

Social Studies Activity Book
Imaginative hands-on **World Cultures** lessons
designed for individual students, cooperative groups, and whole-class learning.

The ABCs of World Cultures

A Workbook for Grades 5-10

How to analyze any culture in the world.

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“From the moment of his birth
the customs into which a baby is born
shape his experience and behavior.
By the time he can talk,
he is the little creature of his culture.”

- Ruth Benedict

Special thanks to . . .

Patty Gulsvig, a 7th grade teacher of World Cultures in Moorhead, Minnesota.

In the fall of 1997, we went to NCGE's annual conference in Orlando, Florida. (That's the National Council of Geography, the grandest bunch of geography teachers and professors you'd ever care to meet.) On the last evening of the conference, I hopped on a bus to visit "Splendid China," a theme park dedicated to the history and culture of China. On the bus trip back, I met Patty Gulsvig.

Patty: "I love your posters."

Me: "You do? You know about our posters?"

Patty: "Know about them? I use them."

Me: "Well, hey. We're making a new poster when we get home. It's about world cultures."

Patty: "That's what I teach."

Me: "Well then, maybe you could listen to my problem. I know what to teach, but not the format."

Patty: "Create *The ABCs of World Cultures*. That's what we do in my 7th grade class."

Me: "That's it!"

Patty: "Of course that's it. I got the idea from you."

She meant our poster series *The ABCs of Ancient Civilizations*. We talked all the way back. Patty Gulsvig is one fine teacher.

Special thanks to . . .

The people of Asheville, North Carolina.
The hardest culture to study is your own.

Enjoy!

Linda Brown

The ABCs of World Cultures

Chapter 1: WHAT IS “CULTURE”?

Chapter 2: OUR CULTURE

Using the ABCs, we analyze the culture of our little city - Asheville, North Carolina.

Chapter 3: YOUR CULTURE

Using the ABCs, students analyze the culture of their city.

Chapter 4: AMERICAN CULTURE

Our language reveals our culture.

Chapter 5: CULTURES AROUND THE WORLD

How to analyze any culture.

Worksheet #1: Art & Literature	What art forms and literature are typical of this culture?
Worksheet #2: Buildings	What building symbolizes this culture?
Worksheet #3: Communication	How does the average person get news and get around?
Worksheet #4: Dress	What clothing is typical of this culture?
Worksheet #5: Economy	What drives the economy - farms, factories or services?
Worksheet #6: Economy	How to analyze any economy.
Worksheet #7: Economy	How to classify any economy.
Worksheet #8: Family	What does the typical family look like?
Worksheet #9: Family	What is the role and status of women?
Worksheet #10: Family	What is the role and status of children?
Worksheet #11: Geography	How does geography shape the culture? (An overview)
Worksheet #12: Geography	How does location shape the culture?
Worksheet #13: Geography	How do physical features shape the culture?
Worksheet #14: Geography	In this culture, how do people relate to the land, rivers and sea?
Worksheet #15: Geography	How does the climate shape the culture?
Worksheet #16: Government	How to analyze any government.
Worksheet #17: History	What historical events have shaped this culture?
Worksheet #18: Icon	What images cause an immediate, emotional response?
Worksheet #19: Jobs	How does the average person make a living?
Worksheet #20: Knowledge	How is knowledge passed from one generation to another?
Worksheet #21: Language	What do words and expressions tell you about this culture?
Worksheet #22: Movement & Migration	How is this culture connected to the rest of the world?
Worksheet #23: Movement & Migration	How did the Europeans shape this culture?
Worksheet #24: National Pride	What people, places, things spark feelings of patriotism?
Worksheet #25: Organizations	What are the most important organizations (formal + informal)?
Worksheet #26: Population	What groups (age, race, ethnic groups) shape this culture?
Worksheet #27: Quality of Life	How to rate the average person's health and happiness.
Worksheet #28: Religion	What religious beliefs and values do people hold?
Worksheet #29: Religion	What are the traditional holidays and festivals?
Worksheet #30: Status	What groups have high and low status? (Model: U.S. in 1900)
Worksheet #31: Status	What groups have high and low status?
Worksheet #32: Taboos	What behaviors are considered to be <u>totally</u> unacceptable?
Worksheet #33: Urban or Rural	Is this a city culture or a country culture?
Worksheet #34: Vacation & Recreation	In this culture, how do people have fun?
Worksheet #35: Ways of Everyday Life	What's it like to live in this culture?
Worksheet #36: Yum! (Food)	What does the typical family eat? What foods are unique?
Worksheet #37: Ztuff (Stuff)	What stuff (cultural artifacts) is typical of this culture?

Part 6: CULTURAL TERMS

Part 1: What is “culture”?

We are not talking about high culture - opera, literature, philosophy, and other intellectual pursuits.
We are talking about the everyday life.

What is Culture?

Culture is a people's whole way of life.
Everything from A to Z.

You learn culture!

Culture is learned behavior. It is learned - you are not born with it. You learn how to act, feel, and think. You learn how to behave - the do's and don'ts. Learning begins when you are a baby. In some cultures, a crying baby is ignored. In other cultures, a crying baby is picked up and hugged. In this manner, people "socialize" you to cry or not cry. Eventually you learn how to fit into the group.

You learn culture through language!

A baby born in China and raised in Canada will speak English with a Canadian accent and grow up to behave just like other Canadian children.

Culture is powerful!

Taboos are powerful.

You may be hungry, but if you are a Hindu, you will not eat beef!

You may be starving, but if you are a Muslim, you will not eat pork!

If YOU were starving, is there any food that you would reject?

(You betcha! Some foods are considered repugnant in our culture. Can you think of any?)

Culture shapes you!

In the 1950s, our culture encouraged children to be children.

On the TV show "*Leave it to Beaver*" the ideal child (Beaver Cleaver) was a naive fellow who never quite understood the world around him.

In the 1980s, our culture encouraged children to be more aware of life around them.

On the TV show "*The Wonder Years*" the ideal child (Kevin) was always trying to figure out what was happening around him.

Cultures are the same!

Culture is a response to human needs.

Human needs are similar around the world.

We call these cultural universals.

Cultures are different!

People need to eat. But what people eat (and how they cook it!) differs from culture to culture.

People need to use the toilet. But toilets vary from culture to culture.

People need a family. But families differ from culture to culture.

In one culture, a man has one wife. In another culture, a man may have several wives.

In one culture, a mother-in-law is respected. In another culture, a mother-in-law is the subject of jokes.

In one culture, a father who beats his children is respected. In another culture, child-beating is taboo.

Culture spreads from country to country

Culture spreads from country to country.

The Aztecs invented a chocolate drink. Their Spanish conquerors carried chocolate to Europe!

The TV has spread to every country on Earth. So has the computer!

The process of spreading cultural elements is called cultural diffusion.

Culture is a people's whole way of life.
Everything from A to Z.

Culture is everything from A to Z.

Culture is everything, but four things are special . . .

1. GEOGRAPHY shapes the culture

Where you live shapes how you live.

If you live near the Equator, it's pretty darn hot.

The climate shapes your food, clothing, housing, and recreation:

What do you eat? (Salads and cool drinks.)

What do you wear? (Cotton and other cool fabrics.)

How you build your house? (Lots of windows - to keep cool.)

What do you do for fun? (Go swimming - to keep cool.)

2. HISTORY shapes the culture

Past experiences shape peoples' expectations for the future.

What does a war do to a culture? Well . . .

What kind of war was it?

Did the country win or lose?

How was life different after the war?

World War I: When soldiers came home, they partied > the Roaring 20s.

World War II: When soldiers came home, they got married and had lots of babies > the Baby Boom.

Vietnam: When soldiers came home, no one gave them a parade > Vietnam was a watershed.

3. RELIGION shapes the culture

Religion shapes the culture's values.

4. LANGUAGE reflects the culture

Every culture changes. As our culture changes and becomes more complicated, we expand our vocabulary.

Can you think of all the words and expressions that relate to computers?

(E-mail, cyberspace, Internet, surfing the net, the web, webpages, webmasters, back-up, megs of Ram, laser printer, inkjet, bubblejet, mouse, mouse pad, software, Microsoft, Windows 95, monitor, zip drive, tower, keyboard, modem.)

What is culture? Everything, from A to Z!

The ABCs of Culture

We do not have a category for either “customs” or “values.”

Customs exist in nearly every category.

Values exist in many categories, especially religion.

Art & Literature - What artforms (painting, music) and literary forms (novel, drama) are typical of this culture?

Buildings - What building (monument, statue, structure) symbolizes this culture?

Communication & Transportation - How is information spread? How does the average person get around?

Dress - What clothing is typical of this culture?

Economy - What drives this economy . . . farms, factories, or services? What is the biggest employer?

Family - What is the status of women and children? How well are women and children treated?

Government - Who has power? How is the average citizen connected to the government?

History - What major event shaped this culture?

Icon - What images cause an immediate emotional response in nearly every person?

Jobs -How does the average person make a living?

Knowledge - How is knowledge (skills, habits, values, attitudes) passed from one generation to the next?

Language - What language do people speak?

Movement & Migration - Who moves into and out of this culture?

National pride - What people, places, or things spark feelings of loyalty and patriotism?

Organizations - In this culture, what are the most important organizations (formal and informal)?

Population - What groups (age, race, religion, language, ethnic group) shape the culture?

Quality of life - Rate the average person's health and happiness.

Religion - What are the religious beliefs and values? What are the traditional holidays, festivals, ceremonies?

Status - What groups (racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, professional) have high and low status?

Taboos - What behavior is totally unacceptable?

Urban or Rural - Do most people live in the city or the countryside?

Vacation & Recreation - What do people do for fun? What are the sports?

Ways of everyday life - In this culture, how do people take care of cooking, shopping, washing clothes?

X marks the spot - - How does geography shape the culture?

Yum - What does the typical family eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner? This culture is famous for what food?

Ztuff - What stuff is typical? (You know, like chopsticks in China.)

C is for Clothing.

German Culture

This culture has a long, cold winter.

Class discussion: When you pronounce the German word, remember that *W* is pronounced *V*.

The German word	English	Does the German word sound like our word?	What does this clothing say about life in Germany?
<i>der Arbeitsanzug</i>	overalls		Some people are farmers and factory workers.
<i>die Schuhe</i>	shoes	yes	Cold winter.
<i>die Hose</i>	pants		Cold winter.
<i>die Unterwasche</i>	underwear	yes	?
<i>die Stiefel</i>	boots		Cold winter.
<i>die Handschuhe</i>	gloves		Cold winter.
<i>die Krawatte</i>	necktie	yes*	Some people are businessmen.
<i>die Wollmutze</i>	toboggan		Cold winter.
<i>der Pullover</i>	sweater	yes	Cool weather.
<i>der Regenmantel</i>	raincoat		It rains.
<i>der Schal</i>	scarf		Cold winter.
<i>der Hut</i>	hat	yes	Cool weather.
<i>die Socken</i>	socks	yes	Cold winter.
<i>die Fausthandschuhe</i>	mittens		Cold winter.
<i>die Sandalen</i>	sandals	yes	Hot summer.
<i>die Pantoffeln</i>	slippers		Cold winter.
<i>die Shorts</i>	shorts	yes	Hot summer.
<i>der Rock</i>	skirt		?
<i>das Hemd</i>	shirt		?
<i>der Schlafanzug</i>	pajamas		?

*cravat

Class Discussion

1. Based on its clothing, what generalization can you make about Germany's climate?
(It has a cold winter, hot summer. Cool weather in spring and fall.)
2. Based on its clothing, what generalization can you make about Germany's economic development?
(Germany is a developed country. Yes, bedroom slippers are the hallmark of a rich country.)
3. Speculate: Which words have we inherited from the Germans?
(*die Schuhe* = shoes. *die Unterwasche* = underwear. *der Hut* = hat = a shelter for your head.
die Socken = socks.)
4. Speculate: Which words and clothing have the Germans inherited from us?
(*die Pullover* = sweater. *die Shorts* = shorts.)
5. Are blue jeans the symbol of a developed or developing country?
(Blue jeans were once the hallmark of a farm and factory culture. Today, jeans are expensive!
They are a hallmark of a developed country.)

F is for Food.

German Culture

The people of this culture eat pastries and other fattening foods.

Why do Germans eat such a heavy midday meal?

People in high latitudes (far from the Equator) eat food high in calories.

Using an almanac, look in the Index (in the front of the book) and find Calories and then the subheading Foods.

List the foods you ate yesterday, then use the chart to figure out your total calories, protein, and fat.

Add the German totals. Compare your diet to theirs!

Meal	Food	Measure	Calories	Protein	Fat
Breakfast	biscuits	2	210	4	10
	jam	2 tablespoons	110	T	T
	milk(whole)	1 cup	150	8	8
Lunch	Roast Beef	6 oz.	330	50	14
	boiled potatoes	2	290	8	T*
	carrots	2	60	2	T
	beets	1 cup	65	3	T
	bread**	1 slice	65	3	1
	milk (whole)	2 cups	300	16	16
Afternoon Snack	pastries	2	500	4	15
Dinner	bread	1 slice	65	3	1
	cheese	2 oz.	14	30	18
	sausage	3 links	180	6	18
	milk(whole)	2 cups	300	16	16
TOTALS			—	—	—

*T stands for only a trace.

** Germans like to eat brown bread.

Questions

1. Which German food has the most calories? Which food that you ate yesterday had the most calories?
2. Which German food has the most protein? Which food that you ate yesterday had the most protein?
3. Which has the most fat? Which food that you ate yesterday had the most fat?
4. Which diet - yours or theirs - had the most calories?
5. Whose diet - yours or theirs - had the most protein?
6. Whose diet - yours or theirs - had the most fat?
7. What foods do you eat that a German does not?
8. What foods does a German eat that you rarely (or never) do?
9. From this list, can you tell what people raise on German farms?
Make a list of the plants and animals that are raised.
Example: Roast beef comes from raising what?
10. How does living in a high latitude (far from the Equator) affect farming?
11. How does living at a high latitude (far from the Equator) affect eating habits?
12. What general statements can you make about the German diet?

