Culture of Specific State

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South Carolina is a state in Eastern USA. The state is bordered to the north and the northeast by North Carolina. Georgia is to the south and west and on the southeast is the Atlantic Ocean. The state has a population of 4,625,364. The capital center is Columbia. Interestingly, South Carolina is the smallest state in the Deep Sea Region.

Being one of the original colonies of America, South Carolina gives visitors so much of history and offers diverse culture. The state is sub-divided into different regions including the upcountry lands of the north where the mountains affect so much of the lifestyle and the low region parts that are towards the coast.

South Carolina boasts to be one of the strongest cultural identities in America and has so much connection with the deep-south, the institution of slavery and confederacy (Beoku-Betts, 1995). In as much as this may appear to be so much repulsive to several people, it remains not embraced by many especially in the different parts of the state. The attitude in very few occasions affects visitors given that they can experience several cultures across South Carolina. The diverse culture cuts across from the Blue Ridge Mountains to the equestrian Piedmont region and the low country.

The distinct culture of people in the South Carolina state is the Gullah culture. The Gullah mainly a culture that embeds Christianity practices with the African tradition. As much as the Gullah have a practice of adhering to the doctrines of Christianity, their faith is also bordered on issues of communal prayer, song, and dance. For instance, even among the Christians, there is a belief on witchcraft which they refer to as wudu or juju. There is a belief that witches can cast a spell using herbs and roots placed under the pillow. The belief in witchcraft is so ingrained among the people that it affects their religious belief. As much as they may practice Christianity, the people are not into the full doctrines of the Bible. They believe in curses being from persons and not being a tragedy.

Notably, the development as well as the preservation of the unique culture of the Gullah have been through the outstanding slave conditions of the African culture (Moisio, Arnould & Price, 2004). The climate issues, as well as the rice cultivation, has always led to spread of tropical diseases. Some of the diseases such as malaria and yellow fever affect the inhabitants in most of the low-countries including the enslaved Africans. The issues of malaria can be sorted out by medical personnel. This is through proper medical advice, especially during the humid conditions.

As much as there is an encroachment of the modern American traditions and more infiltration of people into their homeland, the Gullah people still live and practice their lifestyle in the places that were once occupied by the ancestors (Beoku-Betts, 1995). The culture and practices maintained by the Gullah people assist in offering a glimpse understanding of the past of South Carolina people. Through the practices and traditions of the Gullah people, a rich heritage has been preserved.

References

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