

Global Cultures

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Unit 1: Geography & Culture Terms

Unit 2: Developed vs Developing Countries

Unit 3: World Map / Summary

Unit 4: Africa

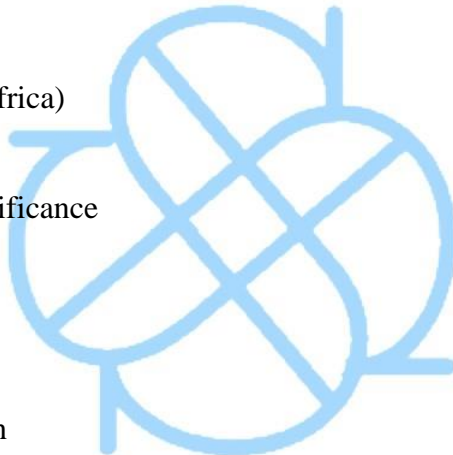
Unit 5: Water Supply (Asia/Africa)

Unit 6: Israel - Religious Significance

Unit 7: Europe

Unit 8: The French Revolution

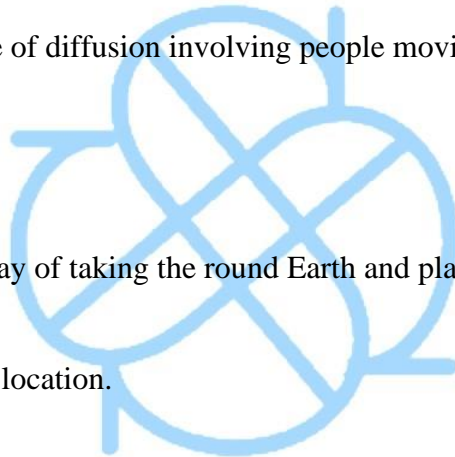
Unit 9: The Americas



Unit 1: Basics of Geography and Culture

Key Vocabulary Terms:

1. **Formal Region** - An area of land distinguished by either cultural or physical criteria.
2. **Physical Geography** - The study of Earth, the environment, and human interactions.
3. **Hearth** - An area or place where an idea, innovation or technology originates.
4. **Relocation Diffusion** - Type of diffusion involving people moving and taking their ideas and innovations with them.
5. **Projection** - A systematic way of taking the round Earth and placing it on a flat surface.
6. **Place** - The uniqueness of a location.
7. **Geography** - The study of people, place, environment and space.
8. **Environment** - The physical context of Earth. It consists of Earth processes and human impact.
9. **Perceptual Regions** - An area based on what an individual sees in his or her mind.



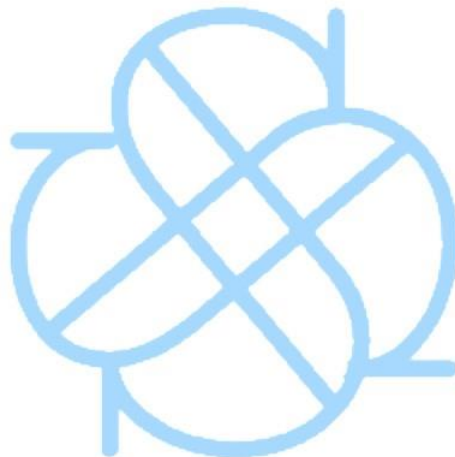
10. **Expansion Diffusion** - Ideas and innovations spread from its hearth to nearby places.
11. **Absolute Location** - Places described in terms of latitude and longitude.
12. **Cartography** - Subdiscipline of geography concerned with the science of making maps.
13. **Functional Region** - An area that has a shared political, economic, or social purpose.
14. **Globalization** - Process heightening interactions, increasing interdependence and deepening relations across country boundaries.
15. **Human Geography** - The study of people, cultures, and their shaping of place and environment.
16. **Time-Space Compression** - The increasing connectedness between world cities from improved communication and transportation networks.
17. **Agglomeration Effect** - Cost advantages created when similar businesses cluster in the same location.
18. **Central Business District** - The Zone of a city where businesses cluster and around which a city and its infrastructure are typically built.
19. **Colonialism** - Taking over a territory and physically controlling its government and economy.

