

DOWNLOAD PDF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY THE FOUNDATIONS OF CULTURE

Chapter 1 : CHAPTER 3 : History and Geography: The Foundations of Culture

The importance of history and geography in the understanding of international markets The effects of history on a country's culture How culture interprets events through its own eyes.

Archaic period in Greece Dipylon Vase of the late Geometric period, or the beginning of the Archaic period, c. In the 8th century BC, Greece began to emerge from the Dark Ages which followed the fall of the Mycenaean civilization. Literacy had been lost and Mycenaean script forgotten, but the Greeks adopted the Phoenician alphabet, modifying it to create the Greek alphabet. Objects with Phoenician writing on them may have been available in Greece from the 9th century BC, but the earliest evidence of Greek writing comes from graffiti on Greek pottery from the mid-8th century. It was fought between the important poleis city-states of Chalcis and Eretria over the fertile Lelantine plain of Euboea. Both cities seem to have suffered a decline as result of the long war, though Chalcis was the nominal victor. A mercantile class arose in the first half of the 7th century BC, shown by the introduction of coinage in about BC. The aristocratic regimes which generally governed the poleis were threatened by the new-found wealth of merchants, who in turn desired political power. From BC onwards, the aristocracies had to fight not to be overthrown and replaced by populist tyrants. In Sparta, the Messenian Wars resulted in the conquest of Messenia and enslavement of the Messenians, beginning in the latter half of the 8th century BC, an act without precedent in ancient Greece. This practice allowed a social revolution to occur. Even the elite were obliged to live and train as soldiers; this commonality between rich and poor citizens served to defuse the social conflict. These reforms, attributed to Lycurgus of Sparta, were probably complete by BC. Political geography of ancient Greece in the Archaic and Classical periods Athens suffered a land and agrarian crisis in the late 7th century BC, again resulting in civil strife. The Archon chief magistrate Draco made severe reforms to the law code in BC hence "draconian", but these failed to quell the conflict. Eventually the moderate reforms of Solon BC, improving the lot of the poor but firmly entrenching the aristocracy in power, gave Athens some stability. By the 6th century BC several cities had emerged as dominant in Greek affairs: Athens, Sparta, Corinth, and Thebes. Each of them had brought the surrounding rural areas and smaller towns under their control, and Athens and Corinth had become major maritime and mercantile powers as well. Rapidly increasing population in the 8th and 7th centuries BC had resulted in emigration of many Greeks to form colonies in Magna Graecia Southern Italy and Sicily, Asia Minor and further afield. The emigration effectively ceased in the 6th century BC by which time the Greek world had, culturally and linguistically, become much larger than the area of present-day Greece. Greek colonies were not politically controlled by their founding cities, although they often retained religious and commercial links with them. The emigration process also determined a long series of conflicts between the Greek cities of Sicily, especially Syracuse, and the Carthaginians. This way Rome became the new dominant power against the fading strength of the Sicilian Greek cities and the Carthaginian supremacy in the region. One year later the First Punic War erupted. In this period, there was huge economic development in Greece, and also in its overseas colonies which experienced a growth in commerce and manufacturing. There was a great improvement in the living standards of the population. Some studies estimate that the average size of the Greek household, in the period from BC to BC, increased five times, which indicates [citation needed] a large increase in the average income of the population. In the second half of the 6th century BC, Athens fell under the tyranny of Peisistratos and then of his sons Hippias and Hipparchos. However, in BC, at the instigation of the Athenian aristocrat Cleisthenes, the Spartan king Cleomenes I helped the Athenians overthrow the tyranny. Afterwards, Sparta and Athens promptly turned on each other, at which point Cleomenes I installed Isagoras as a pro-Spartan archon. Eager to prevent Athens from becoming a Spartan puppet, Cleisthenes responded by proposing to his fellow citizens that Athens undergo a revolution: Classical Greece Main article: Classical Greece Early Athenian coin, depicting the head of Athena on the obverse and her owl on the reverseâ€”5th century BC In BC, the Ionian city states under Persian rule rebelled against the