German Culture

Words are clues to the culture.

Examine each cluster of words.

What do they tell you about German culture?

1. **das Brot** (bread), **Pumpernickel** (black bread), **Vollkornbrot** (whole grain bread).

In German, *korn* means “grain.”

2. **Oktoberfest** (beer festival in October), **Biergarten** (beer garden), **der Ratskeller** (beer cellar, beer hall).
Der Ratskeller was originally located in city hall to feed city councilmen.

3. **Sauerkraut** (pickled cabbage), **Sauerbraten** (beef that has been pickled or marinated), **Sauer Gurken** (pickles). In English, a *gherkin* is a pickle.

4. **Bratwurst** (a type of sausage), **Knockwurst** (a type of sausage), **Leberwurst** (liverwurst = ground-up sausage), **Weisswurst** (veal sausage), **Blutwurst** (blood sausage).

5. **Gäback** (pastry), **Berliner** (jelly-filled doughnut), **Amerikaner** (a small, flat-topped cake with chocolate and vanilla icing), **Sandkuchen** (pound cake), **Marmorkuchen** (marbled poundcake), **Torte** (iced cake), **Kuchen** (cake).

6. **die Burg** (a castle), **das Schloss** (a castle), **der Fürst** (a prince), **die Fürstin** (a princess), **das Mittelalter** (the Middle Ages).

7. **das Märchen** (fairy tale) **Hansel and Gretel**, **Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs**, **Little Red Riding Hood**, **Rapunzel**.

8. **das Volk** (the people, the folk), **der Volkswagen** (the peoples' car), **die Bevölkerung** (population) **die Bevölkerungsexplosion** (population explosion)

9. **Bach**, **Handel**, **Beethoven**, **Mendelssohn**, **Schubert**, **Schumann**, **Wagner**, **Strauss**.

10. **die Sauberkeit** (cleanliness), **die Ordnung** (order), **sauber-ordentlich** (clean and neat).

11. **Wanderung** (a hike in the mountains), **Rucksack** (a backpack), **Jugendherberge** (a youth hostel, an inexpensive inn for young people)

12. **Geld** (money), **Scheine** (bills), **Münzen** (coins), **Kreditkarten**, (credit cards), **Geldautomat** (ATM machine), **Moos** (slang for money), **Pinke** (slang for money).

13. **Mercedes-Benz**, **BMW**, **VW** (Volkswagen), **Autobahn** (expressway, often with no speed limit)

14. **Verboten** (forbidden, taboo)

a) An American birthday cake would not please them. Why?

b) Jaywalking does not please them. Why?

c) Arriving late to a party does not please them. Why?

Answers

1. In this culture, people love bread.

Is this true of all cultures? No. In Asia, bread is rare. The main grain food is noodles.

2. In this culture, beer is a big deal.

In Germany, beer must be brewed according to the centuries-old *Reinheitsgesetz* (purity law). Germany has many small breweries, plus internationally-famous brands like Beck's Beer and *Dortmunder Aktien*. Is this true of all cultures? Heavens, no. Wine is the main drink in France and Italy. Tea is the main drink in Asia. In the Middle East, the religion of Islam absolutely forbids alcohol.

3. In this culture, farmers produce a giant surplus of food. Hence, they preserve it (pickling, etc). Is this true of all cultures? Heck, no. Most of the world's farmers are subsistence farmers who grow just enough to survive. Most people would rather starve than eat something that's been pickled in vinegar and sugar.

4. In this culture, eating ground-up pig is very popular. Is this true of all cultures? Not in the Middle East! In the religion of Islam, a Muslim is forbidden to eat pork.

5. In this culture, fancy pastries are a big deal. Is this true of all cultures? No. The rule of thumb: People in high latitudes eat foods high in calories. People in low latitudes eat foods low in calories. The farther you are from the Equator, the cooler the weather, especially in winter. You need calories to keep warm!

6. The Middle Ages shaped this culture.

The German culture first took shape during the Middle Ages. Is this true of all cultures? No. Some cultures are much older. Italian culture was born during the days of Ancient Rome. China, born in ancient times, has the longest, continuous culture in the world.

7. This culture has produced a lot of fairy tales. Is this true of all cultures? No. All cultures produce tales (myths, legends, folktales), but not all cultures produce fairy tales. In the early 19th century, the Grimm Brothers collected many of the fairy tales that we know today. Speculate: Do cultures that invent fairy tales place a high value on children?

8. The concept of "the people" is big in Germany. Is this true of all cultures? No. Not all countries make a big deal of their folk, folksongs, and folk tales. In Greece, people make much of their ancient mythology. There's nothing folksy about Zeus, who lived on Mount Olympus and hurled lightning bolts at mortals below.

9. Classical music is a big deal in this culture. Is this true of all cultures? Good grief, certainly not in our culture! Wagner wrote operas that lasted for days. Germans grieve when the opera is over. Most Americans welcome the lady with horns on her helmet. Thus the expression: *"It ain't over 'til the fat lady sings."*

10. In this culture, people value cleanliness and neatness. Things must not be messy; they must in order. Is this true of all cultures? No. Some countries (like ours) have a serious problem with litter and graffiti. Germany does not.

11. Hiking in the mountains is big among teenagers and young adults. Is this true of all cultures? Not in flat countries! Fun for young people is the hallmark of a developed country. In very poor countries, there is child labor.

12. In this culture, money is a big deal. Is this true of all cultures? Nope, some cultures are poor. Money is not something that the average Joe has. Germany is one of the wealthiest countries in the world. Its economy is the richest in Europe. It produces goods and services of \$2 trillion a year.

13. Cars are central to the German economy and lifestyle. Is this true of all cultures? No. Only developed countries manufacture cars. Bicycles and buses are the main form of transportation in Asia.

14. All cultures have their rules.

Fussy about dessert! Germans don't like artificial colors on their cakes.

Following Rules! Germans observe crossing signs; as a rule, they do not jaywalk.

Punctuality! People simply do not arrive late. When invited for dinner or a party, it is considered VERY rude to arrive late. In Germany "late" is considered to be more than 5 minutes after the agreed time!

L is for Language.

German Culture

This culture has colorful expressions!
Proverbs and sayings tell you a lot about the culture.

1. Er hat nicht alle Tassen im Schrank.

Translation: He doesn't have all his cups in the cupboard.

How we say it: He is one brick shy of a load.

2. Vom Regen in die Traufe kommen.

Translation: To go from the rain to the gutter.

How we say it: To go from the frying pan into the fire.

To go from bad to worse.

3. Zwei Fliegen mit einer Klappe schlagen.

Translation: To strike two flies with one swatter.

How we say it: To kill two birds with one stone.

4. Gibt man ihm den kleinen Finger, so nimmt er gleich die ganze Hand.

Translation: Give him your little finger and he'll take the whole hand.

How we say it: Give him an inch and he'll take a mile.

5. End gut, alles gut.

Translation: The end is good, all is good.

How we say it: All's well that ends well.

6. Wie ein Blitz aus heiterem Himmel.

Translation: Lightning from a clear sky.

How we say it: Like a bolt out of the blue.

7. Blauer Montag.

Translation: Blue Monday. (A Monday that is a holiday.

You do not have to go to work.)

What we mean: Blue Monday. (A Monday when you call in sick. You take the day off.)

8. Friedrich Wilhelm

Translation: When Germans sign a document, they put their "Friedrich Wilhelm" on it.

How we say it: When Americans sign a document, they put their "John Hancock" on it.

L is for Language.

German Culture

Names of places tell you a lot about the culture.
This culture is one of scary forests and fairy tales.

<u>Name of the Place</u>	<u>Translated to English</u>
1. <i>Norden</i>	To the North
2. <i>der Schwarzwald</i>	The Black Forest
3. <i>Nürnberg</i> (Nuremberg)	hill with ringed fortress
4. <i>Rhein Fluss</i>	The Rhine River
5. <i>Mittelland Kanal</i>	The Middle Canal
6. <i>Odenwald</i>	Oden Forest
7. <i>Nordsee</i>	The North Sea
8. <i>Bad Neustadt</i>	New Town Spa
9. <i>Bad Kissinger</i>	Kissinger spa
10. <i>Hamburg</i>	Thicket Fortress
11. <i>Stuttgart</i>	Stud Farm
12. <i>München</i> (Munich)	"with the monks" (a monastery)
13. <i>Köln</i> (Cologne)	colony*
14. <i>Berlin</i>	fishing settlement

*Cologne was first settled by the Romans during the Roman Empire.

Part 2: Our Culture

We live in Asheville, North Carolina.
It is a mountain resort near the Great Smoky Mountains.

Culture is everything . . . from A to Z

Art & Literature

What art forms are typical of this culture?

Crafts are a big deal. Local artists create traditional mountain handicrafts (pottery, quilts, zithers, waterfalls) and sell them to tourists.

We have one or two little art galleries.

We drive an hour to Greenville, South Carolina to see "*Les Miserables*."

The Asheville Symphony is enthusiastic, but the acoustics of the Asheville Civic Center are not so hot.

Once a year, the whole community gets together and sings Handel's *Messiah*.

Clogging is a traditional flat-footed dance performed for tourists.

What literature is typical of this culture?

Look Homeward Angel is our "big novel." Its author, Thomas Wolfe, grew up here.

His mom ran a boardinghouse for tourists.

Buildings

Which buildings (monuments, structures, statues) symbolize this culture?

The Biltmore House, a mansion built by the Vanderbilts in the late 19th century, draws tourists like bees to honey. The Grove Park Inn, a grand 19th century hotel, is the real symbol of our culture. It is one of our biggest employers. Sculptures adorn the streets downtown. Our little "Fountain Girl" is every bit as powerful as "The Bird Girl of Savannah."

Communication & Transportation

How is information spread? How do people get from here to there?

COMMUNICATION

Every little city has its grapevines.

For political news, hang around the courthouse.

For cultural news, hang around the coffeehouses downtown.

For breaking news, ask students at Asheville High.

TRANSPORTATION

Our airport is tiny. It shuts down at 10 pm. You cannot get a taxi at the airport.

(No fooling. It is illegal for taxis to wait at the airport.)

Dress

What clothing is typical of this culture?

Kids in the city droop their pants like the folks on MTV.

Kids in the country wear jeans.

In the summertime, the guy at the fountain downtown wears only a thong.

Economy

What drives the economy - farms, factories, or services?

Farms? Nope, they are being turned into malls and housing developments.

Factories? Nope, they need flat land. In the mountains, flat land is scarce.

Service? You betcha!

We are the region's health care center. The biggest employer is the hospital, which employs 6,000 people.

Most of all, we are driven by tourism!

We have street festivals year round: First Night (New Year's Eve), the Greek Festival, Oktoberfest.

Bele Chere is the big deal. The third weekend in July, we close off downtown and throw a party for 100,000.

Whether it is or it isn't, we advertise it as "the biggest festival in the Southeast."

Who or what is the biggest employer?

The hospital, with 6,000 employees, is our biggest employer.

The Grove Park Inn, our flagship hotel, employs 1,000 people.

It hosts winter festivals like the Jazz Festival and the Comedy Festival.

Family

What does the typical family look like?

What is the role of women and children?

In the county, families are traditional.

Both Mom and Dad are powerful. Students are required to be respectful of their teachers.

In the city, families are more liberal.

Mom and Dad are not as strict. Students are less respectful of their teachers.

We elected a woman to be mayor.

Her name is Leni Sitnick, but most of us call her by her first name.

She is a fixture downtown. Chances are, you'll run into her at *Beanstreets* (a coffee shop).

She is a stand-out gardener, but probably does not belong to the ladies' garden club.

She welcomes people of all races, religions and ethnic groups into City Hall.

Her sons have dreadlocks and play reggae in a downtown club.

Government

Who has power? How is the average citizen connected to the government?

In the city, the average joe is a liberal Democrat.

In the county, the average joe is a conservative Republican.

History

What historical events have shaped this culture?

The Civil War was not a big deal in the mountains.

The Trail of Tears began here. The surviving Cherokee now have a casino on their lands.

The Great Depression hit folks hard. The Blue Ridge Parkway provided jobs. Today, it brings tourists!

Icon

What images cause an immediate emotional response in nearly every person?

Hey, this is North Carolina. Fans follow basketball the way Dallas follows football.

Basketball coach Dean (of the "Dean Dome" at Chapel Hill) is an icon.

This is NASCAR country. Richard Petty is an icon. He nearly ran for governor.

Billy Graham is an icon. He lives here. We named the highway after him.

His son started "The Shoebox Campaign": Schoolchildren fill shoeboxes for needy children at Christmas.

Jobs

How does the average person make a living?

Tourism.

The hospitals provide decent jobs.

We have manufacturing jobs, but not as many as we'd like.

Knowledge

How is knowledge (skills, habits, values, attitudes) passed from one generation to the next?

Without a doubt, Sunday schools instill values.

Homeschoolers and a handful of charter schools provide public schools with a bit of competition.

U.N.C.A., our local college, is listed as one of "the best little buys in America."

Elite students attend "Chapel Hill" and "NC State."

U.N.C.A. has a "College for Seniors."

Language

What do words (and expressions) tell you about this culture?

Inn, bed-and-breakfasts, "leaf season," Bele Chere, and the Asheville *Tourists*.

(We are big on tourism.)

Movement & Migration

Who moves into this culture? Who moves out?

Seniors move in.

Yankees move in.

Floridians move in.

Young people move out.

National pride

What people, places, and things spark feelings of loyalty and patriotism?

This is a no-brainer. Music and fireworks on the Fourth of July. People bring lawn chairs downtown and get choked up.

General Schwartzkopf, hero of the Gulf War, has never visited us. But people really admire him.

There is great respect for veterans, especially those who survived World War II and Vietnam.

Organizations

What are the most important organizations (formal and informal) in this culture?

