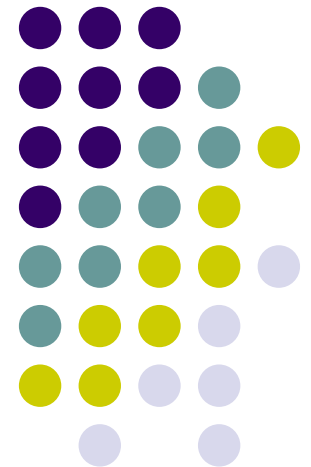
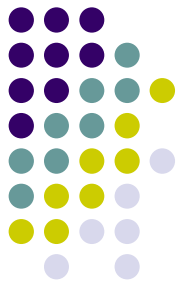


Cultural Geography



What is Culture?



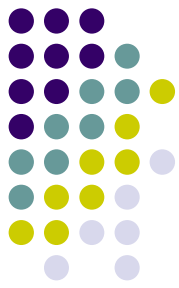
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- Culture traits
- Culture complexes

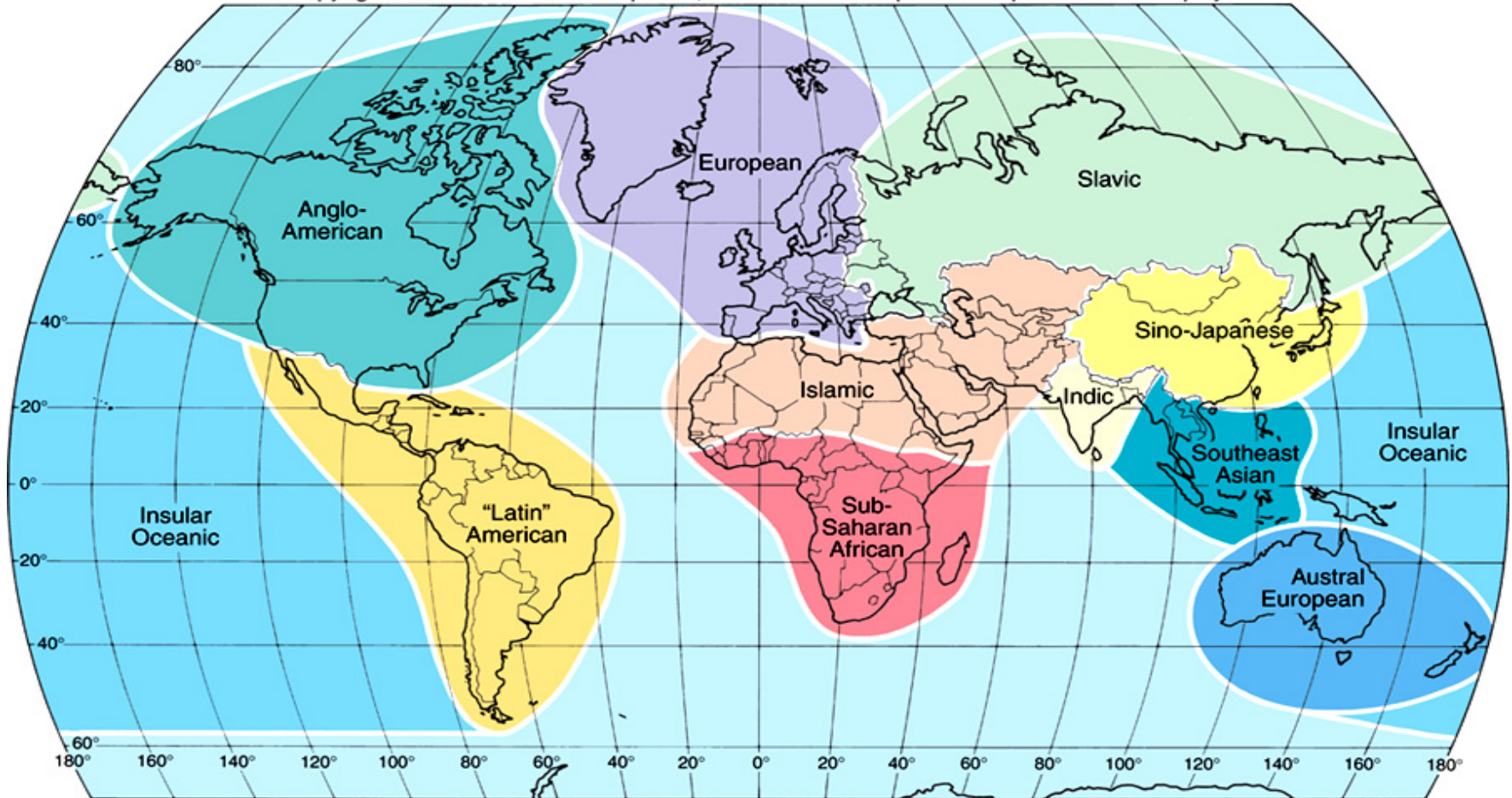
- Culture is learned, not biological
 - A complexly interlocked web of behaviors



Culture regions/ Culture realms

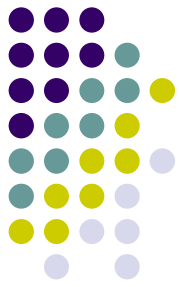


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Creating cultural landscapes

The earth's surface as modified by human action



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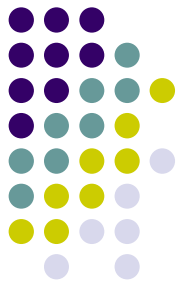
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How did they get that way?

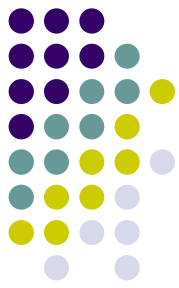


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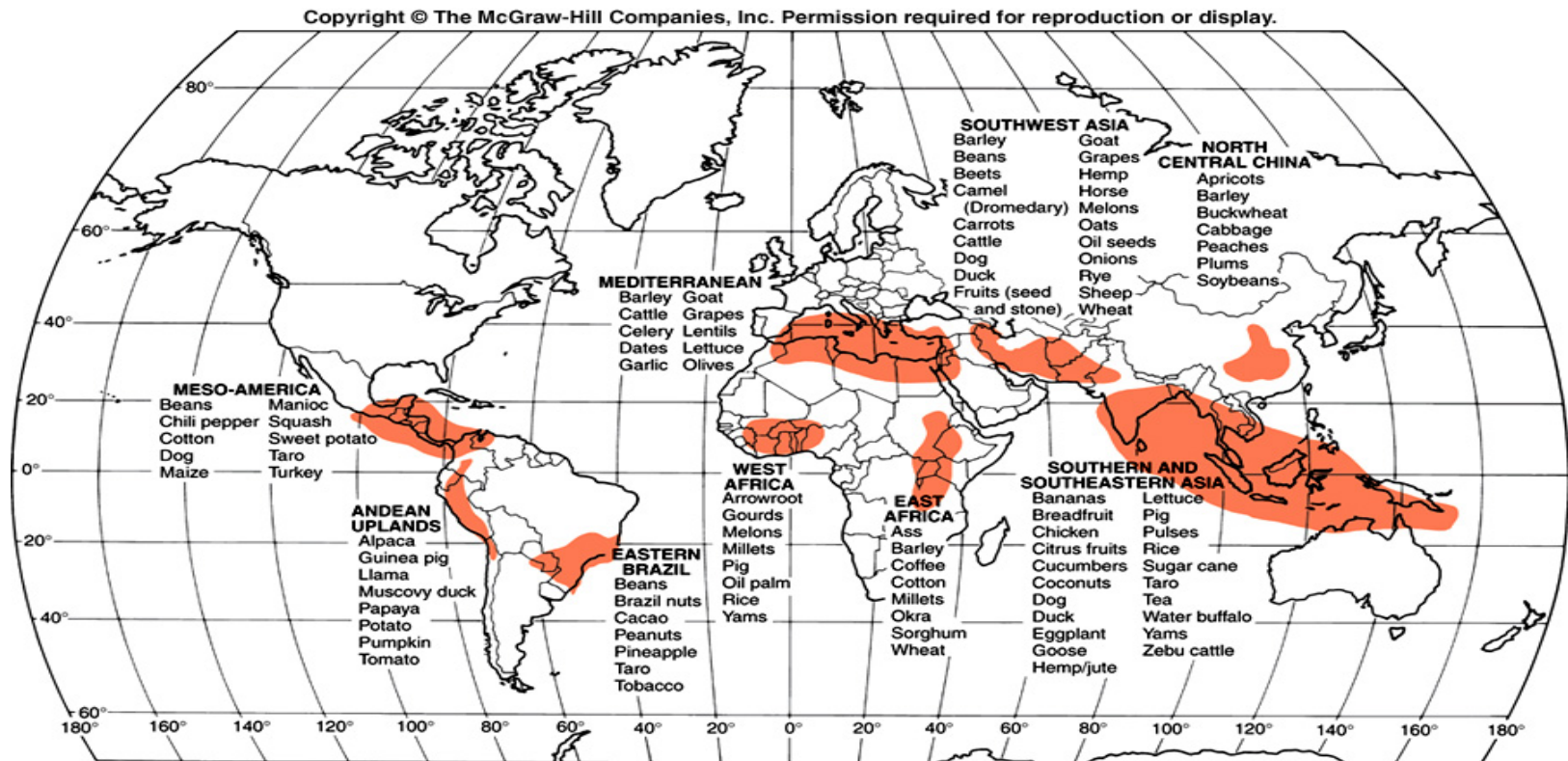


- One way to explain cultural landscapes is:
- Environmental determinism
- Possibilism

Another possibility is Diffusion and Innovation



- Innovation



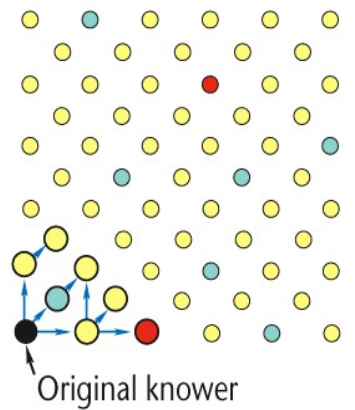


● Spatial Diffusion

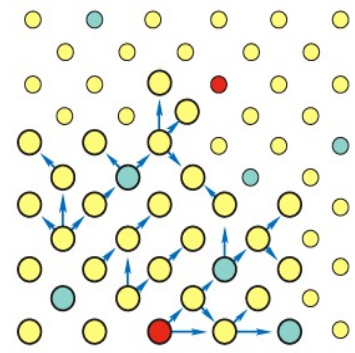
● Syncretism

CONTAGIOUS EXPANSION DIFFUSION

Early Stage

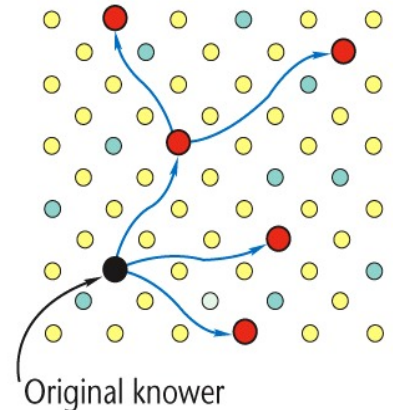


Later Stage

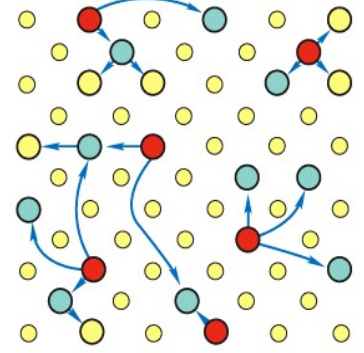


HIERARCHICAL EXPANSION DIFFUSION

Early Stage

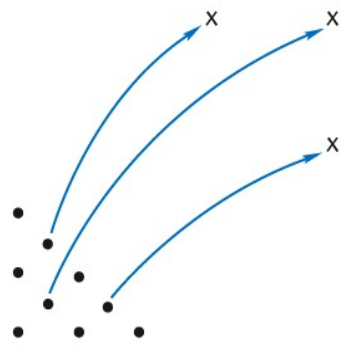


Later Stage



RELOCATION DIFFUSION

Before Migration



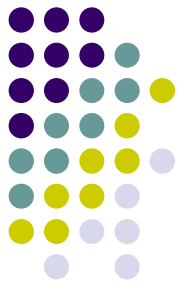
After Migration



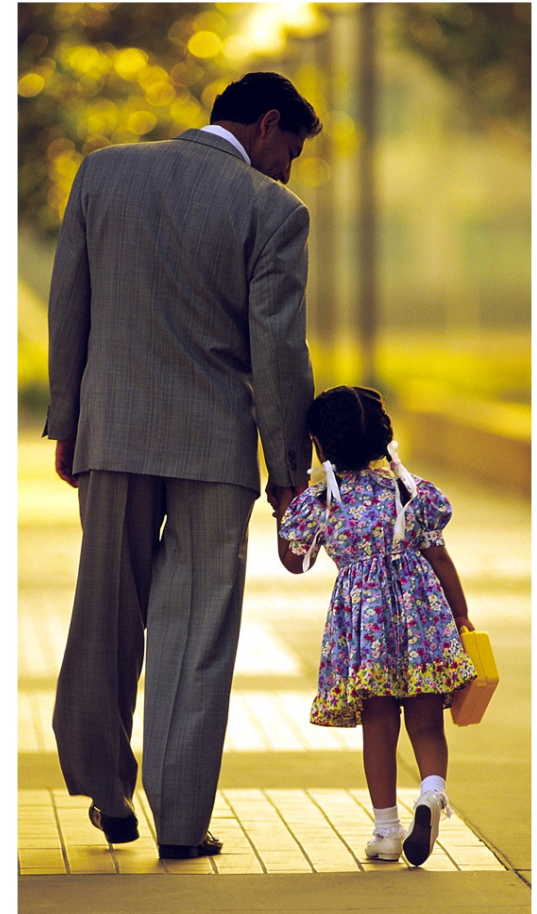
Each circle or dot is one person or place.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Nonknower ● Knower → Path of diffusion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ●● "Very important" person or place ●● "Important" person or place ●● Person or place low in social-economic hierarchy
---	---

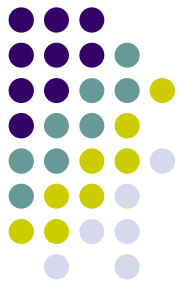
What is being diffused or invented?



- Technological
 - Artifacts
- Sociological
 - Sociofacts
- Ideological
 - Mentifacts



When Culture meet, What Happens?

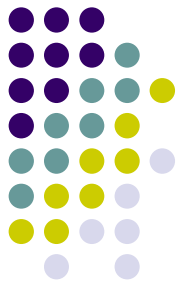


- **Transition Zones**
- **Acculturation**
 - Assimilation

Do you believe in the
melting pot?



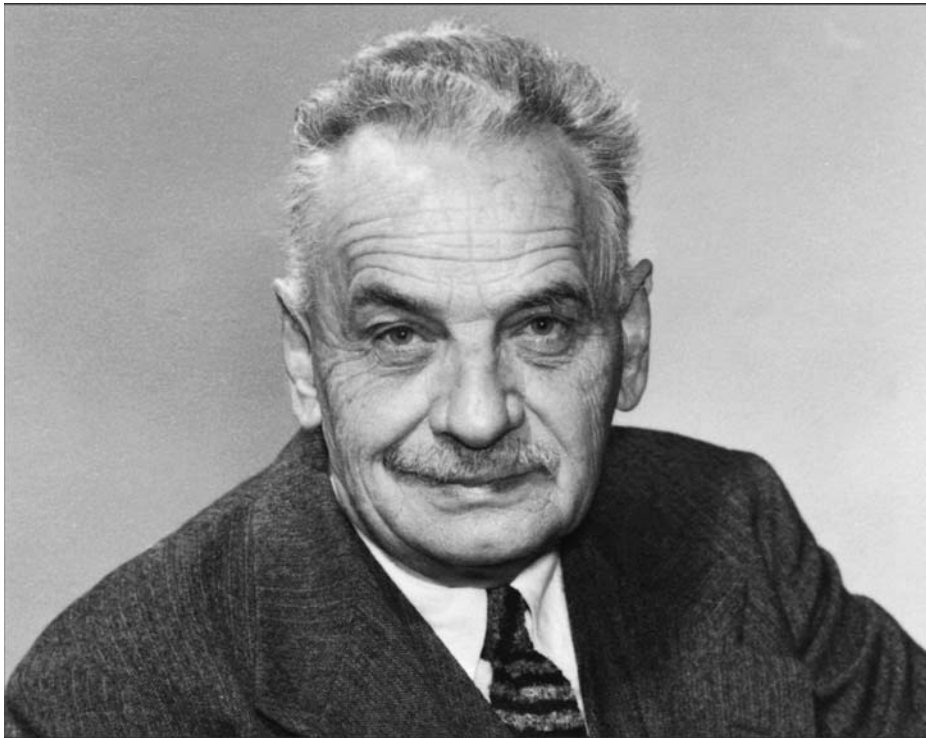
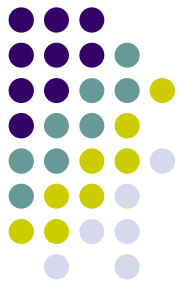
What are the most obvious factors of cultural diversity?



- Language
- Religion
- Ethnicity



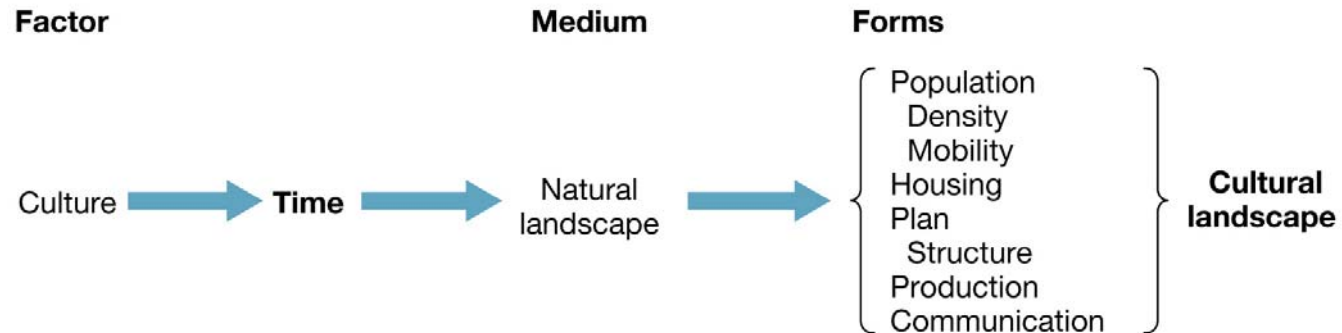
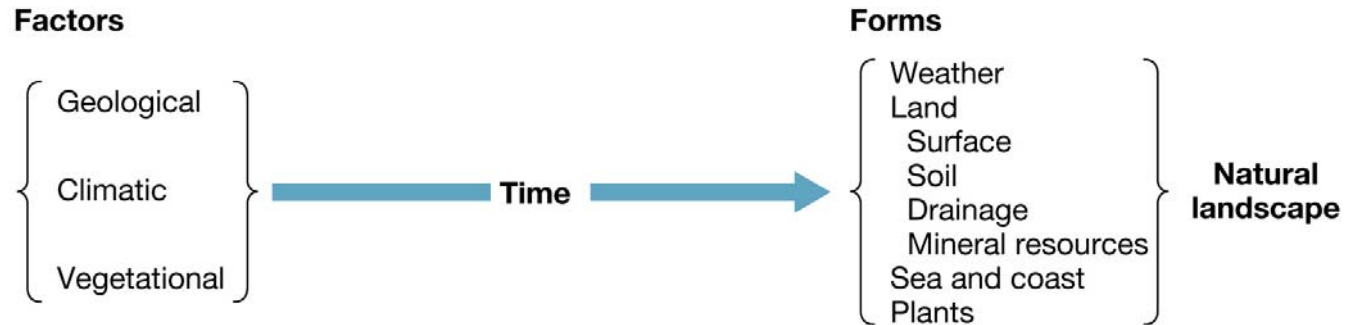
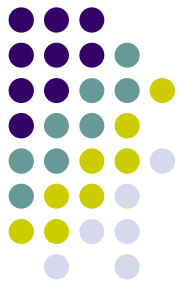
Carl O. Sauer (1889–1975)



