

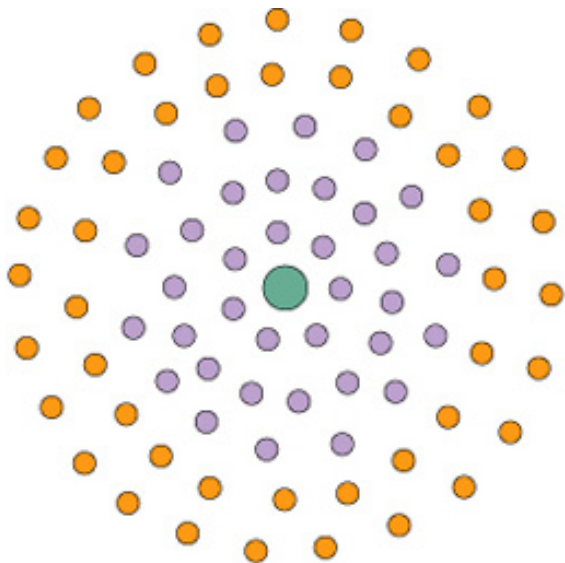
Units III & IV

The basics of what you need to remember!

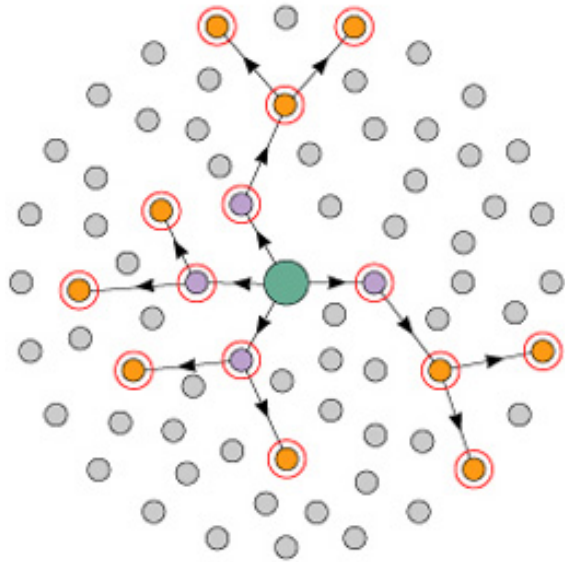


How do cultural traits diffuse?

Hearth: the point of origin of a cultural trait.



A. Contagious Diffusion



B. Hierarchical Diffusion

- LEGEND**
- Hearth
 - Early diffusion
 - Later diffusion
 - Important person or place
 - No diffusion

Contagious diffusion

Hierarchical diffusion

Assimilation

- **Forcing the local culture into the Popular culture (mainstream)**



Local/Folk vs. Popular Culture

- **Local/Folk**

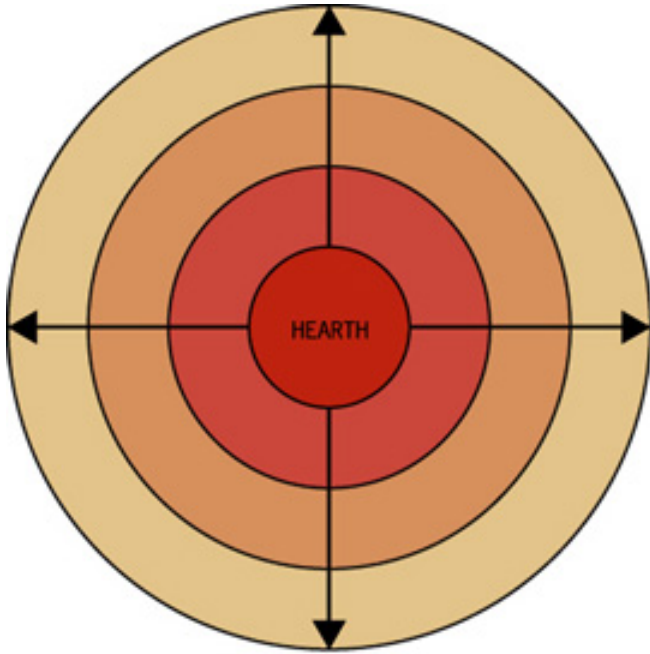
- Occurs at small Scale
- Makes Group unique
- Fights to stay unique



- **Popular**

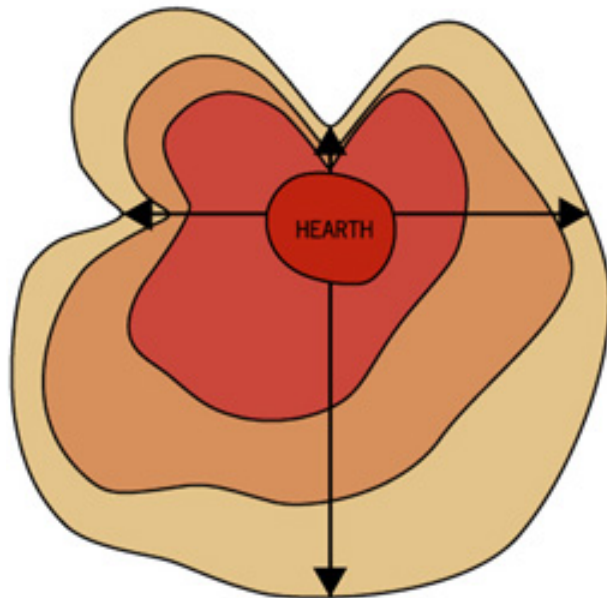
- Occurs at Large (national/international) scale
- Spreads outward, usually at the expense of local culture





A. DISTANCE DECAY

With *Distance Decay*, the likelihood of diffusion decreases as time and distance from the hearth increases.



