



What is Culture?

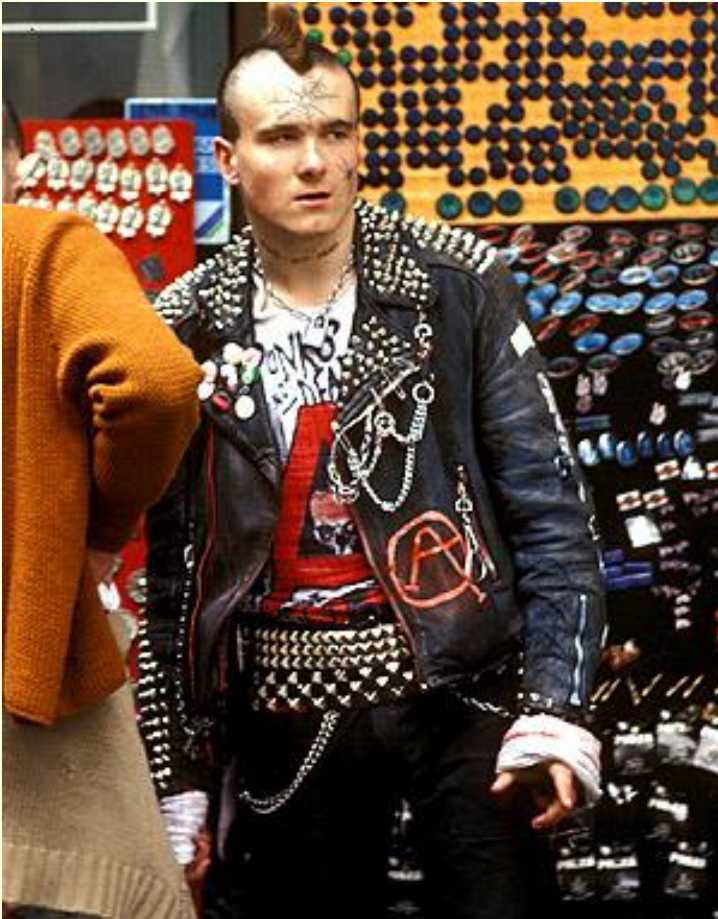


- The way of life of a group of people who share similar cultural traits, beliefs, and customs.
- It includes beliefs, customs, language, religion, food, clothing, and material items with each other.



Culture

It varies around the world



English Punk Rocker



Buddhist Monks in Myanmar

MATERIAL CULTURE

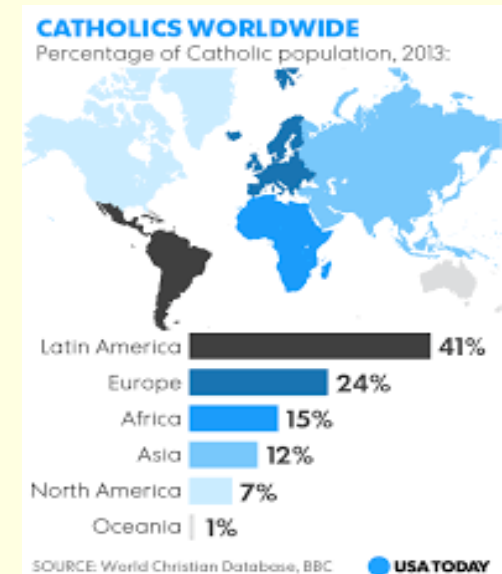
Physical evidence of a **culture** in the objects and architecture they make, or have made
(things you can touch).



Example: Colonial Architecture in Brazil, Carnival costumes and parade floats, traditional clothing from the Andean People of Peru

NON-MATERIAL CULTURE

The nonphysical ideas that people have about their **culture**, including beliefs, values, rules, norms, morals, language, organizations, and institutions (things you cannot touch) but often feel.



Example: Catholic Religion that dominates Latin America, Portuguese and Spanish Languages

