

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)