

Chapter 5 Study Guide

Society: Human Interactions

I Culture: The Ways of Society

*Culture is society's total _____ of _____. It includes all of its society's _____ and _____.

A. Language: The Foundation of Culture

1. It is _____ and is the primary _____ of transmitting culture.

a. There was only one language and culture until Noah's descendants tried to build the _____, which promoted man-centered culture and way of thought called _____.

b. Humanism (define) _____

c. God scattered the people by the descendants of _____, _____, and _____.

2. Spoken Language

a. Approximately _____ languages are spoken worldwide

b. Dialects (define) _____.

c. Language families: _____ major families

i. Indo-European is the largest

ii. large families divided into _____. (examples: "Germanic" and _____)

iii. lingua franca _____

3. Written Language

a. allows _____ & _____ to spread rapidly

b. increased as literacy rate increased

B. Regions: The location of Culture

1. Cultural Region (define) _____

List the eight main culture regions _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

a. World regions are similar to continents, but not _____ the same

b. World regions are further divided into _____ and smaller _____

C. Institutions: The transmission of Culture

1. Family: the foundation of _____

- a. nuclear _____
- b. extended _____

2. Religion: includes a people's worldview or _____ about every aspect of _____ and the _____ that are considered important for a meaningful life.

In most cases, these worldviews include beliefs about a _____ realm that includes a _____ or _____.

- a. gives a people its sense of purpose
- b. provides a set of beliefs
- c. sets a code of conduct: regulates how to live and worship

*Great Commission: Matthew 28:18-20 says,

3. A Nation: (define) _____

- a. nation refers to _____
- b. country refers to _____
- c. state refers to _____
- d. tribe is _____
- e. nation-state _____
- f. empire _____
- g. political map _____
- h. political boundaries _____
- i. natural boundaries _____
- j. geometric boundaries _____

II. Demography: The Statistics of Society

Define demography: _____

The three basic methods to gather demographic information are: _____, _____, and _____.

A. Vital Statistic: are related to life and are the “_____” of society.

- 1. Crude birthrate is _____
- 2. Rate of natural increase is found by _____

3. Life Expectancy: how long one is expected to live _____.

B. Community Statistics: How groups of families _____ and _____ together. The growing population of communities indicates a healthy society.

1. Urbanization: Growth of _____ areas at the expense of _____ areas.
 - a. urban _____
 - b. rural _____
 - c. suburbs _____

 2. Population density: _____ number of people who _____ on each square mile of _____.
- Arable land is land that _____.

III. Politics: The Governance of Society

- A. Duties of Government: to preserve _____ and _____ its citizens from violence by _____ and _____.
- Governments provide _____ and _____.
- Define anarchy: _____

B. Types of Government

1. Authoritarian government
 - a. absolute monarch _____
 - b. dictatorship _____
 - c. totalitarian government _____

2. Elected Government.

*Democracy - election by the people. There are two types

 - direct or _____ democracy
 - indirect or _____ democracy:
 - a. constitutional monarchy _____
 - b. republic _____

C. Relations Among Government

- A set of _____ that guides a government in international relations is _____.
1. The Threat of War
 - a. measures of military strength
 - i. active _____ (China)
 - ii. _____ spending (USA)
 - iii. sphere of _____ (USA)

 2. Negotiating Peace

Diplomacy is the _____ of _____ agreements between _____.

Define treaty: _____

 - a. Types of treaties
 - i. _____ treaties
 - ii. military _____ (NATO and United Nations)

iii. NATO stands for _____