

10/21/21: APHG

- Grab the handouts on the back table
- Take out your notes from yesterday (Topic 3.1)



Read the article on the “Nacirema”

- Highlight the following characteristic traits
 - **Artifacts - visible/physical objects (clothing, houses, tools, furniture, etc.)**
 - **Sociofacts - how society is organized (family, schools, government, religion, gender roles)**
 - **Mentifacts - beliefs and values of a culture (language, taboos, religious beliefs)**

<https://youtu.be/AGcrT0i2vIE>





≡ 3.2 The Cultural Landscape



Objective and Essential Learning

3.2.1 Describe the characteristics of cultural landscapes.

- Cultural landscapes are combinations of physical features, agricultural and industrial practices, religious and linguistic characteristics, evidence of sequent occupancy, and other expressions of culture including traditional and postmodern architecture and land-use patterns.



3.2.2 Explain how landscape features and land and resource use reflect cultural beliefs and identities.

- Attitudes toward ethnicity and gender, including the role of women in the workforce; ethnic neighborhoods, and indigenous communities and lands help shape the use of space in a given society.

What are cultural landscapes?

Cultural Landscape: A natural landscape that has been modified by humans, reflecting their cultural beliefs and values.

Made up of combinations of

- agricultural and industrial practices,
- religious and linguistic characteristics,
- evidence of sequent occupancy,
- traditional and postmodern architecture
- land-use patterns.

Which one does not belong?



Eiffel Tower



Great Wall of China



Great Pyramids



Mt. Fuji

What are cultural landscapes?

Sequent Occupancy: the idea that societies or cultural groups leave their cultural imprints when they live in a place, each contributing to the overall cultural landscape over time. Most cultural landscapes are a mixture of historic and modern structures.



Example: The Great Pyramids

Patterns in Cultural Landscapes

Attitudes towards ethnicity and gender, including the

- role of women;
- gendered spaces;
- ethnic neighborhoods;

help shape the use of space in a given society.

Ethnicity is a sense of belonging or identity within a group of people bound by common ancestry and culture. This is different from race which is based on physical characteristics.

European	99.5%
● Northwestern European	76.4%
● British & Irish	60.0% >
Greater London, United Kingdom	
County Dublin, Ireland	
+15 regions	
● Scandinavian	2.5% >
● French & German	1.0% >
Bavaria, Germany	
+4 regions	
● Finnish	0.3% >
● Broadly Northwestern European	12.6%
● Eastern European	20.6% >
Masovian Voivodeship, Poland	
+3 regions	
● Southern European	1.0%
● Greek & Balkan	1.0% >
● Broadly European	1.5%

Example: Ms. Pavely's
Ethnicity

Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Ethnicity

1. Ethnic Neighborhoods/Enclaves: People of the same ethnicity that cluster together in a specific location, typically within a major city.

- Way to see ethnicity on the cultural landscape.
 - Language, religious imagery/buildings, restaurants, specialty stores, markets
- Connections to chain migration.
- Why do they form?
 - A response to racism & discrimination
 - A way to maintain cultural identity

