



TOURISM: GRADE 10 SUMMARISED NOTES



CULTURE & HERITAGE



Culture and heritage form the basis of our country's identity. It includes everything that has been preserved from the past.

Examples:

Buildings, archaeological sites, natural environments music, museums, rock formations and rock art, graves, folklore, traditions and our different languages.

NATIONAL HERITAGE DAY

Public holiday: 24 September

On this day we recognize and celebrate South Africa's cultural richness, as our nation is made up of various cultures.

South Africans encouraged to celebrate their culture and the diversity of their beliefs and traditions.





WHAT IS CULTURE?



= values, dispositions, opinions, creative works and the customs of a specific group of people.

Culture can include living and non-living things, inherited from previous generations.

LIVING CULTURE	NON-LIVING CULTURE
Passed on by individuals, families, community or the society.	Physical things preserved by past generations.
Also known as: intangible culture	Also known as: tangible culture
Example: Home Language; Traditions	Example: buildings

COMMON BELIEFS ABOUT CULTURE



Culture is symbolic

Culture is based on symbols.

Symbols can be verbal or non-verbal.

- Language = verbal symbol.
- Ring = non-verbal symbol of a marriage.

Culture is dynamic

Culture can change over time.

We live a completely different lifestyle as the one from our forefathers.

Our opinions on things change over time.

These changes are usually due to new, or modern ideas.





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Culture is shared

Culture is shared between various people.

Cultural practices are shared by a group of people or a community.

Examples: Kitchen tea / Bridal showers; Marriage confirmation; Labola; Cultural rituals

Culture is learnt

The traditions are passed down from one generation to another.

Example: Payment of Lobola among traditional cultures.

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THE INFLUENCE OF SA'S CULTURES



South Africa has 11 official languages and the nation consists of four main population groups, namely: Brown, white, coloured and Indian people, who can then be further divided into various cultural groups.

Different art forms also stem from our diverse cultures: woodwork, beadwork, painting, knitting, pottery.

Various foods: Umvubo; Bunnychow; Meatballs; Bobotie; Chicken nuggets; Waterblommetjie-stew; Chakalaka & pap; Vetkoek; Malva-pudding; Koeksisters; Curry & Rice; Biltong; Shisa nyama; Breyani; Potjiekos; Milk tart

Diversity of festivals: Cape Malays: Cape Coons; Afrikaners: KKNK & Aardklop; Hindus: Diwali (Festival of Lights); Mangaung African Culture Festival.; International Jazz Festival; The SA India Day Carnival; Cape Town Carnival

Diversity in music and dancing: Indlamu: Traditional Zulu dance; Kwaito: House music with local sounds.; Afro-fusion: Mixture of modern and traditional African dances.



CULTURAL DIVERSITY



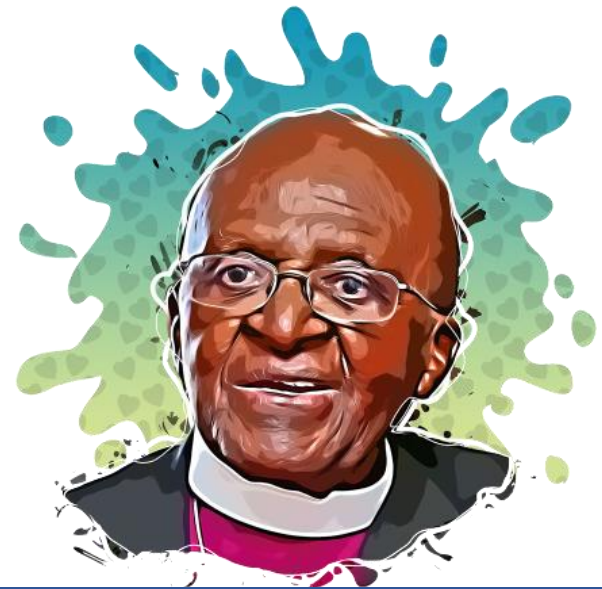
South Africa is known as the 'rainbow nation' for the reason that our nation is made up of so many different cultures and religions.

South Africa's nation includes Zulu, Xhosa, Pedi, Tswana, Ndebele, Khoisan, Hindu, Muslim and Afrikaner people, among others.

SA as the Rainbow Nation:

Desmond Tutu used this term to describe SA's nation.

This comparison was used, as a rainbow consists of different colours, but forms one rainbow - in the same way, SA's nation consists of many different cultures.



CULTURAL INFLUENCES

Cultural influences in SA originate mainly from African, European and Asian countries.



Many people, from these countries, immigrated to SA and applied their cultural customs and traditions here.

Immigrate: Someone from elsewhere leaves their country to come and permanently live in South Africa.

Emigrate: A South African decides to leave SA to go and live in another country.



ELEMENTS OF CULTURE



Architecture & Interiors

SA's architecture is diverse.

Varies from Cape Dutch style in the Western Cape to simple thatched mud huts in local areas such as the Eastern Cape.

Interior designs = interior decoration.
The interior usually matches the architecture.



Arts & Crafts

Dating back to the ancient rock art of the San people.

Rock art can be seen particularly at THE Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains, Maloti Mountains and the Wonderwerk Caves near Kuruman.

Other famous works of art are exhibited at art galleries. Tourists can visit the galleries, appreciate the art and also buy some.





Music & Dance

Gumboot dancing (isicathulo):
developed by miners in JHB

Indlamu: Traditional Zulu-dance during
which dancers lift their legs high above
their heads and then bring it down to
the floor with force.

Volksepele: Traditional dances of
Afrikaans speaking people.



Other South African music:

Kwaito: local version of house music.

Kwêla: jazz & kwela flute based street
music.

Marabi: music in keyboard style
connected to the American jazz en
blues.

Choir music: The Drakensberg Boys
Choir is very popular in South Africa.

The international sensation of the
Soweto Gospel Choir.





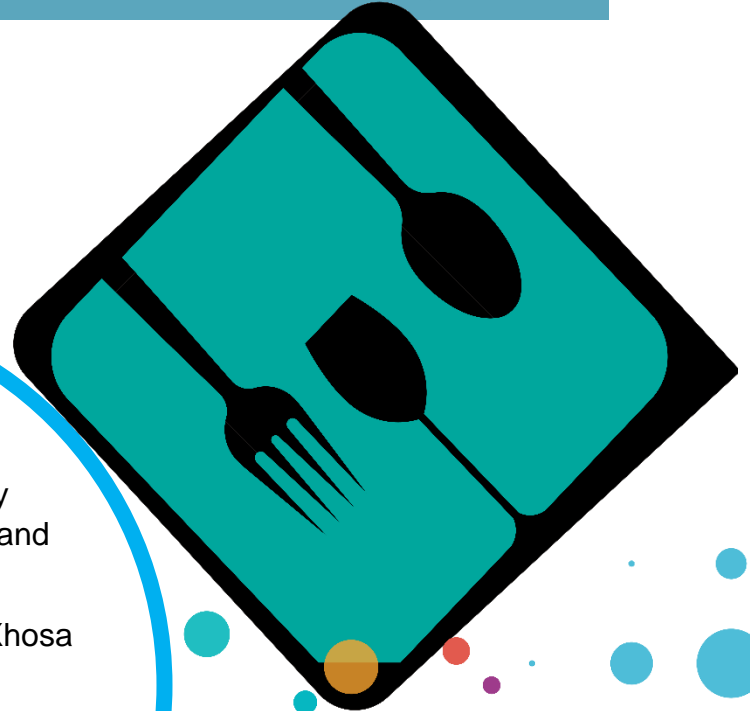
Cuisine

South African cuisine is mainly influenced by African, European and Asian cultures.

Somp and beans (Umngqusho) : Xhosa dish

Bobotie : Cape Malayan dish

Braaivleis : Popular South African dish



" Culture is the arts
elevated to a set of
beliefs. "

- Thomas Wolfe

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