Without a doubt, church is the biggest deal.

And not only on Sundays. Wednesday night supper at church is a big deal.

Population

What groups (age, race, religion, language, ethnic group) shape the culture?

Our city has a population of 62,000. Our county has a population of 175,000.

Tourists double our city's population in the summertime.

Nearly fifty percent of the students at Asheville High are African American. In the county, less than 5%.

We are a mecca for senior citizens. They come as tourists and decide to stay.

Quality of life

Rate the average person's health and happiness. (Life expectancy, security, and opportunity.)

We have low taxes, low crime, and low wages.

We are an affordable retirement spot for seniors.

Religion

What beliefs and values do people hold? What are the traditional holidays, festivals, ceremonies?

We live in a land of Baptists. They are not happy about the separation of church and state. Despite the Supreme Court, people recite the Lord's Prayer at high school football games. "We Still Pray" is the most popular bumper stick in Asheville.

North Carolina has the lowest percentage of Catholics of any state. Catholics, not used to being in the minority, know each other by name. They recently built a brand-new Catholic Services Center - it is right next door to the region's only abortion clinic.

The Jewish community actively works for cultural understanding. Next fall, the local mall is hosting an exhibit on Anne Frank and the Holocaust.

Status

What groups (racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, professional) have high and low status?

Your status depends upon the location of your house:

West Asheville: Low status.

East Asheville and South Asheville: Medium status.

North Asheville: High status.

Biltmore Forest: The highest status.

What would you have to do to achieve the highest status possible?

Live in Biltmore Forest

Be a surgeon

Be elected President of the Biltmore Forest Country Club

Your wife become President of the Junior League

Your son be a student at Duke University.

Your daughter be crowned "Rhododendron Queen" at the annual "Rhododendron Festival"

Taboos

What behaviors are considered to be totally unacceptable?

Not standing for the national anthem.

Voting for Jesse Helms (if you live in the city).

Not voting for Jesse Helms (if you live in the county.)

Building your house on the ridge of a mountain.

Bothering Andie MacDowell when you see her on the street.

Urban or Rural

Is this culture urban or rural?

We are both. We are a little city inside of a big county.

City people do not like urban sprawl. They voted down the SuperWalmart twice.

County people hate zoning with a passion.

There is no zoning in the county. It is a hot, political and divisive issue.

If a politician favors zoning, he is probably not going to run for re-election.

Vacation & Recreation

In this culture, how do people have fun?

Dad likes to . . .

Go fishing and hunting.

Go to flea markets.

Go to the NASCAR races in Charlotte or Bristol.

Watch the local baseball team (you guessed it) *The Asheville Tourists*.

Mom likes to . . .

Go to shopping in the Smoky Mountains. (Gatlinburg, Pigeon Forge and Dollywood, Dolly Parton's theme park.)

Go to Myrtle Beach.

The kids like to . . .

Go to Carowinds, a theme park in Charlotte.

Grandma and Grandpa like to . . .

Gamble at the new casino in Cherokee.

Tourists love . . .

Sitting at on the front porch of the Grove Park Inn at sunset.

Ways of everyday life

How do people take care of everyday stuff . . . cooking, washing clothes, shopping?

When it snows a tiny bit (half an inch!), the schools shut down. Few people drive when it is snowing.

X marks the spot

How does geography shape our culture? It draws tourists!

GATEWAY: Our city lies on the scenic Blue Ridge Parkway - at the gateway to the Great Smoky Mountains.

MIDWAY POINT: Our city lies halfway between the Great Lakes and Florida. Frozen Michiganders visit us on their way to Florida.

SAFE HAVEN: When hurricanes hit the coast, people drive "up to Asheville."

SUMMER RESORT: Floridians, fleeing the summer heat, drive "up to Asheville."

FOUR SEASONS: We are a little bit of New England. People come to watch the leaves change color in the fall.

Yum

What does the typical family eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner? This culture is famous for what food?

Biscuits and gravy at the Hot Shot Cafe. The waitresses there just stepped out of the 1950s.

We have a lot of vegetarians. They dine at *Earthfare*, a grocery store that sells organically-grown food.

Ztuff

What cultural artifact is ubiquitous? (You see it everywhere.)

A tee-shirt from Bele Chere, our summer street festival.

A bumper sticker that says, "We Still Pray."

Part 3: Your Culture

What is culture? Everything, from A to Z!

The ABCs of Culture

We do not have a category for either “customs” or “values.”

Customs exist in nearly every category.

Values exist in many categories, especially religion.

Art & Literature - What artforms (painting, music) and literary forms (novel, drama) are typical of this culture?

Buildings - What building (monument, statue, structure) symbolizes this culture?

Communication & Transportation - How is information spread? How does the average person get around?

Dress - What clothing is typical of this culture?

Economy - What drives this economy . . . farms, factories, or services? What is the biggest employer?

Family - What is the status of women and children? How well are women and children treated?

Government - Who has power? How is the average citizen connected to the government?

History - What major event shaped this culture?

Icon - What images cause an immediate emotional response in nearly every person?

Jobs -How does the average person make a living?

Knowledge - How is knowledge (skills, habits, values, attitudes) passed from one generation to the next?

Language - What language do people speak?

Movement & Migration - Who moves into and out of this culture?

National pride - What people, places, or things spark feelings of loyalty and patriotism?

Organizations - In this culture, what are the most important organizations (formal and informal)?

Population - What groups (age, race, religion, language, ethnic group) shape the culture?

Quality of life - Rate the average person's health and happiness.

Religion - What are the religious beliefs and values? What are the traditional holidays, festivals, ceremonies?

Status - What groups (racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, professional) have high and low status?

Taboos - What behavior is totally unacceptable?

Urban or Rural - Do most people live in the city or the countryside?

Vacation & Recreation - What do people do for fun? What are the sports?

Ways of everyday life - In this culture, how do people take care of cooking, shopping, washing clothes?

X marks the spot - - How does geography shape the culture?

Yum - What does the typical family eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner? This culture is famous for what food?

Ztuff - What stuff is typical? (You know, like chopsticks in China.)

Break into pairs. Fill out the worksheet, *"The ABCs of Your Culture"* (next page)

Go on a field trip through your city . . .

A 30-minute ride on the ubiquitous Activity Bus.

Step #1: **Write down everything that you see.**

Get on the Activity Bus and ride down Main Street. Then travel down the highway.

Ride for at least 30 minutes.

Look at everything - and write down what you see!

(You will have a long list of stuff: A farm, a restaurant, a U-Haul truck rental place, a factory outlet, a billboard that advertises Holiday Inn, etc.)

Step #2: **Classify everything that you have observed.**

Have a traditional picnic lunch. You know, one that typifies your culture.

Break into pairs and sit under a shady tree.

Using your ABCs list, classify everything that you have observed.

Collect the lists for tomorrow's game.

Step #3: **Tomorrow, play "Cultural Jeopardy."**

This is to help students become familiar with the general categories of culture.

Ask for 3 volunteers to sit at the front of the room.

Read the lists of cultural stuff that students saw on their field trip.

After you read an item, one of the 3 players must identify the category from *"The ABCs of Culture"* list.

Example: "A U-Haul truck." Answer: "What is Movement & Migration?"

Ask for 3 more volunteers. And so on.

Don't miss these exotic spots . . .

Students think our culture is not exotic.

Not so! We have some mighty strange folkways.

Pretend that you are a foreign student visiting the U.S.

Pretend you visited these places.

What do they tell you about our culture?!

To the laundromat!

This is a unique part of our culture. (Very few countries have them.)

What are the folkways (the do's) of washing your clothes

What are the taboos? (the don'ts)

Hint: Don't take someone else's clothes out of the dryer to make way for your own.

To the artificial nail place!

This is a new and unique part of our culture.

What are the folkways (the do's) of getting a set of false fingernails? (Expect it to take an hour.)

What are the taboos (the don'ts)? (The owners want cash or a credit card. They rarely take checks.)

To the flea market!

To a yard sale!

To the bowling alley on Bowling League Night!

We described our culture. Now describe yours!

The ABCs of Your Culture

Art & Literature -

Buildings -

Communication -

Dress -

Economy -

Family -

Government -

History -

Icon -

Jobs -

Knowledge -

Language -

Movement & Migration -

National pride -

Organizations -

Population -

Quality of life -

Religion -

Status -

Taboos -

Urban or Rural -

Vacation & Recreation -

Ways of everyday life -

X marks the spot (Geography)-

Yum (Food) -

Part 4: American Culture

Before you go on a field trip through your city, you will need to practice categorizing cultural things.

Classify this cultural thing!

Break into pairs. Examine the cultural trait.
Using *"The ABCs of Culture,"* put this thing into its proper category.

<u>Cultural Trait</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1. Surfing the Internet	Communication	How is information spread?
2. A jogging suit	_____	_____
3. Grits	_____	_____
4. Your school	_____	_____
5. In our town, doctors' wives are treated with great respect.	_____	_____
6. The Little League	_____	_____
7. Bambi	_____	_____
8. "Nerd"	_____	_____
9. The car wash	_____	_____
10. A bar mitzvah	_____	_____
11. In Las Vegas, most people work in casinos.	_____	_____
12. Rap music	_____	_____
13. Don't cut in line at the movie theater.	_____	_____

Classify this Cultural Thing

Cultural Trait	Category	Reason
14. A Winnebago	_____	_____
15. A U.S. Senator	_____	_____
16. A U-Haul	_____	_____
17. A yard sale	_____	_____
18. The Statue of Liberty	_____	_____
19. In Hershey, Pennsylvania the biggest employer is the chocolate factory!	_____	_____
20. New York City's crime rate is improving.	_____	_____
21. Driver's license at 16: The average teenager gets a job to pay for car insurance.	_____	_____
22. In Texas, people <i>"Remember the Alamo!"</i>	_____	_____
23. Fireworks on the Fourth of July	_____	_____
24. In Miami, there are many Cuban-Americans.	_____	_____
25. In the United States, most people live in cities.	_____	_____
26. We live in the mountains. There is very little flat land for factories.	_____	_____

Play the game in reverse!

- 1) Assign each student a letter in the alphabet.
 - 2) The "A" student must stand when she hears a cultural thing (crafts, drama, painting, music, dance) that relates to the Arts.
 - 3) If two students stand up at the same time, all the better!
- Ask why it fits into their category.
Ask the class: "Are both answers logical?"
When you enter higher levels of thinking, several answers may be "in the ballpark."

Classify this cultural thing!

Break into pairs. Examine the cultural trait.
Using your chart, put it into a category.

<u>Cultural Trait</u>	<u>Category</u>	<u>Reason</u>
1. Surfing the Internet	Communication	How is information spread?
2. A jogging suit	Dress	What clothing is typical of this culture?
3. Grits	Yum (Food)	What foods were invented by this culture?
4. Your school	Knowledge	How is knowledge passed from generation to generation?
5. In our town, doctors' wives are treated with great respect.	Status	What professions have a high status in this culture?
6. The Little League	Organization	What are the most important organizations?
7. Bambi	Icon	What image causes an immediate emotional response?
8. "Nerd"	Language	What words have a special meaning?
9. The car wash	Ways of everyday living	How do people take care of washing?
10. A bar mitzvah	Religion	What are the traditional religious ceremonies?
11. In Las Vegas, most people work in casinos.	Jobs	How does the average person make a living?
12. Rap music	Art	What music is typical of this culture?
13. Don't cut in line at the movie theater.	Taboos	What behavior is totally unacceptable in this culture?

Classify this Cultural Thing

14. A Winnebago	Vacation & Recreation	How do people in this culture have fun?
15. A U.S. Senator	Government	Who has the political power?
16. A U-Haul	Movement & Migration	How does the average person move?
17. A yard sale	Z (stuff)	What stuff is typical of this culture?
18. The Statue of Liberty	Buildings	Which statues and monuments symbolize this culture?
19. In Hershey, Pennsylvania The biggest employer is the chocolate factory!	Economy	Who owns the biggest factory?
20. New York City has a high crime rate.	Quality of life	Rate the average person's security in this culture.
21. Getting your driver's license at 16 and a job to pay for your car insurance	Family	What is the role of children in this culture?
22. In Texas, people Remember the Alamo!	History	What experiences have shaped this culture?
23. Fireworks on the Fourth of July	National pride	What sparks feelings of loyalty patriotism?
24. In Miami, there are many Cuban-Americans.	Population	What are the largest groups in this culture?
25. In the United States, most people live in cities.	Urban or Rural	Do most people live in the city or the country?
26. We live in the mountains. There is very little flat land for factories.	X (geography)	How does geography shape the culture?

Eskimos have 25 different words for "snow." What does that tell you about their culture?
Snow is a big deal in that culture.
Peoples' lives depend upon the weather!

Language

What does it tell you about a culture?

Our words tell you a lot about American culture.

Examine each cluster of words:

What do they have in common?

What does this cluster tell you about our culture?

Example: **Expressway, freeway, turnpike**

What do these words have in common? (They all relate to driving cars.)

What do these words tell you about our culture? (Driving a car is a big deal in our culture.)

World Clusters

1. Soap opera, prime time, sweeps week, "the remote," VCR, HBO

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

2. Granola, tree hugger, Earth nugget.

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

3. U-Haul, Allied Van Lines, the Sunbelt

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

4. Tommy Hilfiger, Nike, Nautica, Polo, Adidas

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

5. Nerd, dork, dufus, bonehead, chucklehead

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

6. Mount Rushmore, the Washington Monument, the Jefferson Memorial, the Lincoln Memorial.

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

7. Holiday Inn, Winnebago, Disney World, theme park, a "three-day weekend"

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

8. Bingo, Atlantic City, Las Vegas, Caesar's Palace, Reno, the lottery, slot machine, Powerball!

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

9. Slum, ghetto, housing development, "the projects," " wrong side of the tracks"

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

10. "Three strikes and you're out."

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

11. Gated communities, target practice, gun clubs, NRA, community watch.

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

12. The DARE program, crack, addict, halfway house.

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

13. Crest, mouthwash, Dentyne, Tic-Tacs.

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

14. Prenuptial agreement, single parent, visitation rights, community property, blended family.

What do these words have in common?

What do these words tell you about American culture?

15. **Ten-gallon hat, cowboy boots, rodeo, stampede.**
What do these words have in common?
What do these words tell you about our culture?

16. **Fast food, TV dinner, Poptarts, Hot Pockets, microwave, "nuke it."**
What do these words have in common?
What do these words tell you about our culture?

17. **Pampers and Kleenex**
What do these words have in common?
What do these words tell you about our culture?

18. **Multicultural, diversity, ethnic group, racial harmony, the Rainbow Coalition**
What do these words have in common?
What do these words tell you about our culture?

19. **Dollar, cash, five-spot, moola, bread, dinero.**
What do these words have in common?
What do these words tell you about our culture?

20. **Mastercard, VISA, Discover, American Express.**
What do these words have in common?
What do these words tell you about our culture?

Language

Our words reveal our culture!

World Clusters

1. **Soap opera, prime time, sweeps week, "the remote," VCR, HBO**

They are all expressions that relate to TV.

TV is a big part of our culture.

Is this true of other cultures? It depends. How many TV words have they invented?

2. **Granola, tree hugger, Earth nugget.**

All are slang nicknames for people concerned with the environment.

Nicknames are a term of endearment: Our culture recognizes that these folks have some merit.

The names poke fun at them: Our culture does not take them too seriously.

This is not true of all cultures. Some countries have very few environmentalists.

3. **U-Haul, Allied Van Lines, the Sunbelt**

They are all relate to moving.

We are a nation on the move.

In our culture, it is common for a family to move frequently.

(Fact: Every year, 1 out of every 5 families moves to a new home.)

This is not true of all cultures. In some cultures, a family lives in one home for generations.

4. **Tommy Hilfiger, Nike, Nautica, Polo, Adidas**

They are all name-brand clothes.

In our culture, wearing name-brand clothes raises your status.

This is not true of all cultures. In poor countries, a person is lucky to have a pair of shoes.

5. **Nerd, dork, dufus, bonehead, chucklehead**

Nicknames for people who are "different."

In our culture, we single out and publicly label people who are "different."

This is not true of all cultures. Other cultures would consider this rude.

6. **Mount Rushmore, Washington Monument, Jefferson Memorial, Lincoln Memorial.**

They are all monuments to famous Presidents of the United States.

In our culture, we respect the President.

This is not true of all cultures. Some cultures are ruled by a tyrant.

7. **Holiday Inn, Winnebago, Disney World, theme park, a "three-day weekend"**

They are all related to vacations.

In our culture, the average family goes on vacation.

This is not true of all cultures. In poor countries, families never go on vacation.

8. **Bingo, Atlantic City, Las Vegas, Caesar's Palace, Reno, the lottery, slot machine, Powerball!**

Answer: They are all related to gambling.

Conclusion: Gambling is a big part of our culture.

This is not true of all cultures. In some cultures, gambling is taboo.

9. Slum, ghetto, housing development, "the projects," "the wrong side of the tracks"

All are related to poverty.

No matter how rich we are as a country, poverty is still a problem

This is not true of all cultures.

In poor countries, poverty is the norm. Nearly everybody lives on "the wrong side of the tracks"!

10. "Three strikes and you're out."

We use a zillion expressions related to sports.

Professional sports is a big part of our culture.

This is not true of all cultures.

Soccer fans in Europe, Africa, Asia and Latin America are far more fanatic than any fans here.

11. Gated communities, target practice, gun clubs, NRA, community watch.

These are all related to crime.

We have a lot of crime in our culture.

This is not true of all cultures. In many cultures, policemen do not carry guns.

12. The DARE program, coke, crack, addict, halfway house.

These are all related to drugs.

Our culture has a drug problem.

This is not true of all cultures. In many cultures, the use of drugs is very rare.

13. Crest, mouthwash, Dentyne, Tic-Tacs.

These are all related to bad breath.

In our culture, bad breath is taboo.

This is not true of all cultures. In Europe, garlic breath is the norm.

14. Prenuptial agreement, single parent, visitation rights, community property, blended family.

These are all related to divorce.

Divorce is a big part of our culture.

(Fact: 50% of marriages end in divorce.)

This is not true of all cultures. In Catholic countries, divorce is taboo.

15. Ten-gallon hat, cowboy boots, rodeo, stampede.

These are all related to the American West.

The Wild West is a big part of our culture.

This is not true of all cultures. They never had a Wild West.

16. Fast food, TV dinner, Poptarts, Hot Pockets, microwave, "nuke it."

These are all related to having a quick meal.

Long, slow meals are not a big part of our culture.

This is not true of all cultures. In Europe, families linger over dinner for hours.

17. Pampers and Kleenex (We think this was the toughest question. If you got it, well done!)

These are disposable items.

We live in a throw-away culture.

This is not true of all cultures. People use cloth diapers and cloth handkerchiefs.

18. Multicultural, ethnic group, racial harmony, the Rainbow Coalition

These are all related to race and nationality.

We live in a culture of many different peoples.

This is not true of all cultures. In Japan, almost everyone is Japanese.

Values

What do we, as a culture, consider valuable?

New Year's Resolutions

What does these tell you about our culture?

Our resolutions tell you what we, as a culture, value most.

These are popular New Year's Resolutions.

Examine each resolution: What do we consider valuable?

Add your own! Interview your parents and ask: "What were your New Year's resolutions?"

Resolution

What do we consider valuable?

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Lose weight. | _____ |
| 2. Quit smoking. | _____ |
| 3. Go to church more often
(synagogue, mosque, temple) | _____ |
| 4. Pay off my credit cards. | _____ |
| 5. _____ | _____ |
| 6. _____ | _____ |
| 7. _____ | _____ |
| 8. _____ | _____ |
| 9. _____ | _____ |
| 10. _____ | _____ |
| 11. _____ | _____ |
| 12. _____ | _____ |
| 13. _____ | _____ |
| 14. _____ | _____ |
| 15. _____ | _____ |
| 16. _____ | _____ |
| 17. _____ | _____ |
| 18. _____ | _____ |
| 19. _____ | _____ |
| 20. _____ | _____ |

Part 5: Cultures around the world

Worksheets and Graphic Organizers . . .

So students can write a country report about any culture in the world!

Worksheet #ABC: First Impressions
Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

The ABCs of _____

Choose one country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Examine the photographs and read the headlines. Find one "cultural thing" for each category. Using a tape recorder, announce: "*The ABCs of _____.*" Read your list - like a rap. (You could put music in the background - to give you a beat.) Play your tape in class.

A is for Art & Literature _____

B is for symbolic Buildings _____

C is for Communication & Transportation _____

D is for Dress _____

E is for the Economy _____

F is for the Family _____

G is for Government _____

H is for History _____

I is for Icon _____

J is for Jobs _____

K is for Knowledge _____

L is for Language _____

M is for Movement & Migration _____

N is for National Pride _____

O is for Organizations _____

P is for Population _____

Q is for Quality of Life _____

R is for Religion _____

S is for Status _____

T is for Taboos _____

U is for Urban or Rural? _____

V is for Vacation & Recreation _____

W is for Ways of Everyday Life _____

X is for X marks the spot! (Geography) _____

Y is for Yum! (Food) _____

Z is for Ztuff (Cultural Artifacts) _____

Worksheet #1: Art & Literature

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Art & Literature

What art forms and literature are typical of this culture?

MEXICO

Crafts

Silver jewelry, mosaics

Painting

Murals

Music

Folk songs called *corridos* tell stories from the past, the *mariachi* band

Dance

The *Ballet Folklórico* performs folk dances like *jarabe tapatio* (the Mexican hat dance)

Architecture

Spanish missions, Catholic cathedrals

Literature

Novels and poetry

1. Crafts

2. Painting

3. Music

4. Musical Instruments

5. Dance

6. Architecture

7. Literature

Name of the country

Pick a country.

Using the *World Book Encyclopedia*, find your country.

Look under "The Arts."

Fill in the circles.

Worksheet #2: Buildings

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Buildings

What building (monument, structure, or statue) symbolizes this culture?

Using the encyclopedia, look up your country. Examine the photographs.

What is the symbol of this country? Fill in the graphic organizer below.

Nations use symbols to identify themselves and express their ideals.

Here are two examples . . .

THE UNITED STATES

Symbol Name The Statue of Liberty.

1. Where United States. In New York City's harbor.
2. What A woman holding a torch welcomes ships as they sail into the harbor.
3. Why To welcome immigrants to America. Ships sailed past it on their way to Ellis Island.
4. **Identity** **The statue identifies our nation as being . . .**
"A home for the homeless." "A land of opportunity."
5. **Ideals** **The statue expresses what ideals?**
"We welcome immigrants from other lands."

SYDNEY OPERA HOUSE

Symbol Name Sydney Opera House.

1. Where Australia. In the harbor of Sydney, Australia's busiest seaport.
2. What Shaped like a ship, it has wild white shells that resemble billowing sails.
3. Why To celebrate Australia's 200th birthday. Australia, an island, is a seafaring nation.
4. **Identity** **The opera house identifies Australia as being . . .**
"A proud, seafaring nation."
5. **Ideals** **What ideals does this structure express?**
"We honor our European heritage and culture. (Europe invented opera.)"

2. What?

1. Where?

3. Why?

NAME
of the building, monument, structure, or
statue that is a **symbol of the nation.**

4. IDENTITY

5. IDEALS

Worksheet #3: Communication & Transportation

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Communication & Transportation

How is information spread? How does the average person get around?

Pick a country. Using the *World Almanac*, find your country. (You will find it under "Nations of the World.")

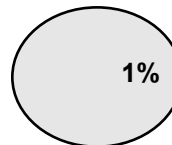
What percentage of people own a car, a telephone, a tv, and a radio?

You will need a calculator! Here's an example . . .

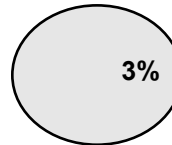
GUATEMALA

Population: 12,335,580

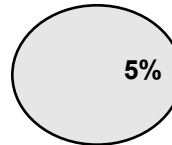
1. Number of **Cars**: 102,000
Cars divided by Population
 $102,000 \text{ divided by } 12,335,580 = .008 = .01 = \mathbf{1\% \text{ own cars}}$
2. Number of **Telephones**: 429,700
Telephones divided by Population
 $429,700 \text{ divided by } 12,335,580 = .034 = .03 = \mathbf{3\%}$
3. Number of **Televisions**: 45 per 1,000 people
Televisions divided by 1,000
 $45 \text{ divided by } 1,000 = .045 = .05 = \mathbf{5\% \text{ own televisions}}$
4. Number of **Radios**: 52 per 1,000 people
Radios divided by 1,000
 $52 \text{ divided by } 1,000 = .052 = .05 = \mathbf{5\% \text{ own radios}}$



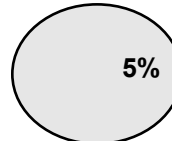
99% don't have a car.
The average joe gets from here to there by either walking or riding the bus.



97% don't have a telephone.
The average joe talks to people in person.



95% don't have a television.
The average person learns the news by going to town on market day.



95% don't have a radio.
The average joe learns the news by listening to the local grapevine.

Name of the country <hr/>
Population of the country <hr/>

1. CARS Cars divided by Population What % of people own cars? <hr/>
--

2. TELEPHONES Telephones divided by Population What % of people have telephones? <hr/>

3. TELEVISIONS Televisions divided by 1,000 What % of people own TVs? <hr/>
--

4. RADIOS Radios divided by 1,000 What % of people own a radio? <hr/>
--

Worksheet #4: Dress

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Dress

What clothing is typical of this culture?

People wear clothing for 3 reasons: Protection, Communication, and Decoration.

Let's examine the first: Protection (from the weather).

Climate shapes the clothing . . .

Pick a country. Find it in the encyclopedia. Examine the pictures. Read the section on clothing.

Using a magic marker, highlight the facts that fit your country.

My country is _____.

SHOES

If it's snowy, people wear boots.

If it's cold, people wear thick shoes.

If its very hot, people wear sandals.

SOCKS

If it's snowy, people wear thick wool socks.

If it's cold, people wear wool socks.

If it's cool, people wear cotton socks.

If it's hot, people don't wear socks.

HATS

If it's sunny, people wear a hat with a brim in the front as a sunshade.

If it's scorching hot, people wear a brim that goes all the way around. No sun-burned neck.

If it's rainy, people wear a brim that goes all the way around. No rain down their neck.

If it's very cold, people wear hats that fit tightly around their ears.

JACKETS

If it's cool, people wear a sweater.

If it's cool and sunny, people wear a poncho.

If it's cold, people wear leather jackets.

If it's very cold, people wear padded jackets.

MATERIAL

If it's hot, people wear a loosely woven fabric like cotton or linen.

If it's cold and damp, people wear fur, wool or a tightly woven fabric.

LAYERS

If it's hot, people wear only one layer.

If it's cool, people wear two or more layers.

If it's cold, people wear many layers.

If it's very cold, people wear many layers, starting with long underwear.

LOOSE FIT, TIGHT FIT

If it's hot, people wear loose-fitting clothes. Lets the breeze in.

If it's cold, people wear tighter-fitting clothes. Keeps the breeze out.

SHORT SLEEVES, LONG SLEEVES

If it's hot, people wear short sleeves.

If it's cold, people wear long sleeves.

Worksheet #5: Economy

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Economy

What drives the economy - farms, factories, or the service industry?

In the *World Almanac*, find your country.

Look under "Economy" for Chief crops, Industries" and Labor Force. Fill in the blanks.

BRAZIL

Agriculture:	% work on farms	26%	Coffee, soybeans, sugarcane, cocoa, rice, wheat.
Manufacturing:	% work in factories	13%	Steel, autos, textiles, shoes, chemicals, machinery.
Service:	% work in service industries	25%	The almanac never lists these.

