

The Material and Non-Material Elements

Agriculture: The farming and raising of plants and animals for food.

Communication: How information and ideas are spread between people.

Dress: Clothes for both men and woman which are typical.

Foods: Ways to prepare plants and meat for people to eat.

Knowledge: Important information for people's survival that is which is passed down from generation from generation.

Status: The position, and power, a person has in a group-- high, medium or low.

Organization: A known group of people who come together for a particular reason and purpose.

Roles: The different kinds of parts a person does in relationship to the many people he or she is connected to.

Icon: This is a symbol which stands for another idea or feeling that causes an emotional reaction in people. .

Language: The words and the different ways of saying them which stand for the ideas people want to say.

Customs: Ways of doing everyday things.

Religion: The institution that helps people deal with their world and with what happens after you die.

Jobs: The way people earn a living to provide for their basic needs.

Art: The institution which reflects the culture by making or doing something in an original or beautiful way.

Education: The institution where knowledge and the values needed to become adults is passed down to children.

Taboos: Behavior that is totally unacceptable to do.

Leisure: What people do to relax and have fun.

Government: The institution that makes and applies the laws of a society to make it run smoothly.

Technology: The mechanical, electrical or chemical tools used by people in their lives.

Movement: The shifting from one place to another of ideas, things or people.

Migration: The shifting of people from one place to another on a permanent basis.

Buildings: The solid shelters made by people.

Economy: The institution which deals with the buying and selling of goods and the shifting of money.

Science: The knowledge organized from studying, observing and experimenting on facts.

Quality of Life: How good a person's life is in both material and non-material items.

Family: The institution into which people are born, where they have their basic needs met, and first learn their values and beliefs.

History: The record of what has happened to society in its past.

Nationalism: Pride in what a country has done or accomplished.

Population: The number and type of people in a society.

Urbanization: The number of people who live in a city.

Geography: The landforms of an area.

Climate: The weather, over time, of an area.

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