to the Middle Atlantic colonies were more diverse because most of the settlers came from the north rather than the south of England or from other countries.



### DIALECTS IN THE EASTERN U.S.



East 3 areas of settlement and types of settlers:

New England—2/3
puritans and East Anglia
people
Middle Atlantic- more
diverse groups (Quakers
from North England,
Scots, Irish, German,
Dutch and Swedish) then
diffused westward.
South East- ½ from
South Eastern England.

Hans Kurath divided the eastern U.S. into three dialect regions, whose distribution is similar to that of house types.

#### REGIONAL PRONUNCIATION

- Regional pronunciation differences are more familiar to us than word differences, although it is harder to draw precise isoglosses for them.
- The New England accent is well known for dropping the /r/ sound, shared with speakers from the south of England.
- Residents of Boston maintained especially close ties to the important ports of southern England.
- Compared to other colonists, New Englanders received more exposure to changes in pronunciation that occurred in Britain during the eighteenth century.
- The mobility of Americans has been a major reason for the relatively uniform language that exists throughout much of the West.

- dialect regional variation of a language
- ebonics A dialect of English that has its roots in West African,
   Caribbean, and US slave languages,
- ➤ official language in multi-lingual states, the language selected for use in affairs within government, and communication between government and citizenry
- ➤ isogloss boundary separating language regions preventing diffusion
- ➤ <u>lingua franca</u> language mutually understood and commonly used in trade by people who speak *other languages*
- ➤ pidgin form of speech adopting simplified grammar and limited vocab of a lingua franca; used for communication between speakers of different languages

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kIzFz9T5rhI

### CHAPTER 5 KEY ISSUE 4 - NEED TO KNOWS

- Discuss with your clusters while homework is checked...
  - ➤ What have been some factors causing languages to become extinct?
  - ➤ Why are there such great efforts to both revive extinct languages and prevent other languages from becoming extinct?
  - ➤ Why would developed countries, like Japan, consider adding English as a second official language?
  - ➤ How is English an example of expansion diffusion, whereas most languages diffused through relocation in the past?
  - ➤ What are Franglais and Spanglish?



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SCIENCE 09/03/2014 01:34 pm ET | Updated Sep 05, 2014

#### 1.1k











### Languages Are Going Extinct Even Faster Than Species Are

**Emily Underwood** 





TRENDING

## MAJOR LANGUAGE FAMILIES PERCENTAGE OF WORLD POPULATION

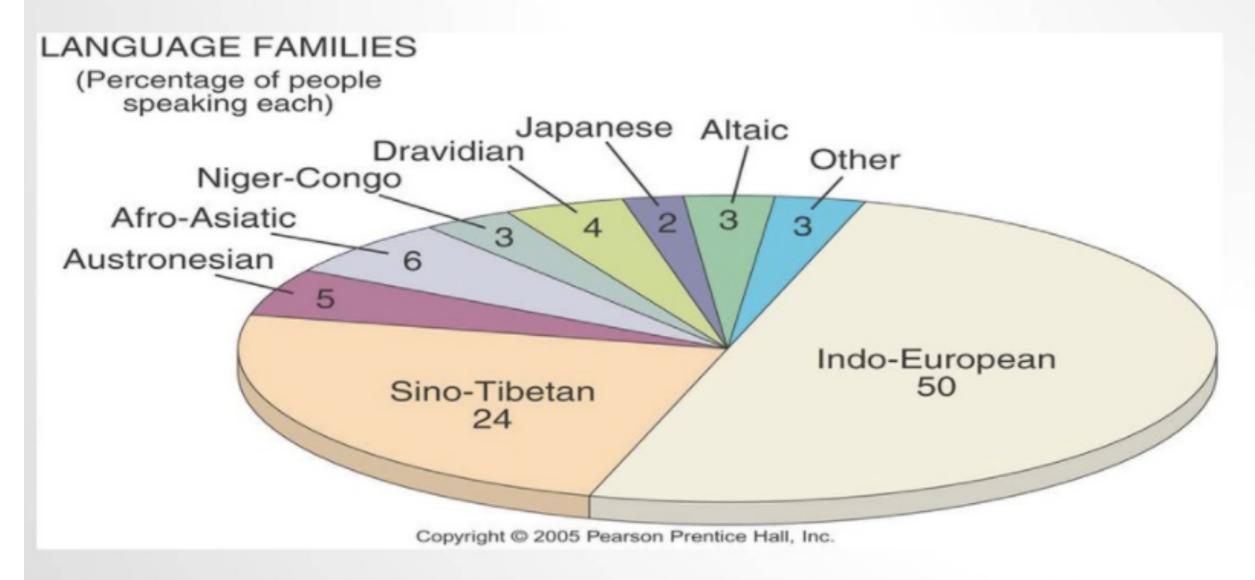
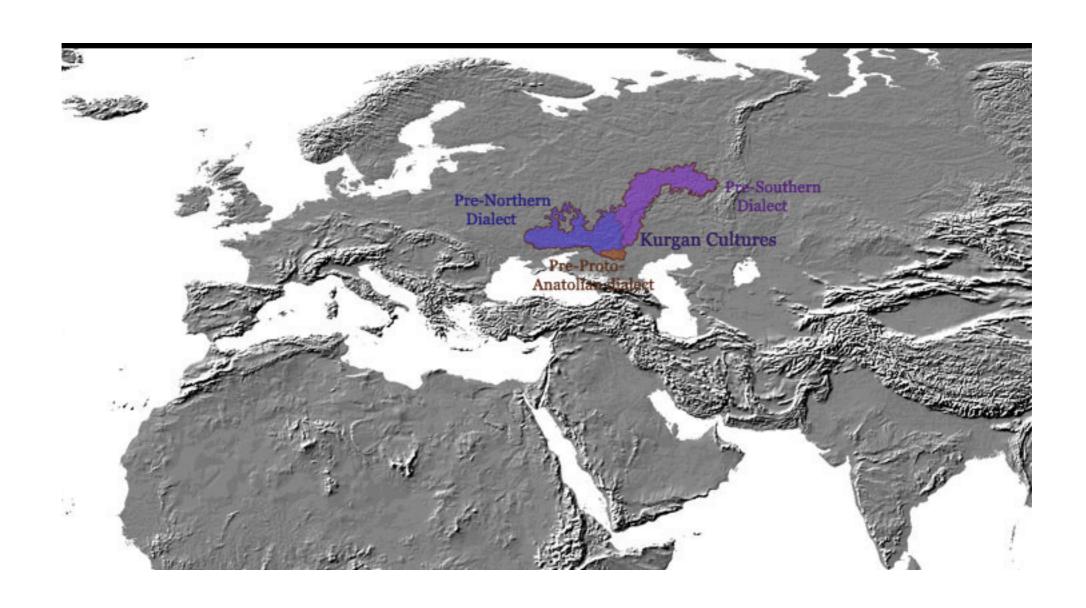


Fig. 5-11a: The percentage of world population speaking each of the main language families. Indo-European and Sino-Tibetan together represent almost 75% of the world's people.

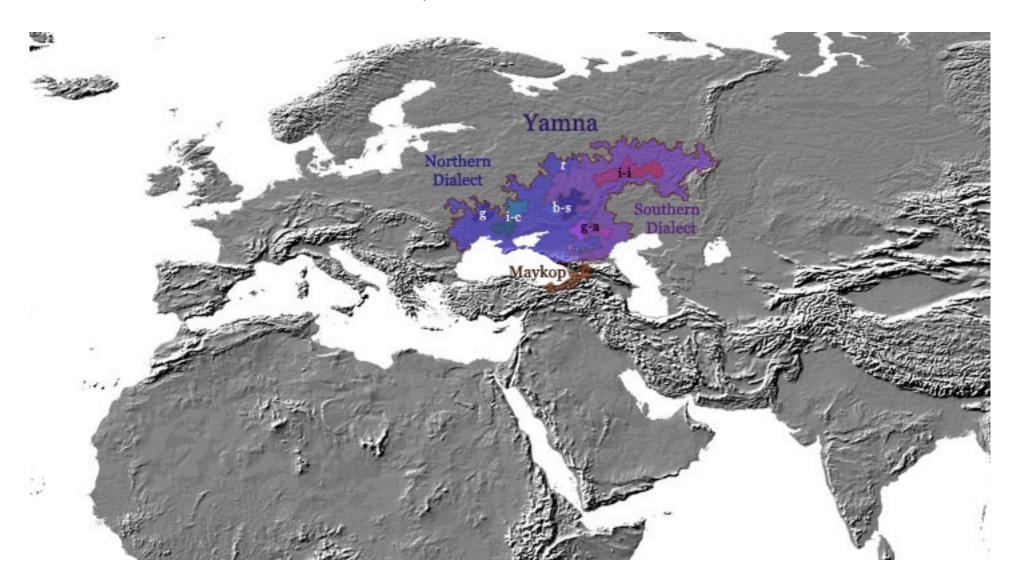
#### INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGE FAMILY

- ➤ The most widely spoken Indo-European languages by native speakers are **Spanish**, **English**, **Hindustani** (**Hindi and Urdu**), **Portuguese**, **Bengali**, **Russian**, **and Punjabi**, *each* with over 100 million speakers.
- ➤ Today, 46% of the human population speaks an Indo-European language as a first language, by far the highest of any language family.

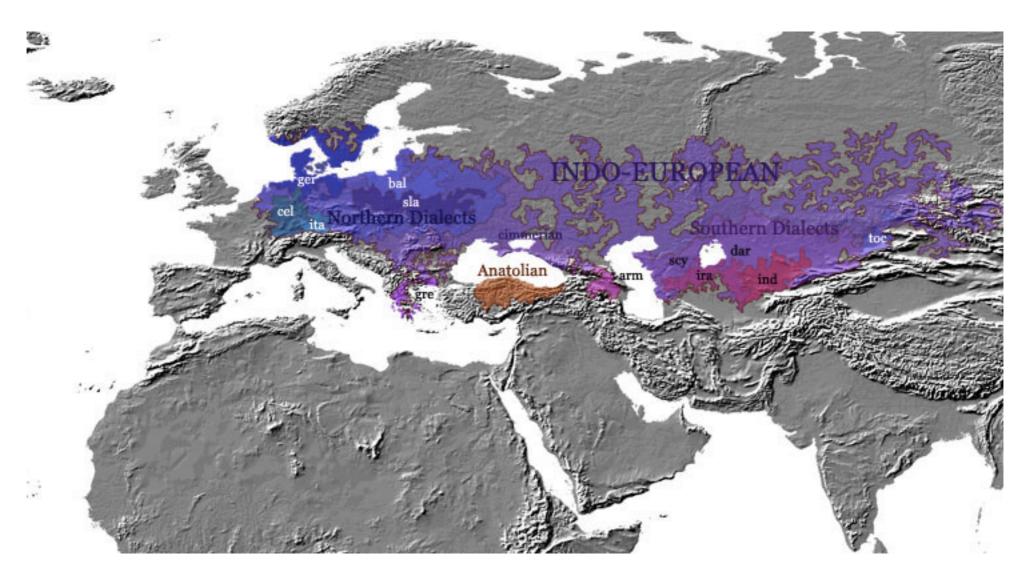
#### 4,000 BCE



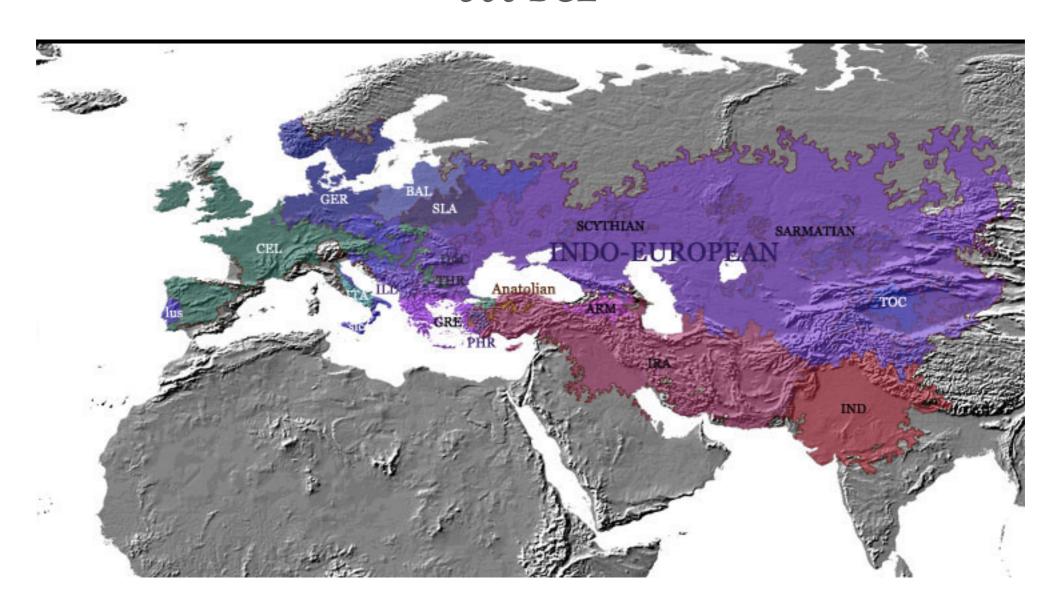
### 3,000 BCE

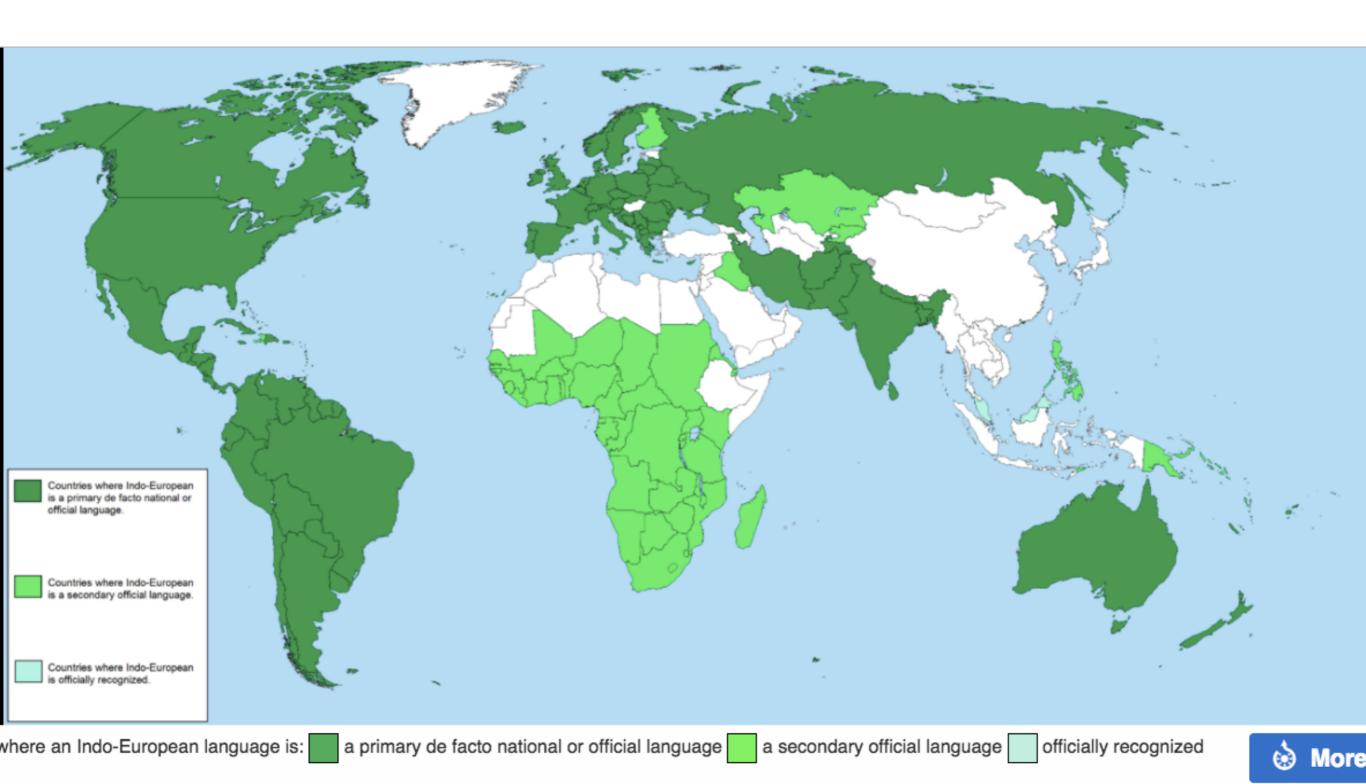


#### 2,000 BCE



#### 500 BCE





#### Language Families

Language Family	Branches	Where	# of people
Sino-Tibetan			
Other East and Southeast Asian Language Families			
