

1 **Culture**

Unit 2 – Chapters 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9

2 **What is Culture?**

Chapter 5

3 4 **Outcomes**

- 2.1 - The student will be expected to examine and develop a general concept of culture
- What is culture?
- 2.2 – Examine and describe contemporary culture in the Atlantic Canadian context and its connections to other global cultures
- What is popular culture?
- 2.3 – Demonstrate an understanding of the local and global factors that have shaped the culture(s) of Atlantic Canada
- What factors contribute to our culture?

5 **Defining Culture**

- Culture is a reflection of who and what we are
- Some of the aspects of culture are: physical environment, history, social life, economic life, and political life
- It is all products of human work and thought
- It is passed on by older generations

6 **Culture: A Global Perspective**

- Anthropologists are the scientists who study human cultural characteristics
- There are important differences among cultures and this is called cultural diversity
- George P Murdock identified over 60 cultural universals

7 **Cultural Universals**

- Including, but not limited to:
Art, belief about good and evil, calendars, community organization, cooking, co-operative work, education, folklore, government, hairstyles, hospitality, housing, jokes, kinship games, language, law, marriage, mealtimes, music, numbers, personal names, religion, sports, toolmaking, trade, visiting

8 9 10 **Questions to answer – page 69 in book**

- Question 1 – which is related to culture?
- Question 3 – what do you do in your spare time OR family time?

11 **Meeting Our Needs**

- All people have needs
- Physical needs – food, water, clothing, shelter, and safety
- Emotional needs – need for friendship, a sense of belonging, love, self-esteem, knowledge, excitement, and self-expression

12 **Meeting Our Needs**

- Ways of meeting needs is different for each person
- Culture develops as people find ways to meet their needs
-
- In the following examples, are physical or emotional needs being met? How are the people interacting with their environment?

13

- Every autumn, the people of Twillingate, Newfoundland, hunt sea birds known as turrs, or thick-billed murrelets. These meaty birds were once an important part of the winter food supply.

14

- In the 1800s, many large, stately houses were built in Fredericton, New Brunswick. They are now regarded as some of the most beautiful homes in North America.

15

- In the 1780s, some of the Loyalist settlers in Atlantic Canada were starving. They were saved by members of the First Nations who brought them moose meat to eat.

16

- Prince Edward Island has powerful winds, and researchers at the Atlantic Wind Test Site at North Cape experiment with ways to harness this wind power to produce electricity.

17

- The Newfoundland economy has a growing high-tech sector. Companies in the province sell such products as telephone equipment, navigational programs, and computer files.

18

- There is a large community of Celtic background in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. By celebrating their music, sports, and crafts, members of the community seek to preserve their Celtic heritage.

19

- Early New Brunswick settlers built covered bridges across the province's many rivers. The roofs of these bridges kept snow and rain from rotting the planks.

20

- Some young members of the Presbyterian Church in Atlantic Canada attend a nation-wide conference held every three years in St Catherine's called Canada Youth.

21

- In 1982, Buddhist leader Chogyam Trungpa urged his followers in Colorado to join him in establishing a new Buddhist community in Halifax. He chose Nova Scotia because he believed traditional family values were important here. Today Halifax boasts the world's largest non-Asian Buddhist community.

22 **Material and Non-Material Culture**

- Material culture – physical objects produced and/or used by the society to which you belong
- Non-material culture – includes language, ideas, stories, myths, legends, religious beliefs, and ways of behaving
- Values – ideas, beliefs, and behaviours that are important to people of a particular culture

23 **Traditional Culture, Popular Culture, and the Global Connection**

- Traditions – customs, beliefs, opinions, and stories passed from older generations
- Traditional culture – made up of practices established over many generations
- Rites – traditional religious ceremonies

24 **Popular Culture**

- Popular culture – shared by many groups in Western society, and increasingly, all over the globe
- Most comes from the United States
- Popular music, situation comedies (sit coms), brand-name clothes, soft drinks, fast-food restaurants, international sports stars

25

26 **How Does Pop Culture Spread?**

- End of WWII
- Baby Boomers
- Globalization

27 **The Many Agents of Socialization**

- You were born without culture
- Socialization – the process of learning behaviour that is considered suitable in your culture
- Page 75 – order from greatest influence to least (for you) and give 1 example of each

28 **Mainstream and Contributing Cultures**

- Can you have more than one culture at the same time?
- Mainstream culture – general culture of the majority of the people
- Contributing cultures – cultures of smaller groups of people

29 **To Do Today**

Select 1 of the following:

- Investigate how the following examples of material culture reflect the physical landscape (covered bridges, Widow's walks, lighthouses, dykes, causeways, breakwaters)
- Examine Aboriginal stories and report on the values reflected, the lessons taught, examples of material and non-material culture, and/or relationships (interpersonal, human-environment, spiritual)
- Find a song by an Atlantic artist that reflects the region's preoccupation with the sea, and then create your own representation of the theme (poem, song, art, etc)