Chapter 1:Globalization and Diversity

# Learning Objectives

* Understand framework for studying world regional geography
* Examine varied aspects of globalization
	+ Economic, cultural, geopolitical, environmental, social
* Understand the following models and terms
	+ Demographic transition
	+ Measures of population growth and change
	+ Indicators of social development
	+ Measures of economic development
	+ State, nation, and nation-state
	+ Culture
	+ Core-periphery model

# Diversity Amid Globalization

* *Globalization*: the increasing interconnectedness of people and places through the converging processes of economic, political, and cultural change
* Converging Currents of Globalization
	+ Global
	+ Global transportation

link world regions

* + Transnational corporations
	+ Global

agreements

* + Globalized market for consumer goods
	+ Globalization of workers, managers, executives

### COMPONENTS OF GLOBALIZATION

1. Global Consumer Culture
	* May erode local diversity
	* Can cause social cultures

between traditional

* + - Examples: clothing, food, movies
		- Global goods and services more familiar in North America as many originated there
	+ *Hybridization:* occurs when forms of American pop culture spread abroad & are melded with local cultural traditions
		- *Hybridites* include world beat music, Asian food, Japanese comic books - found worldwide
1. Geopolitical Component

### Globalization goes beyond national boundaries

* + UN provides representation to
	+ Global trade + cultural exchange are products of international agreements
1. Environmental Concerns

### Globalized economy creates/intensifies environmental problems

* + Native peoples may lose resource base
	+ Globalization environmental problems

world

1. Social Dimensions
	* Increased international migration
		+ Asians, Latin Americans to the U.S.
		+ Africans, Asians to Western Europe
		+ Immigrants from to

### Criminal element to globalization

regions

* + - Terrorism (discussed later in the chapter)
		- Drugs

» Illegal narcotics link remote mountains of Burma to the global economy

» Economies reorient to drug smuggling & money laundering

* + - Pornography and prostitution, gambling

### Advocates and Critics of Globalization

* + Proglobalization Stance
	+ Globalization is logical expression of capitalism
		- Removing trade barriers will spread new technology/ideas

efficiency,

* + - Free flow of capital will enhance global economic wealth
		- Poorer countries will catch up through globalization
	+ Antiglobalization Stance
	+ Core, developed countries did not use globalization’s free- market economic model to foster their own development
		- Globalization creates greater inequalities
		- Promotes free-market, export-oriented economies, at the expense of local, indigenous economies

### A Middle Position?

* Globalization is probably unavoidable
* Even anti-globalization forces use global internet to oppose globalization
* It is both necessary and possible to manage globalization at national/international levels
	+ Reduce economic inequities
	+ Protect the natural environment
* Strong & efficient governments, international organizations, and watchdog groups can help manage globalization
* Diversity in a Globalizing World
* Will globalization bring a homogenous, culturally bland world????????????
* The world is still a
	+ Language, religion

place

* + Foods, architecture, urban form
	+ Politics, economics
* Ethnic and cultural differences are contributing to separatist political movements
* Politics of diversity demands attention

# Themes and Issues in World Regional

Geography

### Geography describes Earth and explains patterns

* Themes and Issues in World Regional Geography
* Population and settlement
* Cultural coherence and diversity
* Geopolitical framework
* Economic and social development
* Environmental geography
1. Population and Settlement:People on the Land
	* The human population is at its largest point: 6 billion+
		+ 86 million born each year (10,000 each hour)
		+ 90% growth in developing regions (Africa, Latin America, South Asia, East Asia)
	* Important population issues
* Population growth rates vary from region to region;
* Regions and countries have vastly different approaches to family planning;
* Migration causes dynamic populations
* The greatest international migration in human history is occurring

# Population Growth and Change

Population statistics:

-Rate of Natural Increase (RNI): annual growth rate for a country or region as a percentage increase

» (annual number of births) – (annual number of deaths) = RNI

» Current world RNI is 1.3% per year

* Crude Birth Rate (CBR): total number of births divided by the total population, giving a figure per 1,000 of the population; world CBR is 22 per 1,000
* Crude Death Rate (CDR): total number of deaths divided by the total population, giving a figure per 1,000 of the population; world CDR is 9 per 1,000

### Total fertility rate (TFR): the average number of children born by a statistically average woman (world average is 2.8, 1.4 in Europe to 5.2 in Africa)

* + Population pyramids: show the gender and percentage of the population in specific age groups

» Percentage of population under age 15

» Signals future rapid population growth

» Percentage of population over age 65

» Older people need more health care, social security from younger workers

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### The Demographic Transition Model

* A four-stage model that tracks changes in birth and death rates through time as a population
* The four stages:
	+ Stage 1: High birth and death rates
	+ Stage 2: Death rate falls; birth rate high
	+ Stage 3: Death rate low, birth rate falls
	+ Stage 4: Low birth and death rate
* Migration Patterns
	+ Today, about 125 million (2%) of total world population are migrants of some sort
		- Much international migration linked to global economy
		- Push factors: negative conditions that drive people from a location
			* Examples: cultural oppression, war, unemployment, natural disasters