20. **Strong Globalization** - A view that Globalization after 1970 is fundamentally different because global corporations have become more important than states in the world economy.
21. **Spread Effects** - Positive economic impact in one region that spurs positive economic growth in another region.
22. **Glocalization** - Adopting a global phenomenon to suit a local need or context.
23. **Landlocked** - States that share its borders only with other states, not with oceans or seas.
24. **Second Wave of Colonialism** - From the 1850's to 1960's, when European countries claimed colonies in Africa and Asia in the context of the Industrial Revolution.
25. **First Wave of Colonialism** - From the late 1400's to 1850's, when Europeans colonized the Americas and coastal Africa.
26. **Digital Divide** - The growing gap in access to internet and communication technologies between connected and remote places.
27. **Situation** - The position of a city or place relative to its surrounding environment or context.
28. **Backwash effects** - Negative economic impact in one region that stems from positive economic impact in another region.
29. **Initial Advantage** - Economic boost experienced by a region that is the hearth of production for a good.
30. **Weak Globalization** - A view that traces modern globalization to circa 1500 and contends that globalization is a long standing process.

31. **Scramble for Africa** - A division during the 1800's when European countries claimed colonies in Africa in order to control resources in Africa and to bolster their own nationalism.

32. **Human Development Index (HDI)** - Index used to evaluate and rank nations based on their progress in human development. It considers factors like life expectancy, per capita income, and education.

33. **GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita** - A measure of a nation's economic output when taking its number of people into consideration.

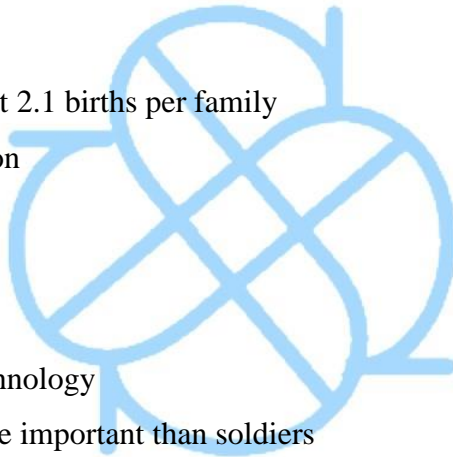


Unit 2: Developed vs Developing Countries

Countries are often characterized as either developed or developing, although there are subcategories under those big branches. Developing countries tend to have a lower GDP per capita, and are likely to rely on agriculture and have an agricultural-based economy, while developed countries usually have a higher level of economic growth.

Developed Countries generally have:

- Increased longevity
- Less physical labor
- Lower infant mortality
- Better health care
- Lower birth rate - about 2.1 births per family
- Many years of education
- Stable democracy
- Vacation and travel
- Retirement
- Maximum military technology
- Consider weapons more important than soldiers
- Actual or possible nuclear capability
- HDI - Close to 1



Developing Countries generally have:

- Higher infant mortality
- Lower caloric intake
- Lower life expectancy
- Death from preventable or curable disease
- High birth rate
- Fewer years of education
- Unstable family relations

- Lower likelihood of traveling far away from local area
- Large standing army over technology
- HDI - Not close to 1

A closer look...

- Often, citizens of developing countries lack basic needs such as food, water, shelter, and electricity
- People in developing countries tend to have more kids, as children are usually needed as a labor force
- People in developing countries may even put a limit on how many kids families can have
- Developing countries are often war torn
- There are lots of reasons for developing countries are the way they are
 - These factors include poverty, dangerous geographical features, corrupt governments, lack of job opportunities, etc.

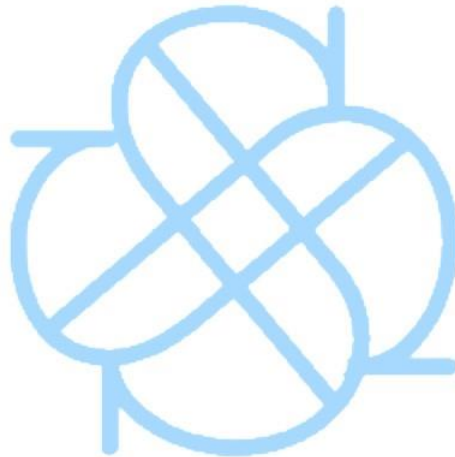
Pictures of developing countries:





