

国家一级假勤奋大学生整理

All ppt content

1. Culture : in contrast with nature
2. Language:communication of thoughts and feelings through a system of signals such as voice sounds, gestures or written symbols
3. Three-age system : Stone age, Bronze age, Iron age
4. Neolithic(新石器时代): from food-collecting to food-producing, first started in the Middle East on the rivers of Tigris and Euphrates
5. Bronze Age:
 - a. Urban civilization
 - b. Social and political hierarchy
 - c. Metal work
 - d. Development of writing systems
 - e. The plow and the wheel
 - f. Strong specialization of labor

6. Mesopotamia : the cradle of civilization
7. Minoan Civilization
 - a. 2600BCE-1100BCE
 - b. City of Knossos on the north coast of Crete
 - c. King Minos – son of Zeus and Europa
 - d. One of the oldest writing systems - Linear A
8. Phoenician Alphabet
9. The meaning of Western culture:
 - a. The culture that has developed in the Western World
 - b. For many centuries a European culture
 - c. The culture of Europe, Australia, New Zealand and North America
10. The Foundational Triad of Western Culture: Ancient Greece, Ancient Rome, Christianity

11. Ancient Greece:

- a. Different from earlier cultures such as the ones of Egypt or Mesopotamia**
- b. Patriarchal features; distinct from matriarchal Minoan culture**
- c. The economy relied heavily on slave labor**
- d. Organized in city states and never united in one political entity**
- e. Every 4 years they had a festival on Mount Olympus which included sports competition. In 1896 this competition was revived as the Olympic games**

12. Athens and Sparta

- a. Athens was a democracy where only the adult male citizens had rights**
- b. Sparta was a diarchy(a kingdom with two kings) and a great military power**

- c. The Greco-Persian wars(499-449BCE)were a crucial moment and a test of survival of the western civilization(波希战争)

13. Homer

14. Herodotus, the father of history

15. Hippocrates, the father of medicine

16. Socrates, the founder of Western Philosophy

17. Plato (think need a philosophy king)

18. Aristotle, organizer and philosopher
Made the subjects

19. Greek schools of thought

a. Sophists 智者主义

b. Cynics 抛弃物质享受和感官快乐，苦行僧，追求普遍的善

c. Sceptics 怀疑主义

d. Epicureans 享乐主义

e. Stoics 承受苦难并泰然处之，乐观积极

20. Impact of Ancient Greek culture on

the western world

- a. The rediscovery of Greek culture during the Renaissance played a vital role in the development of the modern western culture**
- b. The Greek invented mathematics, science and philosophy and tried to explain the nature of the world through observation and reasoning**
- c. The questioned the existence of gods and disliked monarchy**
- d. The questioned their own traditions and ways of thinking**
- e. They first wrote history as opposed to mere annals**

21. Ancient Rome

- a. Focused on practicality**
- b. The amazing contributions to the world were the Pax Romana and the Roman law**
- c. Closely related to the Greek culture**

22. The Romans and the Greeks

- a. The burning of Corinth in 146BCE marks the Roman conquest of Greece**
- b. Both Romans and Greeks favored the idea of citizen-assembly, hostile to monarchy**
- c. Their religions were similar**
- d. One notable difference: the Roman built up a vast empire ,the Greeks didn't**

23. Foundation of Rome by Romulus and Remus in 753BCE

24. The end of the Western Roman Empire in 476 CE

25. The end of the east Roman Empire in 1453

26. In 395 Rome was divided into West and East(Byzantine Empire)

27. Julius Caesar

28. Pax Romana

- a. Strong army
- b. Efficient bureaucracy
- c. Well developed system of roads
- d. Roman law

29. Cicero(politics speech)

30. Virgil(poet)

31. Trajan(make Rome largest)

32. Hadrian(the great wall travel the empire)

33. Marcus Aurelius(last great emperor)

34. Christianity

- a. Jesus, one of the most influential humans in history
- b. The Bible- central piece of Western literature influencing law, philosophy, education and politics
- c. Monasticism – in the Dark Ages, monasteries remained the only places of learning and education