My country is _____.

FARMS

Industry that depends on the land or sea.

Agriculture (farming)

Also mining, timbering, and fishing

1. Agriculture

_____ % are farmers.

The chief crops are . . .

FACTORIES

Manufacturing
Factories that make **goods** . . .

Everything from breakfast cereal to skateboards.

2. Manufacturing

_____ % work in factories.

The industries . . .

SERVICES

Businesses provide a **service** . . .

Hospitals
Banks
Hotels
Computer technicians

3. Services

_____ % work in the service industry.

This is the wave of the future.

Worksheet #6: Economy

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

How to analyze any economy

“Name that Strength!”

Four students sit at a table with a bell and a card reading:

Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, or Threat. Read each economic fact. When a student rings the bell, he or she must explain why this is a Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, or Threat.

1. **Strength**

An industry that is already booming.

2. **Weakness**

This causes trouble for businesses.

3. **Opportunity**

If you take advantage of this, businesses will boom.

Example: A good transportation system.

4. **Threat**

If this gets worse, businesses will shut down.

Examples: Foreign competition, high taxes, crime, revolution.

Using the World Book Encyclopedia, find your country.

Look under the heading: **Economy.**

Write down each fact. Categorize each fact: **Strength, Weakness, Opportunity, or Threat?**

Teach the class: When you are finished, play “Name that Strength!”

My country is _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____
6. _____
7. _____
8. _____
9. _____
10. _____
11. _____
11. _____
12. _____
13. _____
14. _____
15. _____
16. _____

Worksheet #7: Economy

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

The country of _____ Is this culture rich, poor, or in-between?

Using the *World Almanac*, look up your country. (You will find it under "Nations of the World.")

Circle what applies.

Add up the circles.

Decide whether the country is developed, developing or underdeveloped.

	Developed rich	Almost Developed nearly rich	Developing in the middle	Underdeveloped downright poor
I. Population				
% 15 years old or less	under 20%	20-29%	30-39%	over 40%
2. Urban				
% who live in cities	over 70%	50-70%	40-50%	under 40%
3. Natural Resources				
Oil (in barrels)	over 25 billion	1-24 billion	100 million - 1 billion	no oil
Steel (tons)	over 10 million	1-9 million	none, but has other minerals	none
4. Jobs				
% in Agriculture	less than 5%	6-20%	20-30%	over 30%
% in Industry + Commerce	over 25%	20-25%	15-20%	less than 15%
5. Income				
per capita GDP	over \$14,000	\$2,000 to 10,000	\$200 to 2,000	under \$200
6. % who own Cars	over 50%	10 to 49%	1 to 10%	less than 1%
7. # who own TVs	1 for every 3 people	1 for every 4 people	1 for every 300 people	1 for every 1,000 people
8. Life Expectancy	over 70	65-70	55-65	50-54
9. Infant Mortality Out of 1000 babies, how many die at birth?	Less than 10	11-50	50-100	over 100
10. Literacy What % can read and write?	over 90%	80-90%	70-79%	under 70%
TOTAL # OF CIRCLES	_____	_____	_____	_____

YOUR CONCLUSION

In my opinion, this country is _____.

Worksheet #8: Family

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

The Typical Family

What does the typical family look like?

1. BIG OR SMALL

In some cultures, families are small.

In some cultures, families are big.

BIG

An **extended** family has 3 generations.

Generation #1: Grandpa & Grandma (plus some of their brothers and sisters)

Generation #2: Mom & Dad (plus some of their brothers and sisters)

Generation #3: The kids (plus some of their cousins)

This family lives on a farm. There are lots of people to work the farm.

This family lives in a big house. When relatives move in, they add a room onto the house.

This family takes care of Grandpa & Grandma when they get old.

This family rarely moves.

SMALL

A **nuclear** family has only 2 generations.

Generation #1: Mom & Dad

Generation #2: The kids

This family lives in or near the city.

This family lives in a small apartment or small house.

This family sends Grandpa & Grandma to the old peoples' home.

This family moves frequently.

2. CONSUMERS OR PRODUCERS

In some cultures, families are consumers.

The family does not produce food.

The family goes to the grocery store to buy stuff.

The family goes to the mall.

In some cultures, families are producers.

The whole family works on a farm to produce food.

3. DEPENDENT OR NOT

In some cultures, people **depend upon** their families.

In poor countries, people depend upon their families to help them in a crisis.

If someone is sick, nobody will help them - except family.

If someone is starving, nobody will help them - except family.

If someone is blind, nobody will help them - except family.

In some cultures, people **do not depend upon** their families.

In wealthy countries, people can rely on others to help them in a crisis.

If someone is sick, others can help you - a hospital, insurance company, church, or charity.

If someone is starving, others can help you - a government agency or church group.

If someone is blind, others can help you - a government agency, church group, or charity.

Worksheet #9: Family

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

The Typical Family

What is the role and status of women?

Mom has a hard life

- Mali - Mom pounds grain and carries buckets of water from the well.
- China - Mom cooks for nine people and scrubs the clothes in the pond.
- Bhutan - Mom milks the cows. The cows live inside her house!
- Haiti - Mom cooks over an open fire in a hot shed in the tropical heat.
- Albania - Mom raises a garden. When cleaning the house, she has to battle the mud.

What do these cultures have in common?

- These are underdeveloped countries.
- Men have jobs that require heavy labor.
- Low technology makes housework a nightmare.
- Housework is "women's work."
- Women have a low status.
- The United States was like this in the 1800s.

Mom runs the household and raises the children

- Japan - Mom is a full-time homemaker.
- Mexico - Mom is a full-time homemaker.
- Iraq - Mom is a full-time homemaker.

What do these cultures have in common?

- These are developing and developed countries.
- High technology makes housework easy.
- Men have a really high status in the culture.
- Housework is "women's work."
- The United States was like this in the 1950s.

SuperMom has two jobs

- Russia - Mom is a homemaker and a full-time schoolteacher.
- England - Mom is a homemaker and a full-time nurse.

What do these cultures have in common?

- These are developed countries.
- High technology makes housework easy.
- In this culture, men cook, but do not like to do housework.
- Women have their own careers.
- Women have a relatively high status.
- The United States is like this in 2000.

What is the role and status of women in your country?

Worksheet #10: Family

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

The Typical Family

What is the role and status of children?

THE ROLE OF CHILDREN

In some cultures, the main job of children is to **go to school**.

When children work, it is to earn extra money that they spend on themselves.

In the United States, teenagers have after-school jobs to make extra spending money.

In some cultures, the main job of children is to **get a job and support the family**.

In poor countries, children give up school and go to work.

Like Mom & Dad, they work so that the family can survive.

THE STATUS OF CHILDREN

In some cultures, each child **is treated as an equal**.

The oldest son has no more status than the youngest daughter.

In some cultures, **children are not treated as equals**.

The Prince

In some cultures, the first-born son is treated like a prince.

There is only enough money to send the first-born son to school.

Where will we find a family that has a "prince"?

A rural family in an underdeveloped country.

Cinderella

In some cultures, the second-born daughter is treated like Cinderella.

(Cinderella before the ball.)

In a very poor country, Mom's life expectancy is 45.

The daughter is her apprentice.

When Mom dies, the daughter takes over her jobs.

Where could we find a family that has a "Cinderella"?

A rural family in an underdeveloped country.

Worksheet #11: Geography (X marks the spot on the map)
Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Geography

How does geography shape the culture?

Using the encyclopedia, read about your country. Put a check on the correct facts.

My country is _____.

1. How does **LOCATION** shape the culture?

- If it lies at a crossroads, the culture is probably open to new ideas and change.
- If it lies in a remote location, the culture is probably self-sufficient and traditional.

2. How does **CLIMATE** shape the culture?

- If it lies in the high latitudes (cold climate), the typical diet is probably high in calories.
- If it lies in the low latitudes (tropical climate), the typical diet is probably low in calories.
- If it is very cool and damp, folks probably store their stuff in the attic.
- If it is very hot and dry, folks probably store their stuff in the basement.

3. How do **MOUNTAINS** and **PLAINS** shape the culture?

- If it lies in the flat plains, folks probably make their living by farming and manufacturing.
- If it lies up in the mountains, folks probably make their living by tourism.

4. How does **ACCESS TO THE SEA** shape the culture?

- If it has access to the sea, the culture is probably oriented *outward* (to trade with the world).
- If it is landlocked (no access to the ocean), the is probably oriented *inward*.

5. How do **FORESTS** and **DESERTS** shape the culture?

- If it is a thick forest, folks probably build their homes out of wood.
- If it is in the desert, folks probably build their homes out of adobe or cement.

6. How does **SOIL** shape the culture?

- If the soil is fertile, folks probably make their living by farming.
- If the soil is rocky and infertile, folks probably do not make their living by farming.

7. How do **NATURAL RESOURCES** shape the culture?

- If there are lots of natural resources, folks probably do a lot of manufacturing.
- If there are few natural resources, folks probably do not have manufacturing plants.

8. How do **NATURAL DISASTERS** shape the culture?

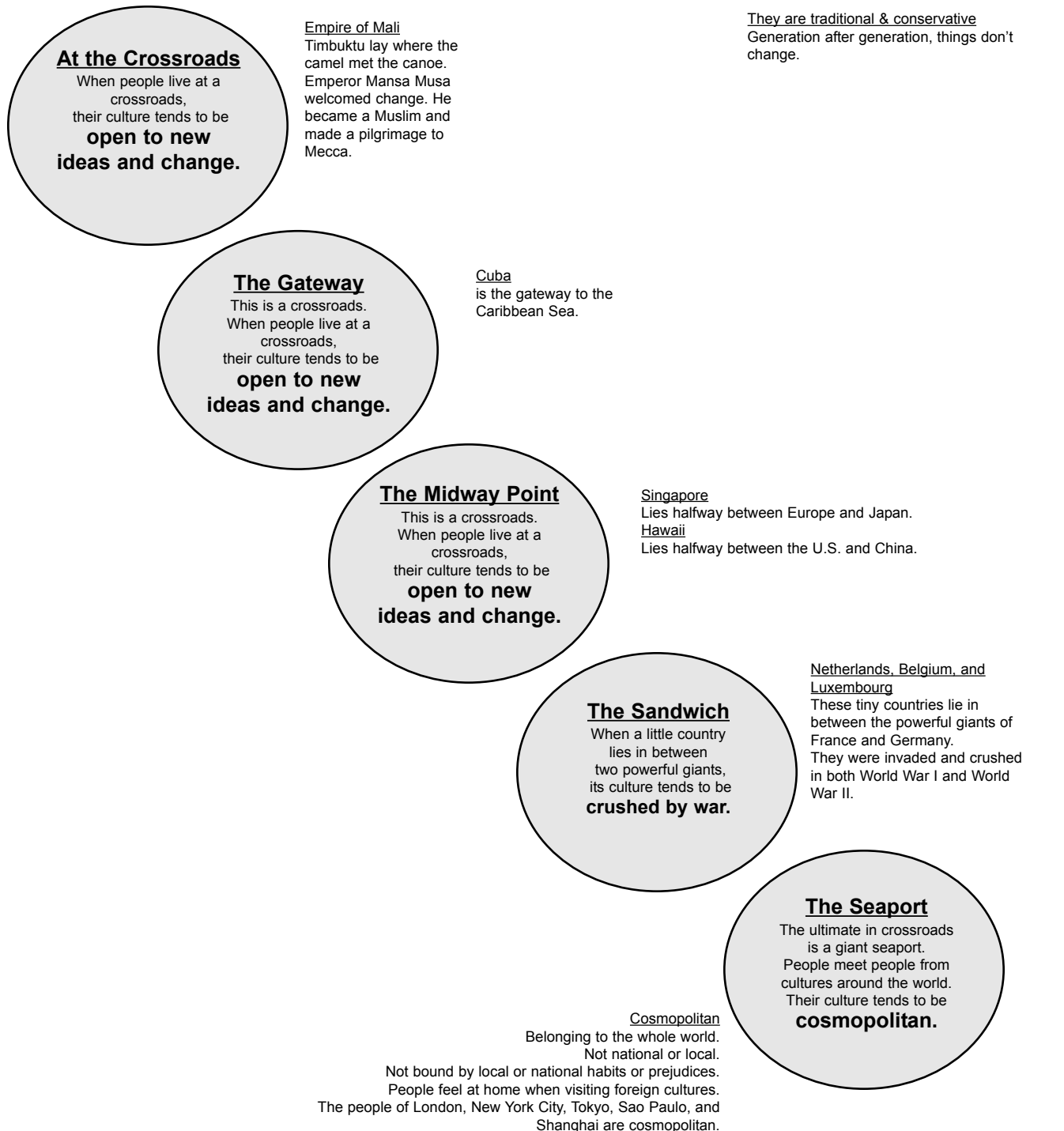
- If people live in a tornado zone, their homes probably have basements.
- If people live in an earthquake zone, their skyscrapers are probably built with steel beams.
- If people live in a hurricane region, they probably live in one story houses.

Geography

How does location shape the culture?

My country is _____.

Using a magic marker, highlight what applies to your country.



The Boondocks
This is not a crossroads. It is a remote spot. The culture tends to be **traditional and conservative.**

China
In isolated villages, people do not like change.

They are traditional & conservative
Generation after generation, things don't change.

