

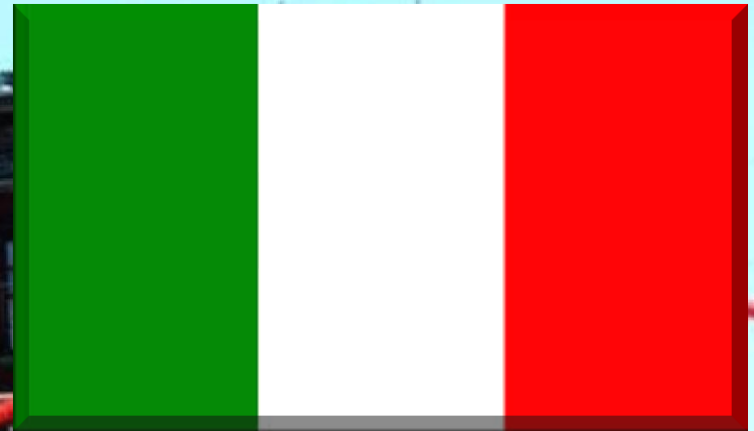
The background of the image is a close-up, slightly blurred view of the American flag. The blue field with white stars is on the left, and the red and white stripes are on the right. The flag appears to be waving.

# USA CULTURAL IDENTITIES





Edward Caves



Little Italy



# 1.0 INTRODUCTION

- Little Italy is a neighborhood in lower Manhattan, New York City, once known for its large population of Italians. Today the neighborhood of Little Italy consists of Italian stores and restaurants.

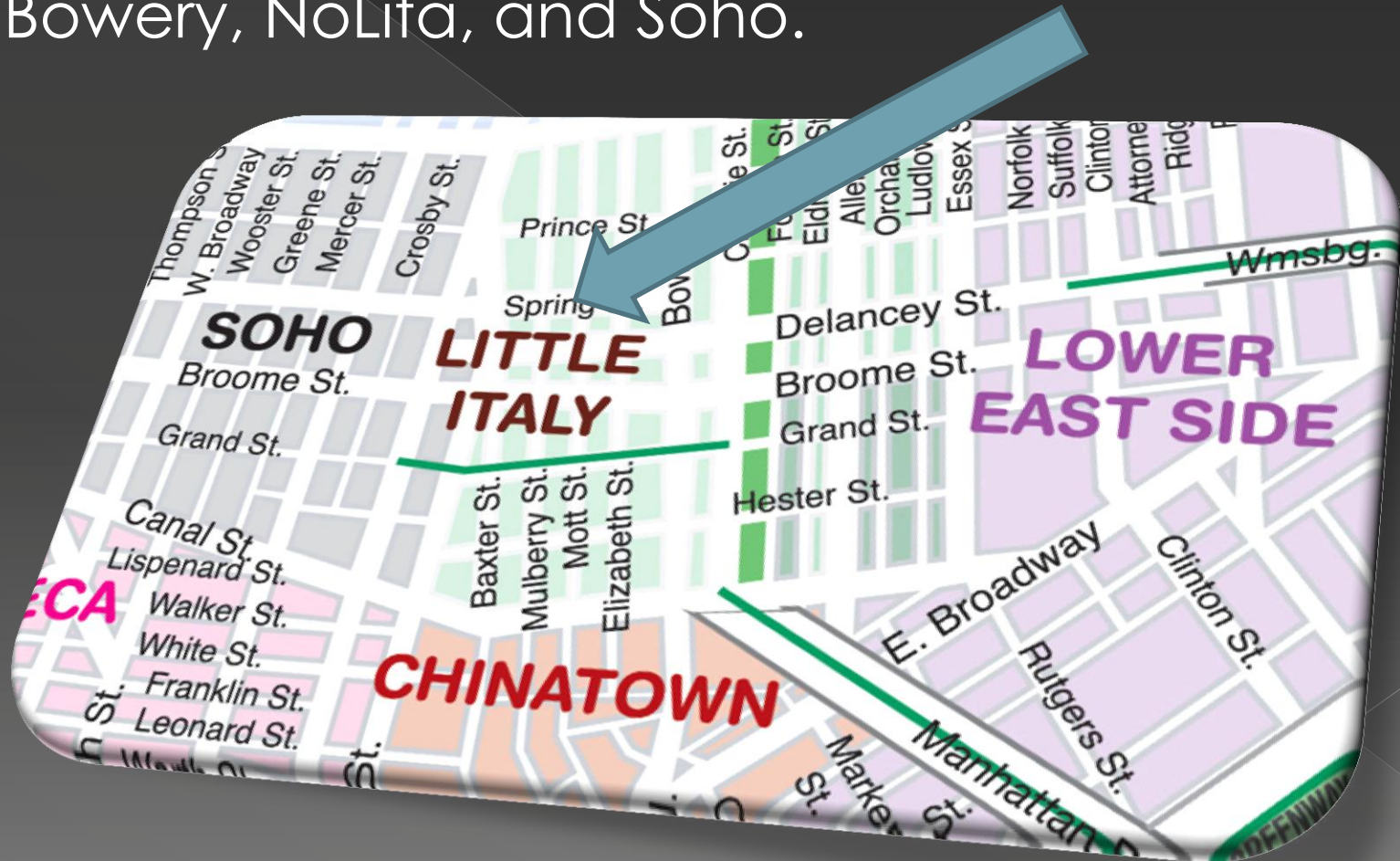
Little Italy is placed here





# 1.1 LOCATION

- Little Italy on Mulberry Street extends as far as Lafayette. It borders Chinatown, Bowery, NoLita, and Soho.





# 2.0 LIFESTYLE AND POPULATION

- Little Italy was like an insular Neapolitan village re-created on these shores, with its own language, customs, and financial and cultural institutions.
- Little Italy wasn't the largest Italian neighborhood in New York City, as East Harlem (as Italian Harlem) had a larger Italian population. In 1910, Little Italy had almost 10,000 Italians. At the turn of the 20th century over 90% of the residents of the Fourteenth Ward were of Italian birth or origin.



