

Chapter 2

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3/10/16

Culture To learn a culture is to learn their values

The language, beliefs, values, norms, behaviours and material objects that define a group and are passed onto the next generation.

Material culture - material objects that define a group of people

Nonmaterial culture - A group's way of thinking, beliefs, values, behaviour and language
Symbolic

Culture shock - The differences people come across one culture to their own

Ethnocentrism - The use of their own culture to judge other cultures

Culture Relativism - Not judging a culture but trying to understand it from their perspective

Language - Allows human experience to be cumulative

- Provides a shared past
- Provides a shared future
- Allows shared perspectives
- Allows shared, goal-directed behaviour

Sapir Whorf hypothesis - language creates ways of thinking and perceiving

Sanctions - Expressions given to people for upholding/breaking a norm

Norm - Expectations of "right" behaviour

Folkways - Norms that are not strictly enforced Man topless

Mores - Norms that are strictly enforced Man bottomless

Taboo - A ~~norm~~ more, if broken brings negative consequences Murder

Subculture - Values and behaviour to distinguish a group

Counterculture - A subculture that affects the main culture negatively

Pluralistic society - A ~~solo~~ society made up of many different groups

Ideal

~~Real~~ culture - People's ideal values and norms

Real culture - Norms and values people actually follow

Cultural universal - A value, norm, trait found in every group

Sociobiology - ~~The~~ ~~process~~ of Human behaviour determined by natural selection and biological factors