Worksheet #13: Geography (X marks the spot on the map)
 Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

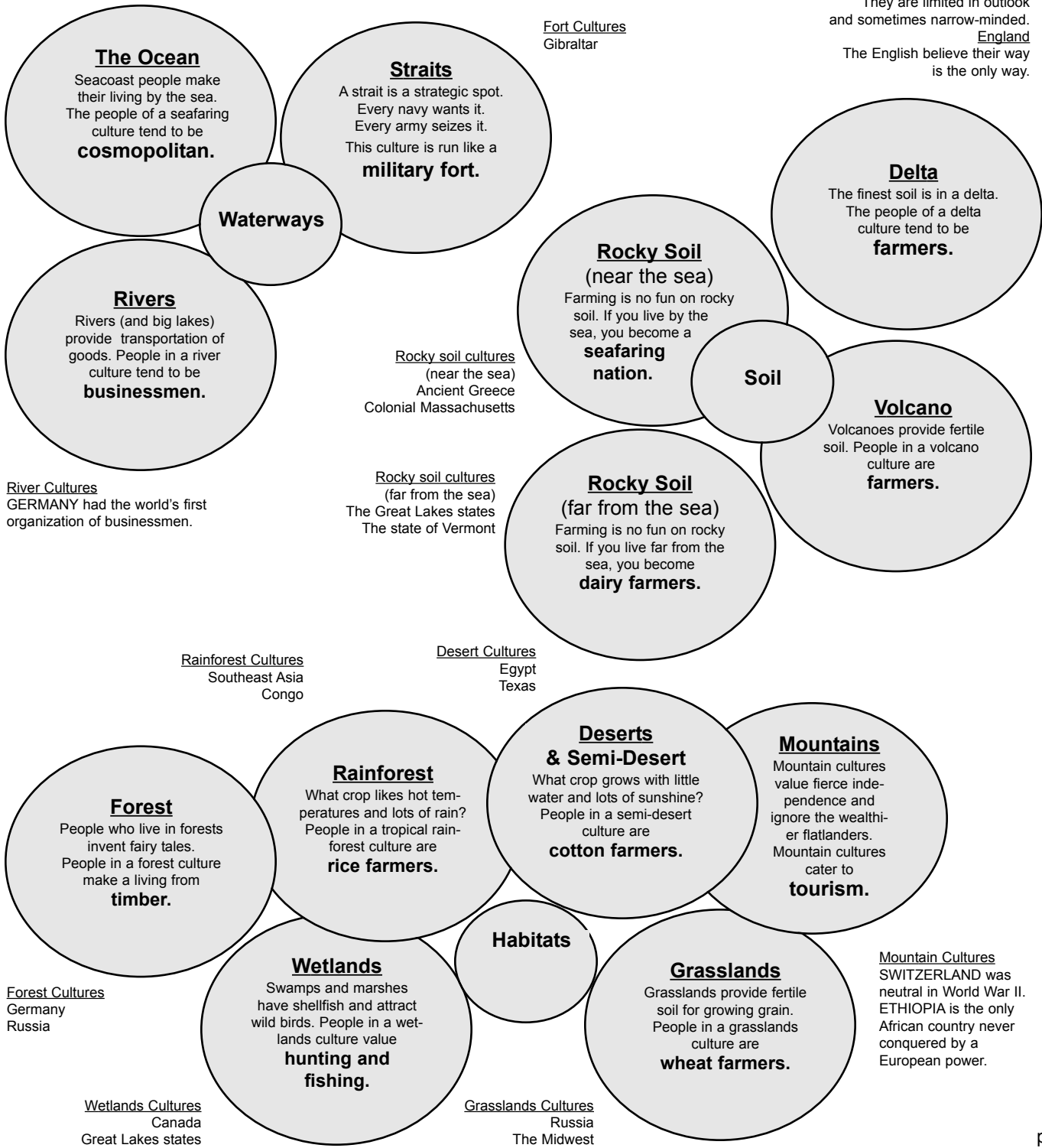
Island
 When people live on an island,
 their culture tends to be **insular**.

Geography

How do physical features shape the culture?

My country is _____.
 Using a magic marker, highlight what applies to your country.

Insular
 An island has an insular culture. People are detached and insulated from the rest of the world. They are limited in outlook and sometimes narrow-minded.
England
 The English believe their way is the only way.



Geography

In this culture, how do people relate to the land, rivers and sea?

My country is _____.

Using the encyclopedia, fill in the blanks.

Adapt
In this culture, people adapt to **THE LAND.**
How so?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Modify
In this culture, people change **THE LAND.**
How so?

Adapt
In this culture, people adapt to **THE RIVERS.**
How so?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Modify
In this culture, people change **THE RIVERS.**
How so?

Adapt
In this culture, people adapt to **THE SEA.**
How so?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Modify
In this culture, people change **THE SEA.**
How so?

Depend
In this culture, people need **THE LAND.**
How so?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Depend
In this culture, people need **THE SEA.**
How so?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Depend
In this culture, people need **THE RIVERS.**
How so?

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

Worksheet #15: Geography (X marks the spot on the map)
 Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Geography

How does the weather shape the culture?

My country is _____.

Using the encyclopedia, read about your country.
 Using a magic marker, highlight the facts that apply to your country.

The climate shapes the way people eat, drink, dress, shop, play, and build their homes.

Food	<p>COLD: To keep warm, people need food high in calories like meat, potatoes, pastry, cake, cookies, chocolate. HOT: Low in calories. Lots of cold foods - fruits, veggies, salads. CHILLY & RAINY: Lots of hot soup - to take off the chill.</p>	<p><i>Northern Europe</i> <i>In the Tropics</i> <i>England & Japan</i></p>
Drinks	<p>CHILLY & RAINY: Hot tea. COLD & SNOWY: Hot coffee. HOT: Iced drinks.</p>	<p><i>England & Japan</i> <i>Scandinavia</i> <i>In the Tropics</i></p>
Clothing	<p>EXCEEDINGLY COLD: Lots of layers, beginning with long underwear. COLD: Lots of layers. CHILLY & RAINY: Wool keeps out dampness. COOL: Sweater, wrap, shawl, poncho. HOT: Cotton. One thin layer, like a tee-shirt. Hats with a brim in the front (baseball cap). Sandals. HOT & SANDY: Draped clothing covers the face and body. Protects from blowing sand.</p>	<p><i>Northern Europe</i> <i>England & Japan</i> <i>Mexico City</i> <i>India</i> <i>Saudi Arabia</i></p>
House	<p>LOTS OF SNOW: Houses have steep roofs, so the snow slides off. Dark roofs absorb the sun's heat in winter. CHILLY & RAINY: Houses made of brick. Fireplaces dry out the dampness. Storage in attic, not damp basement. HOT & DRY: Houses made of cement or adobe. Thick walls keep out the heat. Tiny windows keep out the hot sun. TROPICAL: Houses made of wood. Porches. One-story houses with shutters on the windows (for hurricane winds). TORRENTIAL RAINS: Houses on stilts (in case of flooding). Thatched roof allows in air, keeps out rain. TORNADO ZONES: When people live in a tornado zone, their homes have basements! EARTHQUAKE ZONE: Their homes have steel beams.</p>	<p><i>Russia</i> <i>England</i> <i>The Middle East</i> <i>In the Tropics</i> <i>Southeast Asia</i> <i>Kansas</i> <i>Japan & California</i></p>
Sports	<p>SNOWY: Skiing, sledding, snowboarding, ice skating. COLD: Rugged sports will not cause a heat stroke. Football is good. HOT: Rugged sports can cause a heat stroke. Golf is good.</p>	<p><i>Scandinavia</i> <i>United States</i> <i>United States</i></p>
Shopping	<p>SNOWY & ICY: People order from catalogs and over the Internet. WARM & SUNNY: People go shopping at the mall.</p>	<p><i>Northern U.S.</i> <i>Southern U.S.</i></p>

Worksheet #16: Government

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Government

Pick a country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Look under the section "Government."

Who has power?

What form of government does your country have?

- Monarchy = King or Queen. Laws are made by Parliament, which represents all the people.
- Republic = President. Laws are made by Congress, which represents all the people.
- Communist Dictatorship = The ruling party is a handful of people in the Communist Party.
- Military Dictatorship = The ruling party is a handful of military officers.
- Religious Dictatorship = The ruling party is a handful of religious leaders.

How is the average citizen connected to the government?

Using a magic marker, highlight what is true of your country.

You have the right to assemble and demonstrate at the national capital. You lose that right if the capital city is in the middle of the jungle.

8. Capital City

The capital city is located in . . .

The middle of the population (good)
A remote spot (bad)

1. Who rules?

The government is run by . . .

Civilians (good)
Military officers (bad)
Religious leaders (bad)

Civilians are elected to office by the people.
Military officers take power by force.
Religious leaders persecute people who disagree with them.

2. Constitution

Splits power between several branches (good)
Gives tremendous powers to the President (bad)

Too much power turns an ordinary person into a tyrant.

7. Name of the Country

This country has a . . .

Regular name (good)
"Peoples' Democratic Republic of ____" (bad)

Whenever a country is named "The Peoples' Democratic Republic of _____," that country is a communist dictatorship.

Name of the Country

3. Political Parties

This country has . . .
3 parties (excellent)
2 parties (good)
1 party (bad)
0 parties (horrible)

6. The Police

This country has . . .

a local police force (good)
a national police force (horrible)

When a dictator runs the police, he arrests his opponents. In Nazi Germany, Hitler's national police (the dreaded Gestapo) terrorized the Jewish people.

5. Voting Age

The voting age is . . .

16 (wonder why?)
18 (good)
21 (okay)

What's fair?
Draft age = Voting age
If you are old enough to fight and die for your country, you are old enough to vote.

4. Elections

When elections are held . . .
The votes count (good)
The election's a sham (horrible)

Competition is good. Let every person speak freely.

Dictators hold elections, but the votes don't count. The ruling party secretly chooses whomever it wants.

Worksheet #17: History

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

History

What historical events have shaped this culture?

Using the encyclopedia, read about your country.
Highlight the events that it has experienced.

My country is _____

1. FEUDALISM

The feudal culture had a warrior class (knights in England, samurai in Japan).
The warrior class followed warrior virtues (code of chivalry in England, *bushido* in Japan)
The warrior class glorified war.
The warrior class practiced war continuously - in jousts and tournaments.
In war, the warrior class died for the glory of the (King of England, Emperor of Japan).

How does feudalism shape a culture?

In this culture, people tend to glorify war.

2. REVOLUTION

A revolution is a radical change that overturns the established order.
The people rise up and overthrow the tyrant.

How does a revolution shape a culture?

In this culture, people tend to hate tyrants.

3. CIVIL WAR

A civil war is when a country splits in two.
It is a war of brother against brother.
A civil war is worse than a foreign war: It is longer and bloodier.
How does a civil war shape a culture?
The country splits into two cultures - the victors and the vanquished.
It takes generations to heal the split.

4. FOREIGN WAR

The outcome shapes the culture.
How does a foreign war shape a culture?
If you won the war, patriotism abounds.
If you lost the war, nobody talks about it.
Whether you win or lose, wars are horrifying. Veterans tend to be heavy drinkers.
In this culture, heavy drinking is acceptable.

5. DEPRESSION

People lose their jobs, their homes, their farms, their businesses, and their savings in the bank.
Everything is beyond their control.
How does a depression shape a culture?
This generation works hard and saves most of its money.
People say, "I'll never be hungry or broke again."
In this culture, saving money is a big deal.

Worksheet #18: Icon

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Icon

What images cause an immediate, emotional, and positive response in nearly every person?

An icon is a picture of a person who symbolizes goodness.

In rare instances, the icon is not a real person. "Uncle Sam" is not a real person, but he is an icon.

Mickey Mouse, Big Bird, and Charlie Brown are icons that symbolize what is good about our pop culture.

THE UNITED STATES

This person is an icon who symbolizes

George Washington	patriotism
Michael Jordan	all that is good and decent about sports
Abraham Lincoln	the belief that all men and women are created equal.
Helen Keller	the triumph over disabilities
Anne Frank	the triumph of the human spirit
FDR	political courage
Einstein	humble brilliance
John Wayne	traditional American values
Jackie Robinson	breaking racial barriers
Martin Luther King, Jr.	the peaceful struggle for justice
Rosa Parks	one person can make a difference
Mother Teresa	making sacrifices to help the poor

Pick a country. In the encyclopedia, examine the lists of names for "Biographies," "History," and "Religion."

The diagram consists of eight light gray circles arranged in a ring around a central circle. The central circle contains the text "Name of the Country" and a horizontal line for writing. The surrounding circles are numbered 1 through 8, each with a category name:

- 1. Religion
- 2. Hero in History
- 3. Patriotism
- 4. Art
- 5. Music
- 6. Literature
- 7. Fashion
- 8. Sports

Worksheet #19: Jobs

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Jobs

How does the average person make a living?

The actions of people reflect their values.

Pick a country. Find it in the encyclopedia. Using a magic marker, highlight what is true of your country.

My country is _____.

1. White Collar

Administrator or Manager
Professionals
Technical
Clerical
Salesperson

Cultural Values

When the typical job is white collar,
people in the culture value . . .

Education
Having responsibility
Supervising people
Solving problems
Working with ideas
Working alone
Traveling
Change (new ideas - scientific, technical, artistic)
Status

2. Blue Collar

Constructing buildings
Operating machinery
Repairing machinery
Assembly line

Cultural Values

When the typical job is blue collar,
people in the culture value . . .

On-the-job training
Being active
Working with things
Mechanical ability
Working around familiar people
Tradition - Change is not good.

3. Farm

Farm management
Farm laborer

Cultural Values

When the typical job is farming,
people in the culture value . . .

Being active
Working outdoors
Working with things
Working around familiar people
Tradition - Change is not good.

4. Service

Clerk in a bank
Waitress in a restaurant
Bellboy in a hotel
Interior Designer
Travel agent

Cultural Values

When the typical job is service,
people in the culture value . . .

Social skills
Serving people
Helping people
Working around a variety of different people
On-the-job training
Change is good.

Worksheet #20: Knowledge

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Knowledge

How is knowledge (skills, values, attitudes, habits) passed from one generation to the next?

Pick a country.

Step #1: Encyclopedia - Find your country. Look under the section "Education."

Check the facts that are true of your country.

Circle: Children must go to school from when to when?

Step #2: World Almanac

Circle: In the World Almanac, find your country's literacy rate.