35. Earliest universities developed from

church seminaries

36. The Middle Age

- a. The Middle Ages is the period from the fall of Rome to Renaissance**
- b. In 476 the last Roman Emperor was killed by a Germanic general**
- c. The Eastern Roman Empire endured, but the power of Ancient Rome was gone**
- d. The place of Ancient Rome was taken by different kingdoms which in a few hundred years developed into nations such as England, France**
- e. There were frequent wars and invasions**
- f. The church was the only organization that somehow united Europe**
- g. Christianity influenced politics, law, arts and learning'**

37. Feudalism

- a. Was a system of military service in**

exchange for lands

- b. The people of Western Europe were mainly divided into three social classes: lords, clergy, peasants
- c. A serf was a peasant who gave his life and freedom to a lord in exchange for protection and was bound to the land where he was born
- d. A free man was a worker who made tools or other products and could move from place to place if he wished to do so

38. The Crusades(knights against Muslim Arabs)

39. Anthropology is the study of humankind of all times

40. Biological anthropology, Forensic anthropology(provides evidence in criminal cases), Archaeology(explain the origins of human culture and its evolution),Ethnography,

Ethnomusicology

41. Cultural anthropology

- a. Also called social anthropology or socio-cultural anthropology**
- b. The study of human culture**
- c. Anthropologists argue that culture is human nature and all humans classify and encode their experiences symbolically and they can teach those symbols to others**
- d. Culture is learned so people living in different places have different cultures**
- e. Through culture people can adapt to their environment through non-genetic ways, so people living in different environments will often have different cultures**

42. Why culture change?

- a. forces at work within a society**
- b. contact between societies**

c. changes in the natural environment

43. How cultures change?

a. diffusion

b. acculturation

44. Stages of Culture Shock

a. Fun

b. Flight – the urge to avoid everything that is different

c. Fight – the temptation to judge people or things that may be different as bad or foolish

d. Fit – willingness to understand

45. Important factors for dealing with Culture Shock

a. open mindedness

b. sense of humor

c. ability to cope with failure

d. communicativeness

e. flexibility and adaptability

f. curiosity

g. positive and realistic expectations

- h. tolerance for differences
- i. positive regard for others
- j. a strong sense of self

46. tips for coping with Culture Shock

- a. focus on what you can control
- b. don't invest major energy in minor problems
- c. tackle major stress head on – don't avoid things
- d. ask for help
- e. write it down and record it

47. UK : the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

48. Government : Constitutional monarchy. Parliament has two chambers the House of Commons and House of Lords

49. United Kingdom(4 political entities): Great Britain(England, Wales, Scotland) and Northern Ireland

- 50. The history of the Union Jack
- 51. It is important to understand that the historic cultural traditions of the British(Celtic, Angol-Saxon, and Norman French cultures)remain at the center of the traditional “British way of life”
- 52. The Roman conquest
- 53.The Anglo-Saxons
- 54. The Vikings
- 55. The Norman Conquest
- 56. The act of Union of 1707
- 57. The industrial Revolution
- 58. The United Kingdom
 - a. Britain is regarded as the cradle of modern democracy
 - b. UK has no codified constitution
 - c. England and Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland have a different system of law, different judiciary, education system, local government and national churches

59. The Monarchy is the oldest institution in Britain

60. The UK is governed by her majesty's government in the name of the Queen

61. The Parliament, which is the legislative branch in the UK, is divided in the House of Commons(elected) and the House of Lords(named)

62. England key facts

a. Capital city: London, largest city in the European Union

b. Other main cities: Manchester, Liverpool

c. The most important of the political entities that comprise the UK

d. Home to world class universities such as Oxford(the oldest English speaking university in the world) and Cambridge

e. Geography: mostly low hills and plains, especially in central and southern England

63. Scotland's culture and traditions are very distinct from England

64. Welsh introduction

a. the population of Wales is just over 3 million

b. the largest city is the capital city Cardiff, with a population of 350000

c. Welsh culture and traditions are connected to other Celtic cultures such as those found in Scotland and Ireland

d. the Welsh love poetry, debate, storytelling and music

e. Snowdon(Yr Widffa) 1085 meters

65. The industrial revolution

a. in the 18th and 19th century the industrial revolution made Wales into the first industrial area in the world

b. South Wales was the place where coal mines and iron and steel factories were concentrated

- c. Cardiff become a major hub for exporting industrial products
- d. coal and other raw materials were transported by railways and canals

