Chapter 4: Folk and Popular Culture

Key Issue 1: Where do folk and popular cultures originate and diffuse?
1. Definitions of folk and popular culture
2. Origin of folk music
3. Origin of popular music
   a. Music hall/vaudeville
   b. Tin Pan Alley
   c. Hip Hop
4. Diffusion of Folk and Popular Culture
   a. Relocation Diffusion: Amish (folk)
   b. Hierarchical Diffusion: Sports (popular)
      i. Soccer: began as folk culture, globalization, pop culture

Key Issue 2: Why is folk culture clustered?
5. Isolation promotes cultural diversity
   a. Himalayan Art
      i. Folk customs are influences by cultural institutions like religion and environmental processes such as climate, landforms, and vegetation
6. Influence from the physical environment
   a. Distinctive food preferences
      i. Taboos
   b. Folk housing
      i. Building materials
      ii. House forms and orientation
      iii. Housing and environment
   c. US Folk House Forms
      i. New England
      ii. Middle Atlantic (I house)
      iii. Lower Chesapeake/Tidewater

Key Issue 3: Why is popular culture widely distributed?
7. Diffusion of popular housing, clothing and food
   a. Popular housing styles-demonstrate popular customs more in time than place
      i. Modern house styles 1945-1960
      ii. Neo-Electric house styles since 1960
   b. Rapid diffusion of clothing styles
      i. Jeans-Soviet Union
   c. Popular food customs
      i. Alcohol and fresh produce
      ii. Wine productions
8. Role of television in diffusing popular culture
   a. Diffusion of television
   b. Diffusion of the internet
   c. Government control of television

Key Issue 4: Why does globalization of popular culture cause problems?
9. Threat to folk culture
   a. Loss of traditional values
      i. Changing role of women
   b. Threat of foreign media imperialism
      i. Western control of news media
10. Environmental impact of popular culture
    a. Modifying Nature
i. Diffusion of golf
b. Uniform landscapes
   i. Fast-food restaurants
   ii. Global diffusion of uniform landscapes
c. Negative environmental impact
   i. Increased demand for natural resources
   ii. Pollution

Chapter 5: Language

Key Issue 1: Where are English-Language speakers distributed?
1. Definitions of language, literary tradition and official language
2. Origin and Distribution of English
   a. English Colonies
   b. Origin of English in England
      i. German invasion
      ii. Norman invasion
3. Dialects of English
   a. Dialect
   b. Standard language
   c. British Received Pronunciation
   d. Dialects in England
   e. Difference between British and American English
      i. Vocabulary and spelling
      ii. Pronunciation
   f. Dialects in the US
      i. Settlements in the east
      ii. Current dialects in the east
         1. Isogloss
      iii. Pronunciation differences

Key Issue 2: Why is English related to other languages?
4. Language family
5. Indo-European Branches
   a. Language branch
   b. Germanic branch
      i. Language group
   c. Indo-Iranian branch
      i. Indic (eastern)
      ii. Iranian (western)
   d. Baltic-Slavic branch
      i. East Slavic and Baltic
      ii. West and South Slavic
   e. Romance branch
      i. Origin and diffusion
         1. Vulgar Latin
      ii. Dialects
         1. Creole/creolized language
   f. Origin and diffusion of Indo-European

Key Issue 3: Where are other language families distributed?
6. Sino-Tibetan family
7. Other East and Southeast Asian language families
8. Afro-Asiatic language family
9. Altic and Uralc language families
10. African language families

Key Issue 4: Why do people preserve local language?

11. Preserving language diversity
   a. Extinct languages
   b. Hebrew: reviving extinct language
   c. Celtic: preserving endangered languages

12. Multilingual states
   a. Belgium
      i. Flanders
      ii. Wallonia
   b. Switzerland

13. Isolated languages
   a. Basque
   b. Icelandic

14. Global dominance of English
   a. Lingua franca
   b. Pidgin language
   c. Expansion diffusion of English
      i. Ebonics
   d. Diffusion of other languages
      i. Franglais
      ii. Spanglish
      iii. Denglish

Chapter 6: Religion

Key Issue 1: Where are religions distributed?

**Know maps on pages 184-187

1. Universalizing religions
   a. Branch, denomination, sect
   b. Christianity
      i. Branches of Christianity
      ii. Western Hemisphere
      iii. Smaller branches
   c. Islam
      i. 5 Pillars of Islam
      ii. Branches of Islam
         1. Sunni
         2. Shiite
      iii. Islam in North American and Europe
   d. Buddhism
      i. Four Noble Truths
      ii. Mahayana, Theravada, and Tantrayana
   e. Other Universalizing religions
      i. Sikhism
      ii. Baha’i

2. Ethnic Religions
   a. Hinduism
b. Confucianism
c. Daoism
d. Shintoism
e. Judaism
   i. Monotheism
   ii. Polytheism
f. Ethnic African Religions
   i. Animism

Key Issue 2: Why do Religions have different distributions?
3. Diffusion of Universalizing Religions
   a. Diffusion of Christianity
      i. Missionaries
      ii. Pagan
   b. Diffusion of Islam
   c. Diffusion of Buddhism
4. Lack of diffusion of ethnic religions
   a. Exception-Judaism
5. Holy Places
   a. Pilgrimage
   b. Holy places in universalizing religions
      i. Buddhist shrines
      ii. Islam
      iii. Sikhism
   c. Holy places in ethnic religions
      i. Hinduism
      ii. Cosmogony
6. The Calendar
   a. Calendar in Ethnic religions
      i. Jewish calendar
      ii. The solstice
   b. Calendar in Universalizing religions
      i. Islamic and Baha’i calendars
      ii. Christianity, Buddhist and Sikh holidays

Key Issue 3: Whys do religions organized space in distinctive patterns?
7. Places of Worship
   a. Christian churches
   b. Muslim mosques
   c. Hindu temples
   d. Buddhist and Shintoist pagodas
   e. Baha’i houses of worship
8. Sacred Space
   a. Disposal of the dead
   b. Religious settlements
   c. Place names
9. Administration of space
   a. Hierarchical religions
      i. Roman Catholic Church
         1. Diocese
      ii. Latter-Day Saints
   b. Locally Autonomous Religions
      i. Islam
ii. Protestant denominations
iii. Ethnic Religions

Key Issue 4: Why do territorial conflicts arise among religious groups?
10. Fundamentalism
11. Religion vs. Governmental Policies
   a. Religion vs. social change
      i. Taliban v. western values
      ii. Hinduism v. social equality
         1. Caste
   b. Religion vs. communism
      i. Eastern Orthodox Christianity and Islam v. USSR
      ii. Buddhism v. Southeast Asian countries
12. Religion vs. Religion
   a. Religious wars in Ireland (Case Study)
   b. Religious wars in the Middle East (Power of Place video #17)
      i. Crusades
      ii. Jews v. Muslims in Palestine
         1. Conflict over the holy land

Chapter 7: Ethnicity

Key Issue 1: Where are ethnicities distributed?
1. Distribution of ethnicities in the US
   a. Clustering of ethnicities
      i. Regional concentrations of ethnicities
      ii. Concentration of ethnicities in cities
   b. African American Migration Patterns
      i. Forced migration from Africa
      ii. Immigration to the north
      iii. Expansion of the ghetto
2. Differentiating ethnicity and race
   a. Define ethnicity and race
   b. Race in the US
      i. “Separate but equal” doctrine
      ii. “white flight”
   c. Division by race in South Africa
      i. Apartheid
      ii. Dismantling of apartheid

Key Issue 2: Why have ethnicities been transformed into nationalities?
3. Define nationality
4. Rise of nationality
   a. Nation-States
      i. Self-determination
      ii. Nation-state
      iii. Nation-states in Europe
      iv. Denmark: there are no perfect nation-states
   b. Nationalism
5. Multinational States
   a. Multi-ethnic state
   b. Multinational state
      i. Centripetal force
ii. Centrifugal force
c. Former USSR: the largest multinational state
   i. New Baltic nation states
   ii. New European nation states
   iii. New central Asian states
d. Russia: now the largest multinational state
e. The Caucasus region
   i. Azeris
   ii. Armenians
   iii. Georgians

6. Revival of Ethnic Identity
   a. Ethnicity and communism
   b. Rebirth of Nationalism in Eastern Europe

Key Issue 3: Why do Ethnicities Clash?

7. Ethnic Competition to Dominate Nationality
   a. Ethnic competition in the Horn of Africa
      i. Ethiopia and Eritrea
      ii. Sudan
      iii. Somalia
   b. Ethnic competition in Lebanon

8. Dividing Ethnicities among more than one state
   a. South Asia (India and Pakistan)
   b. Dividing Sri Lanka among ethnicities

Key Issue 4: What is ethnic cleansing?

9. Ethnic cleansing in Yugoslavia
   a. Ethnic cleansing
   b. Creation of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia
      i. Ethnic diversity in the former Yugoslavia
   c. Destruction of multi-ethnic Yugoslavia
      i. Ethnic cleansing in Bosnia
      ii. Ethnic cleansing in Kosovo
      iii. Balkanization
         1. Balkanized v. Balkanization

10. Ethnic Cleansing in Central Africa