Pictures of developed countries:





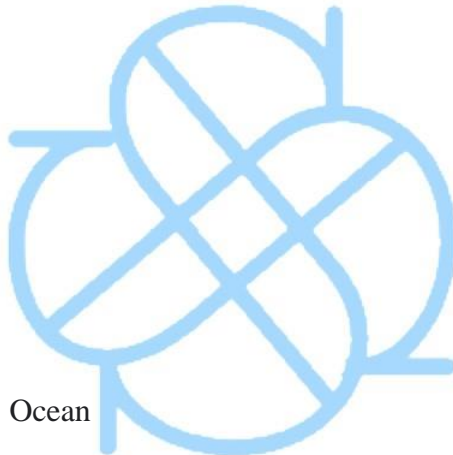
Unit 3: World Map/Summary

There Are 7 Continents

- ☐ Africa
- ☐ Asia
- ☐ Europe
- ☐ North America
- ☐ South America
- ☐ Antarctica
- ☐ Australia

There are 7 Oceans

- Arctic Ocean
- North Atlantic Ocean
- South Atlantic Ocean
- Indian Ocean
- North Pacific Ocean
- South Pacific Ocean
- Southern (or Antarctic) Ocean



Fun Facts:

- Australia is the only country that's its own continent
- Asia is the biggest continent
- Australia is the smallest
- The smallest population is Antarctica
- The biggest by population is still Asia
- North & South America are connected by Central America
- All continents came from the supercontinent, Pangea, which existed a long time ago
- There are 24 time zones in the world
- Africa has the most countries, with 54 countries in the continent





Unit 4: Africa

Africa:



Africa Facts:

- Continent has 54 Countries
- Most of Africa was colonized during the Scramble For Africa
- The Scramble for Africa happened when European countries colonized Africa for the resources there
- Before colonialism reached Africa, there were over 10,000 distinct groups and tribes, each having different cultures and languages
- Over 50% of Africans are under the age of 25
- World's most underdeveloped continent
- Almost 40% of the adults are illiterate
- 90% of Malaria cases are in Africa
- The country covers around 30 million kilometers
- Has the world's largest desert, the Sahara
- Home to the world's largest river, the Nile
- Lots of deforestation
- Has 85% of the world's elephants
- Algeria is the largest country
- Madagascar is the world's fourth largest island
- Arabic is the most common and widely used language
- There are many, many languages that are spoken
- Islam and Christianity - the most widely practiced religions
- Second Largest continent in world
- Victoria Falls is in Zimbabwe and is the largest waterfall in Africa
- Oldest human remains ever - found in Ethiopia.

Unit 5: Water Supply (Asia/Africa)

Southeast Asia/North African Water Supply:

- In the United States, we drink and use water as though it is unlimited
 - Most people in very developed countries don't think twice about their water supplies. In other countries, this is not the case
 - Water is so sacred to people in these countries that they will do whatever they can to maximize their water supply.
 - In certain countries in North Africa and South Asia, fights over water are a huge deal and a common practice
- Euphrates River:
 - In 1962, talks with Syria and Turkey began about how to distribute the water and maintain the river
 - In 2000, the two countries even made progress in deciding how to distribute the water supply
 - After political instability in Syria, and Turkey's support of the Syrian Rebels, these talks stopped
 - No progress has been made since
 - In 1962, Syria and Iraq also talked
 - Handling the Euphrates River, a river that runs through all three countries, is a major problem
 - Military incursions and other disagreements have been a problem preventing more talks from taking place.
- The Southeastern Anatolia Project:
 - Turkey's idea to build 22 dams and 19 power plants
 - Could easily cut the water flow into the other countries by ½,
 - Fights over water are called water wars and can be just as dangerous if not more than actual wars
- The Nile River:

