

FRQ 3.3: Summary Review

Culture, Language, Religion, & Ethnicity

CULTURE:

KEY ISSUE 1

Where are folk and popular leisure activities distributed?

Culture can be divided into folk and popular culture. Folk culture is traditionally practiced primarily by small, homogeneous groups living in isolated rural areas. Popular culture is found in large, heterogeneous societies that share certain habits despite differences in other personal characteristics. Folk culture is transmitted relatively slowly and primarily through relocation diffusion. Popular culture typically diffuses rapidly through a process of hierarchical diffusion.

KEY ISSUE 2

Where are folk and popular material culture distributed?

Material elements of folk culture typically have unknown or multiple origins among groups living in relative isolation, and they diffuse slowly to other locations through the process of relocation diffusion. Popular clothing, food, and shelter vary more in time than in place.

KEY ISSUE 3

Why is access to folk and popular culture unequal?

Popular culture diffuses rapidly around the world in the twenty-first century primarily through electronic media. TV is by far the world's most important electronic media format. The Internet and social media appear to be following similar patterns of diffusion. Access to electronic media is not equal around the world, and in many places governments are trying to prevent or limit access to what is available.

KEY ISSUE 4

Why do folk and popular culture face sustainability challenges?

Elements of folk and popular culture face challenges in maintaining identities that are sustainable into the future. For folk culture, the challenges are to maintain unique local landscapes in an age of globalization. For popular culture, the challenges derive from the sustainability of practices designed to promote uniform landscapes.

LANGUAGE:

KEY ISSUE 1

Where are the world's languages distributed?

Languages are organized into families, branches, and groups. All but 1 percent of the world's people speak a language belonging to 1 of 14 language families. Nearly one-half of the world's people speak a language in the Indo-European family, and another one-fifth speak a language in the Sino-Tibetan family.

KEY ISSUE 2

Where did English and related languages originate and diffuse?

English is an Indo-European language. Indo-European includes four branches with widely used languages and four other branches. English originated following the invasion of England by Germanic tribes. More recent patterns of migration have diffused English to other places. All Indo-European languages have a common prehistoric ancestor, although its place of origin and process of diffusion are disputed.

KEY ISSUE 3

Why do individual languages vary among places?

A dialect is a regional variation of a language. Dialects can vary in terms of vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation. Some dialects become sufficiently different to justify classifying them as separate languages. This is important for some cultural groups as a symbol of cultural identity. Some countries peacefully embrace multiple languages, whereas in other places the multiplicity of languages is a source of tension.

KEY ISSUE 4

Why do local languages survive?

Many languages are endangered because not enough people continue to use them or teach them to children. Lack of interaction has helped a few isolated languages to survive, while interaction with other languages has caused the extinction of others. Some threatened languages, such as the Celtic branch of Indo-European, are being preserved with the help of governments.

RELIGION:

KEY ISSUE 1

Where are the world's religions distributed?

Religions are classified as universalizing or ethnic. The three universalizing religions with the largest number of adherents are Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism. Each is divided into branches and denominations. Hinduism is the largest ethnic religion. Other ethnic religions with the largest numbers of followers are clustered primarily elsewhere in Asia.

KEY ISSUE 2

Why do religions have distinctive distributions?

A universalizing religion has a known origin and clear patterns of diffusion, whereas ethnic religions typically have unknown origins and little diffusion. The three most widely practiced universalizing religions originated with single historical individuals and have diffused from their places of origin to other regions of the world. An ethnic religion like Hinduism typically has unknown origins and a more clustered distribution.

KEY ISSUE 3**Why do religions organize space in distinctive patterns?**

The holiest places in universalizing religions typically relate to events in the life of the founder. In an ethnic religion, holy places typically derive from the physical geography where the religion's adherents are clustered. Holidays typically derive from the physical geography where an ethnic religion is clustered, whereas they derive from the founder's life in a universalizing religion.

KEY ISSUE 4**Why do territorial conflicts arise among religious groups?**

Some religions have competed for control of territory with nonreligious ideas, notably communism and economic modernization. Conflict in the Middle East goes back many centuries. Jews, Muslims, and Christians have fought for control of land in the Middle East that is now part of Israel/Palestine. The most sacred space in Jerusalem for Muslims was built on top of the most sacred space for Jews.

KEY ISSUE 4**Why do ethnic cleansing and genocide occur?**

Ethnic cleansing is a process in which a more powerful ethnic group forcibly removes a less powerful one in order to create an ethnically homogeneous region. **Genocide** is the mass killing of a group of people in an attempt to eliminate the entire group from existence.

ETHNICITY**KEY ISSUE 1****Where are ethnicities distributed?**

Ethnicity is identity with a group of people who share the cultural traditions of a particular homeland or hearth. Ethnicity refers to a person's place of cultural heritage, whereas race refers to biological traits such as skin color. The three most numerous ethnic groups in the United States are Hispanics, African Americans, and Asian Americans.

KEY ISSUE 2**Why do ethnicities have distinctive distributions?**

Ethnicities cluster as a result of distinctive patterns of migration and segregation. For example, many African Americans trace their ancestry to forced migration from Africa for slavery. African Americans migrated in large numbers from the South to the North and West in the early twentieth century and clustered in inner-city ghettos that have expanded.

KEY ISSUE 3**Why might ethnicities face conflicts?**

Conflicts can arise when a country contains several ethnicities competing with each other for control or dominance. Conflicts also arise when an ethnicity is divided among more than one country. Nationality is identity with a group of people who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular country. Some ethnicities find themselves divided among more than one nationality.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Period: _____

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AP® HUMAN GEOGRAPHY -- SECTION II -- Time—25 minutes --- Percent of total score—100

Directions: You have 25 minutes to answer the free response portion. It is suggested that you take 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. While a formal essay is not required, it is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. Illustrate your answers with substantive geographic examples where appropriate. Be sure to number each of your answers, including individual parts, in this booklet as the questions are numbered below

1. HINT: None of these should be answered in a few sentences

- A. Explain** the key points from the CULTURE unit:
- B. Explain** the key points from the LANGUAGE unit:
- C. Explain** the key points from the RELIGION unit:
- D. Explain** the key points from the ETHNICITY unit: