

# Cultural Heritage Traditions

Cultural Heritage Traditions refer to the physical artifacts and intangible attributes of a group or society inherited from their past. This includes art, literature, music, archaeological and historical artifacts, traditions, and customs.

Tradition is a fluid [JUS 430 Week 6 Controlled Substances](#) that changes over time. It is important to understand the context of a culture's heritage and traditions.

## Evidence Collection

The cultural heritage concept has evolved to include the objects, buildings, landscapes and practices that a society regards as old and important, worthy of preservation. It is currently a subject of intense scholarly and popular attention worldwide and has several distinct functions, ranging from supporting ethnic and national pride to providing a basis for new forms of identity formation.

Efforts to protect cultural property and sites are complex. They require expertise from a variety of specialists including conservators, law enforcement officers, engineers, architects and program managers. They often involve collaboration with experts from other fields such as chemistry, hydrology, agronomy and geology. The anthropologists, archaeologists, art historians and [Bus 4068 Unit 4 Assignment 2 Evidence Collection](#) involved in heritage preservation are also concerned with the identification of intangible culture and the development of programs to safeguard it.

Cultural heritage institutions are increasingly recognizing the need to take into account local values and concerns in their efforts to preserve and interpret the past. This is particularly evident in the work of museums in Australia, South Africa and Canada that have adopted indigenous curation and management methodologies, and the growing number of community-based heritage organizations.

In addition to the traditional [PSY 366 Topic 6 Sports Psychology and Roles They Play](#) of government ministries of culture, museums, libraries and archives, intergovernmental bodies such as UNESCO and international conventions on the protection of cultural property during war have developed conservation, preservation and revitalization programs devoted specifically to intangible cultural heritage. These initiatives are supported by a wide range of governmental and non-governmental organizations, including the private sector and academia.

## Dissemination Plan

The term cultural heritage refers to a group of tangible representations of the value systems and traditions developed by human societies. These representations include the traces left by past cultures in the form of monuments and buildings, art and artistic works (paintings, drawings, prints, sculptures, mosaics and other forms of decorative arts), archives, collections and documents, as well as natural landscapes and geological elements. Cultural heritage is an important component of a society's identity and it plays an essential role in the promotion and development of a country's tourism industry.

The concept of cultural heritage emerged as a result of the documentary and analytic work of antiquarians, historians, philologists, archaeologists, ethnographers,

museum curators, archivists and art collectors in the 18th century. This led to the development of the world's [PSY 250 Week 2 Psychoanalytic Personality](#) libraries, museums and archives and the crystallization of the idea that cultural heritage is a universal treasure that must be preserved forever.

Benign neglect, devastating accidents and major natural disasters - such as earthquakes in Haiti and Italy or the fires that destroyed the Cathedral of Notre Dame and the National Museum in Brazil - threaten our ability to preserve cultural heritage. In addition, social persecution or armed conflict also endanger the preservation of cultural heritage.

This is especially true of living cultural heritage, a practice that requires individuals to participate in it. The success of this type of heritage depends on how well individuals understand, value and communicate the culture to others.

## Assessment

Cultural heritage is the physical and intangible attributes of a society that characterize and identify it. It encompasses art, literature, music, archaeological and historical artifacts, historic buildings and monuments, as well as natural landscapes. The concept of cultural heritage has grown out of the documentary and analytic work of antiquarians, historians, philologists, archaeologists, and museum curators over time. In addition to the work of scholars, it has been embraced by governments, communal [SOC 315 Week 3 Cultural Heritage Traditions](#), and occupational professionalization.

The development of the concept of cultural heritage is based on historically changing values that are recognized by different groups of people. These values help to distinguish objects and to create categories such as world heritage and national heritage. The preservation of these cultural heritage assets is a key factor in the maintenance of identity.

It is a major source of pride and contributes to the economic development of countries. It also provides opportunities for social cohesion and promoting sustainable tourism. It is therefore important to safeguard it from the threats of climate change, natural disasters, [nurs-fpx 4900 assessment 4](#) human-made destruction.

In order to meet the challenge of protecting cultural heritage, many museum professionals are exploring new interpretive formats. For example, archaeologists have begun to use artistic representations to convey their research and discoveries to nonspecialists. These representations are a form of cognitive imagery that can convey meaning to the public in ways that traditional analytical interpretations cannot.

## Research

The cultural heritage of a society is made up of both physical artifacts (cultural property) and intangible attributes. It includes value systems, beliefs, traditions and lifestyles that are passed down from generation to generation. It also encompasses a nation's countryside, including flora and fauna, scientifically known as biodiversity, and geological elements such as caves, canyons and other formations.

Historically, the concept of [NSG456 Week 5 Assessment Research Dissemination Plan](#) heritage has been linked to the idea that human civilizations need cultural resources to function properly and that these resources are irreplaceable. Consequently, classic civilizations often placed supreme importance on preserving their culture. This notion of cultural heritage has been reflected in the naming of the various cultural institutions and in terms such as “outstanding universal values”.

Cultural heritage can be preserved only if it is valued and transmitted from one generation to the next. It can help people understand and appreciate the past, connect with other cultures, feel a sense of belonging to a group or community, and serve as a guide for the future.

It is increasingly recognized that the cultural heritage concept can include a more holistic approach and that economic issues are important for [PSYCH 655 Week 6 Mental Health Assessments and Cultural Considerations](#) preservation. For example, a heritage site that is visited more frequently has greater economic value than a site that is inaccessible or under threat of destruction.