

The Characteristics of Culture, Race and Ethnicity.

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Race



What is Race?

According to the Census Bureau, **race** is a **person's** self-identification with one or more social groups.



Types of Races

An individual can report as...

- White
- Black or African American,
- Asian, American Indian and
- Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian and
- Other Pacific Islander
- Other **race**.



What is ethnicity?

Ethnicity is the social constructed categories based on cultural traits that society finds important rather than strictly biogeological traits. It is the understanding that group of people have a shared cultural origin.

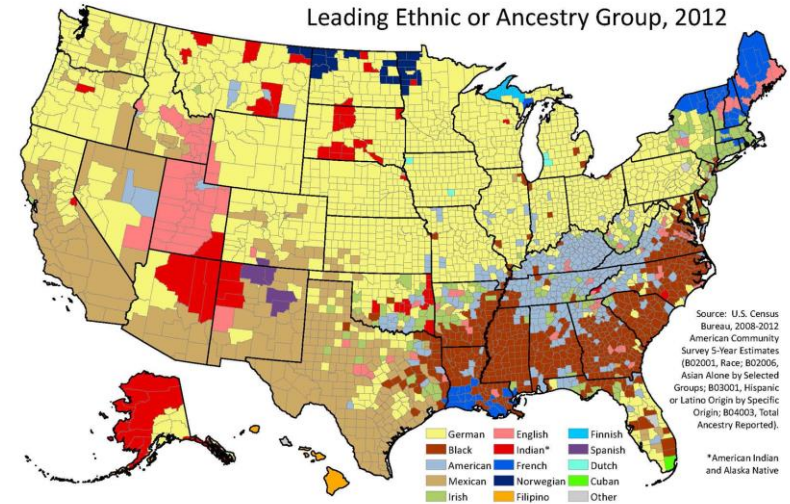


Unlike race, which is based on observable physical traits, ethnicities aren't. For example, two people from the same ethnicities can be entirely from different race.

Self Identification

- Is a less complicated way when it comes to identifying ethnicity
- It is when a person chooses how they describe their ethnicity

For example : An african American might broadly be categorized as ethnically African but because their parents emigrated from the republic of congo and have maintain their cultural traditions that person might identify as ethnically congolese



Communication

- Part of our ethnicity is how we communicate

we use language as a way to classify people into social categories.

Example: There's a group of 5 people talking as you walk by, you overhear a bit of their conversation. You notice all are speaking the same language together, let say english, and you are able to hear several different varieties of English at once. This means you are hearing different types of intonation, pronunciation, or regional accents.

- Someone's voice and language can provide information about their geographical locality, socio-economic status, and ethnicity or racial groups.



Depending on racial or ethnic background, people from different groups may approach public communication in a work environment or other settings differently:

Beliefs about what is considered polite

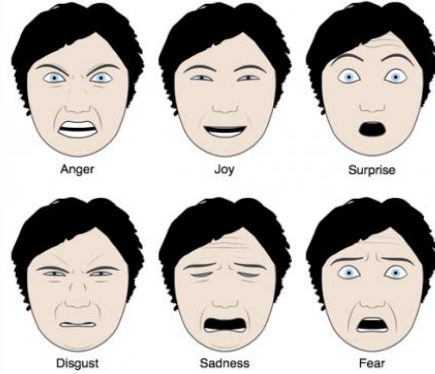
- Beliefs about what emotions are appropriate to be expressed in a public setting
- how to interact with someone if there is a large age difference
- Beliefs about what is considered humorous or not humorous at all
- Beliefs about the appropriateness to talk about someone who is not there or to speak for someone else who is not present
- Beliefs about eye gaze or physical touch from non-family members (such as giving a hug to a co-worker if they look upset)

Communication

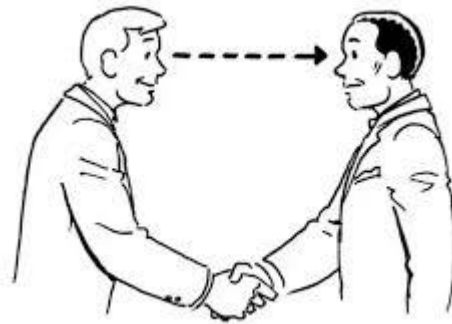


9 examples of non verbal communication :

- Body Language
- Eye contact
- Distance
- Voice
- Touch
- Fashion
- Behavior
- Time
- emotions



Non verbal communication



RMBS



Culture



What is Culture?

The customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group



2 Basic Types of Culture?

Material culture

- refers to the physical objects, resources, and spaces that people use to define their culture
- For example
 - Homes
 - Neighborhoods
 - Cities
 - Schools
 - Churches
 - Synagogues
 - Temples
 - Mosques
 - Means of production, goods and products

Non-material culture

- refers to the nonphysical ideas that people have about their culture
- For example
 - Beliefs
 - Values
 - Rules
 - Norms
 - Morals
 - Language
 - Organizations
 - Institutions

Food

We all know that food is necessary for survival. Food may not be something that we think about to bring diversity within our cultures but it does.

