**WORLD CULTURAL FESTIVALS AND HOLIDAYS TEM 404**

1. **What is culture?**
* Culture (def.): the learned set of practices, beliefs, values, and rules for proper behavior, and material objects that are shared by members of a society
* culture is a universal feature of human social life
* culture is learned
* culture is shared
* culture is cumulative

**Three components of culture:**

* Cognitive component (how we think)
	+ language
	+ symbols
	+ values
	+ society?s beliefs (Weltanschauung, world hypotheses, and domain assumptions)
	+ understanding of reality
* **Normative component (how we act)**
	+ norms
	+ folkways (group habits, customs)
	+ mores (moral imperatives)
* **Material component (what we make)**
	+ artifacts
	+ art
	+ architecture
	+ other material objects that a society creates and to which it assigns meanings

**Ethnocentrism** (making judgements about other cultures from the perspective of one's own culture)

2. **Expressions of Culture**

* Culture is how people in a region live, behave, and think – Culture is often reflected in symbols – Symbol: an object that stands for something

**3. civilization and Culture**

* A civilization’s culture impacts peoples’ morals and values

**4. Culture Regions**

* A culture region is an area that is unified by common cultural traits, or characteristics. – For Example: • Mexico, Central America, and South America form the cultural region of Latin America

**5. Social Groups**

* Among social groups, geographers study rich, poor, and middle class people.  They may look at age or gender.  They may study different ethnic groups, or people who share a common language, history, religion, and some physical characteristics.

**6. Language**

* One may hear a local form of a language, or dialect, that differs from the main language. – Pop vs. Soda – “Ya’ll ain’t from around here.”

**7. Religion**

* Religion helps people answer basic questions about life’s meaning.
* Religious beliefs vary greatly around the world and have resulted in conflicts and struggles based on religious differences.

**8. Daily Life**

* Daily life varies in different cultures, including: – How we get, prepare and eat our food. – Types/shapes of houses. – Routines we have.

**9. History**

* History shapes how people view the world.
* Many cultures celebrate holidays that honor their heroes and heroines.
* A culture is influenced by how it remembers its successes, as well as its disasters and defeats.

**10. Arts**

* Culture is expressed through art, including painting, sculpture, architecture, dance, music, theater, and literature.
* Insight into a culture can be gained by studying what its people think is beautiful and important.

**11. Government**

* Types of government can reflect a country’s culture.
* A democracy is a form of limited government in which power rests with the people of a nation.
* In a representative democracy, such as the United States, citizens elect representatives.

**12. Government (cont.)**

* Some governments are led by individuals.
* In a dictatorship, dictators control and rule as they wish.
* In a monarchy, kings and queens inherit the power to rule.

**13. The Economy**

* In studying how the people of a culture earn a living, geographers study the culture’s economic system.
* This “system” sets rules for how people decide what goods and services to produce and how they are exchanged.

**Global culture**

• Introduction of Culture

• Elements of Culture a. Symbols b. Languages c. Values d. Norms

• Cultural Diversity

• **Global Culture**

* **Chinese Culture (**ASIA)
* **Turkish Culture (EUROPE)**
* **New Zealand Culture (**AUSTRALIA)
* **Australian Culture (**AUSTRALIA)
* **Indian Culture (**ASIA)

• The customs, traditions, beliefs and values that a group of people share.

• It includes language, what they do, eat, make, believe and how they dress.

• Groups that share these traits are called a cultural group.

5. **ELEMENTS OF CULTURE**

 Culture is a huge topic of study for sociologists. Culture exists anywhere humans exist, and no two cultures are exactly the same. we are going to take a closer look at those elements, specifically symbols, language, values, and norms. These elements look different across cultures, and many change with time as a society evolves

6. **SYMBOLS**

The first element that exists in every culture is a variety of symbols. A symbol is anything that is used to stand for something else. People who share a culture often attach a specific meaning to an object, gesture, sound, or image. For example, a cross is a significant symbol to Christians. It is not simply two pieces of wood attached to each other, nor is it just an old object of torture and execution. To Christians, it represents the basis of their entire religion, and they have great reverence for the symbol.

7. The second element present in every culture is a language. Language is a system of words and symbols used to communicate with other people. This includes full languages as we usually think of them, such as English, Spanish, French, etc. But it also includes body language, slang, and common phrases that are unique to certain groups of people. For example of how cultural languages differ beyond vocabulary is the fact that eye contact represents different meanings in different cultures. In America, eye contact suggests that you are paying attention and are interested in what a person has to say. In other cultures, eye contact may be considered rude and to be a challenge of authority.

8. Another **cultural element** is a system of values, which are culturally defined standards for what is good or desirable. Members of the culture use the shared system of values to decide what is good and what is bad.

9. **social rules and guidelines**; guide appropriate behavior for specific situations **Folkways:** norms of little moral significance dress code; table manners; timeliness Mores: norms central to functioning of social life bring serious retribution: thievery, adultery, alcohol **TABOO:** is a social or religious custom prohibiting or forbidding discussion of a particular practice or forbidding association with a particular person, place, or thing

10. the existence of a variety of cultural or ethnic groups within a society

11. Official Name: People´s Republic of China Capital: Beijing Biggest City: Shanghai First Made in China: Paper, fireworks, kites, yo- yos, the abacus, playing cards.

12. Daoist (Taoist)  Buddhist Christian Muslim

13. Chinese new year is the most important traditional festival in China. On Chinese new year •Family would get together to have Food •Family would give money to their relative in red envelope •People will all dance, sing, and play fire crackers The Lunar New Year, also called the Spring Festival, is the most important holiday for the Chinese people everywhere. New Year's Day usually falls on the day of the second new moon The New Year is celebrated with firecrackers, dragon dances and visits to friends and family. It lasts for 15 days and ends with the Lantern Festival.

14. The entire house should be cleaned before New Year's Day. Sweeping or dusting should not be done on New Year's Day otherwise good fortune will be swept away.

15. An important dish is steamed dumplings. The dumplings are shaped like gold ingots and symbolize wealth Lotus seeds “莲子 lianzi” represent having many sons

16. In Chinatown you can see the lively dragon and lion dances The traditional Lion Dance is performed with two people in a lion’s costume. It is accompanied by drums, gongs and cymbals. In a Dragon Dance, a team of people carry the dragon on poles.

17. The Chinese new year celebrations end on the 15th day of the first moon with the Lantern Festival 元宵节 Yuan Xiao Jie. On this day brightly lit lanterns are paraded through the streets. And floated upon the water Many lanterns have riddles hidden in them.

18. **NEW ZEALAND** New Zealand is a small country. New Zealand's spectacularly beautiful landscape includes vast mountain chains, steaming volcanoes, sweeping coastlines, deeply indented fiords and lush rainforests. It has a temperate maritime climate. Oceania, islands in the South Pacific Ocean, southeast of Australia 3,993,817 (July 2004 est.) Wellington Natural resources: natural gas, iron ore, sand, coal, timber, hydropower, gold, limestone. Agriculture: wheat, barley, potatoes, pulses, fruits, vegetables; wool, beef, lamb and mutton, dairy products; fish.

19. **ETIQUETTE , GREETINGS, AND RITUALS**  Consists of a firm handshake and a smile. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  Smiling and maintaining eye contact shows interest at meeting the other person. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  Men are to wait for a woman to reach their hand out first when meeting for a handshake. (Country Etiquette-New Zealand Etiquette tips, 2011)  Appropriate gifts include flowers, chocolate, liquor, or a book about your country if you are a guest at someone’s home in New Zealand. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  Open gifts as you receive any. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  Verbal greetings include “Hello” “Gidday” and especially in North Island, “Kia Ora”(“good health”, “are you well?” (Wilson)

20.  Wait to be seated. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  Elbows off table and hands above table when at the dinner table. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  When you are finished eating, place your knife and fork parallel on your plate with handles facing to the right. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs) Maori Dining Etiquette:  Visitor will be asked to the dining room following the Powhiri. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  Do not eat until the food has been blessed by the speaker from the homeland. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  Thank your hosts formally and publicly close to the end of the meal before leaving the seating area. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)  To show respect and gratitude be prepared to sing a song from your home country. (New Zealand - Culture, Etiquette, and Customs)

21.  Powhiri is a welcoming ceremony used to welcome visitors on to marae but it can be seen on a daily basis in New Zealand because it is part of their lifestyle. ("Maori culture," )  The ceremony includes speeches, dancing, singing and hongi. ("Maori culture," )  The importance of the ceremony is to bring 2 groups together, negotiating the terms of their meeting and ending with guests joining their hosts as one. ("Maori culture," )  The ceremony can be for visitors, or for a funeral, or for tourist to experience. ("Maori culture," )

22. Hongi – the unique and very sacred Maori physical embrace where the visitors and hosts become one. “The hongi is the traditional greeting of nose pressing. It is the exchange of the ha, or breath of life… This greeting creates the visitor at one with the tangata whenua (hosts)”. “The most sacred part of the Maori is the face and the head. When you make contact with another human, it’s the embracing, the light touching of the noses. Because you’re now dealing with the most sacred part of the person. It’s the essence of life to mankind. (Haymond, 2008)

23. A knee long kilt like garment held by a waistband called puipui. Men had the more ornate design on their waistband with geometric patterns in black and white opposing the plain belt of the woman’s one. A cloak that was worn around the shoulders. Its various names reflected its use and the material of decoration. Softened fibres of New Zealand flax were the first choice of material to weave the base called kakahu . A Korowai was a cloak decorated with tassels and bird feathers.

24. Ta Moko is a type of art form used my the Maori people of New Zealand. The Maori, being the natives to the New Zealand land. This type of art goes far back. Ta Moko is a tattoo; not just any tattoo, it is applied by chiseling it into the skin as opposed to normal tattoos using a needle. Ta Moko for men can be anywhere on the body, but for women it is primarily on the lips and face.

25. Anyone who has seen a movie based in Europe or Australia knows that English has some different dialects. The same is true for the English spoken in New Zealand

26. NEW ZEALAND PUBLIC HOLIDAYS: New Years Day 1 January Sunday 1 January (Tues Jan 3 alternate holiday for most workers) Day after New Years Day 2 January Monday 2 January Waitangi Day 6 February Monday 6 February Anniversary Day Auckland / Northland 29 January Monday 30 January Good Friday varies Friday 6 April Easter Monday varies Monday 9 April ANZAC Day 25 April Wednesday 25 April Queen's Birthday 1st Monday in June Monday 4 June (Queen of Britain) Labour Day 4th Monday in October Monday 22 October (spelled differently in NZ) Christmas Day 25 December Tuesday 25 December Boxing Day 26 December Wednesday 26 December

27. The Republic of Turkey is an Eurasian country that stretches across the Anatolian peninsula in western Asia and Thrace in the Balkan region of south-eastern Europe.

28. RELIGION Turkey is officially a secular Republic. The Turkish Constitution provides the freedom of religion and conscience, but does not represent or promote a religion. The population of Turkey is predominantly Muslim (99%), the majority are Sunni (75%) and a large minority are Alevi (15-25%).The remainder of the population are mainly Christians (mostly Greek Orthodox and Armenian Apostolic) and Jews (96% Sephardi and 4% Ashkenazi). According to a nationwide survey in 2007, 96.8% of Turkish citizens have a religion, while 3.2% are irreligious and atheists. 56% of male Muslim citizens regularly attend Friday prayers. LANGUAGE Turkish is the sole official language throughout Turkey.

29. MUSIC Turkish folk music has combined the distinct cultural values of all those civilisations which have lived in Anatolia and the Ottoman territories in Europe and Asia. TRADITIONAL DANCES Horon Kaşık Oyunu

30. WHIRLING DERVISHES SUFI DANCING Mevlevi Sema Ceremony

31. HACIVAT AND KARAGÖZ Traditional Turkish Puppets Shadow Play. Developed from religious, moral and educational urge to imitate human actions.

32. Topkapı Palace, Istanbul

33. TURKISH CUISINE Turkish coffee Döner kebap Turkish Delight

34. It is a kind of döner kebab prepared from thinly cut grilled lamb or beef basted with tomato sauce over pieces of pide bread and generously slathered with melted butter and yogurt. Tomato sauce and boiling butter are sometimes poured over the dish, at the table.