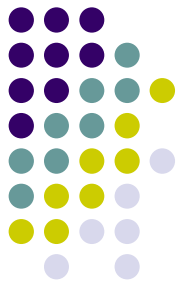
University of California, Berkeley Professor

- Rejected environmental determinism as a way of understanding human geography
- Emphasized the uniqueness of landscape through cultural and physical processes

Sauer's Cultural Landscape



The Cultural Landscape



- The cultural landscape is fashioned on natural landscapes by a cultural group. Culture is the agent, the natural area the medium, the cultural landscape is the result. Under the influence of a given culture, itself changing through time, the landscape undergoes development, passing through phases, and probably reaching ultimately the end of its cycle of development. With the introduction of a different – that is– alien culture a rejuvenation of the cultural landscape sets in, for a new landscape is superimposed on remnants of an older one. (The Morphology of Landscape, 1925)



What does that mean?

- **Culture and Nature**

- Agency is given to culture as a force for landscape change

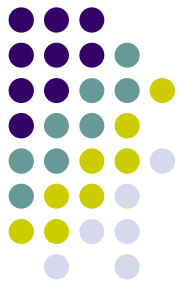
- **The Definition of Culture**

- A 'super-organic' view of culture. Culture is bigger than individuals and can only be understood on its own terms.

- **A Basic Approach to Methodology**

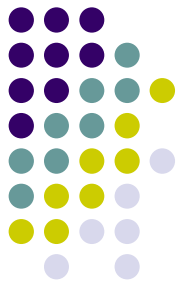
- Extended fieldwork, language acquisition, and careful observation

The Sauer Legacy



- **The Cultural Materialists**
 - Interested in the common material artifacts of a landscape, populist in orientation
- **The Experienced Landscape**
 - Began to bring in people and the ‘inner workings’ of culture
- **The Interpreted Landscape**
 - Landscape as text, our unwitting autobiography
- **The New Cultural Geographers**
 - A ‘plurality’ of landscapes in any one location

The New Cultural Geographers



- More closely aligned with social science and the humanities than with the physical sciences
- Share a commitment to emancipatory politics, progressive social change, critical theories, and applying these theories to geographic research.
 - Some major areas of research:
 - Cultural politics in cultural geography
 - The (re)presentation of landscape
 - Place and political identity
 - Geographies of transgression, resistance and exclusion