# **Comparative Cultures 12**

Unit 1 Workbook

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### **UNIT 1: Introduction – What Is Culture?**

### **Directions:**

The purpose of this workbook is to provide a foundation for the course by introducing fundamental concepts and reviewing Social Studies competencies. The workbook includes thinking prompts, information, and links to videos and web-resources. You are responsible for learning the content of this workbook and additional material as directed by the questions and instructions. Once you have finished the workbook, including completing the Annotated Bibliography Assignment, review your learning, and ask your teacher for the Unit 1 Test.

#### What Is Culture?

The term "culture" is a tricky one. It has different meanings in different contexts. We talk about culture shock, cultures of inclusion, school culture, cancel culture, pop-culture, high- and low-culture, multi-culturalism, cultural appropriation, cultural norms and ideals. Does the word mean roughly the same thing in each instance? How does it relate to a high school class about some of the world's oldest societies? (1 mark each)

1. Define "culture" in your own words and then compare it to a dictionary definition:

Your definition	Dictionary Definition
Remember to always record your sources. Write the name of the	"The customary beliefs, social forms, and material traits of agroup; also: the characteristic features of everyday existence shared by people in a place or time"  (or similar)  (for example)
dictionary you used, its publisher, and date of publication in the box to the right (if it's an online dictionary, also include the URL).	Merriam-Webster, inc. 2022. https://www.merriam- webster.com/dictionary/culture

2. How does your definition compare to the dictionary?

## What about "civilization?"

A version of this course from a few years ago was called "Comparative Civilizations," and it is worth looking at why that name changed. Further, the term *Civilization* is one you will likely encounter during your learning, and it is important that you have a precise understanding of both its traditional and current use.

Watch this World History Video *AP World 3: Characteristics of Civilization* <a href="https://bit.ly/3BcSkC6">https://bit.ly/3BcSkC6</a> and answer the associated questions below. (1 mark each)

1.	The term 'civilization' is potentially problematic. Why?
2.	What does the narrator state is an acceptable use of the term?
3.	In your opinion, are there still potentially problems with calling settled societies "civilized" and therefor labelling nomadic ones "uncivilized?"
4.	What nine features of civilization does the narrator identify?
5. '	Which of these features of civilization is often considered to be the start of "history" and why?
6. '	Why is <i>this</i> problematic?

Some of the texts we study in this course might use the term 'civilization' to mean an organized settled society, as in its traditional usage. The Latin origin of the term does technically mean "city-dweller," and some of your sources will be older. Others may use the term interchangeably with "culture," and you may come across authors who apply it in the judgemental sense (labelling certain societies as better or worse than others because they differ from modern, western, ideals). Just be aware of the multiple meanings and on the lookout for bias while learning.

For the most part, your workbooks and assignments will avoid the term, opting instead for the broader title of "culture" when referring to a society under consideration. This gives us the ability to refer to societies that may have been nomadic or illiterate, and to explore sub-cultures and globe-spanning cultures that exist today, without discrediting them.

### The Cultural Iceberg

The cultural iceberg is a visual metaphor that is often used to help people understand the wide range of aspects that make up a culture. It demonstrates the division, and connection, between what is observable about a culture and what is not.

Watch the video *The Cultural Iceberg* by Intercultural English on YouTube: <a href="https://bit.ly/3U2586Y">https://bit.ly/3U2586Y</a>, sketch out a version of the Cultural Iceberg in the space provided below. Make sure to include those things that exist "above the water" and "below the water," both within and surrounding the iceberg. (4 marks)

(1 ו	(1 mark each)		
1.	What are the beliefs of a culture fundamental to?		
2.	What are ideals?		
3.	What are some examples of roles that exist within a culture, outside of the son/father/grandfather example given?		
4.	What are myths?		
5.	What deep aspects of a culture are communicated through myth?		
6.	What is an example of a "meta-truth?"		
	nen we study historic cultures, we use the observable features of a culture to figure out what the unobservable, undational features are.		

Answer the questions below, which are designed to draw your attention to specific aspects of the study of culture.

### Who Cares and Why?

Anthropologists, Sociologists, Historians, and Archaeologists are people who study culture professionally. They conduct research using primary records and physical artefacts, publish or present their findings and interpretations, curate museum collections, and teach at universities. Each of these areas of expertise has a slightly different focus, but there are many similarities across the fields.

Many people also get Bachelor's and/or Master's degrees in these areas and use their learning to build success in a range of professional fields that are not directly related to contributing to, or sharing, our understandings of culture.

Choose one of the four fields listed above and find a university in your region that offers degrees in that area (you may need to do some Googling or visit your careers office). Go to the university's website and find the page for the appropriate department (Anthropology Department, History Department, etc.). Most often you will find these departments under the Faculty of Arts, though some institutions offer bachelor's degrees in Archaeology through the Faculty of Science.

the Faculty of Science.				
Identify your university of choice and record your department's website URL. (1 mark)				
Un	University:			
De	partment Website:			
Fin	Find out and record the following. (1 mark each):			
1.	What careers could a degree in your chosen field could prepare you for?			
2.	What are the requirements to get into the program?			
3.	What are the degree requirements (courses you need to complete to earn the degree)?			

