

The main forms and types of culture

1. Classification of culture based on its structure

2.1.1. Material culture

3.1.2. Spiritual culture

4.1.3. Artistic culture

5.1.4. Physical education

6.2. World, national and ethnic culture

7.3. Classification of culture by its carrier

8.3.1. Dominant culture

9.3.2. Subcultures

10.3.3. Counterculture

11.4. Classification by culture level

12.4.1. Elite culture

13.4.2. Folk culture

14.4.3. Mass culture

- A set of human-made objective and subjective elements that in the past
 - ✓ have increased the probability of survival
 - ✓ and resulted in satisfaction for the participants in an ecological niche,
 - ✓ and thus became shared among those who could communicate with each other because they had a common language and they lived in the same time and place.

“Human-made”

- Culture is concerned with **non-biological** parts of human life.
- This distinction allows for explanations of **behavior** that must be learned while at the same time eliminating innate acts that are not learned (such as eating, sleeping, crying, speech mechanisms, and fear).

It is not		
Natural	Exist apart from human	
	History	Experience

Second topic:

Functions of Culture



Why do we need culture?

Culture enables people to:

- Adapt to surroundings.
- Function effectively in their social environment.

Third topic:

Elements of Culture



Elements of culture

- Food,
- Shelter,
- Work,
- Defense,
- Social control,
- Psychological security,
- Forms of governing,
- Social harmony,
- Purpose in life,

and so on.

1- Religion (Worldview)

Cultural Explanations of Life and Death

Dominant, organized belief system
influencing:

- Social,
- Political,
- Business,
- Individual behavior

2- History

Our Antecedents.

- Highlights culture's origins.

3- Values Guidelines for Behavior

- Culturally defined standards; guidelines of behavior

4- Language

Exchanging Ideas Through Language

- Allows members to share information; chief method of transmission of culture

5- Social Organizations

- Various social units within the culture.
- They form the core of deep structure, establish communication networks, and regulate norms of conduct.
- These are institutions or organizations such as:
 - **Schools**
 - **Family** (tribes and clans)
 - **State** (community or government) Cultural History:
 - **Religion**



- Professor White "Culture is symbolic, cumulative and progressive process".
- Culture is an organized body of conventional understanding manifested in art and art craft, which persist through tradition and characterize a certain human group"

Types of Culture

- Social anthropologists distinguish between "material" and "non-material" culture

TYPES OF CULTURE

- **Material Culture**
- **Non-material Culture**
- **Real Culture**
- **Ideal Culture**

Material Cultural

- technology, art forms, architecture, material goods and equipment's used in daily life, house hold, agriculture, trade and commerce and other social activities

Non Material

- included the literary and intellectual traditions, beliefs, myths, legends and other forms of oral tradition

1. Classification of culture based on its structure

1.1. Material culture

Culture can be considered in two most important aspects: static and dynamic.



Within the framework of cultural statics, culture must be classified on the basis of its structure: material, spiritual, artistic and physical culture.



Material culture is based on a rational type of activity, expressed in an objective and objective form, satisfies the primary needs of a person.



The composition of material culture:

work culture (machinery and tools, energy sources, production facilities, communication systems and energy infrastructure);



culture of everyday life – the material side of human life (clothing, furniture, utensils, household appliances, utilities, food);



the culture of the topos or the place of settlement (type of dwelling, structure and features of settlements).