Afro-Asiatic Language Family			
Altaic and Uralic Language Families			
Africa Language Families			

### SINO-TIBETAN FAMILY

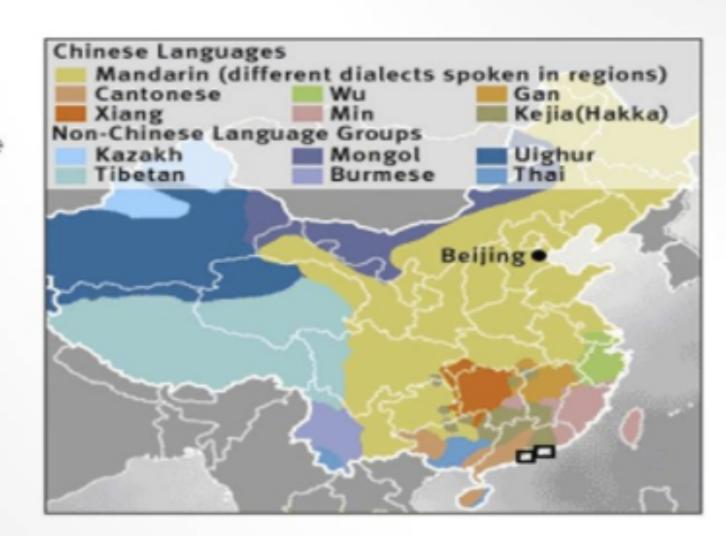
 The Sino-Tibetan family encompasses languages spoken in the People's Republic of China as well as several smaller countries in Southeast Asia.