4.	What is the cost of the program?
5.	Look at the course catalogue for descriptions of all of the courses in your department. Choose one that looks interesting to you and describe it below. Explain why you think it's interesting.
6.	How do you think the course you chose, or the degree in general (based on courses you have looked at) might prepare you for the types of careers projected by the department?
we	yond career preparedness and general interest, studying cultures provides us with an understanding of the world currently live in. Contributions from cultures around the world and across time are used in the everyday lives of culture: here, today. Examining the reasons behind those contributions and their sustainability helps us to derstand what the human race, on a broader scale, values and can accomplish.
The res	e competencies we use to dig into the cultures we learn about, just like the skills built in the degree program you earched, have specific uses across the jobs, relationships, and community contributions you will fill your time h as an adult. Let's take a look at those competencies before we jump into the main part of our course content.
	mpetencies Review s Grade 12 course is likely your final Social Studies class and should help you to reinforce and demonstrate your

This Grade 12 course is likely your final Social Studies class and should help you to reinforce and demonstrate your highest level of relevant competencies. Making connections between your schoolwork and the rest of your life will, hopefully, motivate you and guide you to establish a richer understanding of each one.

The Curricular Competencies in Social Studies, (<a href="https://bit.ly/3qx7gWM">https://bit.ly/3qx7gWM</a>) as they apply to Comparative Cultures are as follows:

- 1. Use Social Studies inquiry processes and skills to ask questions; gather, interpret, and analyse ideas; and communicate findings and decisions.
- 2. Assess and compare the significance of cultural expressions at particular times and places (significance).
- 3. Evaluate inferences about the content, origins, purposes, context, reliability, and usefulness of multiple sources from the past and present (evidence).
- 4. Analyse continuities and changes in diverse cultures at different times and places (continuity and change).
- 5. Assess the development and impact of the thought, artistic expressions, power and authority, and technological adaptations of diverse cultures (cause and consequence).
- 6. Explain different perspectives on past and present cultures (perspective).
- 7. Make reasoned ethical judgments about actions in the past and present, and assess appropriate ways to remember and respond (ethical judgment).

For each competency listed, explain when/how you will use it in this course, and brainstorm ideas for how it might apply to life outside the classroom. (14 marks)

Competency	In-Class Use	Outside the Class Use
Inquiry Skills and		
Processes		
Significance		
Evidence		
Lviderice		
Continuity		
and Change		
Cause and Consequence		
Perspective		
Ethics		
EUIICS		

### **Research And Citation**

When working in academic research it is particularly important to acknowledge one's sources. This course will require an inquiry project for each unit and as part of your demonstration of the *Inquiry Skills and Processes* competency, you will be required to keep a record of all of your sources for each project.

At the end of an assignment (or submitted separately in the case of video or physical demonstrations of learning), you must include a bibliography. The following website (<a href="https://bit.ly/3eJw3Ew">https://bit.ly/3eJw3Ew</a>) will show you how to format a bibliography using "Chicago Style," and offers example citations for books, journal articles, newspapers, websites, YouTube videos, films, images, speeches, book chapters, and interviews. Your library or librarian is an excellent resource if you struggle with this. It is also a good idea to bookmark this website for use in future units.

### **Assignment: Annotated Bibliography**

An annotated bibliography is an extended version of a bibliography. It gives you the opportunity to demonstrate that you have mastered a citation style AND the ability to select relevant and appropriate sources for a topic.

For this assignment, complete a bibliography with a minimum of five sources for a fake paper on any topic you choose (you **do not** have to write the paper, you just have to find good sources and record them properly). Use the guide provided above to format your sources in an alphabetical list.

Beneath each source, leave a space and then write a short paragraph that tells your teacher a) what information the source could provide you with on your topic b) why you think the source is trustworthy. This should be familiar! Think about author, purpose, publication date, reputation, type of source, etc. (5 marks)

Holistic Marking Rubric				
Insufficient Evidence of Learning (0-2 marks)	Accessing (2.5-3 marks)	Developing (3.5 marks)	Mastering (4 marks)	Excelling (5 marks)
Does not demonstrate sufficient understanding of content, or awareness of competencies.      Presentation is difficult to make meaning out of.	Demonstrates some understanding of some of the required content.      References competencies accurately or uses competencies partially, perhaps without acknowledging the skill itself.      Attempts to communicate some new learning, relevant to the topic or skill being worked on. Presentation may be somewhat confusing or disorganized	Demonstrates good understanding of most required content.      Demonstrates clear understanding of relevant competency or competencies, and an ability to accurately, perhaps partially, use it/them.      Communicates learning in a way that makes sense to the reader/viewer/listener and demonstrates an effort at improving mechanics of grammar, presentation, etc.	Demonstrates     excellent, complete,     understanding of     required content.      Uses relevant     questions.      Demonstrates strong,     complete, use of the     relevant competency     or competencies.      Communicates     learning clearly and     creatively.     Grammatical or     presentational flaws     do not detract from     impact or meaning.	Demonstrates     exceptional     understanding of     required content.     Possibly extends     beyond requirements.      Uses insightful     questions.      Demonstrates     confident, extensive,     and self-reflective use     of the relevant     competencies.      Communicates     learning clearly,     articulately, effectively     and with intended     impact, without     grammatical or     presentational flaws.