

## The Cornell Notes System: Example

<p>Culture Society Mores Folkways Beliefs Norms Material culture Nonmaterial culture Ethnocentrism Culture shock Diffusion Subculture Counterculture</p> <p>Why is culture important to study?</p> <p>What does it mean to be ethnocentric?</p> <p>Is ethnocentrism like racism?</p> <p>How do geographic forces shape culture?</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Culture – the way of life of a people – is learned</li> <li>2. Geographic/historical forces shape culture</li> <li>3. Provides formulas that help solve problems of living</li> <li>4. Mores, folkways, beliefs and norms are all part of nonmaterial culture.</li> <li>5. Material culture is made of physical stuff.</li> <li>6. Culture is what keeps a society together.</li> <li>7. Ethnocentrism – when you think your culture is better than any other – judging other cultures by your standards</li> <li>8. Culture shock – when you get surprised by differences in other cultures</li> <li>9. Diffusion is when cultural stuff spreads out to other cultures from one culture</li> <li>10. <u>Subculture</u> – exists inside other cultures (ethnic groups); <u>counterculture</u> – in opposition to other cultures (hippies, Amish)</li> </ol>
<p>Culture is a learned thing. It gives people the tools to fix problems in society and keep society together. Culture shock and ethnocentrism happen when people think their culture is the only culture and judge everyone else by it. There's material and nonmaterial culture and they can spread through diffusion. Subcultures and countercultures are little groups inside societies that might just want to be away from the culture or they might oppose the culture of the bigger society.</p>	