Food promotes cultural expression. When we travel to different areas of the world or even visit other homes, we notice that there are certain ways done differently than in your home.

In some Indian Asian cultures, they eat on the floor because it promotes multiple benefits.

Different eating styles: when having a meal, it is respectful that the elderly begin eating first. In South Korea it is necessary to take food with both hands to show gratitude.

Plantains- Maduros/ tostones/ patacones/ plantain chips

1. Plantains have different names. They are prepared differently and are made for different occasions.
2. The intestines of a cow, lamb, sheep, goat or pig are normally eaten and are considered as chitlins or .ripe
3. Some foods are considered as taboo. Some cultures indulge in insects as a source of protein. Some eat the insects raw, fried, or steamed.
4. Arabian dish called "Mandi", is rice and chicken cooked in a deep hole in the ground. This is more beneficial because you're using the natural earth so the food is cooked and tastes differently.

Food Varieties



Bakes, Fried dumplings



Dogs and Cats



Maduros



Kuzhi Manthi



Insects



Plate of Insects



Tostones



Chitlins



Bird Nest Soup



Customs

Customs are another way of saying traditions. What are a few things that you have noticed in your family that

Customs are another form of identity. When we don't follow certain customs, it tends to be seen as wrong or labels you as an outcast. Customs to me are a good thing but it may set certain standards for everyone to abide by that may seem overwhelming. The good thing about customs is that we are raised in that culture so it wouldn't seem like such an abnormal thing. But being taught certain things are wrong, it is considered taboo seeing it as someone else's lifestyle.

Types of customs:

1. Endocannibalism: the feasting of the flesh but its only done within the local community
2. Scarification- boys are marked with three lines to show their introductory into manhood.
3. Brass neck in thailand is used to elongate the woman's eck. This is considered a sign of beauty
4. Marriage in a church and a white dress
5. Removing shoes before entering the house



Different Customs

Summary

A diverse community is important because it promotes new ideas, opportunities, and it enforces togetherness. Exposure to different customs will better explain why people do what they do and its meaning behind it. Different foods gives a “taste” into the different spices, preparations, and their cultural history.

Everyone at one point in their lives experiences culture shock because it is a completely different lifestyle than their own. Being open minded and enforcing exposure to new customs and new foods will remove the ignorance from our prejudice and make sense of why discrimination is unacceptable.

Religion

- The belief in and worship of a superhuman controlling power

Buddhism

- Japan
- Singapore
- South Korea
- Taiwan
- Malaysia
- China
- Macau
- Vietnam

Christianity

- Mexico
- Philippines
- Nigeria
- Russia
- Democratic Republic of Congo
- Italy
- Ethiopia
- Germany

Islam

- Saudi Arabia
- Pakistan
- Afghanistan
- Iran
- Mauritania
- Oman
- Yemen

Hinduism

- India
- Nepal
- Bangladesh
- Indonesia
- Pakistan
- Sri Lanka
- United States
- Malaysia

Confucianism

- China
- Korea
- Vietnam
- Taiwan

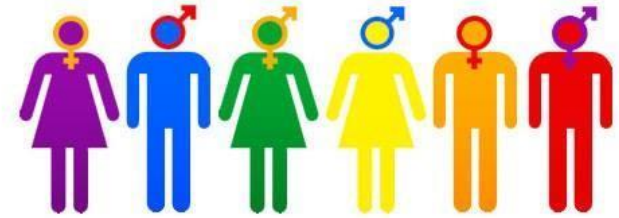
Taoism

- China
- Taiwan
- Hong Kong



Gender identity and Sexuality

- Culture shapes the ideas of what behaviors are acceptable for men and women as well as what behaviors are appropriate between men and women.
- Type of labor division that signifies what tasks or jobs are appropriate for a man vs. those that are appropriate for women.
- Those are involved in same-sex relationships are not always accepted as equals by different cultures, and in many case, are discriminated against or punished.
- One controversial aspect is whether or not same sex relationships are because of choice or a natural occurring difference. In some countries it is assumed that the lack of available women is a factor in why men engage in same sex relationships.
- Same sex relationships are seen as a type of practice preparing men for the future role of husband. Once married, the behavior is no longer acceptable.
- However, there are same-sex relationships even when there is not a shortage of opposite sex partners.
- Assumption of male superiority that many cultures portray.
 - Men are expected to be more masculine and women more feminine. Men considered less masculine are seen as being less of a man, while women who seem less feminine are assumed to be trying to take over the man's role in society.



Language



Method of human communication used by a particular country or community.

Indo-European

- English
- Russian
- Hindi

Sino-Tibetan

- Mandarin
- Chinese languages
- Bodo
- Tibetan

Malayo-Polynesian

- Indonesian
- Malay
- Tagalog

Afro-Asiatic

- Arabic
- Somali
- Hebrew
- Swahili
- Zulu

The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression and emotional release.

Beliefs

Trust, faith, or confidence in someone or something.

Beliefs are divided into 2 main parts which consist of core beliefs and dispositional beliefs.



Core beliefs:

- Basic beliefs about ourselves, other people, and the world we live in. Things we hold to be absolute truths underneath our “surface thoughts”. How we perceive and interpret the world.
- Ex: I am bad, I am smart, the world is dangerous/not safe. People are untrustworthy.

Dispositional beliefs:

- A belief that is held in the mind but not currently being considered.
- Ex: if a vehicle passes by while a person is engaged in a conversation, it may become a dispositional belief that a vehicle passed by immediately as the matter was never consciously considered.

WHERE DO YOUR BELIEFS COME FROM?



FASHION & DANCE



F-A-S-H-I-O-N

Fashion design has evolved and changed throughout history in different cultures. Sometimes different styles come back in trend after years of not being in style because that's what fashion is. Through fashion we can tell our history, we can share our culture and traditions, we can express ourselves and tell the world who we are.



1800s



1980s



Modern

What Culture/Country Does Each Picture Represent?



DANCE

Dance is a form of movement that allows us to express what we're feeling through a set of steps and/or music. Through dance you can tell a story, you can tell someone how your feeling and you can also represent a sense of culture while choosing the type of dance you want to perform.

Types of dances:

- Ballet (Backbone of Dance)
- Contemporary (modern)
- Hip Hop (involves breakdancing, krumping, popping and locking)
- Jazz (fun & energetic)
- Ballroom (Partner Dance)
- Afrobeats
- Pole dancing (sexual)

Traditional Dances

- The Samba of Brazil
- The Dragon Dance of China
- The Zaouli mask dance of the Ivory Coast
- Bharata Natyam: Southern India
- The Flamenco of Spain

CAN YOU TELL ME WHAT TYPE OF DANCE EACH PICTURE REPRESENTS?

(Ways Fashion and Dance Can Relate)



HOW DOES FASHION & DANCE BRING US TOGETHER???



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d3y17DK9Zw>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HjBXLcivEQ>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7xuw_XOumw0

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YPmuPamAJlw>





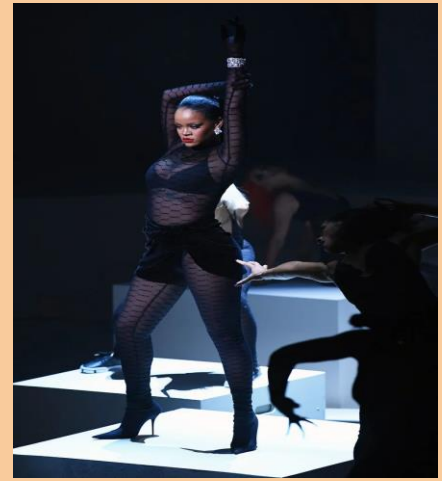
RIHANNA FENTY FASHION SHOW

(THE COMBINATION OF DANCE AND FASHION)

During this show Rihanna incorporated dance and fashion to produce one of the greatest fashion shows in HISTORY. She used dance and fashion to show off different shades of skin, shapes of body and textures of hair.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Obot53xWIsY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J6N7QVLw2wg>



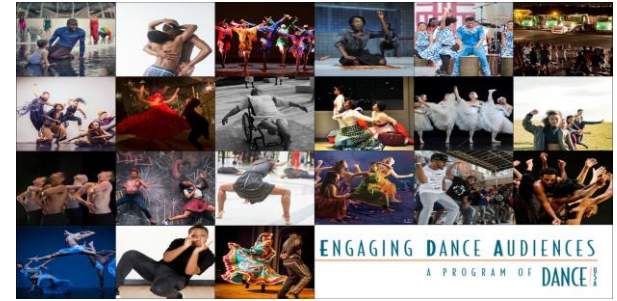
Strengthening Togetherness



FASHION



MUSIC



DANCE



RELIGION



LANGUAGE



FOOD

WHAT DOES “Togetherness” mean to us ?

Togetherness:

-the state of being close to another person or other people.

-the feeling of being friendly and close with other people

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/us/dictionary/english/togetherness>

-a state or feeling of closeness and happiness among people who are together as friends, family members, etc.

<https://www.merriam-webster.com/thesaurus/togetherness>

WHAT BRINGS PEOPLE TOGETHER?

Understanding different aspects of culture such as language, religion, traditions (customs, dances, etc) can aid in bringing everyone together. If we can all get together and take the time to learn other people culture, there would be less conflict and hostility around the world. Starting with our children, changing their mind set into “We are all human, we are all the same”. For example, this class was an eye opener to many of us. We learned about each others culture and realized we share similarities as well.

CITATION PAGE

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