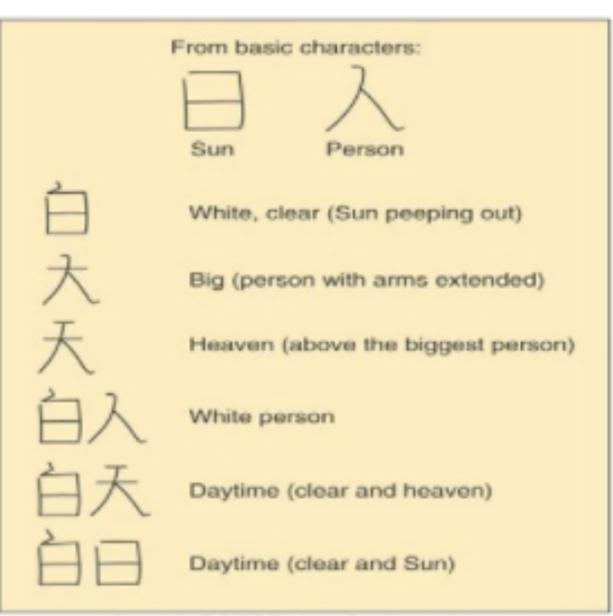
### SINITIC BRANCH – CHINESE LANGUAGES

- There is no single Chinese language.
- Spoken by approximately three-fourths of the Chinese people, Mandarin is by a wide margin the most used language in the world.
- Other Sinitic branch languages are spoken by tens of millions of people in China.
- The Chinese government is imposing Mandarin countrywide.



# IDEOGRAMS

Symbols in Chinese language representing complex concepts



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### AUSTRO-THAI AND TIBETO-BURMAN

 In addition to the Chinese languages included in the Sinitic branch, the Sino-Tibetan family includes two smaller branches, Austro-Thai and Tibeto-Burman.

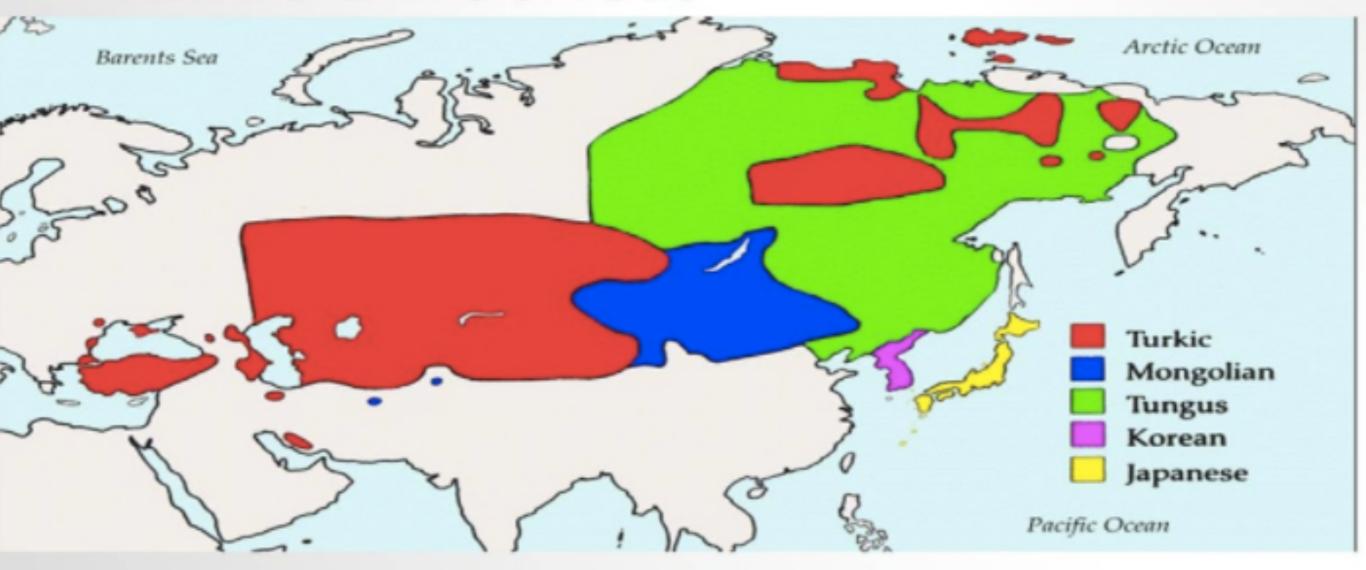


### AFRO-ASIATIC LANGUAGE FAMILY

- The Afro-Asiatic—once referred to as the Semito-Hamitic—language family includes Arabic and Hebrew, as well as a number of languages spoken primarily in northern Africa and southwestern Asia.
- Arabic is the major Afro-Asiatic language, an official language in two dozen countries of North Africa and southwestern Asia, from Morocco to the Arabian Peninsula.

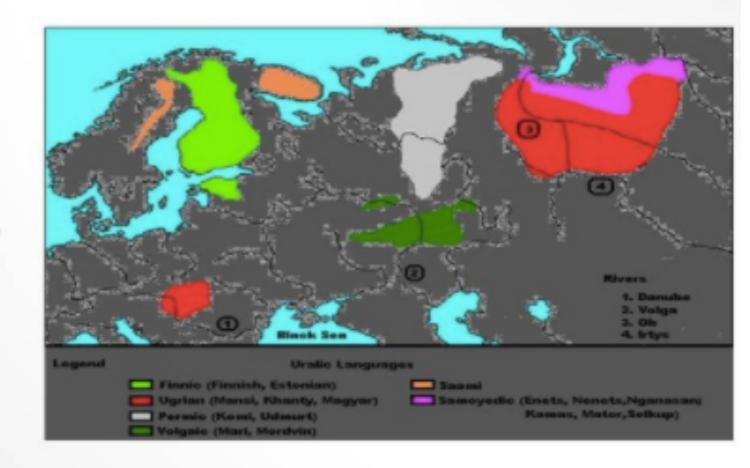


### ALTAIC LANGUAGES



### URALIC LANGUAGES

- Every European country is dominated by Indo-European speakers, except for three: Estonia, Finland, and Hungary.
- The Estonians, Finns, and Hungarians speak languages that belong to the Uralic family, first used 7,000 years ago by people living in the Ural Mountains north of the Kurgan homeland.



http://www.omniglot.com/soundfiles/udhr/udhr\_fi.mp3

### LANGUAGE FAMILIES OF AFRICA

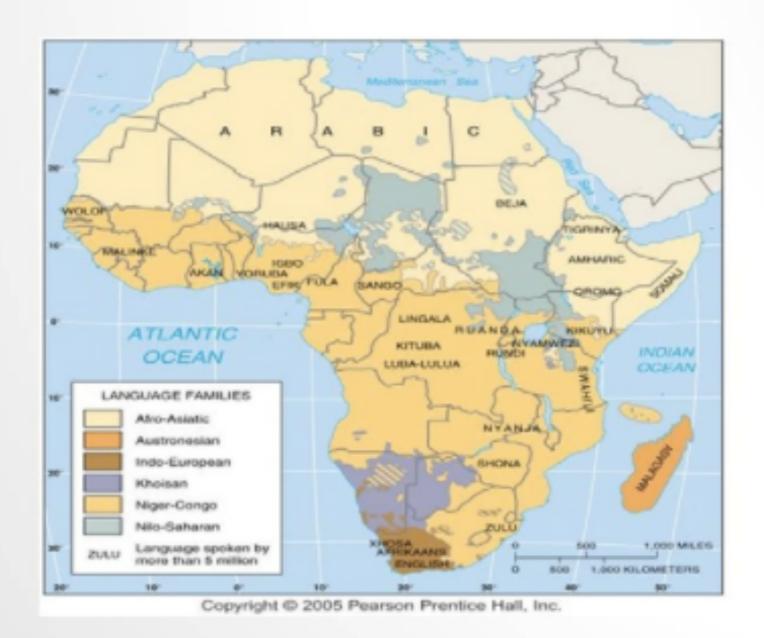


Fig. 5-14: The 1,000 or more languages of Africa are divided among five main language families, including Austronesian languages in Madagascar.

### NIGER-CONGO LANGUAGE FAMILY

- More than 95 percent of the people in sub-Saharan Africa speak languages of the Niger-Congo family, which includes six branches with many hard to classify languages.
- The remaining 5 percent speak languages of the Khoisan or Nilo-Saharan families.



- The largest branch of the Niger-Congo family is the Benue-Congo branch, and its most important language is Swahili.
- Its vocabulary has strong Arabic influences.
- Swahili is one of the few African languages with an extensive literature.

### **SWAHILI**