66. Northern Ireland

- a. after a civil war, the national vote of 1921 offered the people of Ireland the choice between independence and remaining part of Britain
- b. 26 predominantly Catholic counties voted for independence, leaving the six northern, and in those days largely protestant, counties of Ulster to remain part of and loyal to Britain
- d. For this reason they call themselves Loyalists(or Unionists)
- e. There is a split culture in Northern Ireland, that of the Protestant tradition(principally Anglicans

descended from English settlers and Presbyterians from the Scottish settlers), who consider themselves British, and that of the Catholic tradition who consider themselves Irish

- f. These two groups have a profound different mindset

67. Northern Ireland's troubles about independent from UK

68. the three sides of the Northern Ireland conflict were the IRA(Irish Republican Army), an organization that was formed by Catholics seeking independence from Britain, protestant unionist forces UVF and UDA, and British government forces

69. Belfast – Titanic Museum

70. Giants Causeway

71. British culture

A. there is no such things as a uniform
British culture

B. it could only ever be English, Scottish,
Welsh, Irish, Asian British

C. the English are by far the largest group
and are culturally dominant

USA

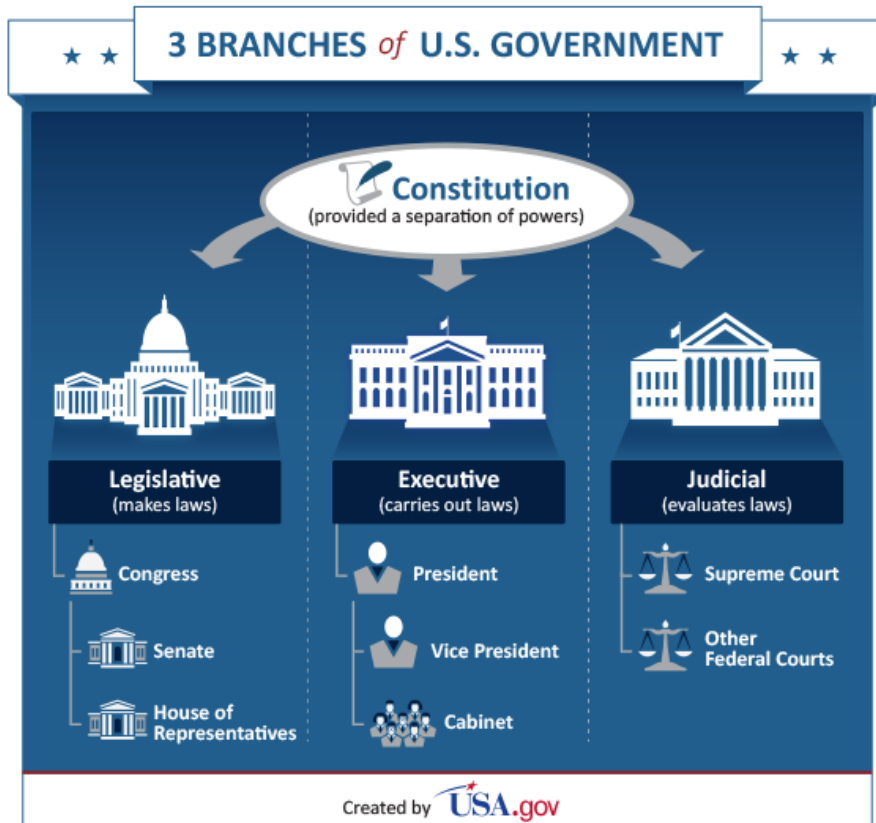
72. 4 levels of government in the US:

Federal

State

County

City



Political Parties

- Democrats
 - Concerned about having the government improve conditions for the people
- Republicans
 - Business and states rights

The American West and the spirit of the Last Frontier

- Self-reliance
- Resourcefulness
- Helping others
- Hard work
- Independence
- A strong sense of equality

From “baby boomers” to “yuppies” NB!

- Baby boomers = large group of people born after WW II and through the mid 1960s
- Generation X = generally considered to be a generation of independent and ambitious people, mid 1960s until 1980s
- Generation Y = or Yuppies, short for Young urban professional.
- Millenials = born since the late 90's

73. Suburbia