My country is _____

Informal education

provides

values, attitudes, and habits

- Parents
- Catholic Church
- Protestant Church
- Jewish Synagogue
- Muslim Mosque
- Buddhist Temple
- Public Libraries
- Newspapers
- Television
- Radio
- Other*

*In the United States, we have organizations like the Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, and 4-H.

Formal education

provides

knowledge and skills

- Public schools
- Private schools
- Parochial schools**
- Technical schools
- Adult education
- Community college
- Four-year college
- University
- Other***

**A parochial school is a school run by a religious group. Example: A Catholic school.

***In the United States, we have charter schools, home schools, community colleges, and continuing education courses for adults.

How long does a child have to go to school? (encyclopedia)

Children between the ages of _____ and _____ must go to school.

Literacy Rate

(almanac)

_____ %

What % of the people in this country can read and write?

Worksheet #21: Language

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Language

What do words tell you about the culture?

Words tell you . . .

What life is like.

People's values and attitudes.

What is a "big deal" in this culture?

1. THE MIDDLE EAST

Minaret, mosque, Mecca, prayer rug, pilgrimage, The Five Pillars, Ramadan, hejira

They all relate to the religion of Islam.

Conclusion: Religion is a "big deal" in this culture.

Is this true of all cultures? It depends on the country.

2. FRANCE

Cuisine, gourmet, sauce, au jus, soup de jour, crepe suzette, omelette

They all relate to cooking!

Conclusion: Fine food is a "big deal" in the French culture.

Is this true of all cultures? No.

3. ENGLAND

"That's not cricket."

In sports (and life) you need to play by the rules.

Conclusion: The British believe in a sense of fair play. It is a basic value in England.

Is this true of all cultures? No. In China, Mao was always changing the rules.

4. UNITED STATES

"That's the way the cookie crumbles."

"That's the way the ball bounces."

"That's the way the pickle squirts."

They all relate to accepting the circumstances and getting on with your life.

Conclusion: Americans believe in being realists. It is a basic value in the U.S.

Is this true of all cultures? No. Germany lost World War I and immediately began World War II.

5. RUSSIA

The KGB (secret police)

The Oprichinka (secret police)

The gulag (prison camp)

Siberia (land of prison camps)

They all relate to spying on and arresting citizens. (No freedom of speech.)

Conclusion: Russians lived in fear. Fear was a daily part of life.

Is this true of all cultures? Good grief no.

6. MEXICO

Fiesta (party)

Pinata (party game)

Dulces (party candy)

They all relate to parties.

Conclusion: Having fun is a big part of Mexican culture. This is what life is like.

Is this true of all cultures? No. In poor countries, people don't have any money to spend on parties.

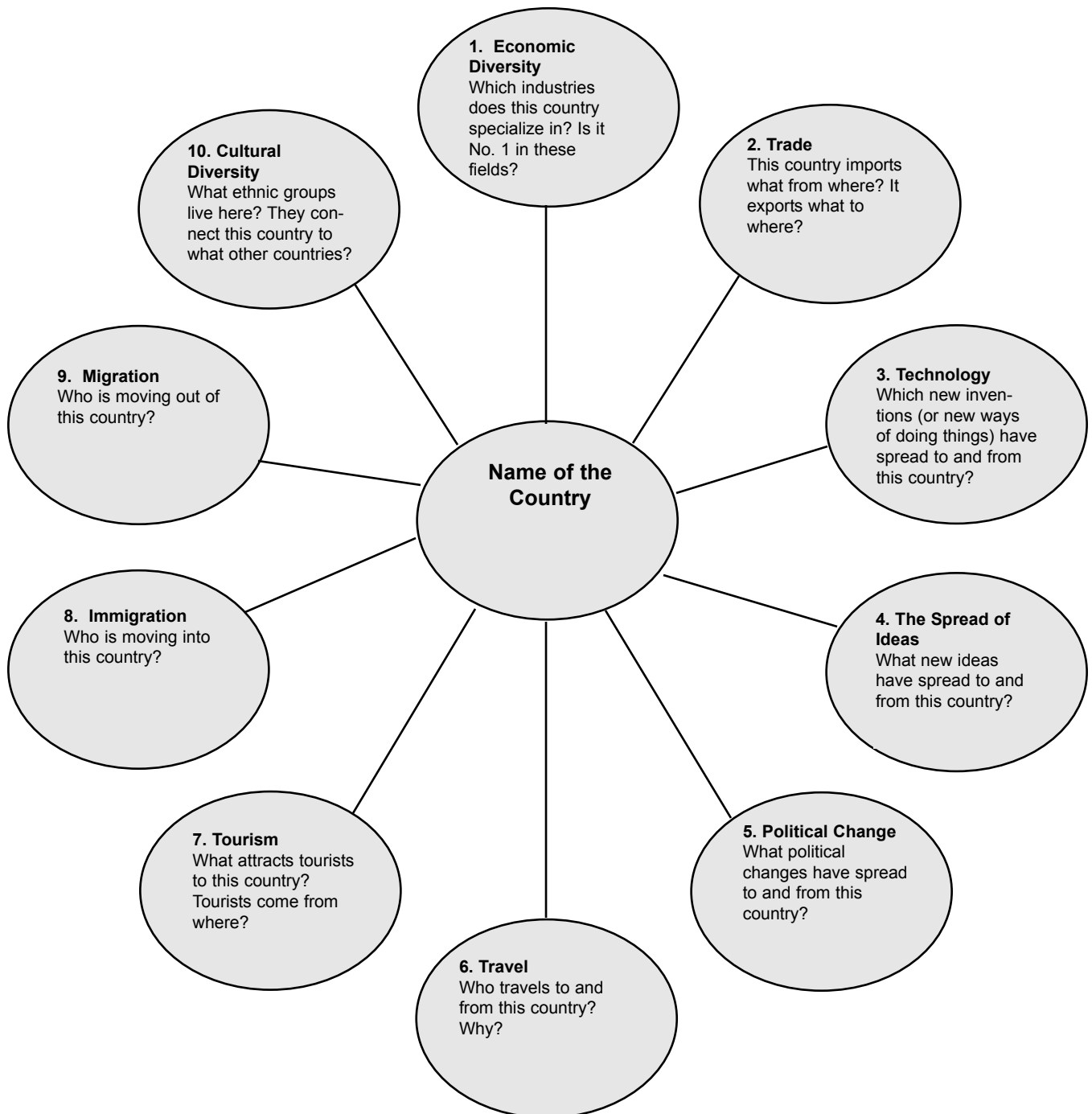
Worksheet #22: Movement & Migration

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Movement & Migration

How is this culture connected to the rest of the world?

Pick a country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Write the answer along the diagonal line.



Worksheet #23: Movement & Migration

Pick a country - anywhere Asia, Africa or Latin America.

Movement & Migration

How did the Europeans shape this culture?

Using an almanac or encyclopedia:

Fill in the blank. Circle yes or no.

Examine the "no" vote:

What did people not admire about the Europeans?

European Governments

England = Monarchy
France = Republic
Belgium = Monarchy
Denmark = Monarchy
Holland = Monarchy
Germany = Monarchy
Portugal = Monarchy
Spain = Monarchy
Italy = Monarchy

4. Economy
The Europeans loved gold, silver, diamonds. Do people mine gold, silver or diamonds?
Yes or No

5. Money
The Europeans used a currency called a _____.
Is this the currency in this country?
Yes or No

European Money
England = Pound
France = Franc
Belgium = Franc
Denmark = Krone
Holland = Guilder
Germany = Mark
Portugal = Escudo
Spain = Peseta
Italy = Lira

6. Wars
Europe has had many political conflicts. Has this country had a war in the 20th century?
Yes or No

European Wars
The Crusades
Hundred Years' War
War of the Roses
English Civil War
English Revolution
French Revolution
Napoleonic Wars
Spanish Civil War
World War I
World War II

7. Ethnic Groups
Europe has had many ethnic and religious conflicts. Has this country had ethnic conflicts?
Yes or No

Ethnic Conflicts in Europe
Spain = Expulsion of the Jews
France = Massacre of the Protestants
Germany = The Holocaust

1. Language
The Europeans spoke _____.
Is this the official language of the country?
Yes or No

European Languages
England = English
France = French
Belgium = French
Denmark = Danish
Holland = Dutch
Germany = German
Portugal = Portuguese
Spain = Spanish
Italy = Italian

2. Religion
The Europeans were _____.
Is this the biggest religious group in this country?
Yes or No

Europeans were Christians
England = Protestant
France = Catholic
Belgium = Catholic
Denmark = Protestant
Holland = Catholic
Germany = Protestant
Portugal = Catholic
Spain = Catholic
Italy = Catholic

12. Sports
The Europeans loved soccer. Is soccer a popular sport in this country?
Yes or No

11. Furniture
Europeans loved hardwood furniture like mahogany and teak. Does this country export timber?
Yes or No

10. Clothing
Europeans wore Western-style clothing. Do the people of this country wear Western clothing?
Yes or No

9. Drink
The Europeans loved to drink _____.
Is this a popular drink in this country?
Yes or No

European Drinks
England = Hot tea
France = Wine
Belgium = Wine
Denmark = Beer
Holland = Beer
Germany = Beer
Portugal = Wine
Spain = Wine
Italy = Wine

8. Food
Europeans loved chocolate. Does this country grow cacao beans to make chocolate?
Yes or No

THE COUNTRY

During the 1800s or 1900s, it was ruled by a European country. What was the European country?

Worksheet #24: National Pride

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

National Pride

What people, places and things spark feelings of loyalty and patriotism?

THE UNITED STATES

People	George Washington Abraham Lincoln General Schwartzkopf, after the Gulf War
Places	Statue of Liberty, the Lincoln Memorial, Mount Rushmore, the White House Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell
Flag	<i>"The Stars & Stripes"</i>
Music	<i>"Star-Spangled Banner"</i> (our national anthem) <i>"Hail to the Chief"</i> (the song they play for the President)
Events	Music and fireworks on the Fourth of July

Pick a country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Examine the pictures. Fill in the circles.

1. People

2. Places

3. Flag

4. Music

5. Special Events

Name of the Country

Worksheet #25: Organizations

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Organizations

In this culture, what are the most important organizations (formal and informal)?

A formal organization has a charter, officers and follows Robert's Rules of Order.

An informal organization does not.

Purpose	Formal	Informal
Athletic	Association, society, union, club, local chapter	A group that is ubiquitous (happens often + everywhere).
Athletic	Little League	a bowling team
Business group	Chamber of Commerce	businessmen play golf together
Charity	March of Dimes	neighbors helping a neighbor
Civil Rights	NAACP chapter	a group of mothers
Civic Groups	Kiwanis	a group that goes to City Hall
Environmental & Conservation groups	Appalachian Trail Conference	volunteers who pick up trash
Fraternal organizations	Moose Lodge	a group during hunting season
Health Group	Alzheimer's Society	a group of cancer survivors
Labor organizations	United Auto Workers	a group that seeks reform
Military	VFW - Veterans of Foreign Wars	vets who play cards on Friday
Political	Democratic Party	a group of protesters
Professional	Association of Physicians	a group that goes skiing
Religious	Knights of Columbus	a bake sale
School	PTO	students raising \$ for the prom
Self-Help	Alcoholics Anonymous	a group with a psychologist
Social Service	American Red Cross	a group of mothers who babysit
Youth Organizations	Boy Scouts	rock band in the basement
Women	N.O.W. chapter	a Tupperware party

Worksheet #26: Population

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Population

What groups live in this society?

Age groups

THE VERY OLD
**What % are over
65 years old?**
_____ %
Dependent.

THE VERY YOUNG
**What % are under
15 years old?**
_____ %
Dependent.

THE WORKERS
**What % are in the
middle?**
_____ %
These are the workers.
They support the old and
the young.

The ideal:
Add the old and the
young.

Is the workers group 3
times larger?

If not, the very old cannot
retire.

If not, this country may
have child labor.

Ethnic groups

How many ethnic
groups are there?

Please list them:

Language groups

How many
languages are
there? _____

Please list them:

Religious groups

How many religions
are there? _____

Please list them:
(What % are each?)

Worksheet #27: Quality of Life

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Quality of Life

Rate the average person's health and happiness.

Pick a country. Look it up in the *World Almanac*.

Using a magic marker, highlight the facts that are true.

On a scale of A to F, how healthy and happy is the average person?

1. Life Expectancy

How long does the average man live?
80s (excellent)
70s (very good)
60s (good)
50s (sad)
40s (very sad)

2. Life Expectancy

How long does the average woman live?
80s (excellent)
70s (very good)
60s (good)
50s (sad)
40s (very sad)

6. Population

What % of people are 15 years old or younger?

10%
20% (the United States)
30%
40%
50% (half the population!)

Name of the Country

3. Infant Mortality

Out of 1,000 born, how many babies die?

Less than 10 (excellent)
11-50 (sad)
51-100 (extremely sad)
over 100 (horrifying)

5. Per capita income

Over \$20,000 (excellent)
\$10,000 to \$20,000 (nice!)
\$5 to \$10,000 (very good)
\$1,000 to \$5,000 (good)
Under \$1,000 (sad)

4. Literacy Rate

What % of people can read and write?

99% (excellent)
90-95% (very good)
80-89% (good)
70-79% (sad)
less than 70% (very sad)

Worksheet #28: Religion

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Religion

What religious beliefs and values do people hold?

10. Freedom of Religion

You are free to worship as you choose. (good)

You are persecuted if you do not follow the government religion. (horrible)

Pick a country. Find it in the encyclopedia. Look under the section entitled "Religion."

Using a magic marker, highlight what is true of your country.

My country is _____.

9. What is the purpose of life?

Love one another
Submit to Allah
Reach Nirvana
Obey your superiors

1. The Founder

Abraham
Jesus
Muhammad
Buddha
The Aryans
Confucius

2. Sacred Book

Torah
Bible
Koran
The Tripitika
Vedas

8. Ceremonies

Bar Mitzvah
Baptism/Communion
The Five Pillars

The Majority

of the people follow
what religion?