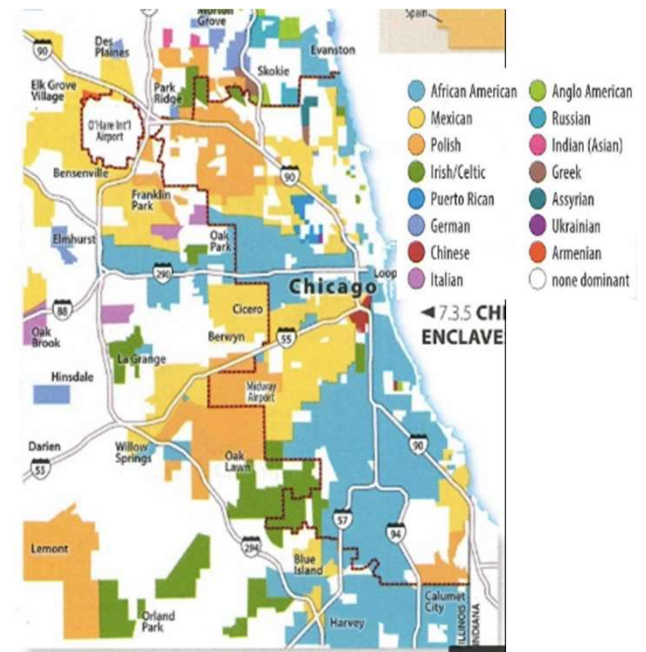


Example: Chinatown, Chicago

Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Ethnicity

Ethnic Patterns: There is oftentimes a predictable distribution of ethnicities that can be examined at multiple scales.

- United States: Historically and contemporarily there are clusters of ethnic groups in specific regions.
 - Southwest: Latin Americans & Native Americans
 - Southeast: African Americans
 - West: Asian Americans



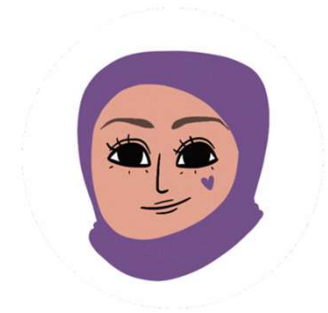
Example: Ethnic Patterns in Chicago

Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Gender

The Role of Women

In traditional cultures, oftentimes the primary role of a woman is to have children, NOT be active in education or the workforce.

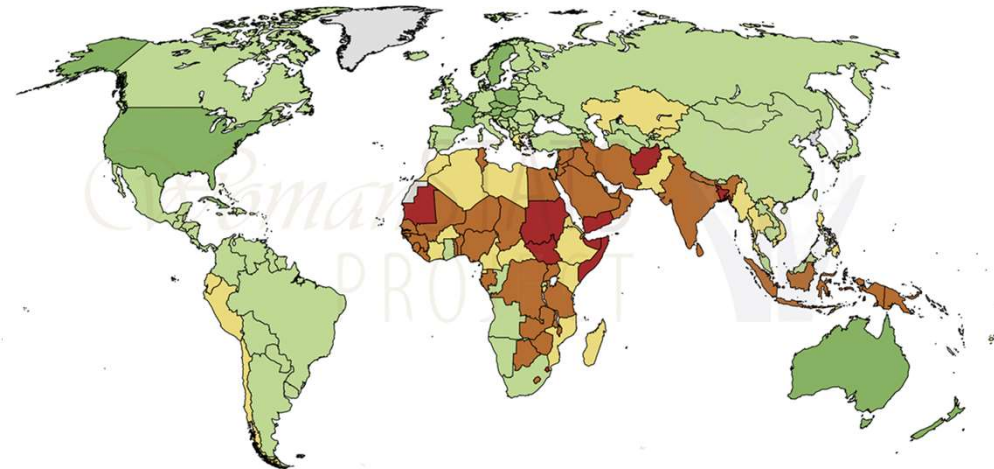
- As countries become more economically and socially developed, women have access to more education, the workforce, and property rights.
- How do we see this in the cultural landscape?
 - Do women own property and businesses?
 - Are women present in colleges? Women's dorms?
 - Are there women working outside of the home?



Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Gender

Example: Property Rights for Women

Property Rights in Law and Practice for Women
Scaled 2017



LO-SCALE-3
Data The WomanStats Project
<http://womansstats.org>

- Virtually no discrimination is codified in law, and practice follows law
- Virtually no discrimination is codified, and practice tends to discriminate more than law
- Moderate discrimination may be codified in law, and practice follows law
- Moderate discrimination is codified in law, and practice discriminates even more than law
- Significant discrimination is codified in law, and practice follows law
- No Data

Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Gender

Gendered Spaces: Places in the cultural landscape utilized to reinforce or accommodate gender roles for men and women.