- A large river flowing through countries such as Egypt, Sudan, South Sudan, and Ethiopia
- World's longest river
- In 1960, Aswan High Dam, but now another dam is being built
 - Egypt is not happy about it
 - The new dam is Ethiopia's idea and they are going to fund it by themselves
 - The new dam is a good thing for Sudan. It will give them regulated water levels as well as energy
 - For Egypt, not as much
 - The Nile has always played a huge role in their country
 - They take all matters involving the Nile incredibly seriously
 - The dam threatens to reduce their water supply from the Nile by a full 2%.
 - Mohamed Abdel Aty, Egypt's minister of water resources and irrigation, is not happy about it and has spoken on the topic
 - He believes that a 2% water loss could easily result in a million jobless people.
 - Has blamed Ethiopia for taking advantage of being a country upstream on the river
 - Negotiations concerning the river between Egypt and Ethiopia have not gone well
 - Little to no progress has been made.
 - There isn't much Egypt can do to stop it.
 - It was $\frac{2}{3}$ finished as of 2018

- The only way Egypt could stop it would involve getting the military involved



- Arab Spring
 - Spring of 2011
 - Many slightly related protests began to happen in mainly Muslim countries
 - Protests were against corrupt governments
 - Some were successes, others were not
 - Started with a movement in Tunisia
 - To outsiders, Tunisia was viewed as a calm, peaceful place with beautiful beaches
 - No one expected such a revolt to happen
 - Citizens were being treated unfairly
 - The dictator, Zine Ben Ali, was corrupt, and would throw citizens into prisons if they spoke out against him.
 - Started in a small, forgotten town
 - Started with a fruit vendor named Mohammed Bouazizi
 - He was a 26 year old selling fruit attempting to support himself and family
 - Didn't have a license, but very few vendors did
 - An official came by and confiscated his scale, which was worth \$100

- He knew what he had to do, bribe her to give it back, but was tired of situations like this one happening
- Rather than offering a bribe, he complained. As a result of this, the woman slapped him across the face
- His reaction to this was to go to the gas station and cover himself in gas in the middle of traffic
- Stood in traffic and yelled “How do you expect me to make a living?”
- Demonstrations were illegal, but citizens still came from all over to protest
 - That small slap was the tipping point for many
- The spirit of protesting was also alive in other countries, such as Libya
- Libya is a large, oil heavy country in North Africa
- Muammar el-Qaddafi was violently beaten and killed
 - A video of the killing went viral on the internet, causing worldwide uproar
 - He had been Libya’s ruler for 42 years
 - Was the first absolute ruler to be killed during Arab Spring
 - People were relieved that he had died, and thanked God for his death.

Southeast Asia Maps:





Unit 6: Israel - Religious Significance

The Importance of Israel:

- Israel is a small country in Southwest Asia
- Located near Lebanon, Jordan, Syria, Egypt, and Saudi Arabia
- It's capital is Jerusalem
- Though it is small, it is a very important place
 - Lots of significance to many religions
- Jerusalem is considered the holiest place in the world
- Especially important to the three abrahamic faiths
- The three Abrahamic Faiths: Judaism, Islam, Christianity

Islam:

- Jerusalem is home to many prophets, and prophets are very important in Islam
- Significant part of the Prophet Muhammad's story
- He visited it during his night journey before being taken to the heavens
- The first *Qibla* (*place they turn to while praying*)
- Home to the Al-Aqsa Mosque
- Israel's population is 17.8% Muslim

Judaism:

- Israel was God's promise land to Abraham in the Torah
- Judaism identity was shaped by Israel
- Most of the population there
- Temple of Jerusalem- destroyed, rebuilt, destroyed- Western Wall

Christianity:

- Jesus was crucified and resurrected there
- Church of Holy Sepulchre in Israel
- 2% of Israel's population
- Similarities and differences:
 - All three faiths practice monotheism- only worshipping one god
 - Jerusalem plays a significant role in each faith
 - All can be traced back to Abraham, the father of Abrahamic religions

The Dome of Rock:

- A shrine located in Jerusalem
- Built in the late 7th century C.E
- The oldest Muslim monument that still exists today
- The shrine was built over a rock that was sacred to Muslims and Jews, though the shrine is a part of Islam.
- Traditionally, in Islam, it is believed that the Prophet Muhammad ascended into heaven from that site.
- In Judaism, it is believed that Abraham prepared to sacrifice his son, Isaac, at this site.
- The original intention of the structure is unknown, as it is not a mosque.



