Unit 3 Cultural Geography Review
ACROSS
1 this is by far the most extensively spoken language family in terms of geography and number of speakers (2 words).
4 is the adoption of elements of one culture by members of a different cultural group and then using these elements outside of their original cultural context is referred to as (2 words).
11 a folk culture must experience this for it to develop and protect its own customs.
12 this is a type of language used by governments for laws, reports and public objects, such as road signs, money and stamps.
13 this language in the Indic (Eastern) group of the Indo-Iranian language branch of the Indo-European language family is the official language of India.
15 popular culture is more likely to vary over this dimension.
16 second largest language family in the world (hyph.).
17 branch of Buddhism most prevalent in Sri Lanka and most of mainland Southeast Asia except for Vietnam.
18 Hebrew is an example of this type of language which was once extinct branch of Buddhism that is most prevalent in East Asia.
22 a regional variation of a language distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, spelling and pronunciation.
23 the largest branch of Islam.
25 what a society finds “beautiful” (plural).
30 this river is believed by Hindus to cleanse one of sin and represents the importance of the physical environment in ethnic religions.
31 religion found itself in conflict with governments whose official policy toward religion was atheism.
36 a small breakaway group from an established religion.
37 a boundary between language regions.
38 this is the largest branch of Christianity (two words).
41 belief that the Jews should reestablish their own homeland and avoid being absorbed into other societies.
44 this is described as seeking out a regional culture and reinvigorating it in response to the uncertainty of the modern world.
45 the sum of the effects of the local environment on a particular food item. According to Vidal de la Blache food most closely reflects the physical environment of a folk culture and is, therefore, the best indicator of its authenticity.
54 lingua franca on the east coast of Africa.
55 this area is one of the few areas left in the world where there is sometimes violent confrontation between Catholics and Protestant Christians (two words).
57 geometric designs that often decorate Islamic architecture because of that religion’s prohibition on figurative art.
60 this small branch of the Indo-European family has been isolated in places like Ireland, Wales, Scotland and Brittany, France.
61 this is the most important language family in sub-Saharan Africa (hyph.).
62 adherence to a system built around these social divisions has led some conservative Hindus to come into conflict with those seeking to promote social equality (plural).
63 a non-religious point of view which is favored in popular culture in order to appeal to all and not exclude any potential customers.
64 this universalizing and monotheistic faith is the fastest growing.
65 the world’s largest ethnic religion.
69 this type of religion is usually found in a particular culture, is spatially concentrated and does not seek outside converts.
70 intricate handwriting that often decorate Islamic art and architecture because of that religion’s prohibition on figurative art.
71 the partial acceptance of the dominant society’s culture in order to survive within that society.
73 most common practice for the disposal of the dead in Hinduism and Buddhism, it preserves needed land in crowded areas but also strains the available wood supply.
75 language development process in which languages influence each other to either form a new language or significantly alter any existing one.
80 the written form of a language (two words).
82 a large and fundamental division within a religion.
83 folk cultures can be described as this, meaning that they are male-dominated societies.
84 the second most widely spoken language family in Europe.
85 descriptive term for the diversity found within a group that practices a folk culture.
86 after a popular culture item has diffused hierarchically to influential nodes, it becomes more widespread and known to the less influential through this type of diffusion.
87 the process by which something fashionable “not for sale” is made “sellable”.
88 stripping a place of its authenticity for a sanitized form combining themes, merchandise, performance.

DOWN
2 the spread of popular culture tends to produce a built landscape that can be described as this.
3 this country (along with Estonia and Finland) are the only ones in Europe not dominated by the Indo-European language family.
5 according to E. Relph this rise of popular culture and its creation of uniform landscapes has led people to lose their connection to place and experience this.
6 popular culture cause this environmental problem associated with a high volume of waste.
7 this type of religion attempts to appeal to all people of many ethnicities and living in a wide variety of locations.