3. House of Worship

Synagogue
Church
Mosque
Temple
Shrine

7. Heaven

yes
no
Reincarnation

4. Holy Places

The Wailing Wall
Bethlehem
Mecca
The Ganges River
Great Buddha at
Kamakura

6. Beliefs

Monotheism
one supreme God
Polytheism
many gods
Spirits
that live in nature

5. Symbol

The Star of David
The Cross
The Crescent
The Wheel of Life
The god Shiva

Worksheet #29: Religion

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Religion

What are the traditional holidays and festivals?

Using the encyclopedia, find your country. Look under the section "Holidays."
Using a magic marker, highlight the holidays that are celebrated by your country.

My country is _____.

THE MONTH ROTATES

Ramadan (Muslim) one month a year
The Koran was revealed to Muhammad.

FALL

Fall Solstice September 22
This culture has a holiday to celebrate the harvest.

The Moon Festival (Buddhist) September or October
In China and Vietnam, to celebrate the moon and the harvest.

Rosh Hashanah (Jewish) September or October
The beginning of the Jewish New Year.

Yom Kippur (Jewish) - 10 days after Rosh Hashanah
The Day of Atonement.

Diwali (Hindu) October or November
The beginning of the Hindu New Year.

WINTER

Winter Solstice December 22
This culture has a Festival of Light.

Hanukkah (Jewish) November or December
The Festival of Light.

Christmas (Christian) December 25
To celebrate the birth of Jesus.

Chinese New Year (Buddhist) January or February

Lent (Christian) March
Lent is the 40 days leading up to Easter.
Mardi Gras is a carnival held before Lent.

SPRING

Spring Solstice March 22
This culture has a spring festival.

Holi (Hindu) February or March
Just before the monsoon rains begin.

Hina-Matsuri (Shinto) March 3-5
A celebration of Girls' Day in Japan

Passover (Jewish) March or April
To celebrate the Exodus out of slavery in Egypt.

Easter (Christian) March or April
To celebrate the resurrection of Jesus.

Wesak (Buddhist) April or May
Three events happened to Buddha on the same day - his birth, his enlightenment, and his reaching nirvana.

Kodomo-no-Hi (Shinto) May 5
A celebration of Boys' Day in Japan

SUMMER

Summer Solstice June 22
This culture has a summer festival.

Dragon Boat Festival Summer festival
In China, this is the name of the summer festival.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

Name of the holiday	Date
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____

Status

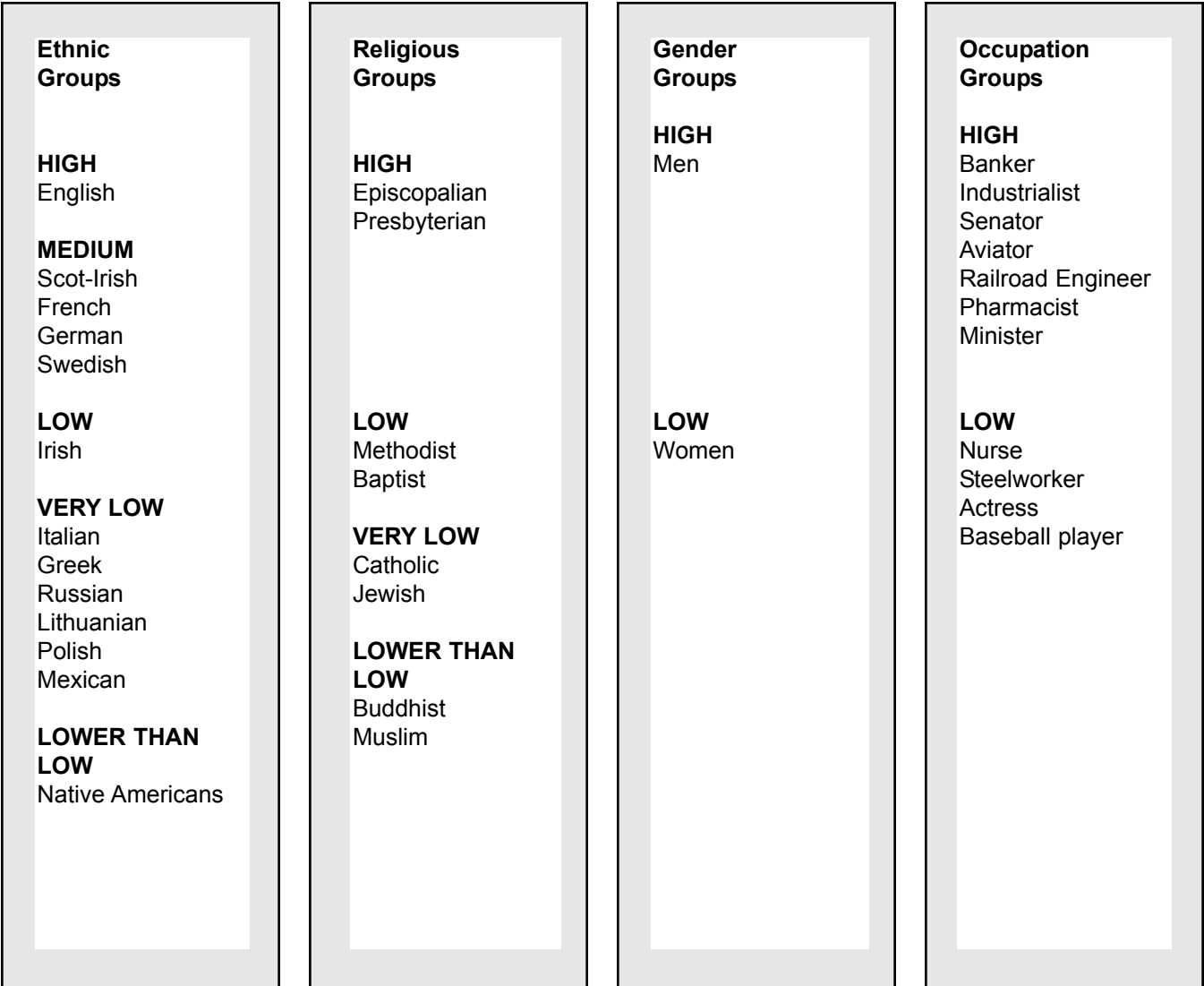
What groups (racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, professional) have high and low status?

In every culture, people rank each other as to importance.
If you walk into a crowded room and everyone turns to greet you, you probably have high status.

Here's a look at the United States in 1900.

Class Discussion: Examine this chart and speculate why people ranked each other this way.

Lucky for us, status changes over time!



Worksheet #31: Status

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Status

What groups (racial, ethnic, religious, cultural, professional) have high and low status?

In every culture, people rank each other as to importance.

If you walk into a crowded room and everyone turns to greet you, you probably have high status.

Pick a country. Read about it in the encyclopedia. Rank the people.

My country is _____.

Ethnic Groups	Religious Groups	Caste (India)	Occupation Groups
HIGH	HIGH	HIGH	HIGH
MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
LOW	LOW	LOW	LOW
VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW	VERY LOW
LOWER THAN LOW	LOWER THAN LOW	LOWER THAN LOW	LOWER THAN LOW

Worksheet #32: Taboos

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Taboos

In this culture, what behaviors are considered to be totally unacceptable?

THE UNITED STATES

Make a list of taboos in our culture.

Examine each: What does this tell you about our culture?

What behavior is taboo?

What does this taboo tell you about our culture?

1. Not stand for the national anthem

2. Cutting in line

3. Men who wear dresses

4. Eating with your hat on

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

15. _____

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____

19. _____

20. _____

Worksheet #33: Urban or Rural

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Urban or Rural?

Is this an urban culture or a rural culture?

Urban: The majority of the people live in cities. This is a city culture. City life is a big deal.

Rural: The majority of the people live in the country. This is a rural culture. A culture in the countryside.

Using the *World Almanac*, find your country. Fill in the blanks.

THE UNITED STATES

- Urban** 76% live in cities. (100 - 76% = 24% live in the country.)
- Labor Force** (agriculture) 4% are farmers. (100 - 4% = 96% work in industry and services.)
- Arable Land** 19% is suitable for farming.

2. The Labor Force
What % is each group?
Agriculture (farming)
Industry
Services

1. Urban
What % of the people live in cities?
_____ %

3. Arable Land
What % of the land is suitable for farming?
_____ %

Name of the Country

Draw conclusions

4. Type of culture
Is this an urban culture or a rural culture?

5. Country Culture means Farmers
True or False:
This is a rural culture, so most people are farmers.

6. City Culture means Factories
True or False:
This is an urban culture, so most people work in business and industry.

Worksheet #34: Vacation & Recreation

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Vacation & Recreation

In this culture, how do people have fun?

Pick a country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Look under "Recreation." Examine the pictures!

My country is _____.

Does it look like people here have a lot of free time? Circle one: Yes/No

1. The greatest national sporting event is . . .

2. The most popular team sport . . .

3. The beach . . .
Does this country have a seacoast? yes/no
What is the name of the sea?

4. The mountains . . .
Does this country have mountains? yes/no
What is the name of the mountains?

5. Gone fishing . . .
What is the biggest river?

6. The pictures . . .
How are people having fun?

Worksheet #35: Ways of Everyday Living

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Ways of everyday living

In this culture, how do people take care of cooking, shopping, washing, getting to work . . . ?

Pick a country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Look under "Way of Life." Make a list of what life is like.

THE UNITED STATES

1. Urban Life

Giant cities surrounded by a network of suburbs.

Cities are full of restaurants, shopping, recreation and entertainment.

Cities have a variety of racial, ethnic and economic groups.

Cities have substandard housing, high crime rates, pollution and traffic jams.

2. Rural Life

Giant farms with small towns.

There is not a variety of activities.

There is not a variety of people.

There is not substandard housing, high crime rates, pollution or traffic jams.

Back-breaking farm work has been replaced by machines.

Urban Life

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

Rural Life

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

Worksheet #36: Food (Yum)

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Yum!

What does the typical family eat for breakfast, lunch and dinner?

This culture is famous for what food?

Pick a country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Look under the section "Food."

1. Breakfast
What does the typical family eat for breakfast?

2. Lunch
What does the typical family eat for lunch?

3. Dinner
What does the typical family eat for dinner?

Name of the Country

4. Famous Foods
This culture is famous for what foods?

5. Fascinating Food Facts
What surprises you?

Worksheet #37: Stuff

Pick a country - anywhere in the world.

Z is for Stuff

What stuff is typical of this culture?

Choose a country. Look it up in the encyclopedia. Examine the pictures.
In your opinion, what thing is typical of this culture?

United States	blue jeans
China	chopsticks
England	kettle for boiling water for tea
Saudi Arabia	prayer rug
Russia	samovar
France	a sidewalk cafe
Uruguay	a bathing suit

Name of the Country

One cultural artifact

A cultural artifact is ubiquitous . . .

You see it everywhere.
Everyone has one.

Part 5: Terms

Once upon a time, my students took the annual end-of-the year state test.
"How did you do?" I asked the class.
"Not so hot," said Preston. "They don't write the questions the way you do, Mrs. Brown."
From that day forward, I knew the kids had to learn the logic of a multiple-choice test.

Stretch your vocabulary!

The goal: To learn geography terms. (And maybe understand the logic of a multiple-choice test.)
The day before: Go to the school library. Break into teams of five. Use the dictionaries and encyclopedia.
Student A writes the correct definition straight from the dictionary.
Student B dreams up the exact opposite of the real definition.
Student C dreams up a plausible wrong answer.
Student D dreams up a really plausible wrong answer.
Student E invents a truly stupid answer. (Hey, this is what makes the kids pay attention.)
Each team does this for all the terms checked below.
How to play: Back in class, place one table with 5 chairs and 5 stand-up cards that read A B C D or E.
Each student stands up and reads his/her "definition" with a straight face.
The class guesses: Write A B C D or E on a slip of paper, sign your name, pass it to "the counter" who was absent yesterday.
The teacher then asks: "Will the person with the real definition please stand up."
The winner: The student with the most correct answers. His or her team goes next.

Define these terms!

Look in the encyclopedia under "Culture."
culture
cultural artifacts
cultural behavior
cultural trait
cultural universals
cultural values
cultural diffusion
cosmopolitan
conservative
customs
folkways
diffusion
ethnocentrism
etiquette
icon
insular
morals
mores (pronounced: *morays*)
the norm
relativism
rite of passage
rural
socialization
status
taboos
technology
traditional
traditions
urban

a. **An icon**
is an image that causes an immediate, positive, emotional reaction in nearly every member of the culture. (Yep, this is the correct definition.)

b. **An icon**
is something totally foreign. When the average person sees it, he or she has absolutely no idea what it is. (Nope, this is the exact opposite.)

c. **An icon**
is a popular person in this culture. (Plausible, but not quite correct. In the United States, Mickey Mouse is an icon. But Mickey is not a real person.)

d. **An icon**
is always a religious picture in Russia. (Plausible, but not true. In Russia, an icon is a religious picture. Elsewhere, icons can be religious or not religious.)

e. **An icon**
is a picture of Muhammad. (Good grief, no! The religion of Islam absolutely forbids any picture to be drawn of Muhammad.)

a. **A taboo**
is behavior that is totally unacceptable in a culture. (Bingo! This is the correct definition.)

b. **A taboo**
is behavior that is totally acceptable in a culture. (Boing! This is the exact opposite of the correct definition.)

c. **A taboo**
is something that is totally foreign. The people in this culture have never seen it before. (Plausible, but not true. The people have seen it and hate it, so it is taboo.)

d. **A taboo**
is something that is done all the time in this culture. (Plausible, but not true. Things that are taboo horrify your friends and neighbors. If you did them all the time, you'd be an outcast.)

e. **Taboo**
is the name of the guy who hosts that TV show "*Survivor!*" (Yes, friends, this is our stupid answer.)