CULTURAL DIVERGENCE

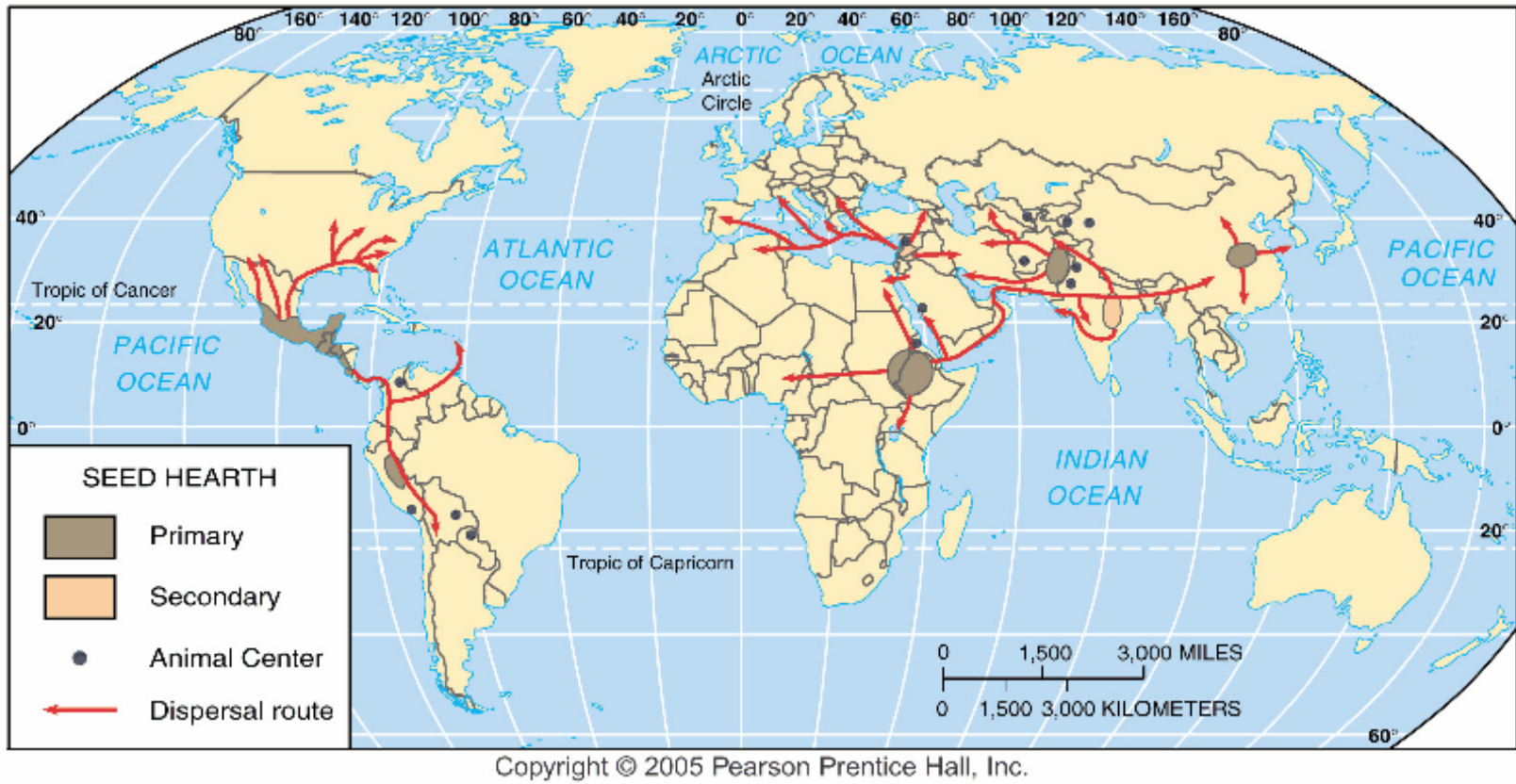
A separation of people or cultures in beliefs, values, and customs, due to a division in ideas or due to physical barriers.



Example: France has banned all full body covers from the Islamic Faith

CULTURAL HEARTH

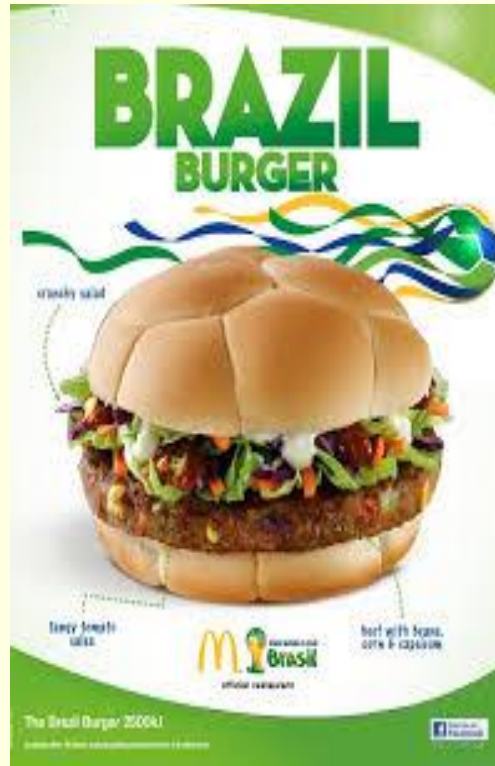
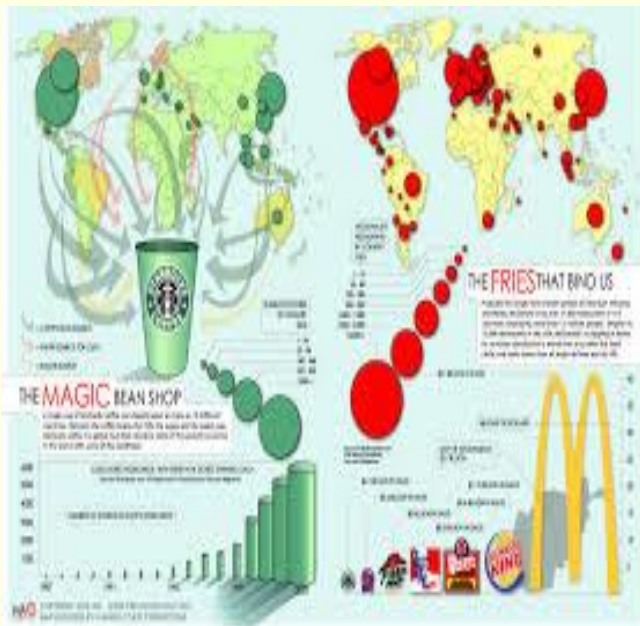
A center where (often ancient) cultures, religions, and people developed and where ideas and traditions spread outward.