Unit 7: Europe

Europe:

Most important events:

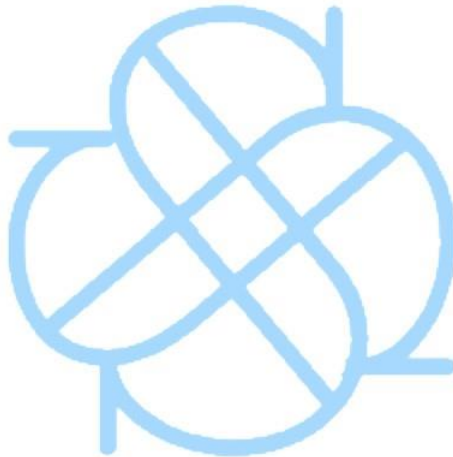
- The Black Death
 - Huge plague
 - Killed lots of people
 - 1346-1353
- The Renaissance
 - 15th and 16th centuries
 - It was a cultural movement
 - Started in Italy and eventually spread through all of Europe
 - The time of people such as Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo
 - A very artistic time
 - A revolution in arts, sciences, exploration, and ways of thinking
- The Reformation & Enlightenment:
 - Began in 1517
 - Began in Germany with Martin Luther
 - His preaching and ideas spread
 - The Enlightenment was in the 17th-18th centuries and was a cultural movement.
 - Led to new ways of society and government
- French Revolution:
 - Will be talked about in depth later on
- Industrial Revolution:
 - Second half of the 18th century
 - The world was changed by new discoveries and inventions
 - Technologies changed the way daily life worked
 - Production industries were taken over by coal and iron
 - Transportation was revolutionized by the incorporation of steam powder
- The Russian Revolutions:
 - 1917
 - First revolution ended up leading into a civil war
 - Led to the overthrow of the Tsars

- [illegible]

What the French Revolution Involved:

- The French people revolted against a monarchy that taxed them unfairly
- 1789-1799
 - Began on July 14, 1789
- Louis XVI was king when it started
- Marie Antoinette was queen during the revolution
- She gossiped and spent money on lavish things
- She was beheaded on October 16, 1793
- Georges Danton was one of the first leaders of the revolution and is considered a huge help and leader in the war
- Jean-Paul-Marat was a journalist during this period of time
- He helped fight for poor people's rights
- Olympe de Gouges made political pamphlets and believed that both genders should be treated equally. She was an author and a playwright
- He was president of the national convention
- Started with people storming the Bastille prison
- Ended with general Napoleon in 1799
- Prior to revolution, french people divided into social classes called estates
- First Estate- church leaders
- Second Estate - nobles
- Third Estate - commoners
- The third estate paid the most taxes while the higher one's got a better quality of life and better treatment
- At the start of the revolution, members of the third estate established the national assembly, an assembly that demanded certain rights from the government
- They took control of the country and changed their name to the National Convention
- September 5th, 1793: Reign of Terror began
- On July 14, 1795, La Marseillaise was selected as the national anthem of France
- On November 9th, 1799, Napoleon formed the French Consulate and took control of the country
- End result was an entire new social structure for France
- Took away feudalism and the French monarchy

- Gave france more liberty and freedom



Unit 9: The Americas

South America consists of 12 independent countries:

- Argentina
- Bolivia
- Brazil
- Chile
- Colombia,
- Ecuador
- Guyana
- Paraguay
- Peru
- Suriname
- Uruguay
- Venezuela

More facts:

- There are still many indigenous tribes there
- Home to the Amazon Rainforest
- More than 300 languages are spoken there
- Spanish is the commonly spoken language
- In Brazil, Portuguese is spoken primarily
- In South America is the Atamaca desert (the driest place on earth)
- Brazil is the largest country there
- Mountain Aconcagua is the largest mountain outside of Asia, and it is 6962 meters high
- Tons of natural resources
- Sao Paulo, Brail, is one of the ten biggest cities in the entire world.
- The Amazon river (second biggest river in the world)
- In South America, evidence of human life dates to 10,000 BC
- When the Europeans arrived in South America, the Incas were the largest tribe
- Central America connects it to North America



South America Map:



North America Map:



Photo Citations:

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