

3.2 Cultural Landscapes

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **cultural landscape** 文化景观.

You must be able to:

- define a **cultural landscape** 文化景观
- explain how architecture, land use, and **toponyms** 地名 reveal culture
- define **sequent occupance** 连续占用
- explain what an **ethnic enclave** 族裔聚居区 shows in the landscape

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Cultural landscape

The **cultural landscape** is the visible imprint of human activity on the land — buildings, farms, roads, signs — showing the culture that made it.

■ Reading the landscape

Architecture, **land-use patterns**, and **toponyms** (place names) all reveal the values, language, and history of the people who shaped a place.

■ Sequent occupance

Sequent occupance is the layering of successive cultures on one place, each leaving traces — an old temple, a colonial street grid, a modern mall side by side.

2 Practice

2.1 Define the cultural landscape.

[2]

2.2 Explain how toponyms can reveal a region's cultural history.

[2]

2.3 A city has a temple, a colonial-era grid, and modern high-rises together.

(a) Name the concept this illustrates. [1]

(b) State what an ethnic enclave would add to the landscape. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The layering of cultures on a single place over time is [1]

- **A** distance decay
 - **B** sequent occupance
 - **C** relocation diffusion
 - **D** carrying capacity
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3.2 Signs, shops, and restaurants of one immigrant group clustered in a district create an [1]

- **A** ethnic enclave
 - **B** intervening obstacle
 - **C** arithmetic density
 - **D** antecedent boundary
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3.3 A town's street names are all in a language no longer widely spoken there.

(a) What are these place names called? [1]

(b) Explain what they tell a geographer. [1]

4 Go further

- work through the **3.2 Cultural Landscapes** lesson on the **Learn** page;
 - read the **Cultural Patterns and Processes** section of the AP Human Geography handout on the **Know** page.
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Solutions

2.1 the visible human imprint on the land that reflects the culture of the people living there.

2.2 place names come from the language/culture of past groups; they record who settled or ruled there.

2.3 (a) sequent occupance. (b) a district with the shops, signs, and architecture of one ethnic group.

3.1 B. successive cultures layered on one place = sequent occupance.

3.2 A. a clustered ethnic district in the landscape is an ethnic enclave.

3.3 (a) toponyms. (b) that speakers of that language once settled or ruled the area.