# 3.0 SAN GENNARO FEAST

- The Feast of San Gennaro was once only a one-day commemoration. It began in September 1926 with the arrival of immigrants. The Italian immigrant community congregated along Mulberry Street in Manhattan's Little Italy to celebrate San Gennaro, the Patron Saint of Naples. The San Gennaro is a large festival lasting 11 days, that takes place every September along Mulberry Street.



The festival is an annual celebration of Italian culture and the Italian-American community.



# 4.0 LITTLE ITALY IN PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia is one of the American's oldest cities- and the Little Italy and Italians there give it a great ethnic fair. briefly explains the market forming a business district on the city's edge. was made famous by Rocky Balbo another man through the streets to the train. However, in real life Philadelphia's Little Italy has had several famous Italian residents for example Filippo Mazzei.









# CHINATOWN



CARLOS LEÓN  
RODRÍGUEZ



# 1. Location

○ New York City is home to several Chinatowns in Manhattan, Flushing and Brooklyn.

○ Chinatown is in the south of New York City.





## 2. LIFESTYLE and population



- Chinatown was like an insular Neopolitan Village recreated on this shore, with its own language, customs, and financial and cultural institutions.
- With an estimated population of 90,000 to 100,000 people, Chinatown is also one of the oldest ethnic Chinese sites outside of Asia.

### 3. History

The great majority of the immigrants who moved to the neighborhood came from Guangdong and from Hong Kong.

They faced with increasing racial discrimination and new laws which prevented participation in many occupations on the West Coast. Consequently, some Chinese immigrants had to move to the East Coast.

The Chinese immigrants were gathering in crowds to defend their rights and to be protected from the racism.



The origin of the neighborhood and its most important street is Mott Street.



## 4. Chinese New Year



The Spring holiday begins on the first day of the first month of the lunar calendar, and it lasts approximately fifteen days.

All the members of the family meet to enjoy the delicious "eve dinner".

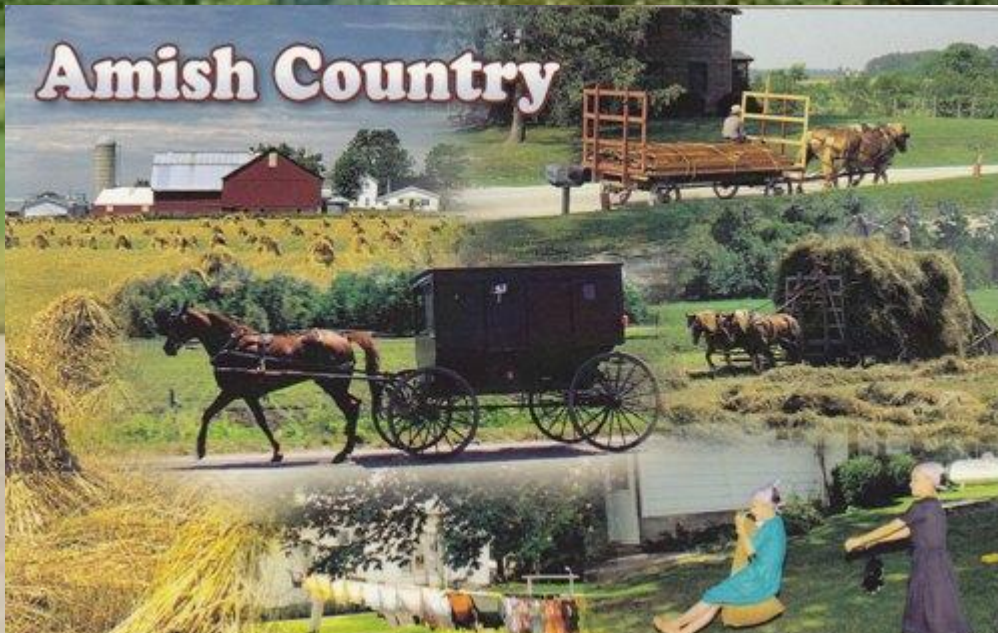
After the preliminary eve, the people start preparing for the New Year.

First, they congratulate the parents. Then, every child receives something of money as gift of the New Year wrapped in red paper.

# THE Amish-Mennonites *of North America*

*-A Portrait of Our People-*

Javier Lozano Doblas

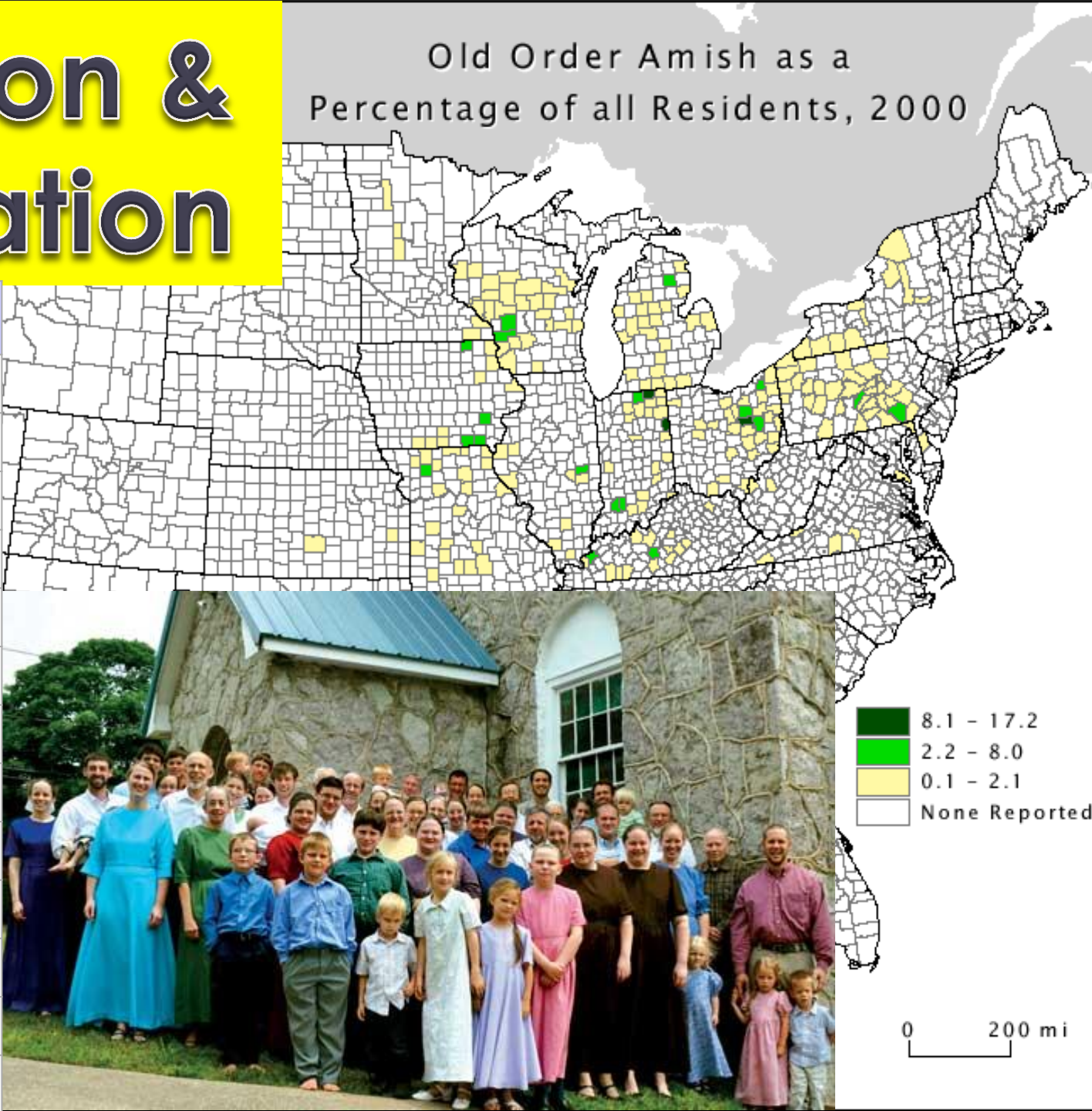




# Location & Population

## Historical population

Year	Pop.
1920	5,000
1928	7,000
1936	9,000
1944	13,000
1952	19,000
1960	28,000
1968	39,000
1976	57,000
1984	84,000
1992	128,145
2008	235,355
2013	281,675

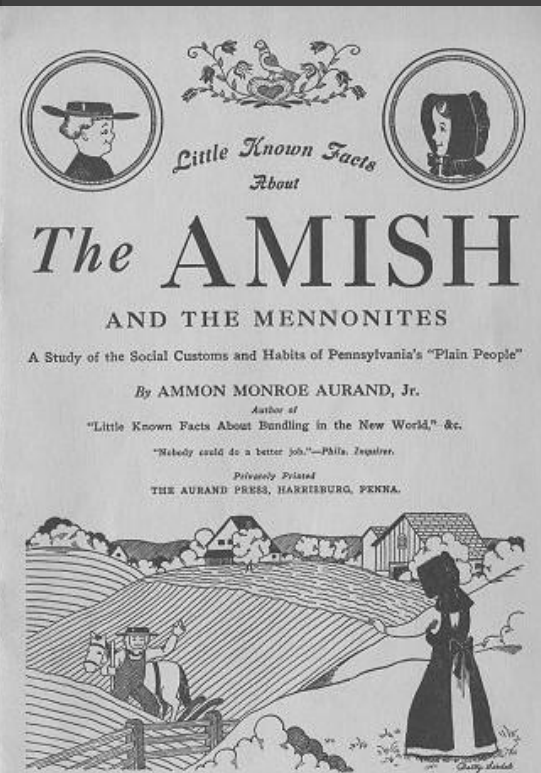


# History

The Amish movement takes its name from Jakob Ammann (c. 1656–1730), a Swiss Mennonite leader.

The Amish Mennonite movement descends from the 16th century fellowship known as the Swiss Brethren. The Swiss Brethren were Anabaptists, and are often viewed as having been a part of the Radical Reformation.

Amish Mennonites began migrating to Pennsylvania in the 18th century as part of a larger migration from the Palatinate and neighboring areas. This migration was a reaction to religious wars, poverty, and religious persecution on the Continent. The first Amish immigrants went to Berks County, Pennsylvania, but later moved, motivated by land issues and by security concerns tied to the French and Indian War.





# Lifestyle

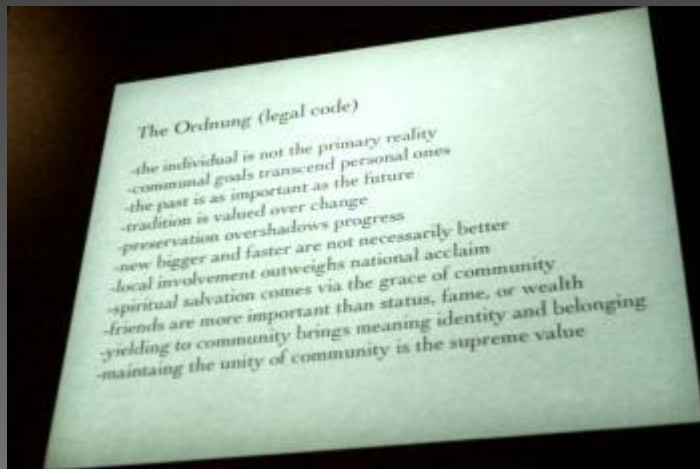
- Amish lifestyle is dictated by the Ordnung, which differs slightly from community to community.

The key concept in individualist orientations is theish motive for rejecting or rejecting technologies that might make one less dependent on the community. Theer plane even the like (electricity) might spark a camp. Gailorsser breitt (goodness, photography, popularity) ate personal vanity.



# The Ordnung

- Everyday life and customs in the Amish community are governed by an unwritten code of behavior called the *Ordnung*.
- The Ordnung began in the 16th century, and since then, details and new rules have been added that help define what it means to be Amish. It now governs everything from clothing and child bearing to occupational activities and how the weekend is spent.
- The enforcement of the rules depends on the bishop, who is charged with upholding Amish values

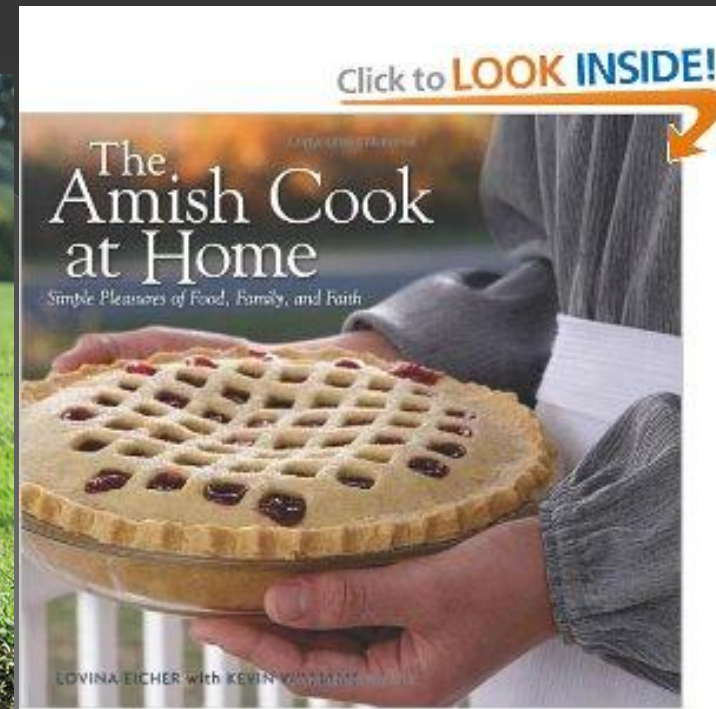




# Culture

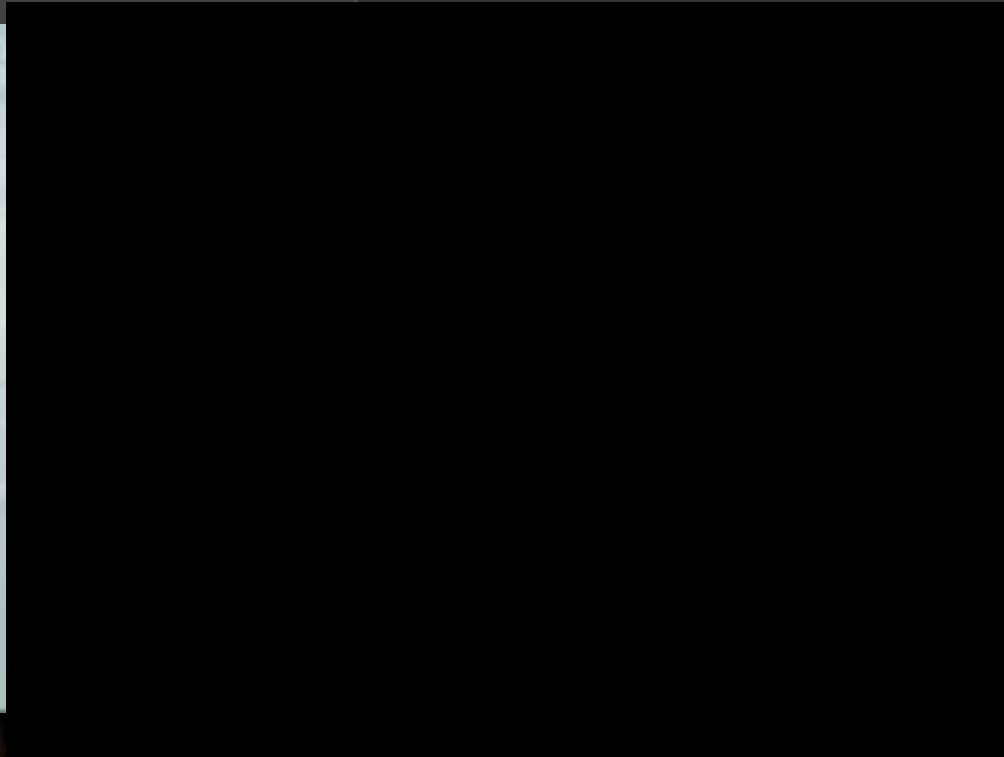
- Amish Education:

- Most Old Order Amish speak Pennsylvania Dutch, and refer to non-Amish as "English", regardless of ethnicity. According to one scholar, nearly all Amish are functionally bilingual in Pennsylvania Dutch and English. Amish children attend one-room schools run by the community. Through the eighth grade they attend to school classes in English and, including pies, preserves, bread mixes, pickled produce, they are focus on reading, writing and maths. They learn desserts and canned goods. Many Amish communities farming techniques and homemaking skills. have also established restaurants for visitors.



# Religion Practices

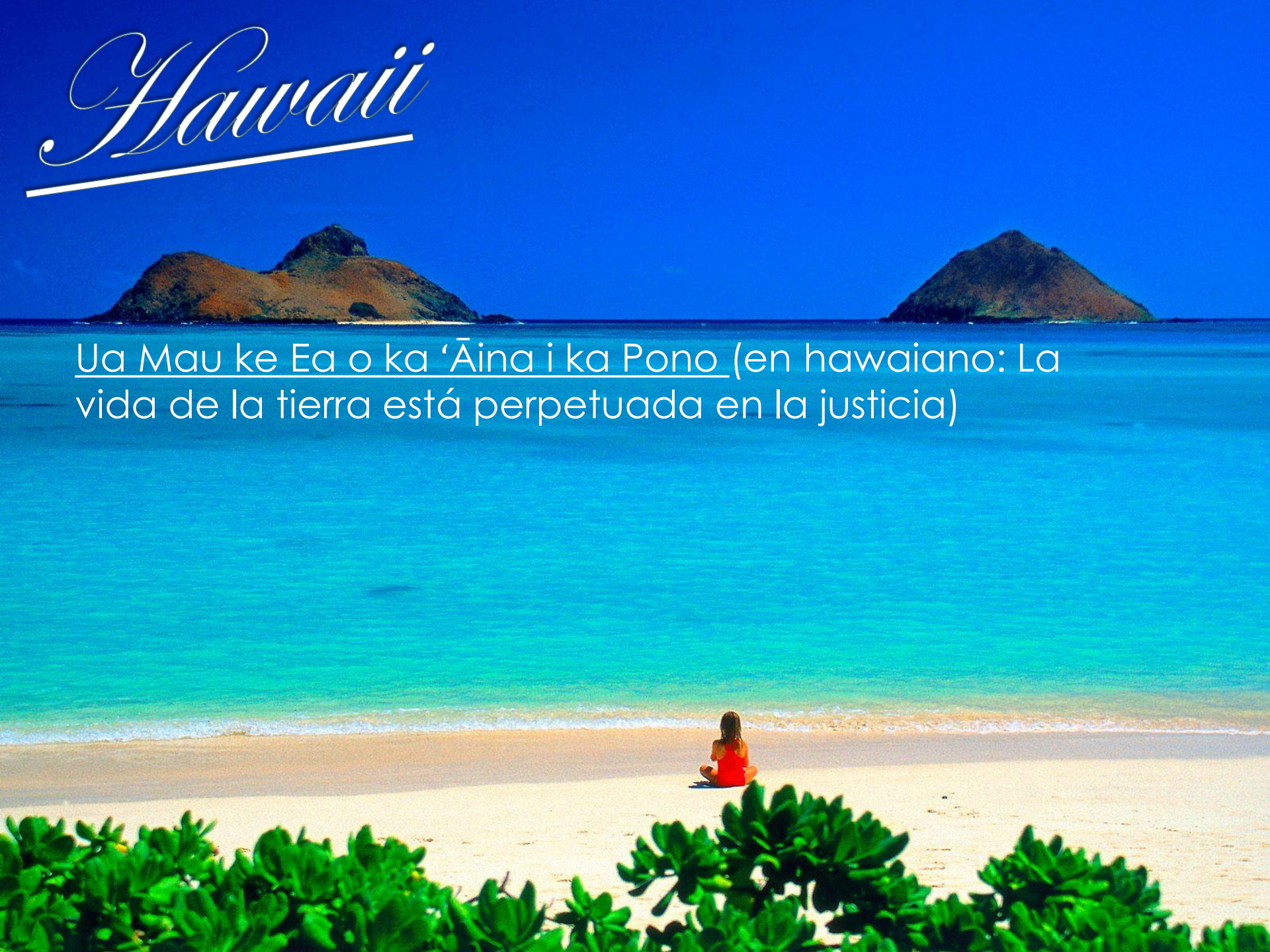
- The use of musical instruments is not permitted in religious services.
- Religious services are held on a rotating basis in family homes and barns. A large wagon, filled with benches for the service and dishes and food for the meal that follows, is pulled to the place of practice to allow washing. Persons are baptized for the first time in a river or lake, often in a tub, when they are admitted to formal membership in the church, about the age of 17 to 20 years.
- Amish hymns, often written by the Amish themselves, are commonly sung.





# *Hawaii*

Ua Mau ke Ea o ka 'Āina i ka Pono (en hawaiano: La vida de la tierra está perpetuada en la justicia)



# *Introduction*

---

- Its capital is Honolulu on the island of O'ahu.
- Its the most recent of the 50 U.S. states (joined the Union on August 21, 1959), and is the only U.S. state made up entirely of islands.
- Hawaii's diverse natural scenery, warm tropical climate, abundance of public beaches, oceanic surroundings, and active volcanoes make it a popular destination for tourists, (wind) surfers, biologists, and volcanologists alike.



# *Hawaiian*

---

- ⦿ Customs and etiquette in Hawaii
- ⦿ Folklore in Hawaii
- ⦿ The hula dance
- ⦿ Music of Hawaii
- ⦿ Tourism

# *Customs and etiquette in Hawaii*

- Some of the key customs and etiquette in Hawaii are as follows: When visiting a home, it is considered good manners to bring a small gift (for example, a dessert) for one's host. Thus, parties are usually in the form of potlucks (typical dish).
- As a sign of hospitality, print media and local residents recommend non-hawaiians to be considered as "locals of Hawaii" or "people of Hawaii".