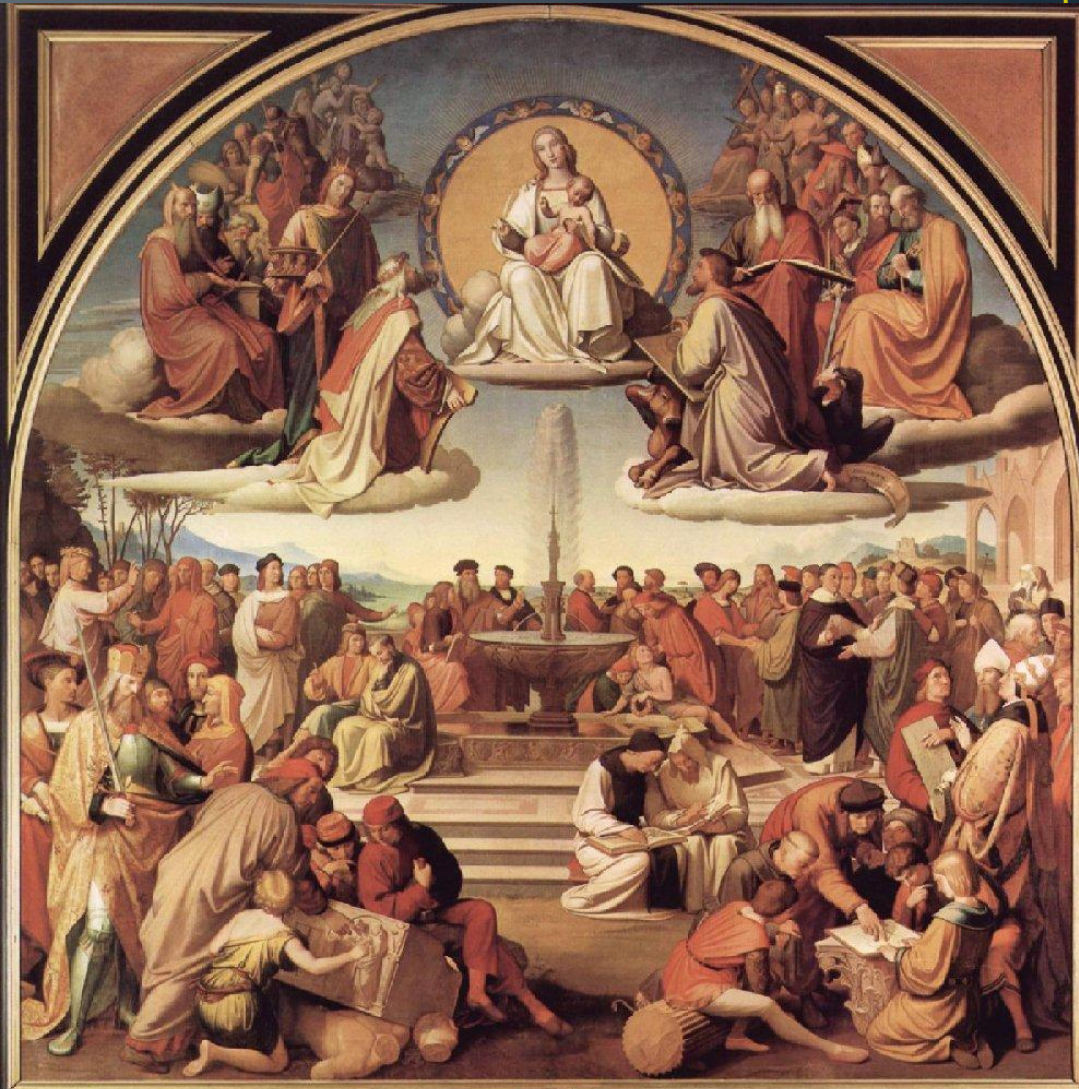
1.2. Spiritual culture

Spiritual culture is based on a rational, creative type of activity, expressed in a subjective form, satisfies secondary human needs.



The composition of spiritual culture:
culture:

religious culture
(systematized religious
teachings, modern cults
and teachings);



