

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY CHAPTER 4-LOCAL CULTURE, POPULAR CULTURE, AND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

What are Local and Popular Cultures? 114-116 **AND** How are Local Cultures Sustained? 116-126

1. (Fill in the blank). The _____ of a group of people includes the things they construct.

Answer:

2. Which type of cultural group is considered small, incorporating a homogeneous population, typically rural and cohesive in cultural traits?

Answer:

3. How do Hutterites differ from the Amish?

Answer:

4. List the 10 states/provinces in North America where the majority of Hutterite communities exist. (See Map pg. 118)

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

5. Who are the only Old Order Anabaptist group that lives communally rather than in family farmsteads?

Answer:

6. (Complete the sentence). Reflecting its origins and cultural tradition, Hutterite leader's speak _____.

Answer:

7. A group of people in a particular place who see themselves as a community and who share experience, customs, and traits are referred to as a _____.

Answer:

8. In terms of popular culture, cities like Paris, New York, and Milan are referred to as _____.

Answer:

9. The fact that trends in popular culture (e.g. fashion) proceed from large global centers (Milan, Paris, New York) through a series of progressively smaller cities is an example of what type of diffusion?

Answer:

10. Government efforts to discourage native practice and languages in the United States and Canada were attempts to _____ native groups.

Answer:

11. Efforts to conserve local cultures often focus on the local _____.

Answer:

12. How have Anabaptist groups tried to restrict contact with the outside world?

Answer:

13. "Little Sweden" in Lindsborg, Kansas is a good example of what?

Answer:

14. Rural local cultures are often dependent on a single economic activity. Customs, beliefs, and artifacts are often intimately bound up with the economic activities. For example, the customs of the Plains Indians in early nineteenth-century North America focused on what kind of economic activity?

Answer:

15. (Fill in the blank). The Makah of Washington State reinstated _____ as a means of solidifying their culture and reconnecting with their past.

Answer:

16. More than 425 Hutterite colonies are located in 6 locations. List them.

Answer:

17. According to the text, why did the Makah whalers use a 50 caliber rifle to kill the gray whale they hunted?

Answer:

18. (Fill in the blank). Urban local cultures as in Brooklyn, New York and North End Boston, Massachusetts are seen as positive examples of _____, places of cultural persistence.

Answer:

19. What is the greatest challenge to local cultures in cities that is mentioned in your textbook?

Answer:

20. The process through which something (such as Lakota Beer or Native American Dream Catcher-sold at Wal Mart) that previously was not regarded as an object to be bought or sold and then becomes an object that can be bought or sold, and traded in the world market is called _____.

Answer:

21. The commodification process of a local custom or artifact often leads to the development of an image of “authenticity” which amounts to an example of what?

Answer:

22. (Fill in the blank). Branson, Missouri capitalizes on local culture by presenting it as _____ for tourist consumption.

Answer:

23. The “lost city” located in Sun City, South Africa is a good example of what type of commodification?

Answer:

How is Popular Culture Diffused? 126-135

24. In 1830 there were over 290 local breweries in Ireland. The number declined to less than 10 in 1980. Today, Irish beer and prefabricated Irish pubs are marketed to the world by what global brewing corporation called _____.

Answer:

25. Geographer David Harvey refers to the increasing speed by which innovations in popular culture diffuse as what?

Answer:

26. The growth in the size of the audience of Phish in its college band days was the result of what?

Answer:

27. (Complete the sentence). According to your textbook, MC Solaar is to France as Jovanotti is to _____.

Answer:

28. Globalized popular culture can be picked up and reproduced by people in the context of their local culture. What is this called in your textbook?

Answer:

29. According to your textbook, Jovanotti “reterritorialized” hip hop to reflect the local cultural context of what country?

Answer:

30. *(Complete the sentence)*. Local “extreme sports,” featuring Tony Hawk and Shaun White, spread the popularity of their sports to young people through the production of their own _____ that their young fans could play on their Xboxes.

Answer:

31. The text focuses on one local culture which is conspicuous in its attempts to lessen the influence of foreign popular culture by controlling its television stations, music, and other cultural industries. What country are they referring to?

Answer:

32. *(Complete the sentence)*. The visible imprint of human activity on the landscape is known as:

Answer:

33. According to the map, what two cities in North America have 10 or more buildings over 780 feet tall? (See map pgs. 137)

Answer:

34. What two concepts combine to create the global-local continuum?

Answer:

35. *(Complete the sentence)* People in a local place mediate and alter regional, national, and global processes, in a process called _____.

36. What country has influenced American culture through their children’s television programs, electronic games, and new entertainment challenges?

Answer:

37. Who coined the phrase “Placelessness” to describe the loss of uniqueness of place in the cultural landscape to the point that one place looks like the next?

Answer:

38. (Fill in the blank) According to _____, “MTV’s incorporation of and Hip Hop expressive forms into its production since 1979” helped produce music celebrities and opened the MTV space to “artists forms that were often relegated to street corners, block parties and mixtapes....”

Answer:

How Can Local and Popular Cultures be Seen in the Cultural Landscape? 136-142

40. What are the three types of spaces that architectural firms specialize in creating?

Answer:

Answer:

Answer:

41. What is the main element that goes into the “third dimension” of cultural landscape convergence?

Answer:

42. What city in the American West does the textbook cite as an extreme case of cultural landscape convergence?

Answer:

Why?

43. What is the official name of the religious group that created the Mormon landscape?

Answer:

44. What was the ONE fundamental difference in landscape discovered by Geographers Meinig, Francaviglia, and Noble, when traveling from Chicago west to Las Vegas and traveling through the rural areas of Nebraska and Utah?

Answer:

45. What farming region in the USA was most affected by the Homestead Act that encouraged farmers to establish single farmsteads instead of farming villages?

Answer:

46. What three factors does Geographer Richard Francaviglia offer that delimit the Mormon landscape in the western USA and Canada?

Answer:

47. Explain the morphology (the shape and size of a local culture's housing) of the indigenous Iban people in Malaysia.

Answer: