Culture Across Regions

Compare languages, foods, and traditions across three regions.

6.G.2 "Describe and compare major cultural characteristics of regions in Europe and the Western Hemisphere."

NAME _____ DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK

Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline one language and circle one food in each paragraph, then label two celebrations from different regions 1 and 2 so you can compare them.

Three Regions, Many Traditions

1. Imagine visiting a market in Mediterranean Europe, including parts of Italy and Greece. You might find olives, bread, and other foods made with local crops. Italian is common in Italy, while Greek is common in Greece. Some families celebrate Christian holidays, but customs differ from place to place. In many Italian towns, people gather for festivals honoring a patron saint. In Greece, some communities celebrate Easter with shared meals and church services. These details show variety within one region, not one way of life for everyone.

2. Across the Atlantic, the Caribbean includes Cuba and the Dominican Republic. Spanish is widely spoken in both countries, unlike the main languages named for Italy and Greece. Music often carries both African and European influences. Cuba is known for son music, while merengue is strongly linked to the Dominican Republic. Rice and plantains appear in many meals, though recipes differ by family and island. Like some Mediterranean communities, many Caribbean communities hold public festivals, but their music, food, and history give these gatherings distinct forms.

3. Farther south, the Andes region includes highland areas of Peru and Bolivia. People speak Spanish as well as Indigenous languages such as Quechua and Aymara. Potatoes and corn are important foods, and weaving is a long-standing art in many communities. In Cusco, Peru, the Inti Raymi festival honors the Inca sun. This differs from the Christian celebrations described in Mediterranean Europe, yet both bring people together for a shared event. Across all three regions, languages and traditions vary within communities, so no single example represents every resident.

2 ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1. How do the languages named for Mediterranean Europe compare with the language widely spoken in Cuba and the Dominican Republic?

2. Compare two foods named for the Caribbean with two foods named for the Andes region.

3. How are the Italian patron saint festivals and Inti Raymi alike and different?

4. Which different examples of language and celebration does the passage give for Italy and Greece?

3 YOUR TURN

Your own words

Plan a two-stop museum audio tour using two regions from the passage. In five or six sentences, name a language, a food, and a celebration or gathering at each stop, then explain one similarity, one difference, and why your stops do not represent everyone there.

ANSWER KEY

Culture Across Regions

GRADE 6 · 6.G.2

PART 1 · READ AND MARK

Underline one language and circle one food in each paragraph, then label two celebrations from different regions 1 and 2 so you can compare them. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 · ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	How do the languages named for Mediterranean Europe compare with the language widely spoken in Cuba and the Dominican Republic?	**Italian is common in Italy and Greek is common in Greece, while Spanish is widely spoken in Cuba and the Dominican Republic.**
2	Compare two foods named for the Caribbean with two foods named for the Andes region.	**Rice and plantains appear in many Caribbean meals, while potatoes and corn are important foods in the Andes region.**
3	How are the Italian patron saint festivals and Inti Raymi alike and different?	**Both bring people together for an event. The Italian festivals honor a patron saint, while Inti Raymi honors the Inca sun.**
4	Which different examples of language and celebration does the passage give for Italy and Greece?	**Italian is common in Italy, where many towns hold patron saint festivals. Greek is common in Greece, where some communities celebrate Easter with shared meals and church services.**

PART 3 · YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

At our Mediterranean Europe stop, visitors hear Italian in Italy and learn about olives and bread. They also learn that some Italian towns hold festivals for a patron saint. At our Andes stop, visitors hear Quechua and learn that potatoes are an important food. In Cusco, people hold Inti Raymi to honor the Inca sun. Both regions bring people together for events, but the events honor different traditions. These stops are examples, not a description of everyone in either region.

Accept other passage-supported comparisons that distinguish specific examples from claims about everyone in a region. For the audio tour, check that both stops include a language, food, and event, plus a clear similarity and difference.