B. TIME-SPACE COMPRESSION

With *Time-Space Compression*, the likelihood of diffusion depends upon the connectedness among places.

Figure 4.15. Examples of interfaith boundary conflicts

Place	Interfaith Boundary	Conflict
China (Tibet)	Tibetan Buddhism and Atheism	The atheist Chinese government is allegedly destroying Tibetan Buddhist monasteries and arresting and exiling its adherents to suppress religion in the area and assimilate the region to Chinese control.
Nigeria	Islam and Christianity	Islam prevails in the northern region, while Christianity and local religions prevail in the south. Such division causes power-based tensions for control of the one government.
India	Hinduism and Sikhism	Sikhs in the northwestern state of Punjab demand autonomy from the Hindu-controlled government of India.
India and Pakistan	Hinduism and Islam	Pakistan, once a part of India, was established in 1947 as a Muslim state. Pakistan and India are raging over control of the northern territory known as Jammu and Kashmir.
Former Yugoslavia	Christianity and Islam	In the Yugoslavian civil wars of the 1990s, Serb leader Slobodan Milosevic (an Eastern Orthodox Christian) tried to kill or evict the Muslim population in Bosnia and other Serb-controlled lands in the region.
Palestine (modern-day Israel)	Judaism and Islam	For centuries, Jews and Muslims have warred for control of Palestine. This fight intensified after the creation of Israel following World War II.

**Interfaith
Boundaries -
divide space
between 2 or
more religions**

Intrafaith boundaries - divide space within one religion, often among denominations

Figure 4.16. Examples of intrafaith boundary conflicts

Place	Intrafaith Boundary	Conflict
Iraq	Sunni Islam and Shiite Islam	After the fall of the largely Sunni government controlled by Saddam Hussein, both Sunnis and Shiites are warring for control of the newly forming political landscape.
United States	Christian fundamentalism and moderate, liberal Christianity	Christians have conflicted not just in the U.S. but worldwide over political-cultural issues such as homosexuality, evolution, and abortion. In some cases, violent tactics have been used.
Northern Ireland	Protestant Christians and Roman Catholics	British colonialism deposited large numbers of Protestants in traditionally Catholic Northern Ireland. This intrafaith boundary has caused violent conflicts between the two groups in the region.

Conflicts related to Multilingualism

Figure 4.19. Some conflicts related to multilingualism

Place	Languages	Conflict
Canada	English and French	French speakers, concentrated in Quebec, have fought for increased recognition and power against the English-speaking Canadian majority. Some Quebec citizens have even called for secession from Canada.
Belgium	Dutch and French	The Dutch-speaking north and French-speaking south compete for power and control. The nation's capital city, Brussels, is located in the Dutch-speaking south, but most inhabitants are French speakers.
Cyprus	Greek and Turkish	The Greek majority and Turkish minority compete for control of this island-country. Cyprus is divided by a "Green-Line" partition separating the two cultures.
Nigeria	Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo and nearly 230 other languages	Hausa speakers in the north, Yoruba in the southwest, and Ibo in the southeast paint a divided Nigeria in which some 230 other languages complicate Nigeria's unification. English was declared the official language as an attempt to create a tool of common communication.

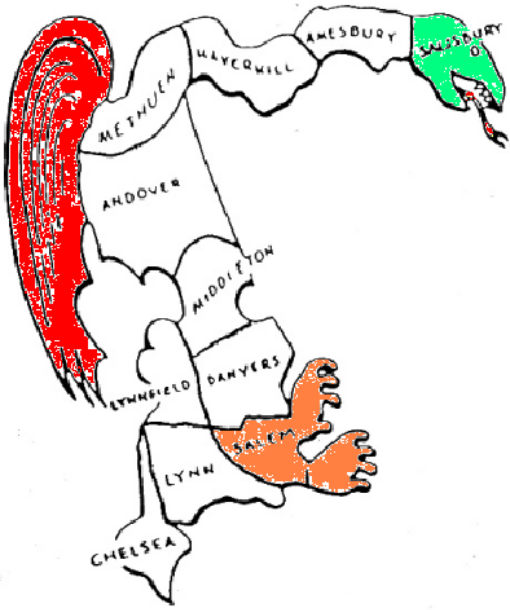
Major Religions Review Chart

The following chart includes an overview of some of the world's largest religions.

Religion	Hearth	Prophet or a Founding Thinker	Sacred Text and Worship Center	Significant and/or Holy Places (list only a select few, in some cases)	Classification	Major Branches or Divisions
Buddhism	Indo-Gangetic	Siddhartha Gautama	Tipitaka; temple	Bodh Gaya in India	Universalizing; neither monotheistic or polytheistic	Theravada, Mahayana, Lamaism, Zen
Christianity	Semitic	Jesus	Holy Bible; church	Jerusalem, Vatican City, Constantinople	Universalizing, monotheistic	Roman Catholic, Protestant, Eastern Orthodox
Hinduism	Indo-Gangetic	Unknown	Veda; temple	Ganges river, many sites in India	Ethnic, debatable whether monotheistic or polytheistic	No formal major branches, though various local forms exist
Islam	Arabian peninsula	Muhammad	Koran; mosque	Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem	Universalizing, monotheistic	Sunni, Shiite
Judaism	Semitic	Abraham	Torah; synagogue	Jerusalem, Israel	Ethnic; monotheistic	Conservative, Reform, Orthodox
Sikhism	Indo-Gangetic	Guru Nanak	Guru Granth Sahib; temple	Golden Temple in Amritsar, India; Punjab, India	Universalizing, monotheistic	No major divisions

Word of Advice!!!

- Even though Culture is such a large unit, there are very few questions about it on the AP test.
- Knowing a few basics can help: types of diffusion; basic ideas about main religions, languages, gender and ethnicity etc.



Unit IV: Political Organization of Space



- **State**: is a defined territory with a permanent population and full sovereignty over internal and foreign affairs
- **Nation**: group with a common culture
- **Nation-state**: a country whose population possesses a substantial degree of cultural homogeneity and unity.
- **Stateless nation**: is the case of an ethnic group of people without a state
- A **microstate** (or mini-state) is a sovereign state having a very small population or very little land area

- **Centripetal forces**: forces within the state that **hold** it together
- **Centrifugal forces**: forces that **divide** a state or destabilize it
- **Devolution**: when regions within a state gain political strength and growing autonomy at the expense of the central government (ex: Scotland, USSR, Northern Ireland)





Mexico City, Mex.



Jakarta, Indo.



Paris, Fr.



Ouagadougou, B.F.

PRIMATE CITIES

Wallerstein's Core-Periphery Model

Core

Processes that incorporate higher levels of education, higher salaries, and more technology

* Generate more wealth in the world economy

Periphery

Processes that incorporate lower levels of education, lower salaries, and less technology

* Generate less wealth in the world economy

Semi-periphery

Places where core and periphery processes are both occurring. Places that are exploited by the core but then exploit the periphery.

* Serves as a buffer between core and periphery

- **Reapportionment**: after every census; every state gets at least 1 representative
- **Redistricting**: redrawing district boundaries after census if pop. changes, meant to maintain equality
 - Can sometimes go bad and turn into:



- **Gerrymandering**: boundaries of districts are redrawn to advantage a particular political party or candidate or to prevent or ensure a loss of power to a particular subpopulation

- **Supranationalism**: A separate entity composed of three or more states that forge an association and form an administrative structure for mutual benefit in pursuit of shared goals.
- Remember examples: UN, EU, NAFTA etc.

Some Recent Conflicts Related to Ethnonationalism

Place	Conflicting Parties	Reason
South Asia, Indian subcontinent	Indians versus Pakistanis	These two parties are fighting over control of Kashmir, a region overlapping each country's sovereignty and homelands.
Palestine, Southwest Asia	Jewish Israelis versus Muslim Palestinians and Arab allies	The stateless nation of Muslim Palestinians and their Arab allies are warring against the Jewish-controlled state of Israel for autonomy in a deeply layered historical conflict.
Southeast Asia	Mainland China versus Taiwan	Taiwan was founded in the 1940s after anticommunists fled the communist government established on Mainland China. China does not recognize Taiwan as a sovereign state and sees Taiwan as an island belonging to it, although Taiwan feels it is independent of China and is its own democratic state.
Former Yugoslavia	Serbs versus all the other nationalities that were once part of "Yugoslavia"	The former Yugoslavia comprised many nations, including Serbs, Croats, Kosovar Albanians, and Bosnian Muslims. In the 1990s, various nations in the multinational state of Yugoslavia warred to break away from the Serb-dominated government in Belgrade. Several newly independent states were created as a result of that war, the bloodiest since World War II.
Russia	Russia versus Chechnya	Chechnya is a territory in the Russian republic, governed by Moscow. The Chechen people want independence from Russia, which has caused massive fighting between the two groups.

Examples of Centripetal and Centrifugal Forces Within States*

Centripetal	Centrifugal
Unifying symbols, such as flags	Separatism in a region
A national pledge of allegiance	Internal boundary conflicts
A strong identity based on language, religion, or other cultural traits	Deep religious divisions

* *These examples could be reclassified within a particular situation. A flag, for example, might be a unifying force in the United States of America but a force of division and conflict in a state that has many nations that cannot agree on what the flag should look like. A culture trait like religion can also help strengthen national ties or weaken them.*

Other things to remember!

- **Types of borders and boundaries**
- **Examples of nations, states, nation-states, stateless nations, microstates.**
- **Examples of countries for territorial morphology**