

Unit 15

The Global-Local Continuum

The Modern World

Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

How Are Identities Constructed?

- _____ - _____ - the notion that what happens at the global scale has a direct effect on what happens at the local scale, and vice versa.
- _____ - how we make sense of ourselves; one of the most powerful ways to construct an identity is by _____ other people.
- _____ - a categorization of humans based on skin color and other physical traits.
- _____ - arises out of the concept that ascribes negative significance toward certain _____ features (e.g., skin color - those in _____ latitudes had _____ skin (due to more sunlight); those in _____ latitudes had _____ skin (due to the need for more vitamin D)).
- _____ - comes from the _____ word *ethnos*; a group of people bound by _____ ancestry and culture, usually tied to a specific _____ of origin.

Power and Gender Relationships

- _____ - social differences between men and women, rather than the _____ differences between the sexes.
- _____ doesn't include unpaid labor of women in the _____, nor, the work done by _____ women in peripheral states.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, most rural to urban migrants are _____, who often seek employment in factories and mines; women here produce most of the _____, but often are unable to receive _____ from banks, or _____ to the land they work on.
- _____ occur in India; in arranged marriages, disputes over the price to be paid by the bride's family to the groom's father, sometimes led to the bride's death.

Local Cultures and Preservation

- _____ - group of belief systems, norms, and values practiced by a people; _____ culture = things they construct (art, houses, clothing, sports, dance, and foods); _____ culture = beliefs, practices, values, and aesthetics.
- _____ culture = small, homogenous population, rural, and cohesive; by contrast, _____ culture = large, heterogeneous populations, urban, and quickly changing.
- _____ culture = community of people in a place; experiences, _____ (practices that a group of people routinely follows), and traits; work to preserve customs to claim uniqueness and distinguish themselves from others; many local cultures try to avoid ...
- ... _____, the process by which other cultures adopt customs and knowledge, using them for their own benefit. Give one example of this:
- Anabaptist groups, the _____, _____, and _____, have migrated to rural areas beyond their hearth in Switzerland, and Europe. List one key difference between the Amish and the Hutterites:
- _____ - process through which something previously not regarded as an object to be bought or sold becomes tradable; one image or experience is typecast as "_____," however cultures are dynamic, and people and places change over time.
- _____ - when communities seek out the regional culture, reinventing it.

Traditional Settlement Patterns

- _____ - method of land survey; land ownership & borders are defined.
- _____ - _____ - _____ - rectangular survey system (1785); imposed a rigid _____ like pattern on the land; basic unit was 1 _____ section; located throughout the US, especially west of the _____ River.
- _____ approach - adopted along the _____ seaboard; natural features were used to demarcate irregular parcels of land.
- _____ system - divided land into _____ parcels stretching back from rivers, roads, or canals to fit as many people as possible; primarily in French America in the Canadian Maritimes, and in parts of Quebec, Louisiana, and Texas.
- List five ways in which traditional villages were laid out:
- _____ of buildings within peripheral is far less elaborate than in core states (a lack of _____ and _____).

Popular Cultures, the Cultural Landscape, and Diffusion

- Give an example of the diffusion of culture – from its hearth to today:
- _____ - people produce an aspect of popular culture themselves in the context of their local culture and place, making it their own.
- _____ - loss of uniqueness in the cultural landscape.
- _____ - new immigrants arrive to an urban area, occupy areas dominated by “_____” immigrants & alter the cultural landscape.
- _____ - people in a local place alter regional, national, and global developments; _____ were pioneers in the 1980s; “think globally, act locally”.

The Geography of Networks in the Modern World

- _____ - a set of interconnected nodes without a _____; transportation, educational, financial, social, or informational; in the 1990s most people in core countries were using _____-centered technologies, today we’re shifting toward more _____-diffused technologies (e.g., _____ - storing data and running applications on many connected computers at the same time).
- _____ - people in the peripheral states are mostly left behind due to minimal access to modern technology; although _____ were used during the _____ in 2011 to organize protests and revolutions.
- Many media conglomerates utilize _____, having ownership in all or most of the points along the production and consumption of a commodity chain; give a few examples:
- Through _____, these corporations engage in the cross promotion of vertically integrated goods; media corporations are also _____, with control over access to information; the growth of _____ has made this control more difficult.
- Major retail corporations typically engage in _____, by acquiring other corporations engaged in similar activities; give a few examples:
- _____ groups (CSAs) - locally produced _____ food; first occurred in the US in the Berkshires, MA; many also use a _____ (BerkShares) - not backed by the government, but used in the local area; this creates a _____ (LETS).
- _____ is a series of processes, not all of which are headed in the same direction.