8 the process by which a community takes an aspect of popular culture and alters it to make it unique or distinctively their own (Chicagoans took a local Italian cultural item, “pizza,” and after it became part of popular culture modified it to create deep-dish or “Chicago-style” pizza.)
9 type of culture in which a group of people see themselves as a community and work to preserve traits and customs which make them unique from the popular culture surrounding them.
10 this, as described by Carl Sauer, can include the built environment but also natural features that have a significant impact on a regions identity (two words).
14 language spoken by the greatest number of native speakers in the world.
19 Chinese is written in these symbols which represent concepts (plural).
21 the process whereby individuals or groups of differing ethnic heritage are absorbed into or accept the dominant culture of a society.
24 in popular cultures like those in North America and Europe, clothing styles are more likely to reflect the work a person’s occupation rather than the physical environment in which they live which is more common in folk cultures.
26 the center or place or origin of an innovation.
27 a division of a branch that unites a number of local congregations in a single legal and administrative body.
28 the belief that inanimate objects and natural events have spirits.
29 a pidgin language (resulting from the mixing of a colonizers language with an indigenous language) which becomes the first language of future generations (pg 149).
32 distinctive tower attached to mosques from which the faithful are called to prayer.
33 a repetitive act of a group, performed to the extent that it becomes a characteristic of the group.
34 a city’s geography creates a difficult religious conflict because sacred sites to Jews and Muslims are literally built on top of the other.
35 the tendency of immigrants groups (especially those involved in agricultural work) to settle in and to possess the skills needed to master a location which shares a similar climate and physical environment as their place of origin is referred to as cultural.
39 restriction on behavior imposed by a local custom.
40 many in the developing world have described the dominance of Western media, clothing styles and other items against their wishes as a form of cultural imperialism.
42 language creation process resulting from separation and isolation which over time through sound shifts creates dialects and then separate languages.
43 descriptive term for the diversity found within a society that practices popular culture.
46 former country in Southeastern Europe which devolved into sectarian conflict in the early 1990s.
47 term for a language which allows speakers of two or more languages to communicate and is useful in business and diplomatic relations (two words).
48 standard by which folk cultures are judged.
49 languages no longer spoken in everyday use like Latin and Sanskrit.
50 Chinese religion/philosophy that stresses proper behavior and five key relationships.
51 this concept states that the further a cultural aspect diffuses from its origin the weaker its influence will be (two words).
52 this process which is making the world more interconnected is facilitating the dominance of popular culture and threatening the survival of folk cultures.
53 this European people in the Pyrenees Mountains of northern Spain speak a language unrelated to any other known language.
56 this is the most common form in which we encounter a “local culture.” (two words).
58 the main method of diffusion of folk culture.
59 the spreading of the Jews from their homeland after the Roman destruction of Jerusalem led Judaism (historically until recent times) to be an exception to the pattern of ethnic religions being highly clustered in the area of origin.
63 Japanese ethnic religion.
65 the initial method of diffusion of popular culture.
66 Russians, Serbs, Greeks and Romanians follow this branch of the Christianity (two words).
67 a group of language branches that after a common ancestor long before recorded history is a language, examples include Indo-European, Uralic, Sino-Tibetan, etc.
68 practicing two faiths simultaneously or the mixing of ideas between religions.
72 this type of language uses a simplified structure and vocabulary in order to allow the colonizer and colonized to communicate but is not native to any either.
74 the minorite Shiite branch of Islam is strongly clustered here and in southern Iraq.
78 this is a rare case of an extinct language which has been revived.
79 mixture of Hindi, Persian and Arabic this language is the most important language of Pakistan.
79 universalizing faith that is clustered mainly in the Punjab region of northern India.
79 although it is disconnected from the main body of Islam, it is world’s most populous predominantly Islamic state. Islam diffused here through trade and cultural contacts.
81 this East Asian building style is associated with Buddhism.