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Persian-supported tyrants that ruled them. Sparta was suspicious of the increasing Athenian power funded by the Delian League, and tensions rose when Sparta offered aid to reluctant members of the League to rebel against Athenian domination. These tensions were exacerbated in 480 BC, when Athens sent a force to aid Sparta in overcoming a helot revolt, but their aid was rejected by the Spartans. In an alliance between Athens and Argos was defeated by Sparta at Mantinea. Another war of stalemates, it ended with the status quo restored, after the threat of Persian intervention on behalf of the Spartans. The Spartan hegemony lasted another 16 years, until, when attempting to impose their will on the Thebans, the Spartans were defeated at Leuctra in 371 BC. The Theban general Epaminondas then led Theban troops into the Peloponnese, whereupon other city-states defected from the Spartan cause. The Thebans were thus able to march into Messenia and free the population. Deprived of land and its serfs, Sparta declined to a second-rank power. The Theban hegemony thus established was short-lived; at the Battle of Mantinea in 418 BC, Thebes lost its key leader, Epaminondas, and much of its manpower, even though they were victorious in battle. In fact such were the losses to all the great city-states at Mantinea that none could establish dominance in the aftermath. In twenty years, Philip had unified his kingdom, expanded it north and west at the expense of Illyrian tribes, and then conquered Thessaly and Thrace. His success stemmed from his innovative reforms to the Macedonian army. Phillip intervened repeatedly in the affairs of the southern city-states, culminating in his invasion of 338 BC. Decisively defeating an allied army of Thebes and Athens at the Battle of Chaeronea BC, he became de facto hegemon of all of Greece, except Sparta. He compelled the majority of the city-states to join the League of Corinth, allying them to him, and preventing them from warring with each other. Philip then entered into war against the Achaemenid Empire but was assassinated by Pausanias of Orestis early on in the conflict. Alexander the Great, son and successor of Philip, continued the war. When Alexander died in 323 BC, Greek power and influence was at its zenith. However, there had been a fundamental shift away from the fierce independence and classical culture of the poleis and instead towards the developing Hellenistic culture. Hellenistic Greece Main articles: Although the establishment of Roman rule did not break the continuity of Hellenistic society and culture, which remained essentially unchanged until the advent of Christianity, it did mark the end of Greek political independence.

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Chapter 2 : Sixth Grade (Grade 6) Culture Questions for Tests and Worksheets

- Culture is the sum of the values, rituals, symbols, beliefs, and thought processes that are learned, shared by a group of people, and transmitted from generation to generation.

Manifest Destiny Accepted as the basis for US foreign policy during much of the 19th and 20th centuries. More specifically, it referred to the territorial expansion of the United States from the atlantic to the pacific. The idea of it was used to justify the us annexation of Texas, Oregon, new Mexico, and California, and later us involvement in Cuba, Alaska, Hawaii ad the Philippines. Monroe Doctrine Accepted as the basis for US foreign policy during much of the 19th and 20th centuries. Enunciated by president James monroe in a public statement proclaiming three basic dicta: It states that not only would the united states prohibit non american intervention in latin american affairs but it would also police the area and guarantee that latin american nations met their international obligations. Was also used in the acquisition of the Panama can zone form Colombia in and the formation of a provisional government in Cuba in Expropriation Confiscation of foreign investments, even though the investments were making important contributions to their economies. The main problem compounds are carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide and fluorinated gases. It is not about the environment or the economy or society. Why study geography in international marketing? As elements of geography, the climate and physical tertian of a country are impotnat environmental considerations when appraising a market. Why study a country history? It is necessary to study the culture as it is now as well as to understand the culture as it was-that is the countrys history. Why is there a love-hate relationship between Mexico and the US? Because mexiancas see the united states as a threat to their political, economic, and cultural sovereignty. The mexican revolution is particularly remembered for the expulsion of foreigners-mostly north american businessmen who were the most visible of the wealthy and influential entrepreneurs in mexico. Discuss how your interpretations of Manifest Destiny and the monroe Doctrine might differ from those of a native of Latin America. Citizens of the US feel that they have been good neighbors. Latin americans, in contrast, tend to see the monroe doctrine as an offensive expression of us influence in latin america. Chinese boosted production and shipments in anticipation of exploding sales of opium. Taiping Rebellion Single most horrific civil war in the history of the world. Rebellion was lead by a peasant who presented himself as christi brother. They cut off their pigtails in the defiance father ruling and began to march north. They had to fight their way through the capital.

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Chapter 3 : The ultimate causes of Brexit: history, culture, and geography | British Politics and Policy at LS

Slide 1 ; History and Geography The Foundations of Culture ; Slide 2 ; 3 - 2 Learning Objectives The importance of history and geography in the understanding of international markets The effects of history on a country's culture How culture interprets events through its own eyes How the United States moved west and how this more affected attitudes The effect of geographic diversity on.

Exploration of Asia During the Early Middle Ages , geographical knowledge in Europe regressed though it is a popular misconception that they thought the world was flat , and the simple T and O map became the standard depiction of the world. The trips of Venetian explorer Marco Polo throughout Mongol Empire in the 13th century, the Christian Crusades of the 12th and 13th centuries, and the Portuguese and Spanish voyages of exploration during the 15th and 16th centuries opened up new horizons and stimulated geographic writings. The Mongols also had wide-ranging knowledge of the geography of Europe and Asia, based in their governance and ruling of much of this area and used this information for the undertaking of large military expeditions. The evidence for this is found in historical resources such as The Secret History of Mongols and other Persian chronicles written in 13th and 14th centuries. For example, during the rule of the Great Yuan Dynasty a world map was created and is currently kept in South Korea. Maps of the Yuan Dynasty During the 15th century, Henry the Navigator of Portugal supported explorations of the African coast and became a leader in the promotion of geographic studies. Among the most notable accounts of voyages and discoveries published during the 16th century were those by Giambattista Ramusio in Venice, by Richard Hakluyt in England, and by Theodore de Bry in what is now Belgium. Early modern period[edit] Tabula Hungariae , Ingolstadt , - the earliest surviving printed map of the Kingdom of Hungary. Following the journeys of Marco Polo , interest in geography spread throughout Europe. This framework was used by academics for centuries to come, the positives being the lead-up to the geographical enlightenment, however, women and indigenous writings were largely excluded from the discourse. The European global conquests started in the early 15th century with the first Portuguese expeditions to Africa and India, as well as the conquest of America by Spain in and continued with a series of European naval expeditions across the Atlantic and later the Pacific and Russian expeditions to Siberia until the 18th century. European overseas expansion led to the rise of colonial empires , with the contact between the "Old" and "New World"s producing the Columbian Exchange: These colonialist endeavours in 16th and 17th centuries revived a desire for both "accurate" geographic detail, and more solid theoretical foundations. Before this, the Native Americans referred to their land depending on their location, with one of the more commonly used terms being "Abya Yala", meaning "land of vital blood". These indigenous geographical discourses were largely ignored or appropriated by the European colonialists to make way for European thought. This has been debated widely as being dismissive of the extensive Native American history that predated the 16th-century invasion, in the sense that the implication of a "birth certificate" implies a blank history prior. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. November Learn how and when to remove this template message Geography as a science experiences excitement and exerts influence during the Scientific Revolution and Religion Reformation. In the Victorian period, the oversea exploration gave it institutional identity and geography was "the science of imperialism par excellence. Authority was questioned, and utility gained its importance. In the era of Enlightenment, geography generated knowledge and made it intellectually and practically possible as a university discipline. The natural theology required geography to investigate the world as a grand machine from the Divine. Scientific voyages and travels constructed geopolitical power from geographical knowledge, partly sponsored by Royal Society. John Pinkerton appraised the eighteenth century had "the gigantic progress of every science, and in particular of geographical information" and "alteration has taken place in states and boundaries. One such example is the interaction between humans and nature, with Marxist thought critiquing nature as a commodity within Capitalism, European thought seeing nature as either

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a romanticised or objective concept differing to human society, and Native American discourse, which saw nature and humans as within one category. The implied hierarchy of knowledge that perpetuated throughout these institutions has only been recently challenged, with the Royal Geographical Society enabling women to join as members in the 20th century. After English Civil War, Samuel Hartlib and his Baconian community promoted scientific application, which showed the popularity of utility. For William Petty, the administrators should be "skilled in the best rules of judicial astrology" to "calculate the events of diseases and prognosticate the weather. William Cunningham illustrated the utilitarian function of cosmography by the military implement of maps. John Dee used mathematics to study location—his primary interest in geography and encouraged exploiting resource with findings collected during voyages. Religion Reformation stimulated geographical exploration and investigation. Philipp Melancthon shifted geographical knowledge production from "pages of scripture" to "experience in the world. Science develops along with empiricism. Empiricism gains its central place while reflection on it also grew. Practitioners of magic and astrology first embraced and expanded geographical knowledge. Reformation Theology focused more on the providence than the creation as previously. Realistic experience, instead of translated from scripture, emerged as a scientific procedure. Geographical knowledge and method play roles in economic education and administrative application, as part of the Puritan social program. Foreign travels provided content for geographic research and formed theories, such as environmentalism. Visual representation, map-making or cartography, showed its practical, theoretical, and artistic value. The concepts of "Space" and "Place" attract attention in geography. Why things are there and not elsewhere is an important topic in Geography, together with debates on space and place. Such insights could date back in 16th and 17th centuries, identified by M. For Descartes, Grassendi and Newton, place is a portion of "absolution space", which are neural and given. Also, the place is "made by Men, for their common use, that by it they might be able to design the particular Position of Things". Space, as an "order of coexistence", "can only be an ideal thing, containing a certain order, wherein the mind conceives the application of relation". Leibniz moved further for the term "distance" as he discussed it together with "interval" and "situation", not just a measurable character. Leibniz bridged place and space to quality and quantity, by saying "Quantity or magnitude is that in things which can be known only through their simultaneous compresence—or by their simultaneous perception Quality, on the other hand, is what can be known in things when they are observed singly, without requiring any compresence. During Enlightenment, advancements in science mean widening human knowledge and enable further exploiting nature, along with industrialization and empire expansion in Europe. David Hume, "the real father of positivist philosophy" according to Leszek Kolakowski, implied the "doctrine of facts", emphasizing the importance of scientific observations. The "fact" is related with sensationalism that object cannot be isolated from its "sense-perceptions", an opinion of Berkeley. Galileo, Descartes, later Hobbes and Newton advocated scientific materialism, viewing the universe—the entire world and even human mind—as a machine. The mechanist world view is also found in the work of Adam Smith based on historical and statistics methods. In chemistry, Antoine Lavoisier proposed the "exact science model" and stressed quantitative methods from experiment and mathematics. Karl Linnaeus classified plants and organisms based on an assumption of fixed species. Later, the idea of evolution emerged not only for species but also for society and human intellect. In General Natural History and Theory of the Heavens, Kant laid out his hypothesis of cosmic evolution, and made him "the great founder of the modern scientific conception of Evolution" according to Hastie. Francis Bacon and his followers believed progress of science and technology drive betterment of man. This belief was attacked by Jean-Jacques Rousseau who defended human emotions and morals. His discussion on geography education piloted local regional studies. Leibniz and Kant formed the major challenge to the mechanical materialism. Leibniz conceptualized the world as a changing whole, rather than "sum of its parts" as a machine. Nevertheless, he acknowledged experience requires rational interpretation—the power of human reason. Kant tried to reconcile the division of sense and reason by stressing moral rationalism grounded on aesthetic experience of nature as "order, harmony, and unity". For knowledge, Kant distinguished phenomena

sensible world and noumena intelligible world , and he asserted "all phenomena are perceived in the relations of space and time. His Geognosia including the geography of rocks, animals, and plants is "an important model for modern geography". In his letter, he made observations while his "attention will never lose sight of the harmony of concurrent forces, the influence of the inanimate world on the animal and vegetable kingdom. Meanwhile, Humboldt used empirical method to study the indigenous people in the New World, regarded as a most important work in human geography. In Relation historique du Voyage, Humboldt called these research a new science Physique du monde, Theorie de la Terre, or Geographie physique. During to , Humboldt devoted in Kosmos, which is about the knowledge of nature. There are growing works about the New World since then. In the Jeffersonian era, "American geography was born of the geography of America", meaning the knowledge discovery helped form the discipline. Practical knowledge and national pride are main components of the Teleological tradition. Institutions such as the Royal Geographical Society indicate geography as an independent discipline. Baconian ideal of universal integration". According to Francis Bacon, "No natural phenomenon can be adequately studied by itself alone -- but, to be understood, it must be considered as it stands connected with all nature. By the 18th century, geography had become recognized as a discrete discipline and became part of a typical university curriculum in Europe especially Paris and Berlin , although not in the United Kingdom where geography was generally taught as a sub-discipline of other subjects. A holistic view of geography and nature can be seen in the work by the 19th-century polymath Alexander von Humboldt. Such was the power of this work that Dr Mary Somerville, of Cambridge University intended to scrap publication of her own Physical Geography on reading Kosmos. Von Humboldt himself persuaded her to publish after the publisher sent him a copy. In , Thomas Henry Huxley published his Physiography with the philosophy of universality presented as an integrated approach in the study of the natural environment. The philosophy of universality in geography was not a new one but can be seen as evolving from the works of Alexander von Humboldt and Immanuel Kant. The publication of Huxley physiography presented a new form of geography that analysed and classified cause and effect at the micro-level and then applied these to the macro-scale due to the view that the micro was part of the macro and thus an understanding of all the micro-scales was need to understand the macro level. This approach emphasized the empirical collection of data over the theoretical. The same approach was also used by Halford John Mackinder in However, the integration of the Geosphere , Atmosphere and Biosphere under physiography was soon over taken by Davisian geomorphology. Over the past two centuries the quantity of knowledge and the number of tools has exploded. There are strong links between geography and the sciences of geology and botany , as well as economics , sociology and demographics. The Royal Geographical Society was founded in England in , although the United Kingdom did not get its first full Chair of geography until The first real geographical intellect to emerge in United Kingdom geography was Halford John Mackinder , appointed reader at Oxford University in

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Chapter 4 : History and Geography: The Foundations of Culture - ppt download

The geography of a country, its topography, climate, physical position relative to other countries affect a culture's evolution including its marketing and distribution systems. It is important for a marketer to understand that geography plays an important role in the economy of a country and its marketing system.

Contrarily, adversarial relationships among labor, management, and government are more the norm in the United Kingdom, and particularly in the United States. We also find evidence of these differences in a comparison of the performance of American, German, and Japanese firms. Because the welfare of the workforce matters more to Japanese and German firms, their sales revenues are more stable over time. American-style layoffs are eschewed. The individualistic American approach to labor-management relations is adversarial—each side takes care of itself. So we see damaging strikes and huge layoffs that result in more volatile performance for American firms. But even at their worst point in history, Japanese jobless are just a trickle compared with the torrent of pink slips and homeless folks when the American economy heads south. A competitive, individualistic approach works well in the context of an economic boom. During the late s, American firms dominated Japanese and European ones. The latter seemed stodgy, conservative, and slow in the then-current hot global information economy. However, downturns in a competitive culture can be ugly things. For example, the instability and layoffs at Boeing during the commercial aircraft busts of the late s and early s has been damaging not only to employees and their local communities, but also to shareholders as well. It should also be mentioned that Thurow and others writing in this area omitted a fourth kind of capitalism—that common in Chinese cultures. This fourth kind of capitalism is also predicted by culture. Chinese cultures are high on PDI and low on IDV, and the strong reciprocity implied by the notion of guanxi fits the data well. For example, low-context American culture scores relatively low on power distance and high on individualism, whereas high-context Arab cultures score high on power distance and low on individualism. And while metrics for other dimensions of business culture do not yet exist, a pattern appears to be evident see Exhibit 5. A Synthesis The pattern displayed is not definitive, only suggestive. Not every culture fits every dimension of culture in a precise way. However, the synthesis is useful in many ways. Primarily, it gives us a simple yet logical way to think about many of the cultural differences described in Chapters 4 and 5. For example, American culture is low context, individualistic IDV , low power distance PDI , obviously close to English, monochronic time oriented, linguistically direct, and foreground focused,⁹⁰ and it achieves efficiency through competition; therefore, it is categorized hereafter in this book as an information-oriented culture. Alternatively, Japanese culture is high context, collectivistic, high power distance, far from English, polychronic in part , linguistically indirect, and background focused, and it achieves efficiency through reduction of transaction costs; therefore, it is properly categorized as a relationship culture. All these traits are so even though both the United States and Japan are high-income democracies. Both cultures do achieve efficiency but through different emphases. The American business system uses competition, whereas the Japanese depends more on reducing transaction costs. The most managerially useful aspect of this synthesis of cultural differences is that it allows us to make predictions about unfamiliar cultures. Hofstede has provided scores for 78 countries and regions, and we have included them in the appendix to this chapter. One might expect Trinidad to be an information-oriented culture and Russia a relationship-oriented culture, and so on. Moreover, measures of linguistic distance any language can be used as the focal one, not just English are available for every country and, indeed, every person. Thus we would expect that someone who speaks Javanese as a first language to be relationship oriented. In closing, we are quite encouraged by the publication of the important book Culture Matters. Summary Management styles differ around the world. Some cultures appear to emphasize the importance of information and competition, while others focus more on relationships and transaction cost reductions. However, there are no simple answers, and the only safe generalization is that businesspersons working in another country must be sensitive

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to the business environment and must be willing to adapt when necessary. Unfortunately, to know when such adaptation is necessary is not always easy; in some instances adaptation is optional, whereas in others, it is actually undesirable. Understanding the culture you are entering is the only sound basis for planning. Business behavior is derived in large part from the basic cultural environment in which the business operates and, as such, is subject to the extreme diversity encountered among various cultures and subcultures. Environmental considerations significantly affect the attitudes, behavior, and outlook of foreign businesspeople. Motivational patterns of such businesspeople depend in part on their personal backgrounds, their business positions, their sources of authority, and their own personalities. Varying motivational patterns inevitably affect methods of doing business in different countries. Marketers in some countries thrive on competition; in others, they do everything possible to eliminate it. The authoritarian, centralized decision-making orientation in some nations contrasts sharply with democratic decentralization in others. International variation characterizes contact level, ethical orientation, negotiation outlook, and nearly every part of doing business. The foreign marketer can take no phase of business behavior for granted. The new breed of international businessperson that has emerged in recent years appears to have a heightened sensitivity to cultural variations. Sensitivity, however, is not enough; the international trader must be constantly alert and prepared to adapt when necessary. One must always realize that, no matter how long in a country, the outsider is not a local; in many countries, that person may always be treated as an outsider. Finally, one must avoid the critical mistake of assuming that knowledge of one culture will provide acceptability in another. Define the following terms:

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Chapter 5 : Culture's Influence on Strategic Thinking - 3: History and Geography: the foundations of culture

History helps define a nation's "mission," how it perceives its neighbors, how it sees its place in the world, and how it sees itself. The history of a country is important in understanding many aspects of a culture.

Click to print Opens in new window Xenophobia, austerity, and dissatisfaction with politics may have contributed to the Brexit vote. Here, they demonstrate how the UK has been the least well-integrated EU member state, and so the closer the EU was moving toward political union, the more likely Brexit was becoming. While several of these explanations have at least some merit, we believe they are insufficient. Regarding the former, a recent analysis of internet and phone polls suggests that Leave may actually have had the lead throughout the entire campaign, belying the claim that provocative statements made by Nigel Farage or Boris Johnson exerted decisive sway over prospective voters. Of course, the Eurosceptic fraction of the population almost certainly increased as a consequence of the rapid rise in EU immigration, which began in the late 1990s, and the Eurozone debt crises, which precipitated mass unemployment across Southern Europe. In *The American Voter*, one of the seminal studies on voting behaviour, Angus Campbell arranged the myriad factors affecting vote choice within a so-called funnel of causality: Similarly, and we show that in a number of important respects, the UK is the least well-integrated EU member state – essentially, the least European country – and that this fact likely stems from certain historical features, which arguably constitute the ultimate causes of Brexit. Figure 1 shows national versus European identification for all 28 EU member states. The UK is ranked 28 out of 28 for European identity: Figure 2 shows trust in the European Union for all 28 EU member states. The UK is ranked 26 out of 28. Figure 3 shows percentage of emigrants living inside the EU. The UK is ranked 28 out of 28, and by a non-trivial margin. Indeed, according to the latest UN data, there are more Britons living in Australia than there are in all 27 other EU countries combined. Figure 4 shows percentages of imports from the EU and exports to the EU. The UK is ranked 27 out of 28 for imports, and 28 out of 28 for exports. While the UK is not the lowest-ranked country on every single measure, it consistently ranks among the bottom two or three; the only countries that come close are Greece and Cyprus – both of which have suffered financial crises in recent years. First, Britain is the only allied European power not to have been occupied during the Second World War. Second, Britain has its own common law legal system, which contrasts with the civil law system of continental Europe. Third, because Britain has an established church, most British Christians have historically owed their allegiance to a national institution headed by the monarch, rather than to an international institution headed by the Pope. Fourth, Britain is an island whose surrounding waters have partially isolated it from cultural developments on the continent. Indeed, several former British territories today have large British-descended populations. In conclusion, Britain is the least well-integrated EU member state: European, just not European enough. His work focuses on political participation.

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Chapter 6 : PPT - History and Geography The Foundations of Culture PowerPoint Presentation - ID

an element of the uncontrollable environment that confronts every marketer, and affects culture and economy, physical makeup limits a nation's ability to supply its people's needs. Resources: the availability of minerals and the ability to generate energy are the foundations of modern technology.

The history of a country is important in understanding many aspects of a culture. We will write a custom essay sample on History and Geography?? Loyalty to family, to country, to company, and to social groups and the strong drive to cooperate, to work together for a common cause, permeate many facets of Japanese behavior and have historical roots that date back thousands of years. Geography is a study of the physical characteristics of a particular region of the earth. Involved in this study are climate, topography, and population. Marketing is concerned with satisfying the needs of people. International marketing seeks out the whole world as its marketplace. An international marketer must know that various climates and topographies do exist and that they are vital in shaping the marketing plans that an international marketer must make. As an example, a producer selling machinery in the tropics would have to realize that special protection is needed to keep a machine running properly in hot and humid climates. Study of geography is important in the evaluation of markets. Marketers need to be knowledgeable about the effects of geographic diversity on the economic profiles of various nations. Climate and topography are examined as facets of the broader and more important elements of geography. Knowledge about geography, the climate and physical terrain when appraising a market influences marketing from product adaptation to more profound influences on the development of marketing systems. Climatic features affect the uses and functions of products and equipment. Companies looking to build manufacturing plants in countries with more liberal pollution regulations than they have at home are finding that regulations everywhere are becoming stricter. Many Asian governments are drafting new regulations and strictly enforcing existing ones. A strong motivator for Asia and the rest of the world is the realization that pollution is on the verge of getting completely out of control. Neither Western Europe nor the rest of the industrialized world are free of environmental damage; rivers are polluted and the atmosphere in many major urban areas is far from clean. The very process of controlling industrial wastes leads to another and perhaps equally critical issue: Estimates of hazardous wastes collected annually exceed million tons; the critical question is disposal that does not move the problem elsewhere. The business community is responding positively to the notion that the focus must be on the global environment rather than the quality of the air, land, and water in our own backyards. An International Chamber of Commerce Industry Forum on the environment reflected a shift in company attitudes toward environmental issues away from a reactive and largely defensive stance to a proactive and constructive approach. Responsibility for cleaning up the environment does not rest solely with governments, businesses, or activist groups. Culture is the collective of ideas and beliefs about what is customary as well as the arts, social institutions, and religions of a group of people. What is Geography and history of Canada Pages: Maps made from a particular point of view and usually stretch what is important.

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History helps define a nation's "mission" how it perceives its neighbors, how it sees its place in the world, and how it sees itself. It is necessary to study the culture as it is now as well as to understand the culture as it was—that is the country's history. History also influences business decisions such as foreign direct investments, market.

Chapter 8 : History and Geography—The Foundations of Culture | HubPages

Chapter 03 History and Geography: The Foundations of Culture Answer Key 1. To understand fully a society's actions

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and its points of view, one must have an appreciation for the influence of historical events.

Chapter 9 : History and Geography??â€œthe Foundations of Culture | Free Essays - calendrierdelascienc

*Geography and Global Markets 3 â€¢ Geography - an element of the uncontrollable environment that confronts every marketer - Affects a society's culture and economy - Physical makeup limits a nation's ability to supply its people's needs
Roy Philip*