Components of Culture (The sum total of the knowledge, attitudes, and patterns shared or transmitted by the members of a society)

Culture _________ = a single attribute of a culture. Examples:

Culture _________ = a related set of culture traits. Examples:

Culture _________ = a grouping of complexes with common traits. Examples:

Culture _________ = a specific area within which common cultural characteristics prevail; often represent an emotional commitment by its inhabitants. Examples:

Culture _________ = a cluster of regions in which related culture systems prevail. Examples:

Landscapes and Hearths

Cultural _________ = “forms superimposed on the physical landscape by human activity” (Carl Sauer)

_________ _________ = when an area has been inhabited – and transformed – by a succession of culture groups, each of which leaves a lasting imprint. Examples:

Culture _________ = a source of civilization, outward which radiated ideas, innovations, and ideologies of a particular culture. Examples (ancient and modern):

![Map of Postulated Culture Hearths and Early Diffusion Routes](image)
= human behavior, individually and collectively, is strongly affected by – even controlled or determined by – the physical environment. Examples:

= the natural environment merely serves to limit the range of choices available to a culture.

**Cultural Diffusion** (the spread of an idea or innovation from its source area to other cultures)

= an innovation or idea develops in a source area and remains strong there while also spreading outward.

- = nearly all adjacent individuals are affected. Examples:

- = the main channel of diffusion spreads to those who are susceptible to (or adopting) what is being diffused. Examples:

- = spreading of an underlying idea or principle; some ideas are too vague, too unattainable, too different, or too impractical for immediate adoption. Examples:

*Refer to the diagram to the right: 1) What type of diffusion does A represent? 2) What type of diffusion does B represent?*

= involves the actual movement of individuals who have already adopted an idea or innovation, and carry it to a new locale in which they proceed to disseminate it.

- = when a less dominant culture adopts elements of the practices and ideas of a more dominant culture through interaction. Examples:

- = a rare occurrence in which both cultures function as sources and adopters, and therefore share particular traits. Examples:

- = process through which people lose originally differing traits (dress, speech, mannerisms,…) when they come into contact with another culture. Examples:

- diffusion = when an idea or innovation originates somewhere and enjoys a strong, but brief, adoption there; when it reaches distant places, it has already lost its strength at its core. (moves like a “slinky”) Examples:

**Cultural Perception**

= intellectual constructs designed to help us understand the nature and distribution of phenomena in human geography. (your mental map, most are inaccurate) Examples: