LESSON CONTENT TEMPLATE

Types of Cultural Heritage

Now that we are familiarized with the term cultural heritage, we will proceed to explain its types according to UNESCO.

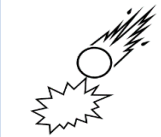**Objectives**

Learn to identify each type of cultural heritage and its characteristics.

Cultural Heritage

- Tangible cultural heritage:

  ✓ movable cultural heritage (paintings, sculptures, coins, manuscripts)

  ✓ immovable cultural heritage (monuments, archaeological sites, and so on)

  ✓ underwater cultural heritage (shipwrecks, underwater ruins and cities)

- Intangible cultural heritage: oral traditions, performing arts, rituals

- Natural heritage: natural sites with cultural aspects such as cultural landscapes, physical, biological or geological formations

- Heritage in the event of armed conflict

Illustrations

1. Architectural City Architecture: Building, architectural complex, edification or technological complex	
2. Monumental City Monumental arts	
3. Urban City Urban planning and landscape design	
4. Oral Heritage City Oral and Intangible (rites, festivals and traditions inherited generationally)	

1. Geological City Geological processes or phenomena (Canyons, Glaciers, Cenotes).	
2. Geomorphic City Geomorphic elements or forms of the relief due to erosion processes, weathering due to gravity or water or due to the influence of climate.	
3. Ecosystem City Ecosystems and Communities: plants, animals.	
4. City of Nature Natural phenomena	
5. Preserving City Natural habitats to preserve.	

Conclusions

"Cultural and natural heritage is a key element of a region or a city's identity, providing a foundation for dynamic knowledge-based societies and contributing to social and economic cohesion. When combined with other natural and local landmarks and cultural traditions – with a special regard of agropastoralism – the capacity to increase the attractiveness of these areas and to generate sustainable local economic development is substantially improved." (Regions, n.d.)