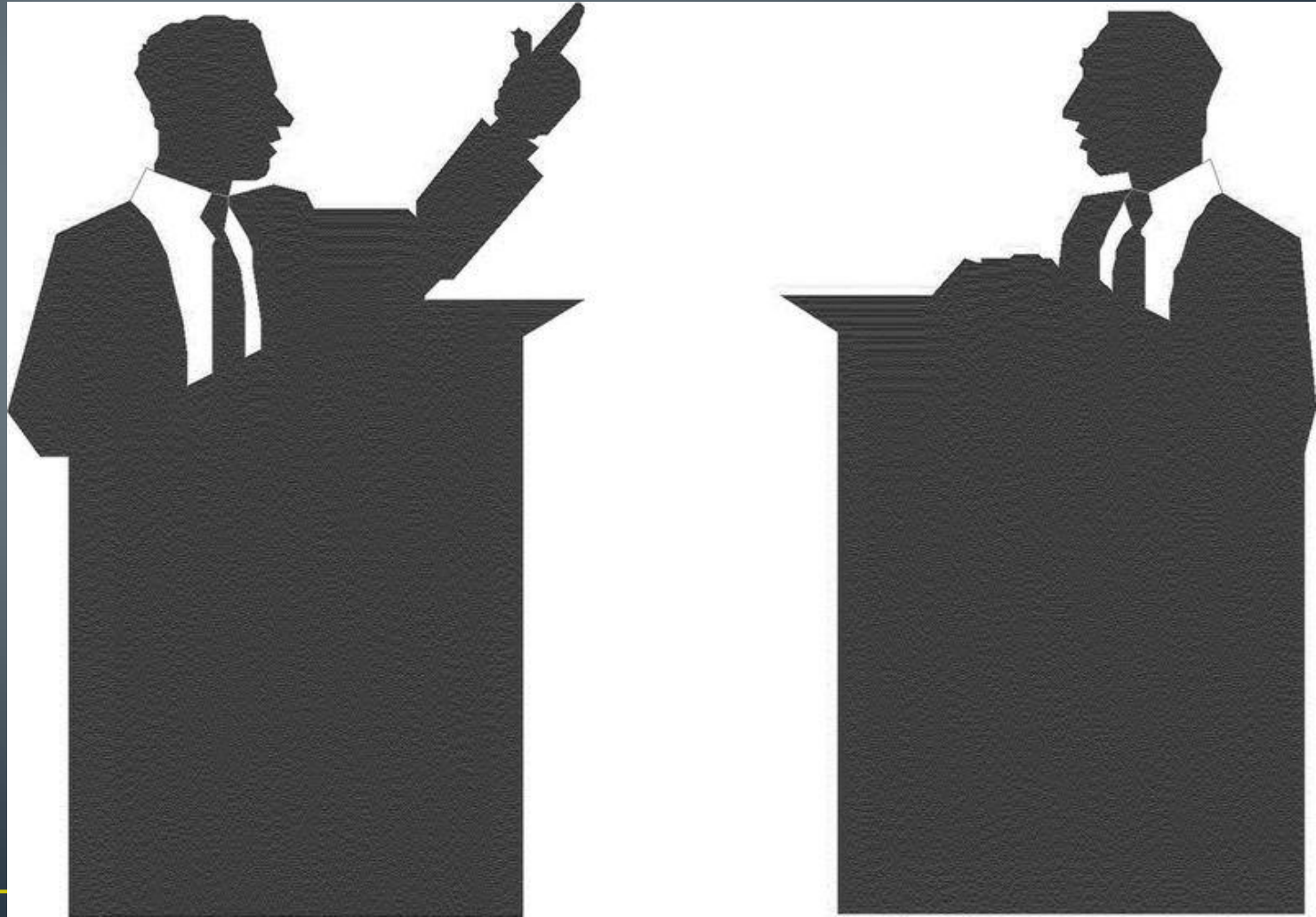
moral culture (ethics as a theoretical understanding of morality, morality as its social expression, morality as a personal norm);



**legal culture (legal proceedings, legislation,
executive system, law-abiding);**



**political culture (traditional political regime, ideology,
norms of interaction of political subjects);**



pedagogical culture (ideals and practice of education and upbringing);



intellectual culture (philosophy, history, science).



It should be noted that the concept of "spiritual culture" also includes material objects: libraries, museums, theaters, cinemas, concert halls, educational institutions, courts, etc.



According to some culturologists, there are types of culture that cannot be unambiguously attributed only to the material or spiritual field. These are such types of culture as economic, ecological, aesthetic, etc.



1.3. Artistic culture

Artistic culture is based on a creative type of activity, expressed both in an objective and subjective form, satisfies the secondary needs of a person.



The composition of artistic culture:

applied art or design (has more than 400 types: cooking, cosmetics, hairdressing, floristry, etc.);



"pure" or "elegant" art (traditionally, the following types are distinguished: architecture, sculpture, fine art, music, literature, dance, theater, cinema).



1.4. Physical education

Physical (somatic) culture is based on a rational, creative type of activity, expressed in a subjective (bodily) form, satisfies the primary needs of a person.



National culture is the highest form of development of ethnic culture, which is characterized not only by the presence of a kind of cultural system based on the experience of living together in a certain territory, but also by the presence of a high professional level of culture and world significance (the ability to contribute to world civilization).



Ethnic culture

In contrast to the cultural area, national culture is always associated with a certain social carrier - the people (within the same cultural area, several peoples may exist).



Ethnic culture is a culture based on values belonging to a particular ethnic group.



The signs of such a group are common origin, racial anthropological features, language, religion, traditions and customs. Ethnic is a culture whose carriers are connected by the unity of "blood and soil".



3. Classification of culture by its carrier

3.1. Dominant culture

In addition to the ratio of statics and dynamics, culture is classified according to the principle of its distribution and its carrier. The dominant culture, subculture and counterculture are distinguished here.



The dominant culture is a set of values, beliefs, traditions and customs that guide the majority of society members.



Определение субкультуры

In 1950 , an American sociologist David Rismán, in his research, derived the concept of subculture as a group of people deliberately choosing the style and values preferred by a minority.



There are youth subcultures, subcultures of the elderly, subcultures of national minorities, professional subcultures, urban, rural, etc.



The subculture differs from the dominant one in language, views on life, and manners of behavior. Such differences can be expressed very strongly, nevertheless, the subculture does not oppose the dominant culture.

