**KEY ISSUES 1-2 REVIEW (BY JEFF)**

Culture is the body of material traits, customary beliefs, and social forms that bond together constitute the distinct tradition of a group of people

Daily Necessities are food, clothing and shelter. All people need these but they obtain them in different ways.

Leisure actives

are arts and recreation

Habits are repetitive acts that a particular individual performs

Customs are a repetitive act that a group performs to the extent that it becomes characteristic of the group.

Characteristics of folk and pop culture:

* The process of origin and the pattern of diffusion

Hearth: is a center of innovation or the area where a culture originates from.

* For folk culture, culture has anonymous hearths, and it originates from anonymous sources.
* Popular culture originates mostly from developed countries, and is traceable to a person.

Diffusion: is how culture is spread

* For folk culture, it is transmitted from one location to another one slowly and on a smaller scale via relocation diffusion.
* Popular culture is transmitted by hierarchical diffusion, diffusing rapidly and extensively from hearths or nodes of innovation with help of modern communications.

Distribution:

* In folk culture, a combination of local physical and cultural factors influences the distinctive distributions of folk culture.
* Pop culture is distributed widely across many countries with little regard for physical factors. Distribution is influenced by the ability of people to access the material.

Some geographers looked at the land in Asia. These following groups lived closely together however they had different folk customs.

1. Buddhists paint idealized divine figures like monks and saints
2. Hindus create scenes from everyday life and familiar local scenes.
3. Muslims show the regions beautiful plants and flowers because the Muslim faith prohibits displaying animate objects in art
4. Animists paint symbols and designs that derive from their religion rather than the local environment.

**KEY ISSUES 1 CONTINUED (BY JEFF):**

Folk music are songs that originate anonymously and are transmitted orally A song may be modified from one generation to the next. These songs travel with people as they migrate, and can tell a story or convey information about events

Popular Music is written by individuals for the purpose of being sold or performed in front of a crowd. It can display technical skill through manipulation of electronic equipment. The Landscape of Music projects how musicians have connections with each other all over the world.

Soccer’s origin was a folk custom so it was obscure. It was started by English people finding a Danish soldier’s head and then kicking it around. Eventually people started kicking a ball between 2 villages and however got the ball into the other village’s center won.

In pop culture, soccer originated when Football clubs were founded in the US to provide factory workers with organized soccer during leisure hours. Spectators paid to see events, and professional players were hired, creating professional teams that created leagues.

Olympic sports: for a sport to be included in the Olympics, it must be practiced in 75 countries in 4 continents.

There are still some surviving folk sports like Cricket in the UK and Wushu in China and Baseball in the NA.

**KEY ISSUES 2 (BY JEFF):**

People wear distinctive folk clothing for a variety of environmental and cultural reasons. This is like wearing fur lined boots in artic climates, and not needing footwear in warm climates.

In pop culture, individual clothing habits can reflect:

* Occupation: if you are a lawyer you wear a suit. If you are Ms. Green you wear trash
* Income: If you love clothes like green, then you can buy clothes as fashion changes from one year to the next. So if you are poor like green then you won’t be able to update your wardrobe.

A terroir is a French term that means the contribution of a location’s distinctive physical features to the way food tastes.

A Bostan is a small garden in Istanbul Turkey. These have supplied the city with food for lots of years. They are run by immigrants.

People adapt their food preferences based on conditions in the environment. So, green can’t because she’s too damn fat.

Many folk customs have that there are many things in nature carrying a distinctive characteristic based on its appearance and natural properties. A restriction on a behavior by a social custom is a taboo. Taboos are strong in the area of food.

* Hebrews have taboos against animals that don’t chew crud, such as green, or animals that have cloven feet, and fish lacking fins or scales. Picky eaters….
* Muslims have taboos against pork because pigs are unsuited for the dry lands of the Arabian Peninsula. Actually reasonable, unlick green’s class
* Hindus have taboos against consuming cattle
* Christianity: ignore biblical food injunctions, reflecting their desire to distinguish themselves from Jews. Some more people trying to be special, like green does.

In Pop food culture, there are many different things. Such as sales pattern, Coca-Cola has good sales in some places and Pepsi has better sales in other places. There are also fast food restaurants, some are more popular in others in some areas. Food is chosen on the preference for what is produced, grown, or imported locally.

Wine production has environmental factors, from climate, topography, and soil. There are also cultural factors, such as some culture drink more wine than others because it could be blocked due to something like a religion.

Jean Brunhes thought houses are important. A house could have pitched roofs, which lets the snow run off, and windows can face to the south for sunlight. Materials are based off of the environment

* Wood: is easy to build with. In forested regions, it is plentiful. It can be used to erect a frame.
* Brick: is made in hot and dry climate like Mexico or the US Southwest.

R.W McColl observed some villages in China: (I swear this is more boring than green’s class)

1. Kashgar: houses have second-floor open-air patios
2. Turpan: houses have small open courtyards for social gatherings
3. Yinchuan: Houses are built around a large open air courtyard.
4. Dunhuang: houses have a walled central courtyard

Houses can have sacred walls/corners. IDK why you would do this, maybe green knows

US folk housing: as immigrants came west they built their own homes.

* In the middle Atlantic people built “I”-homes
* In the Lower Chesapeake/Tidewater there were 1 story homes with steep roofs.
* In New England There was a box home with central halls
* After 1945 there were homes built in modern styles. Since 1960s there are “Neo-eclectic” homes. They are mass constructed by construction companies so there is less regional distinctiveness.