# *Folklore in Hawaii*





# *The hula dance*

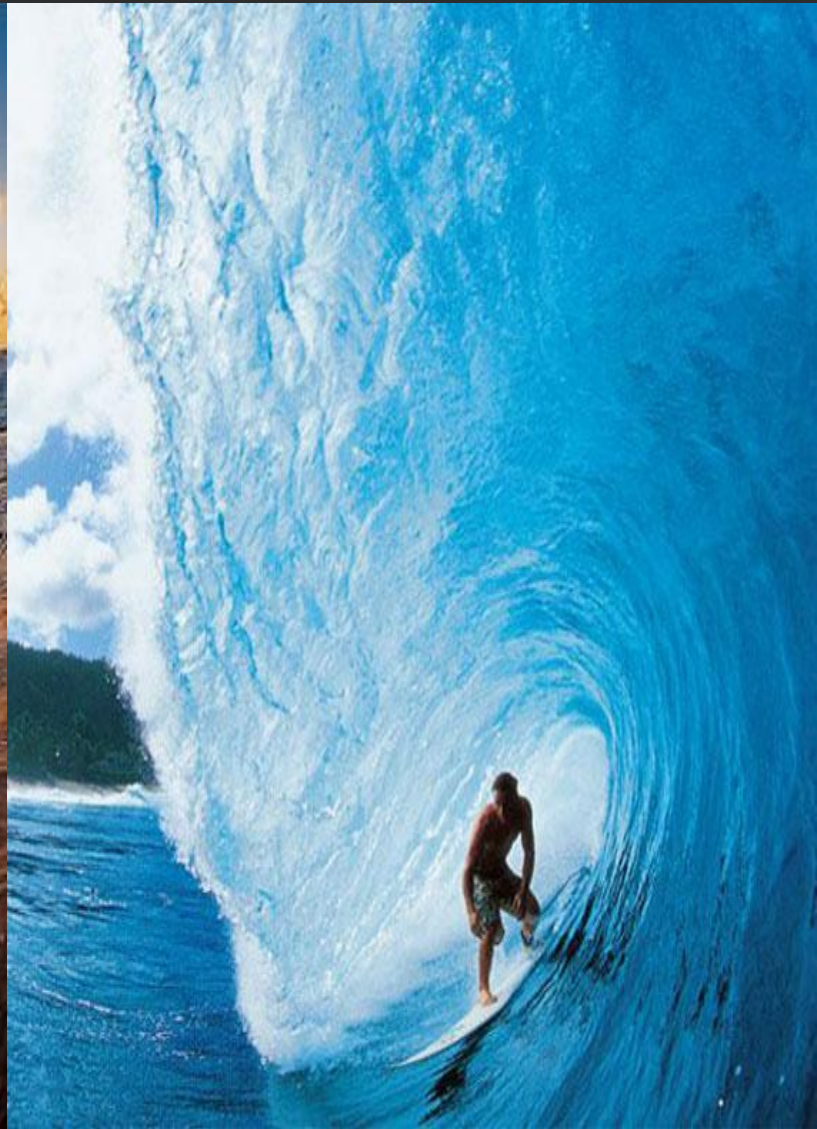




# *Music of Hawaii*

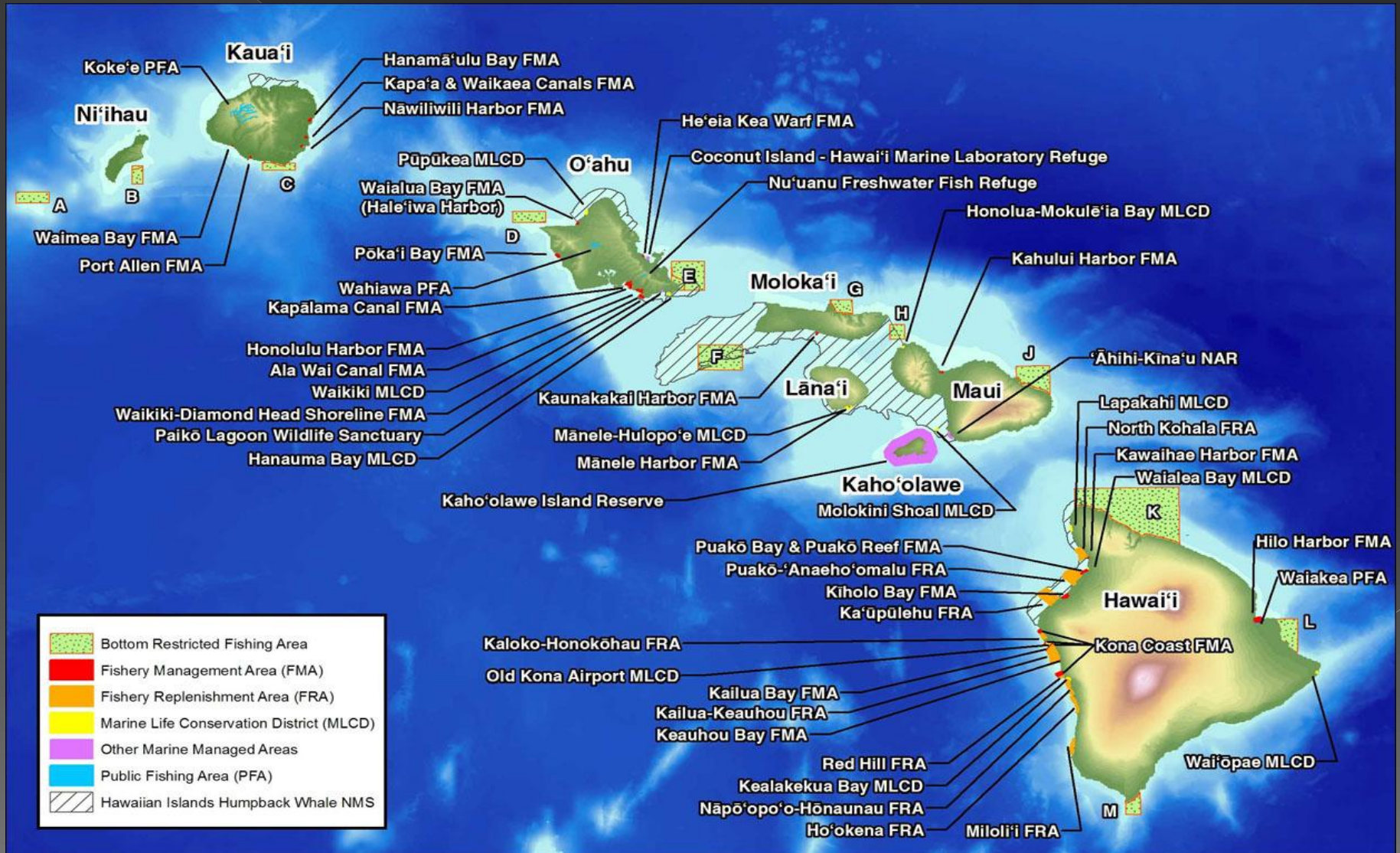
- The music of Hawaii includes an array of traditional and popular styles, ranging from native Hawaiian folk music to modern rock and hip hop.
- Hawaii also made a major contribution to country music with the introduction of the steel guitar

# *Tourism*





# The Hawaii's Islands:





# *Native Americans*





# Language



- Native Americans were divided into several hundred ethnolinguistic groups.
- A number of English words have been derived from Native American languages.



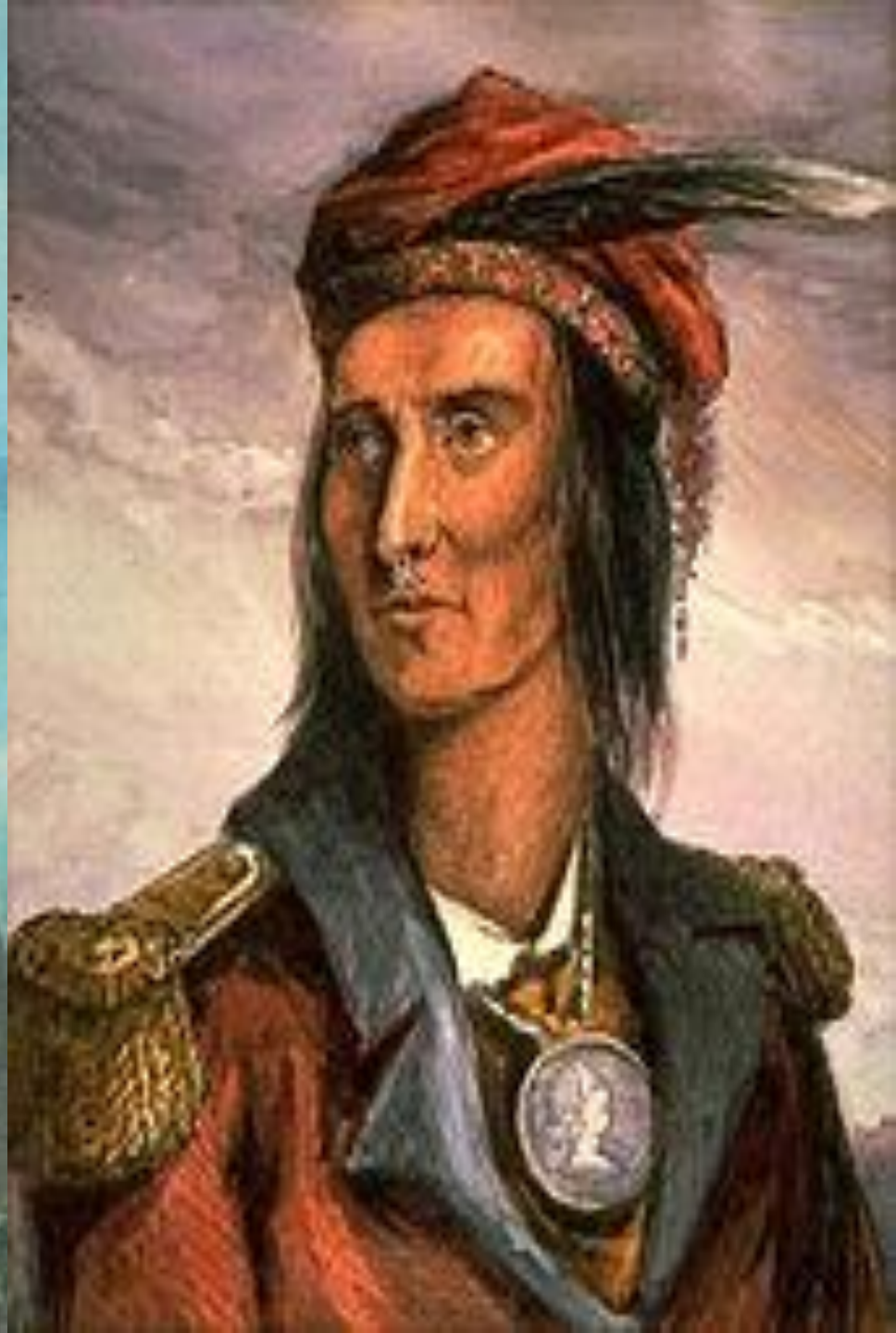




# Religion

- Traditional practices of some tribes include the use of sacred herbs such as tobacco, sweetgrass or sage. Many Plains tribes
- have sweatlodge ceremonies, though the specifics of the ceremony vary among tribes. Fasting, singing and prayer in the
- ancient languages of their people, and sometimes drumming are also common





# *Distribution by U.S. states*



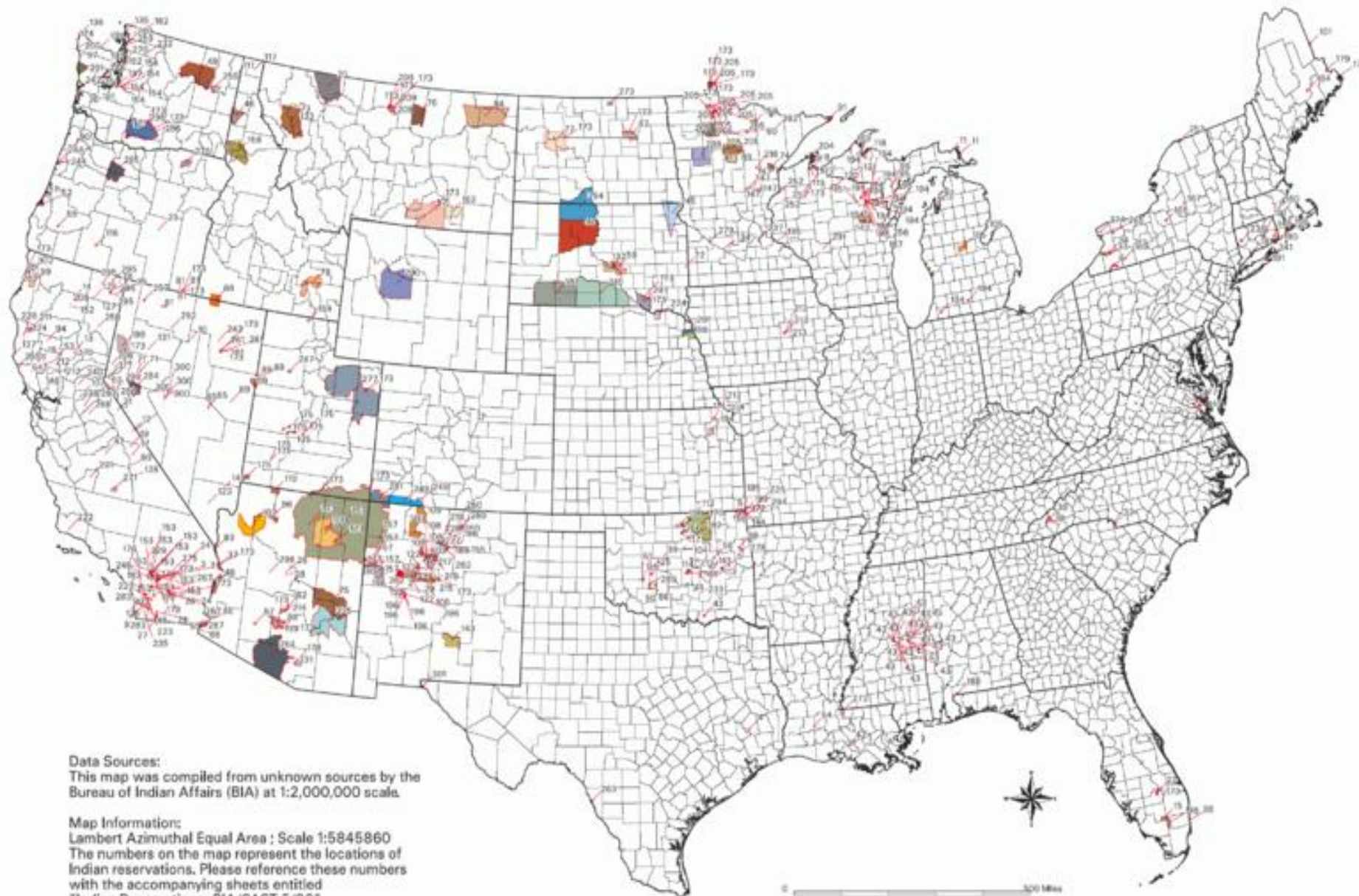
- ◎ According to 2003 United States Census Bureau estimates, a little over one third
- ◎ of the 2,786,652 Native Americans in the United States live in three states:
- ◎ California 413,382  
Arizona 294,137  
Oklahoma 279,559



# *Reservations*

● An American Indian reservation is an area of land managed by a Native American tribe under the United States Department of the Interior's Bureau of Indian Affairs. There are about 310 Indian reservations in the United States

# Indian Reservations in the Continental United States







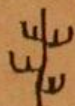


# SYMBOLS

## OF THE INDIAN NATION



**CROSSED  
ARROWS**  
friendship



**CACTUS**  
sign of desert



**RAIN CLOUDS**  
good prospect



**PEACE PIPE**  
ceremonial sacred



**KOKOPELLI**  
flute player



**GECKO**  
sign of desert



**EAGLE FEATHER**  
chief



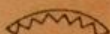
**ARROW**  
alertness



**EAGLE**  
freedom



**THUNDERBIRD-  
STORM**  
Bearer of Happiness



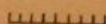
**DESIGN**  
Rattlesnake  
Jaws-Strength



**DESIGN**  
Thunderbird Tracks-  
Bright Prospects



**DESIGN**  
Medicine Man's Eye-  
Wisdom



**DESIGN**  
Fence-Guarding-  
good luck



**FEATHERS EAGLE TAIL**  
Tipi-Temporary home



**DESIGN**  
Mountain Range-  
A bundance



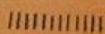
**SPIDER WEB-  
CLAN MARK**  
Hogan-Permanent Home



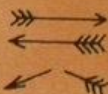
**SUN'S WINGS  
SUN RAYS**  
Sun's rays Constancy



**DESIGN**  
Headdress-  
Ceremonial dance



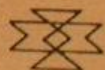
**DESIGN**  
Running Water  
Constant life



**DESIGN**  
Arrow-Protection,  
warding off evil, peace



**BUTTERFLY SUMMER**  
Saddlebags Journey



**DESIGN**  
Butterfly-  
Everlasting life



**SNAKE-RAIN,  
LIGHTNING**  
Snake-wisdom



**LIGHTNING-  
SNAKE-RAIN**  
Lightning-swiftness



**SWASTIKA-DESIGN**  
Swastika-Four corners  
of the world



**NAJA-WARDING  
OFF OF EVIL**  
Naja Beauty & Love



**POMEGRANITE  
BLOSSOM**  
Squash Blossom-  
Fertility



**MACAW SUMMER BIRD**  
Bird-Lighthearted



**BEAR TRACK POWER**  
Bear Track-Good Omen



**DEER TRACK FOOD**  
Deer Track-Plenty Game



**BADGER TRACK-  
SUMMER**



# Video links

## ● Amish:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aqED34nuSSc>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GQqHUIIMquo>