35. Yagli is a Turkish fight and a national sport. It is commonly known as flight in oil because flighters grease themselves in oil. SPORT

**36. AUSTRALIANCULTURE**

37. Australia has no official language. Australian English has its own distinctive accent and vocabulary. According to the 2001 census, English is the only language spoken in the home for around 80% of the population. The next most common languages spoken at home are Chinese (2.1%), Italian (1.9%), and Greek (1.4%). Australia has a sign language known as Auslan, which is the main language of about 6,500 deaf people. It is believed that there were between 200 and 300 Australian Aboriginal languages at the time of first European contact, but only about 70 of these languages have survived and all but 20 of these are now endangered. LANGUAGE

38. The arts in Australia — film, music, painting, theatre, dance and crafts — have achieved international recognition. High culture thrives in the form with a few art galleries, a rich tradition in ballet, enlivened by the legacy of Edouard Borovansky and Sir Robert Helpmann, and continuing with the national ballet company The Australian Ballet, and choreographer/dancers such as Graeme Murphy and Meryl Tankard; a national opera company based in Sydney; and symphony orchestras in all capital cities, particularly the Melbourne and Sydney symphony orchestras. However, outside of the main centres artists struggle and high culture is virtually non-existent. The independent arts of music, film, art and street art, are the most extensive. Melbourne's independent music scene, is one of the largest in the world ARTS IN AUSTRALIA

39. **CLOTHING AND APPAREL** Australia has no official designated national dress. However, two examples of Australian local dress are bushwear and surfwear. Major examples of clothing brands associated with bushwear are Akubra and R.M. Williams whilst surfwear labels including Billabong and Rip Curl are sold and recognised around the world Other iconic Australian clothing and apparel labels include Blundstone Footwear, Bonds, Country Road, Driza-Bone, Mambo and Quiksilver.

**40. AUSTRALIAN SPORT** Australians are passionate about sport and it forms a major part of the country's culture, particularly in terms of spectating, but also in terms of participation. Cricket is popular in the summer and football codes are popular in the winter, with different codes being more popular in different areas. Football (soccer) is Australia's highest participation sport in the country with both boys and girls at junior level as well with men and women at senior level. Rugby League is the most popular winter sport in New South Wales, Queensland and arguably in the Australian Capital Territory. The National Rugby League (NRL) grew out of a suburban league in Sydney and has expanded to include teams from across Eastern Australia and New Zealand.

41. **AUSTRALIAN ATTRACTIONS** Australia has some of the most beautiful and lively cities and tourist attractions in the world. Australia offers irony and contrast beyond the disposition of its relaxed inhabitants. The spectacular Great Barrier Reef along the Queensland shore is one is kind in the world. Uluru (famous for its towering red rock projection,348 m), Barossa Valley (well known for its delicate wines), Flinders Ranges (bushwalks, salt lakes, national parks and gorges), Freycinet Peninsula, Kakadu National Park, Snowy Mountains, and The Kimberley (epitome of raw outback Australia with rivers, oasis, crocodiles etc) are the famous places.

42. **INDIAN CULTURE** The culture of India refers to the way of life of the people of India. India’s languages, dances, music, architecture, food and customs differ from place to place within the country. Many elements of India’s diverse cultures such as Indian religion, yoga, Indian cuisine had a profound impact across the world.

43. ∙ India is a birth place of Hinduism, Buddhism, Jainism and Sikkhism, collectively known as Indian Religions. ∙ India is one of the most religiously diverse nations.

44. Family plays a significant role in the Indian culture. India has had a prevailing tradition of joint hindu family system. For centuries, arranged marriages have been the tradition in Indian society though men and women have always had the choice of who they want to marry. The divorce rate is extremely low compared with about 50% in the United States. Namaste, Namaskar or Namaskara or Namaskaram, Vanakkam Namoshkaar is a common spoken greeting in indian sub continent. Taken deeply, it means “ I BOW TO YOU”

45. There are 415 living languages. Two official languages of communication- Hindi and English Other languages include gujarati, marathi, tamil, telgu, urdu, sanskrit, punjabi and many more.

46. Indian dance too has diverse folk and classical forms. Among the well known folk dances are the bhangra of Punjab, Bihu of Assam, the chhau of Jharkhand, Odisi of Orissa, ghoomar of Rajasthan, dandiya and garba of Gujarat and Lavani of Maharashtra.

47. Indian architecture has evolved through various ages in different regions of the country. Apart from these natural and obvious evolution from the pre-historic and historic periods, evolution of Indian architecture was generally affected by the emergence and decay of great empires and dynasties in the sub-continent .

48. Traditional clothing in India greatly varies across different parts of the country it is influenced immensely by local culture geography and climate. Popular dress includes such as Sari for women and Dhoti or Lungi for Men; In Addition ,Stitched Clothes Churidar for Women And Kurta Pajama and European Style Trousers And shirts for men are also popular.

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