- In a 2013 study of Mexico City women, only 19% of women surveyed reported that they feel very safe in the taxis, buses, and subway that they use daily.
- In Mexico City, nine in ten women have experienced violence in public transport.



Example: Buses for Women in Mexico City, Mexico

Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Gender



Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Land-Use

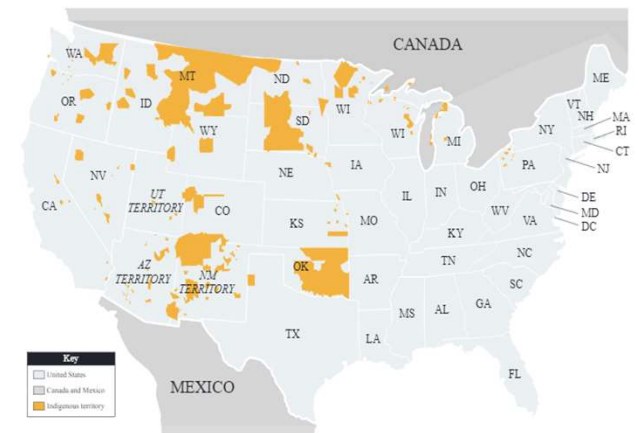
Geographers study land-use patterns as seen on the cultural landscape which reflect the cultural values of the people living there.

- Example #1: Terrace Farming
 - Typically practiced in South, Southeast and East Asia and Latin America
 - Practice of cutting flat areas out of mountainous terrain in order to make it arable.
 - Rice farming is most common, although other crops can be grown this way too.



Patterns in Cultural Landscapes

- Example #2: Indigenous Land-Use
 - **U.S. Reservation System**
 - Indian Removal Act of 1830: Forcibly removed indigenous peoples from land in order to make space and separation from American settlement.
-> Trail of Tears
 - US government established **reservations** which were plots of land in which tribes were forced to relocate and live.



Patterns in Cultural Landscapes

- Example #3: Indigenous Land-Use
 - Subsistence Whaling
 - Indigenous tribes in northern Alaska rely on the bowhead whale as both a food source and cultural lifestyle.
 - Annual hunt to harvest whales, which are then divided up among the members of the community.
 - Indicates cultural values of collectivism, sustainability and demonstrates the way knowledge is passed through generations.



Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Architecture

Traditional Architecture: Influenced by the environment and built with available local materials. Reflective of history, culture and CLIMATE.



Portable Mongolian yurts made out of reeds, wood, fabric, sheeps wool and felt.



Transhumance herders stay in huts/cabins.

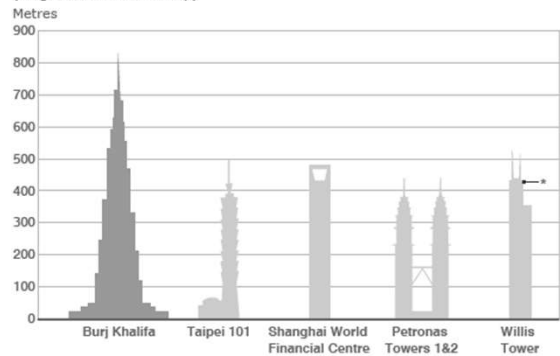


Stone and clay houses in Nepal.

Patterns in Cultural Landscapes - Architecture

Postmodern Architecture: Diverse designs, representative of popular culture, business and economic success. Example: Skyscrapers

World's tallest buildings as of January 2010
(Height to architectural top)



Location:	Dubai	Taipei	Shanghai	Kuala Lumpur	Chicago
Height:	828m (2,716ft)	508m (1,666ft)	492m (1,614ft)	452m (1,482ft)	442m (1,450ft)
Year:	2010	2004	2008	1998	1974

*Architectural top

SOURCE: CTBUH