Example: Mayan and Aztec Peoples of Latin America, Mesopotamian Civilizations of the Middle East

CULTURAL CONVERGENCE

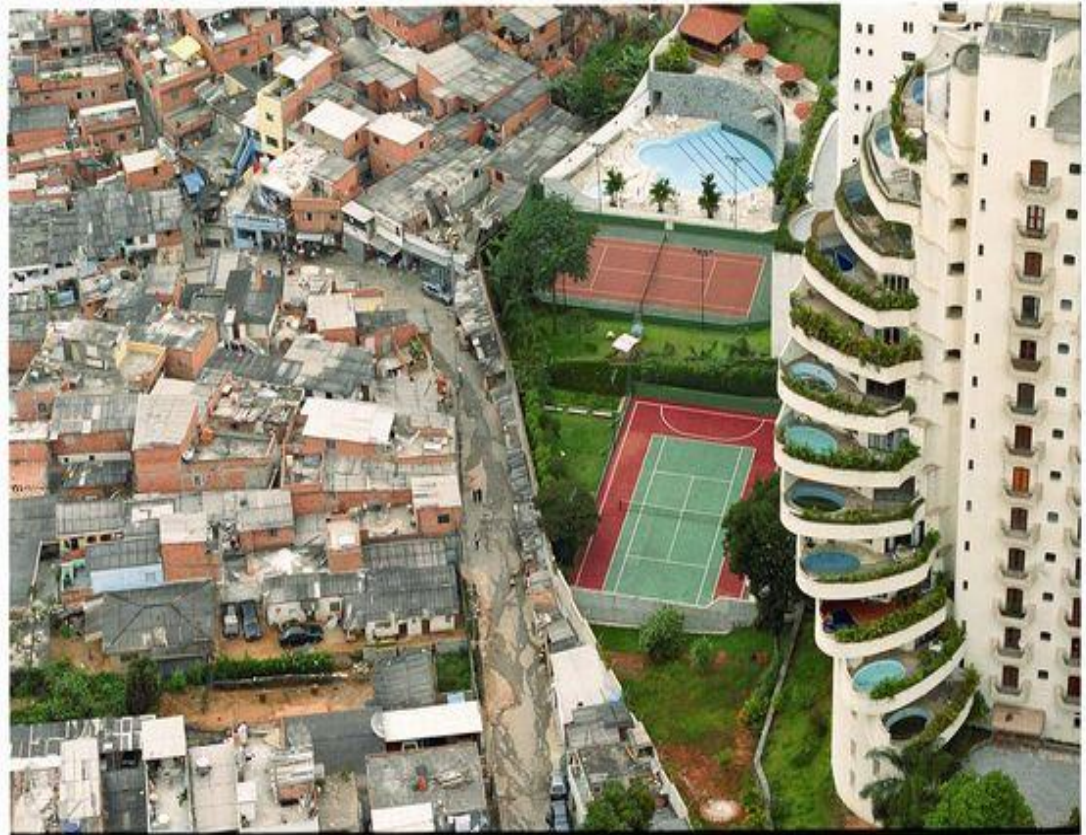
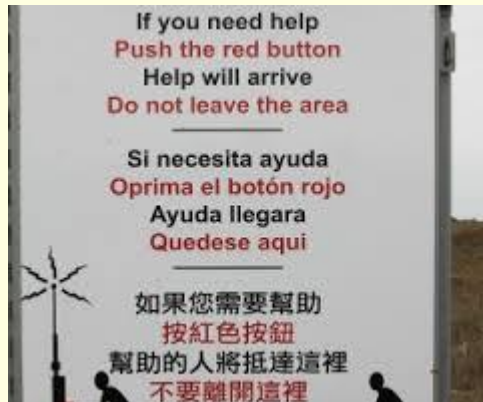
The joining of people and ideas who once were from a different culture.



Example: European colonists and Natives have now mixed so much that there is a group of people called the Mestizos (in Latin America Spanish and indigenous descent).

CULTURAL DIFFUSION

The spread of cultural traits, material and non material, from one culture to another.



Example: Spread of the English Language in Latin America as the "language of business"

CULTURAL ISOLATION

When people either choose to not interact with others or countries (due to religious beliefs, political associations, or different ideologies), or when a group of people are cut off from others due to extreme climates, physical features, or distance, causing noticeable differences in development.



Example: The Amazonian Tribes of Brazil who have never had contact with outsiders.