Slide 1

Text: Standard 10 is characteristics, distribution and complexity of earth's cultural mosaics

[Map of North American native tribes]

Audio: Standard 10 is characteristics, distribution and complexity of earth's cultural mosaics. Culture is a complex term and refers to a group of people's way life, the commonalities, philosophies, religions, politics, social structures, economics, arts and the norms of behavior in any given place or region. People around the world identify with one or more cultural group depending in where and how they grew up. It is what we pass on to our children and to future generations. Think of three to five culture groups or subcultures in United States, how do you identify yourself culturally? You can think of, for example different racial categories, senior citizen populations, gay and lesbian populations, immigrant populations, different religious groups and so on.

Slide 2

Text: Expressions of Culture

[Photo of ethnic food] [Photo of people in tribal dress] [Image of book cover for Caring for Patients from Different Cultures] [Photo of a woman in worship]

Audio: How do we express our culture or our cultures? And this slide, we see four images. In the upper left corner, we see a plate of food that has an ethnic flare with rice and spices and coconut. Food and cuisine is the way in which many people acknowledge their cultural heritage. The picture of the book cover in the lower left corner called Caring for Patients from Different Cultures illustrates the importance of members of the health care profession in the US to understand the needs of the patients they serve. Tribal dress such as we see in the picture in the upper right hand corner is also a significant manner of cultural expression. Finally, the photo in the bottom right corner shows a woman in worship, an important culture trait.

Slide 3

Text: Characteristics, distribution and complexity of earth's cultural mosaics

[Image of book cover for Cultural Mosaic] [Image of melting pot] [Image of Earth with puzzle pieces imposed over it]

Audio: One's culture influence how a group of people practice agriculture or how it social, educational and political systems are laid out or what it's perspective toward women or other groups says, how it celebrates, how it mourns, and so on. Culture then influences our built environment as well. A people’s culture will be reflected in both its rural and its urban landscape.
How we farm and how we build our cities. When those diverse and distinct landscapes are next to each other or overlap with one another, they form a mosaic or a salad or a melting pot, or a complicated puzzle.

**Slide 4**

[Image of four faces pieced together to form one] [Image of book cover for *Mapping Workbook: Diversity Amid Globalization*] [Image of book cover for *Atlas of Hispanic-American History*]

**Audio:** A culture of global citizenship is a vital aspect of developing a peaceful and prosperous human civilization. Diverse assortments of ancient and more recent civilizations are converging into one universal and divine civilization. We can examine culture from all spatial scales. That is we can look at a global culture, the human race and its characteristics. Then, geographers divide the world into regions based on both the physical and the cultural features that unify them. We move to scales such as nations and countries, and examine the characteristics that unify and identify the people that dwell on those places. And then we can look at and examine even smaller units or subcultures of a given place. So in this country we are Americans and then perhaps African-Americans or Hispanic Americans or senior citizens and so on. With human migration, technologies like transportation and communication and increase human interaction, we often say that the world is becoming smaller. It is unlikely that we will live our lives surrounded by people who are exactly like us in all ways. Therefore, it is important that geography teachers and students understand and appreciate cultural diversities.

**Slide 5**

**Text:** Language and Culture

[Map of United States showing leading language spoken at home other than English, 2000] [Map of United States showing state language legislation, 2003]

**Audio:** How is language related to culture? To know a language especially a second or third language is to know another world culturally. Language is rich in nuances and understanding that if you know it well, you have many insights into the culture and the history of the people who use a particular language. Language is a unifying characteristic of many cultures. The maps on this slide show us two things. The top map shows us leading languages spoken at home other than English for the 2000 census. The picture on the bottom shows state language legislation from 2003. There is a language debate going on in the United States. While there is no official language of the United States, there are several state governments that have passed English only legislation.
**Text:** Institutions/Politics/Religion/Beliefs/Family

[Image of democratic and republican party logos] [Graphic of the Statue of Liberty] [Map of the Mormon Trail] [Photo of protestors against SB1070]

**Audio:** Culture and institutions, politics, religion, beliefs and family. Institution shape the ways in which people organize the world around them. For example, sets of laws, educational systems, political arrangements and the structure of a family shape a culture region. The Mormon culture region of the Western United States shows how institutions are embodied in a distinctive place demarcating it and influencing practically every aspect of daily life. In this slide we see three images. The first is the image of the Statue of Liberty something that many, many Americans see as the symbol of the heart of American culture, liberty and freedom. The map of the Mormon trail shows that the LDS religion grew rapidly after 1830, in part because of a strong emphasize on proselytizing. However, the Mormons experience much persecution for their divergent beliefs and economic strength and were forced to relocate several times. The image at the bottom of the page depicts the controversy in Arizona with the recently passed Senate Bill 1070. In many ways this image of the Senate Bill 1070, as well as the map of the Mormon trail are indicative of a cultural controversy in this country. Not culture as it maybe connected with raise and culture, but rather in more complex question of the symbol of the United States, the Statue of Liberty a freedom, Lady Liberty welcoming the immigrant. How on one hand, we all can recognize that statue as something we hold dear and value? Yet, on the other hand, groups of people in this country have been discriminative against and/or are kept from becoming contributing members of this nation that values freedom and individual choices.

**Slide 7**

**Text:** Culture & Technology

[Drawing of the ancient Hohokam Indians of Arizona] [Drawing of a cotton gin] [Photo of a young Bill Gates] [Photo of an older Macintosh computer] [Photo of a Tesla Roadster]

**Audio:** Culture and technology, what's the connection? Therefore images on this slide, the image in the upper left hand corner shows the ancient Hohokam Indians of Arizona. The Hohokam, were the first western hemisphere tribe to use irrigation and it greatly transformed agriculture and desert environments. The picture in the upper right hand corner is a cotton gin, which greatly facilitated the production of cotton in the north. The picture on the lower left hand corner is none other than Bill Gates and the Macintosh computer, a truly American technological innovation. The picture in the right hand corner is a picture of the Tesla Roadster, a new very efficient, fully efficient car, also made in America. Technology includes the tools and skills groups of people use to satisfy its needs and wants. Levels of technology range from the simplest tool used by hunters and gatherers to the most complex machines and information systems used in modern...
industrial societies. Technologies can be usefully understood as either the tools themselves or the skilled ways in which a society use these tools. Another example of American culture is the Amish of South Central Pennsylvania. The Amish have created a distinctive landscape that is simultaneously an expression of technology, institutions, beliefs and language. Whatever characteristic of cultures considered it is clear the mosaics of earth's cultural landscapes are not static. Culture changes as a result of a variety of human processes, migration and the spread or diffusion of new cultural traits, language, music and technology, and so on. The processes of culture change accelerate with improvements in transportation and communication. Each culture in the world has borrowed attributes from other cultures, whether knowingly or not, willingly or not.

Slide 8

[Photo a group of religious leaders] [Photo of Garrison Keillor] [Ad for A Prairie Home Companion] [Two Louisiana musicians playing Cajun music] [Clip art picture of Uncle Sam with an apple pie]

Audio: Students should be exposed to a rich appreciation of the nature of culture so they can understand the ways in which people choose to live in different regions of the world. Such an understanding will enable them to appreciate the real culture plays in a spatial organization of modern society and in this country. Rivalry and tension between cultures contributes too much of the world's conflict. As members of a multicultural world, students must understand the diverse spatial expressions of culture. In this slide, we see several images that have questions of culture surrounding them. In the upper left corner, we see a group of religious leaders. The photo is from a newspaper article about the mosques, scheduled to be built in New York City near the site of the 9/11 attacks. The author of the article writes, "The world tolerance comes from the Latin tolerare, to bear. In our dictionaries, we define it as, among other things the freedom from bigotry or prejudice. Its meanings are almost as numerous as the people who express them. As recent entries in the visitor comment book at the Simon Wiesenthal Center Museum of Tolerance in Los Angeles suggest, it means, to respect other races even if you hate them, says one commentator signed only as "G acceptance." And another commentator writes, "To me tolerance is tinged with the negative aspect of putting up with something or someone but not fully embracing it. As ranker swirls around the issues of whether a mosque and Islamic cultural center should be built two blocks from the New York site where the destroyed Twin Tower stood, Americans are being forced to examine just how tolerant they are or are not." In the lower left corner, we see two Louisiana musicians playing Cajun music, one of this country's most unique and distinctive cultures. The photo and poster in the upper right corner is a picture of public radio's Garrison Keillor whose popular show, A Prairie Home Companion regularly talks about and makes good clean jokes about Norwegians and Lutherans and hot dishes in Minnesota. And yeah, sure you bet it, not too many people in Minnesota will argue that Garrison Keillor's
cultural portrayal of real Minnesotans is inaccurate. And this author is from Wisconsin and I feel right at home listening to A Prairie Home Companion. And finally, the clip art picture of Uncle Sam with an apple pie shows two more vary cultural symbols most Americans will identify with. How you do identify American culture? Interestingly, if there are 100 people responding to that question there will likely be 100 different answers. Many of course, with some at the same themes. Culture then is dynamic. It changed with time and it changes from outside forces as well as inside forces. How has American culture, however we define it, changed over the past several decades? This lecture was written by Beth Larson, School of Geographical Science and Urban planning at ASU.