

3 Cultural interaction and identity – Part 2

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Vocabulary 词汇

Write each word three times. 把每个单词抄写三遍。

English	中文	Write it 3 times (English)
Acculturation	文化适应	_____
Assimilation	同化	_____
Syncretism	文化融合	_____
Multiculturalism	多元文化主义	_____
Ethnic enclaves	族裔聚居区	_____
ghetto	隔都	_____
Sense of place	地方感	_____
Placelessness	无地方性	_____
Sequent occu- pance	连续占用	_____
Ethnicity	族群	_____
cultural relativism	文化相对主义	_____

Recall

Part 1 covered culture, diffusion, language and religion.

This sheet finishes Unit 3: what happens when cultures meet, and how identity attaches to place.

New ideas

■ 1 Three outcomes when cultures meet

Acculturation 文化适应: a group adopts some traits of a dominant culture while keeping its own identity — a migrant family speaks the new language at work and their own at home.

Assimilation 同化: a group loses its original culture and becomes indistinguishable from the host — usually over generations, and usually not by choice.

Syncretism 文化融合: two cultures blend into something new that belongs to neither — a musical form, a religious practice, a cuisine.

These three are graded as distinct terms. Using “assimilation” for all three is the commonest error in the unit.

■ 2 Multiculturalism and its opposites

Multiculturalism 多元文化主义 is a policy or condition in which several cultures coexist with their differences intact. Its opposite in policy terms is assimilationist pressure; its opposite in spatial terms is segregation.

Ethnic enclaves 族裔聚居区 form where a group clusters voluntarily for mutual support; a **ghetto** 隔都 is a concentration produced by exclusion rather than choice. The distinction is about cause, not appearance.

■ 3 Cultural identity and place

Sense of place 地方感 is the meaning people attach to a location — the reason a neighbourhood matters to those who live there. **Placelessness** 无地方性 is the loss of that distinctiveness, produced by identical retail and architecture.

Sequent occupation 连续占用 is the idea that successive societies each leave their mark on the same place, so a landscape is a record of everyone who has held it.

■ 4 Gender and ethnicity in space

Ethnicity 族群 is identity based on shared ancestry and cultural practice; **race** is a social construct based on perceived physical difference. They are not the same and geographers keep them apart.

Gender shapes space too: access to public space, safety, journey-to-work patterns and land rights all differ by gender, and the AP course expects you to recognise that a “neutral” spatial pattern may not be neutral in effect.

■ 5 Globalisation of culture

Global media and trade spread popular culture rapidly, producing convergence. Against it run two counter-currents: **cultural relativism** 文化相对主义, judging a culture by its own standards, and active revival — communities deliberately reviving a language, festival or craft that was fading.

Practice

Try these in order. The methods are all above.

3.6 Distinguish between acculturation and assimilation. [2]

3.7 Define syncretism and give one example. [2]

3.8 Explain the difference between an ethnic enclave and a ghetto. [2]

3.9 Explain how popular culture can produce placelessness. [2]

3.10 Explain what the idea of sequent occupance tells a geographer about a landscape.[2]