### Pull factors: favorable conditions that attract people

* + - * Examples: economic opportunity (jobs), freedom, good climate

### Most migration involves both push and pull factors working together

* An Urban World
	+ Cities are the focal points of the modern globalizing world
		- Mexico City and Sao Paolo (Brazil)
			* 20 million residents
			* Adding 10,000 new people/week
			* Both are predicted to double in 15 years
		- Urbanized population: percentage of a country’s people who live in
			* 47% of world’s population lives in cities
			* U.S., Europe, Japan, Australia are more than 75% urbanized
			* Urbanization in LDC is usually less than 50%
1. Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Geography of Tradition and Change
	* Culture is

(not innate), is shared (not

individual) behavior, and includes both abstract (language, religion) and material elements (architecture, technology)

* When Cultures Collide
	+ Cultural imperialism: active promotion of one’s cultural system over another
	+ Cultural nationalism: the process of defending a cultural system against offensive cultural expression while at the same time actively promoting local or national values
	+ Cultural syncretism or hybridization: the blending of elements of culture to form a new culture
* Language and Culture in Global Context
	+ Language and culture are closely tied
		- Language is often the characteristic that best defines cultural groups
		- Language includes other aspects of cultural identity (politics, religion, commerce, folkways, customs)
	+ Dialect: a distinctive form of a language associated with a specific region (e.g., American and British English)
	+ Lingua franca: a third language that is adopted by people from different cultural groups within a country who cannot speak each other’s language (e.g., Swahili in Africa, or English in India)

Geography of World Religion

* Religion is another extremely important defining trait of cultural groups
* Universalizing religion: attempts to appeal to all people regardless of location or culture (examples: Christianity with 2 billion, Islam with 1.2 billion, Buddhism)
* Ethnic religion: identified closely with a specific ethnic group; does not actively seek converts (examples: Judaism, Hinduism with 850 million in India)
* Secularization: exists when people consider themselves to be non-religious or outright atheistic (about 1 billion)

# Geopolitical Framework

* + Geopolitics: term that describes the close link between geography and political activity

– Focuses on interactions between ,

 \_, and

at all scales

* + State: a political unit with territorial boundaries recognized by other countries and internally governed by an organizational structure
	+ Nation: a large group of people who share many cultural elements (e.g.: language, religion, cultural identity) and view themselves as a single political community
	+ Nation-state: a relatively homogenous cultural group with its own fully independent political territory (e.g.: Japan, France); Kurds are a nation without a state

### Geopolitical Framework: Fragmentation & Unity

Micronationalism: group identity with the goal of self-rule within an existing nation-state

* On the rise, and a source of geopolitical tension in the world

### Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces

Centrifugal forces: Cultural and political forces acting to weaken or divide an existing state

* Examples: linguistic minority status, ethnic separatism, territorial autonomy, disparities in income and well-being

Centripetal forces: Forces that promote political unity and reinforce the state structure

* Examples: shared sense of history, need for military security, overarching economic structure

### Global Terrorism

* + 9/11 terrorist attacks not attached to a nationalist or regional geopolitical aspiration to achieve independence or autonomy
	+ Global terrorism is a product and an expression of globalization

– Asymmetrical warfare: the differences between a superpower’s military technology and strategy and the lower level technology and decentralized guerilla tactics used by al Qaeda and the Taliban

* Colonialism and Decolonialization
	+ Colonialism: formal establishment of rule over a foreign population
	+ Decolonialization: the process of a colony’s gaining (or regaining) control over its territory and establishing a separate independent government

IV. Economic and Social Development: The

Geography of Wealth and Poverty

* Economic development brings individuals, regions, and nation-states
* More- and Less-Developed Countries

prosperity to

* + Core-periphery model: U.S., Canada, western Europe, and Japan make up the economic core in the northern hemisphere, while most areas to the south make up a less-developed periphery
* Indicators of Economic Development

### Development: qualitative and quantitative measures indicating structural changes (getting “better”)

* + Growth: increase in the size of a system (getting bigger)

Measuring Economic Wealth

* Gross Domestic Product (GDP): value of all final goods and services produced within a country
* Gross National Product (GNP): GDP plus the net income from
* Gross National Income (GNI): the value of all final goods and services produced within a country plus net income from abroad

– GNI per capita – obtained by dividing the GNI by a country’s population

* Purchasing power parity (PPP): a comparable for a standard “market basket” of goods and services purchased with a local currency
* Economic growth rate: annual rate of expansion for GNP (Gross National Product)

### Indicators of Social Development

•Life expectancy: average length of life expected at birth for a hypothetical male or female, as based on national death statistics

•Mortality rate under 5 years: measure of the number of children who die per 1,000 persons

•Adult illiteracy rates: percentage of a society’s males and females who cannot read

•Female labor force participation: percentage of a nation’s labor force that is female

### Conclusion

* + Globalization is driving a fundamental reorganization of economies and cultures through trade agreements, supranational organizations, military alliances, and cultural exchanges
* Discussion of each region includes 5 themes:
	+ Environmental Geography
	+ Population and Settlement
	+ Cultural Coherence and Diversity
	+ Geopolitical Framework
	+ Economic and Social Development Geographies

# Chapter 2: The Changing Global Environment

## Learning Objectives

### Understand the following concepts, models, and terms:

* Anthropogenic
* Bioregion
* Climograph
* Desertification
* Greenhouse Effect
* Green Revolution
* Prairie
* Steppe
* Subduction Zone

# Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast

### Human settlement and food production are closely linked to local patterns of and

* + - People in different parts of the world adapt to weather and climate in different ways
		- Climate links us together in our globalized economy

» Opportunities for some

» Hardship for others

» Challenges in growing food

### Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* World Climate Regions
	+ Weather:

expression of

atmospheric processes

* + Climate: , average conditions

– Usually at least 30 years data

– Climate regions: boundaries drawn around areas with similar average climate condition

### Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* Climographs: provide average high and low temps and precipitation for every month in year
* Graph form
	+ Average high temperature (upper line)
	+ Average low temperature (lower line)
	+ Average precipitation (bars)

### Provides “Average Annual Rainfall” figure

Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* Global Warming
	+ Human activities connected with economic development and industrialization affect the world’s climate
		- Anthropogenic (human-caused) pollution

 the natural greenhouse effect

Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* Global Warming
	+ Causes of Global Warming
		- Natural greenhouse effects make the earth warm enough to support life
		- Beginning with in Europe and North America, greenhouse gases have increased dramatically, mostly from burning fossil fuels

### Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* Global Warming
	+ The Four Major Greenhouse Gases
		- Carbon Dioxide (CO2)
		- Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)
		- Methane (CH4)
		- Nitrous oxide (N2O)

### Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* Effects of Global Warming
	+ Computer models and scientists are coming to agreement on effects
		- Average global temperatures will increase 2 °F to 4 °F by 2030
			* The same amount of cooling caused the Ice Age
		- Major shift in agricultural areas
			* Wheat belt could become warmer and drier; lower grain yield
			* Canada and Russia could become warmer
			* Southern regions of the U.S. and Europe could become warmer and drier, requiring irrigation
		- Rising sea levels as polar ice-caps melt, endangering low-lying islands around the world, and coastal areas elsewhere

### Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* Globalization & Climate Change: The International Debate on Limiting Greenhouse Gases
	+ Rio de Janiero Earth Summit (1992)
		- First international agreement on global warming
		- 167 countries agreed to reduce their greenhouse gas emissions by a specific target date

– U.S., Japan, India, China failed to meet emissions reductions

### Global Climates: An Uncertain Forecast (cont.)

* Globalization & Climate Change: The International Debate on Limiting Greenhouse Gases
	+ Kyoto Protocol (December 1997)
		- 38 industrialized countries agreed to reduce their emissions of greenhouse gases to below 1990 levels
		- To take effect, countries emitting 55% of the world’s greenhouse gases must ratify it
* Globalization & Climate Change: The International Debate on Limiting Greenhouse Gases

### Ratification of Kyoto Protocol will be

* + - Pres. Bush opposes; says complying will damage

U.S. economy

» Large developing countries (India, China) are not yet bound to reduce greenhouse gases, and would have an advantage

» Pres. Bush believes more study is needed to support a link between human activities and global warming

* Globalization & Climate Change: The International Debate on Limiting Greenhouse Gases

### Ratification of Kyoto Protocol will be difficult

* + - between developed and less-

developed countries

» Unrestricted emissions in developed world created global warming problem;

» LDCs believe MDCs should curb their emissions, and help LDCs limit their emissions

» LDCs fear that ratifying Kyoto Protocol will limit their development

» LDCs’ emissions are relatively low

Human Impacts on Plants and Animals: The

Globalization of Nature

### Earth is unique because of the rich

* Vegetation is the “green glue” that binds together Earth’s life and atmosphere
* Humans play a big part in this interaction

Bioregion: an assemblage of local plants and animals covering a large area (e.g., tropical rainforest or grassland)

## Human Impacts on Plants and Animals: The

Globalization of Nature (cont.)

### Tropical Forests and Savannas

* + Mostly found in climate zones
	+ Covers around 7% of the world’s land area
	+ Three-layered canopy
	+ As one moves poleward, distinct dry season forms and tropical forest becomes more open
	+ Farther poleward, grassland and savanna replace forest

### Deforestation in the Tropics

* + Annually, an area of tropical forest the size of Wisconsin is denuded
		- Land cleared for wood sale, for cattle grazing, and for settlement purposes
		- Native peoples who live there lose the most

### Human Impacts on Plants and Animals: The Globalization of Nature (cont.)

* Deserts and Grasslands
	+ Large areas of arid and semi-arid climate that lie poleward (north and south) of the tropics
	+ Comprise one-third of the Earth’s land surface
		- Desert: areas receive less than 10 inches of rainfall a year
		- Prairie: North American grassland
		- Steppe: shorter, less dense grassland found in Russia and Southwest Asia
	+ : the spread of desert-like conditions
		- Caused by poor agricultural practices on marginal land, overgrazing, build-up of salts in soil from irrigation
		- UN estimates that 60% of the world’s rangelands are threatened by desertification

### Human Impacts on Plants and Animals: The Globalization of Nature (cont.)

* Temperate Forests
	+ Large tracts of forests found in middle and high latitudes (nearer the poles)
	+ Two major tree types dominate
		- Conifers or evergreens (pine, spruce, fir)
		- Deciduous trees that lose leaves in winter (hardwoods include elm, maple, beech, and many others)
	+ In many regions, these forests have been cleared for agricultural purposes
	+ Commercial logging interests place global pressure on forests

## Food Resources: Environment, Diversity,

Globalization

* + Food production must double by 2025 to keep pace with expected human population growth rates
		- Every minute: 170 people are born, and 10 acres of existing cropland are lost

### The Green Revolution

* + Has increased global food production since the 1950s
	+ Changes include the following:
		- Shift from mixed crops to monocrops – single crop fields – of high-yield, genetically altered seeds
		- Intensive application of water, fertilizer, pesticides
		- Intensification of farming through reduction in fallow periods, or field-resting time between planting seasonal crops

### Food Resources: Environment, Diversity, Globalization (cont.)

* The Green Revolution
	+ Second stage of Green Revolution since 1970s
		- New types of fast-growing wheat and rice specifically bred for tropical & subtropical climates
		- With irrigation, fertilizers & pesticides, farmers can grow 2 or 3 crops each year instead of just one
		- India doubled its food production between 1970-1992
	+ Problems associated with Green Revolution
		- Heavy use of fossil fuels makes Green Revolution agriculture more vulnerable to oil price fluctuations
		- Environmental damage
		- Social costs, especially associated with the higher cost of this approach

## Food Resources: Environment, Diversity,

Globalization (cont.)

### Problems and Projections

* + Local and regional problems are usually responsible for food unavailability
		- Poverty and civil unrest at local levels impede food distribution
	+ \_are usually more responsible for food shortages as compared to natural events
		- Food distribution is highly politicized
	+ Globalization is causing a worldwide change in food preferences
		- Implications of shifting from vegetarian to meat-based diet
	+ Africa and South Asia are most threatened by food shortages
		- UN predicts that by 2010, almost 200 million in South Africa will suffer from chronic undernourishment

### Food Resources: Environment, Diversity,

Globalization (cont.)

* Conclusions
* Some environmental change is natural, some is anthropogenic
* Globalization both

and

###  world environmental problems

* + World’s nation-states more willing to sign environmental treaties (whaling, ocean pollution, fisheries, wildlife protection)
	+ But superheated global economic activity aggravates global environmental problems
	+ This theme reappears throughout the text

End of Chapter 2: The Changing Global Environment

## Chapter 3 North America

North America

### Learning Objectives

* Your first opportunity to apply introductory concepts to a region
* Apply concepts of globalization to a familiar region
* Understand the following concepts and models:

-Acid rain

-Concentric zone model

-Counterurbanization

-Digital divide

-Ethnicity

-Gentrification

-Megalopolis

-Urban realms model

## Introduction

### North America includes the U.S. and Canada

* + - Both countries are in the

stage of the demographic

transition (low birth rate, low death rate)

* + - Postindustrial economy with modern technology, innovative financial and information services, and popular culture
		- 315.5 million residents (U.S. – 284.5 million; Canada – 31million)

### Environmental Geography: A Threatened Life of Plenty

–North America has a diverse physical setting, rich in resources, that has been heavily modified by human activities

### Environmental Geography: A Threatened Life of Plenty

* A Diverse Physical Setting
* Eastern mountains
* Western mountains
* Great Plains in the center

### • Patterns of Climate and Vegetation

* variation in climate and vegetation because of latitudinal range, varied terrain (altitude) and oceans
* Maritime climates in coastal zones (moderated temperatures)
* Continental climate in the interior (great temperature range)
	+ Frequent winds, including tornadoes
	+ Natural vegetation often replaced by farm

### Environmental Geography: A Threatened Life of Plenty

• The Costs of Human Modification

* Increasing population and expanding agriculture are changing North America

### – Transforming Soils and Vegetation

• brought new species (ex.: wheat, cattle, horses)

• Settlers cut millions of acres of forest, replaced grasslands with non-native grain and forage crops

• Soil erosion is a result of unsustainable farming practices in the Great Plains and the South

### The Costs of Human Modification (cont.)

* Managing Water
	+ City dwellers use 170 gal/person/day
	+ Agriculture/industrial users average 1,500 gal/person/day
	+ Allocation
		- 45% manufacturing & energy production
		- 40% agriculture
		- 15% home and business
	+ Quality and quantity of water are both problems

### The Costs of Human Modification (cont.)

* Altering the Atmosphere
	+ Activity in cities

the temperatures above

nearby rural temperatures

* + Air pollution from factories, utilities, and vehicles
	+ Acid rain occurs when airborne pollutants (sulfur & nitrogen) mix in chemical reaction to make acid rain

### The Price of Affluence

* + North Americans use almost

as much

energy per capita as the Japanese and more than 16 times that of people in India

* + Toxic waste, poor air quality, wild lands lost to development

# Population and Settlement: Reshaping a

Continental Landscape

### Modern Spatial and Demographic Patterns

* + Settlement is
	+ N. America has 315.5 million
	+ Megalopolis: largest settlement cluster in the U.S. (Boston-Washington, DC)

### Occupying the Land

* + Indigenous people have been in N.A. for at least 12,000 years
	+ Europeans came to N.A. 400 years ago

Population and Settlement (cont.)

### Occupying the Land (cont.)

* + Three settlement stages for Europeans
		- Stage 1: 1600 - 1750: European colonial footholds on East Coast (French, English, Dutch, Spanish, enslaved Africans)
		- Stage 2: 1750 - 1850: Infilling better eastern farmland, including Upper Ohio & Tennessee Valleys, Interior Lowlands, Midwest, Interior South; Canadian settlement slower
		- Stage 3: 1850 - 1910: Westward movement (immigrants & American-born Europeans) heading west for gold rushes and other opportunities

## North America on the Move

### Westward-Moving Populations

* + - By 1990, more than half of U.S. population west of Mississippi River

### Black Exodus from the South

* + - After emancipation, most African-Americans stayed in the South
		- Movement north for
		- 1900: more than 90% of African-Americans lived in the south; today, only 50% live there
		- Some Blacks returning to the South
* North Americans on the Move (cont.)
	+ Rural to Urban Migration
		- Today, more than % of North Americans live in cities (2,500 or more people)
	+ Growth of the Sun Belt South
		- Fastest growing region since 1970, with some states growing by 20%
* The Counterurbanization Trend
* Lifestyle migrants: seeking amenities
	+ Settlement Geographies: The Decentralized Metropolis
		- Urban decentralization: when metropolitan areas sprawl in all directions and suburbs take on the characteristics of downtown
* Concentric Zone Model: Urban land uses organized in rings around the Central Business District
* Urban realms model or *Edge Cities*:
	+ New suburbs with a mix of retail, office complexes & entertainment
* Consequences of Sprawl:
	+ People and investment flee city for suburbs
	+ Poverty, crime, racial tension in cities
* Gentrification:
	+ Movement of wealthier people to deteriorated inner-city areas; may displace low income residents
* Suburban downtowns:
	+ Similar to edge cities; suburbs becoming full-service urban centers with retail, business, education, jobs, etc.

### Settlement Geographies: Rural North America

* + North Americans historically have favored a

 rural settlement pattern

– Township-and-range survey system: Rectangular survey system introduced in 1785 in U.S. for unincorporated areas; similar system in Canada

* + Railroads opened interior to settlement
	+ Today, many rural areas are experiencing population declines, as family farms are replaced by corporate farms

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Shifting Patterns of Pluralism

* The Roots of a Cultural Identity
	+ Early dominance of British culture, then Consumer Culture after 1920 provided common experience
	+ *Ethnicity* – group of people with a common background & history identify with one another (often as a minority group in larger society); both Canada & U.S. have many minorities

### Peopling North America

* + Cultural

– the process in which

immigrants are absorbed by the larger host society

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity (cont.)

* Peopling North America (cont.)
	+ Migration to the U.S.
		- Five distinct phases determined by immigrants’ number and source regions
			* Phase 1: before 1820: English and Africans
			* Phase 2: 1820-1870: Irish and Germans
			* Phase 3: 1870-1920: Southern and Eastern Europeans
			* Phase 4: 1920-1970: Canada, Latin America, but overall numbers of immigrants drops
			* Phase 5: 1970-present: Latin America, Asia, and overall numbers rise again
	+ The Canadian Pattern
		- Similar to U.S., but with larger French presence
		- Today, 16% in Canada are foreign-born

## Culture and Place in North America

* + North America’s cultural diversity expressed two ways geographically
		- People with similar characteristics often congregate and derive meaning from their territory
		- Distinctive cultures leave their mark on the landscape
	+ Persisting Cultural Homelands
		- French-Canadian Quebec
		- Hispanic Borderlands
		- African-Americans in the “Black Belt”
		- Cajuns in Southern Louisiana
		- Native American Reservations

## Cultural Coherence and Diversity (cont.)

### Culture and Place in North America (cont.)

* + A Mosaic of Ethnic Neighborhoods
		- Smaller scale ethnic signatures shape both rural and urban landscapes
		- Can have political impacts

### Patterns of North American Religion

* Dominance of Protestantism in the U.S. (60%)
* Regional concentration of American Catholics, Jews
* Millions with religious or secular traditions apart from Christianity
* Canada: 40% Protestant; 25% Roman Catholic

## Cultural Coherence and Diversity (cont.)

### The Globalization of American Culture

* + North Americans: Living Globally
		- Many international tourists, students in North America
		- Globalization of culture (international restaurants, imports, music, etc.)
	+ The Global Diffusion of U.S. Culture
		- U.S. culture has impact on billions since WWII
			* Global corporate culture, advertising, consumption
			* Other countries challenge U.S. influence

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## Geopolitical Framework: Patterns of

Dominance and Division

### Creating Political Space

* + U.S. broke cleanly, violently from Great Britain; Canada separated peacefully
		- U.S. purchased and conquered new lands
		- Provinces of Great Britain joined Canada

### Continental Neighborhoods

* Long boundary between U.S. and Canada
	+ Many cross-boundary issues
	+ Water resources, transportation, environmental quality
* North American (NAFTA)

## Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

* The Legacy of Federalism
	+ Federal states: those that allocate considerable power below the national level
	+ Unitary states: those with centralized power at national level
* Quebec’s Challenge
	+ French-speakers consider secession from Canada
* Native Peoples and National Politics
	+ In the U.S., Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act of 1975 and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act (1988)
	+ In Canada, Native Claims Office (1975) (Canada) and Nunavut Territory (1999)

## Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

### A Global Reach

* + U.S.’s geopolitical reach is beyond our borders
		- Monroe Doctrine (1824) asserted U.S. rights in Western Hemisphere
		- WWII and Truman Doctrine gave U.S. wider world role
		- North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), Organization of American States (OAS)
		- Other international involvement: Korea (1950– 1953); Vietnam (1961–1973); Afghanistan and Iraq

### Economic and Social Development: Geographies of Abundance and Affluence

* + North America has the world’s most economy and its wealthiest population
* An Abundant Resource Base
	+ Direct extraction of natural resources makes up 3% of U.S. economy, and 6% of Canadian economy
* Opportunities for Agriculture
	+ Highly mechanized and productive
	+ Agriculture employs 2.6% of U.S., and 3.7% of Canadian labor force
	+ Geography of farming in North America determined by (1)diverse environments; (2)continental & global markets for food; (3)historical patterns of settlement

& agriculture

### Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* An Abundant Resource Base (cont.)
* Industrial Raw Materials
	+ North America has abundant resources, but still imports raw materials
	+ U.S. produces % of world’s oil, consumes 25%
* Creating a Continental Economy

### Connectivity and Economic Growth

* + Connectivity fosters economic growth

– Connectivity: how well regions are linked together by transportation and communication

### Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* Creating a Continental Economy
* The Sectoral Transformation
	+ Changes in employment structure signaled modernization
	+ Sectoral transformation: the evolution of the nation’s labor force from primary sector activities to secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities
		- Primary: natural resource extraction
		- Secondary: manufacturing/industrial
		- Tertiary: services
		- Quaternary: information processing
		- Today, and activities employ more than 70% of the U.S. and Canadian labor force

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* Creating a Continental Economy (cont.)

### Regional Economic Patterns

* + Location factors: the varied influences that explain

why an

activity is located where it is

* + Factors include proximity to natural resources, connectivity, productive labor, market demand, capital investment
	+ Major manufacturing regions: megalopolis and Midwest, Sunbelt areas, West Coast locations
	+ Other influences on economic activities: government spending, access to innovation and research, agglomeration economies

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* North America and the Global Economy
	+ North America plays a pivotal role in the global economy
	+ Spurred the creation of the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the World Bank, and the World Trade Organization (WTO)
	+ U.S. and Canada members of Group of Seven (G-7)

– A collection of powerful countries that regularly confer on world political and economic issues

### Patterns of Trade

* + North America is prominent in both the sale and purchase of goods and services in international economy

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

### North America and the Global Economy (cont.)

* + Patterns of Investment in North America
		- Foreign capital comes to North America as investments in North American stocks and bonds and as foreign direct investment (FDI)

### Doing Business Globally

* + - Many U.S. firms have established businesses abroad
		- U.S. pension dollars invested in Japan, Europe

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* Persisting Social Issues
	+ Wealth and Poverty
		- Strong contrasts among communities and ethnicities
			* Black household incomes are 64% of the national average and Hispanic incomes are 72% of the national average
		- Regional contrasts
			* In U.S., and are richest regions
			* In Canada, Ontario and B.C. are wealthiest
		- North American poverty rates have fallen
			* Problems still remain in rural and inner city areas
			* Digital divide: region’s poor and underprivileged have less access to Internet connections

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* Persisting Social Issues (cont.)
	+ Twenty-First Century Challenges
		- U.S. and Canada’s social indicators compare favorably, but concerns persist
			* Jobs, education
			* Health care, chronic disease & aging
			* Gender gap
	+ Conclusions
		- North America enjoys abundance, but must work with diverse populations to address challenges

End of Chapter 3: North America

## Chapter 4 Latin America

Learning Objectives

### Understand Latin America’s culture, and how colonization has affected it

* Know about the Andes and the Amazon
* Understand these concepts and models:

-Agrarian Reform

-Dependency Theory

-Dollarization

-Growth poles

-Altiplano

-El Nino

-Maquiladora

-Mercosur

# Introduction

### Latin America has 17 countries

* + Colonized by Spain & Portugal (Iberian countries)
	+ Large, diverse populations
		- 490 million people total
		- Indian and African presence
		- % of the people live in cities
		- Several megacities (10 million people+)

### Industrialization & development grew since 1960s

* + - Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) proposes to integrate economies of Latin America, North America and the Caribbean (except Cuba)
		- Natural resource extraction remains important

Environmental Geography: Neotropical Diversity

* + - * Much of the region lies in the tropics, but not all

– Neotropics: tropical ecosystems of the Western Hemisphere

» Large species diversity, inspired Darwin

### Environmental Issues Facing Latin America

* + Relatively large land area and low population density has minimized environmental degradation
	+ Latin America has the opportunity to avoid mistakes that other regions have made
	+ Brazil and Costa Rica have conservation movements

### The Destruction of Tropical Rainforests

* + is the most common environmental

problem in Latin America

### Environmental Geography (cont.)

* Environmental Issues (cont.)

### Destruction of Tropical Rainforests (cont.)

* + - Affected regions: Atlantic coastal forests of Brazil and Pacific forests of Central America
		- Causes: agriculture, settlement, and ranching
			* : conversion of tropical forest to pasture
		- Concerns: loss of biological diversity
			* Tropical rainforests: 6% of Earth’s landmass but 50% of species

– Urban Environmental Challenges: Valley of Mexico

-Air pollution, smog

-Water resources: quality & quantity

-Sinking land: occurring as Mexico City draws down aquifer

-Modern urban challenges: squatter settlements But Curitaba is a “Green City”

### Environmental Geography (cont.)

* Western Mountains and Eastern Shields
	+ The Andes
		- Relatively young, 5,000 miles long; 30 peaks over 20K feet
		- Contain valuable metals and minerals
		- Altiplano: treeless, elevated plain in Peru and Bolivia

### The Uplands of Mexico and Central America

* + - Most major cities and population found here
		- Rich volcanic soils

### The Shields

* + - Large upland plateaus of exposed crystalline rock
			* Brazilian shield is the largest, covering most of Brazil

– Has natural resources and settlement

### Environmental Geography (cont.)

* River Basins and Lowlands
	+ Amazon Basin
		- river system in world by volume; second in length
		- Draws from nine countries

### Plata Basin

* + - Region’s second largest river watershed; economically productive

### Climate

* Little temperature variation in many areas
* Larger regional variations in precipitation

### El Nino

* + - Warm Pacific current that usually arrives along coastal Ecuador and Peru in December
			* Regional weather upsets (drought, torrential rain, flooding)

## Population and Settlement: The Dominance of

Cities

* + - Interior lowlands of South America populated
		- Higher population in Central America and Mexico interior plateaus
		- Dramatic population growth in 1960s and ’70s

### The Latin American City

* Urbanization began in 1950s; today 75% urbanized
* \_: a country has a primate city 3 to 4 times larger than any other city in the country

### Urban form

* + - Reflects colonial origins and contemporary growth
		- Latin American City Model
			* Squatter settlements: makeshift housing on land not legally owned or rented by urban migrants, usually in unoccupied open spaces in or near a rapidly growing city

### Population and Settlement (cont.)

* The Latin American City (cont.)
	+ Rural-to-Urban Migration
		- Since the 1950s, peasants began to migrate to urban areas
			* Mechanization of agriculture, population pressure, consolidation of lands

### Patterns of Rural Settlement

* 130 million people (25%) live in rural areas

### Rural Landholdings

* + - Large estates used the best lands, relied on mixture of hired, tributary, and slave labor
		- Latifundia: Long-observed pattern of maintaining large estates
		- Minifundia: pattern associated with peasants farming small plots for their own subsistence
		- Agrarian reform: a popular but controversial strategy to redistribute land to peasant farmers

### Population and Settlement (cont.)

* Patterns of Rural Settlement (cont.)
	+ Agricultural Frontiers
		- Brazilian Amazon settlement is controversial
		- Provided peasants with land, tapped unused resources, shored up political boundaries

### Population Growth and Movements

* Rapid growth throughout most of the century followed by slower growth

– \_Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) since 1980s

### European Migration

* + - Migration encouraged to till soils and “whiten” the mestizo population (of mixed European and Indian ancestry)
			* Many Europeans immigrated between 1870s and 1930s

85

### Population and Settlement (cont.)

* Population Growth and Movements (cont.)
	+ Asian Migration
		- Many Chinese and Japanese between 1870s and 1930s
			* Former president of Peru a Japanese descendent
		- New wave of immigrants from South Korea

### Latino Migration and Hemispheric Change

* + - Economic opportunities spurred migrations within Latin America, or from Mexico to the U.S.
		- Political turmoil, civil wars caused migration

## Patterns of Cultural Coherence and Diversity:

Repopulating a Continent

### The Decline of Native Populations

* There were many

civilizations in Latin

American before Europeans arrived

* + 1500: population of 47 million; 1650: 5 million
	+ Causes: disease, warfare, forced labor, collapse of food production system

### Indian Survival

* + - Largest populations of Indians today: Mexico, Guatemala, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia
		- Indians trying to secure recognized territory in their countries
			* Comarca: loosely defined territory similar to a province or homeland, where Indians have political and resource control

### Patterns of Cultural Coherence and Diversity (cont.)

* Patterns of Ethnicity and Culture
* Racial caste system under Spanish: blanco (European), mestizo (mixed ancestry), indio (Indian), negro (African)

### Languages

* + - About 2/3 Spanish speakers, 1/3 Portuguese speakers
		- Indigenous languages in central Andes, Mexico, Guatemala

### Blended Religions

* + - % Roman Catholic
			* El Salvador, Uruguay have sizeable Protestant populations
		- Syncretic religions: blending of different beliefs
			* Allows animist practices to be included in Christian worship
			* Catholicism and African religions, with Brazil’s carnival as an example

## Geopolitical Framework: Redrawing the Map

### Cycles of antagonism and cooperation

* + - Organization of American States (OAS)
		- MERCOSUR (Southern Cone Common Market)

### Iberian Conquest and Territorial Division

* Treaty of Tordesillas divided South America between Spain and Portugal

### Revolution and Independence

* + - Elites born in the Americas led revolutions, resulting in the creation of new countries

### Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

* Iberian Conquest and Territorial Division (cont.)
	+ The Trend Toward Democracy
		- Long independence, but political stability has been a problem
		- Democratic elections since 1980s
		- Most of the countries are free-market democracies

### Regional Organizations

* Supranatural organizations: governing bodies that include several states
* Subnational organizations: groups that represent areas of people within the state

### Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

* Regional Organizations (cont.)
	+ Trade Blocks
		- To foster internal markets and reduce trade barriers
			* Latin American Free Trade Association (LAFTA), Central American Common Market (CACM), Andean Group, NAFTA, Mercosur

### Insurgencies and Drug Traffickers

* + - groups have controlled large portions of their countries through violence and intimidation
			* FARC (Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia); ELN (National Liberation Army)
			* Colombia has highest murder rate in the world
		- Drug cartels: powerful and wealthy organized crime syndicates

### Economic and Social Development: Dependent Economic Growth

* Most Latin American countries are “middle income”

– Extreme poverty in the region, however

* Development Strategies
	+ Import substitution: policies that foster domestic industry by imposing inflated tariffs on all imported goods
* Industrialization
	+ Manufacturing emphasized since 1960s

– Growth poles: planned industrial centers

* Maquiladoras and Foreign Investment
	+ Maquiladoras: assembly plants lining U.S. border
	+ Other Latin American countries attracting foreign companies
* The Informal Sector
	+ Provision of goods & services without government regulation
	+ Self-employment: construction, manufacturing, vending, etc.

### Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* Primary Exports
	+ Latin America specialized in commodities into the 1950s
		- Bananas, coffee, cacao, grains, tin, rubber, petroleum, etc.

### Agricultural Production

* + Since 1960s, agriculture has become more and mechanized
	+ Machinery, hybrid crops, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, make agriculture very productive

### Mining and Forestry

* + Products: silver, zinc, copper, iron ore, bauxite, gold, oil, gas
	+ Mexico, Venezuela, Ecuador export oil
	+ Mining becoming mechanized, laying off workers
	+ Logging
		- Exportation of wood pulp provide short-term cash infusion
		- Plantation forests of introduced species replace diverse native forests

### Economic and Social Development (cont.)

* Latin America in the Global Economy
	+ Dependency theory
		- Dependency theory holds that expansion of European capitalism created Latin American condition of underdevelopment

» Creates prosperous cores and dependent, poor peripheries

* + - Increased economic integration within Latin America and dominance of U.S. market

### Neoliberalism as Globalization

* + Neoliberal policies: stress privatization, export production, and few restrictions on imports

– Benefits include increased trade and more favorable terms for debt repayment; most political leaders are embracing it

» Some signs of discontent with neoliberalism and support for reduction of poverty and inequality

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

### Latin America in the Global Economy (cont.)

* Dollarization
	+ Dollarization: process in which a country adopts (in whole or in part) the U.S. dollar as its official currency

– Full dollarization – U.S. dollar becomes only currency

» Until 2000, Panama was the only fully dollarized Latin American country

» Ecuador also became fully dollarized in 2000

» El Salvador considering

– Limited dollarization more common strategy

» U.S. dollars circulate with country’s national currency

* + Tends to reduce inflation, eliminate fears of

currency devaluation, and reduce costs of trade 95

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

### Social Development

* + Marked improvements since 1960
		- child mortality rate, along with higher rates for life expectancy and educational attainment

» Most countries had cuts of 50% or more in child mortality

* + - Important role for non-government organizations (NGOs)

» Humanitarian organizations, churches, community activists

* + - Still, regional social differences within countries

### Race and Inequality

* + Relative tolerance, but Amerindians and blacks over-represented among the poor

– Hard to ignore ethnicity and race when explaining contrasts in income and availability of services

## Economic and Social Development (cont.)

### Social Development (cont.)

* The Status of Women
	+ Many women work outside of the home (30%-40%)
		- Lower than rate in U.S. but comparable to many European countries
	+ Legally, women can vote, own property, and sign for loans, but less likely than men to do so
		- Reflective of patriarchal tendencies
	+ illiteracy rates
		- Highest rates in Central America
	+ Trend toward smaller families
		- Related to education and workforce participation

# Conclusion

•Latin America is the first region fully colonized by Europe

•Demographic recovery slow after early population decline

•Latin America is rich in natural resources

•But will resources be exploited for short-term gain or sustainability?

•Active informal economy, rapid development

### End of Chapter 4: Latin America

Sub-Saharan Africa – Chapter 6

Learning Objectives

* Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political and economic aspects of Africa
* Understand the roles of slavery, disease, and colonization in shaping Africa
* You should understand the following concepts and models:

-Apartheid

-Berlin Conference

-Biofuels

-Horn of Africa

-Sahel

-Pastoralists

-Refugees

-Swidden

-Transhumance

-Kleptocracy

# Introduction

### Africa south of the Sahara Desert

* A culturally diverse region
* World’s fastest-growing region
	+ More than 670 million people; 48 states and one territory
	+ In most countries, nearly 50% of the population is less than 15 years old

### Relatively low economic output

* + In 1999, Sub-Saharan Africa’s economic output was just 1% of global output
	+ South Africa’s GNP is 44% of the GNP of the entire region
	+ Foreign aid helped improve agriculture, but led to large debt and corruption

Environmental Geography: The Plateau

Continent

* + Largest landmass straddling the equator
	+ A plateau continent dominated by extensive uplifted areas
	+ Relatively poor soils and vulnerability to drought

### Africa’s Environmental Issues

* + the expansion of desert-like conditions as a result of human-induced degradation

### The Sahel and Desertification

* + Sahel – zone of ecological transition between the Sahara to the north and wetter savannas and forests to the south
	+ Life is dependent on reliability of rains

– Transhumance: the movement of animals between wet-season and dry-season pasture

### Environmental Geography: The Plateau Continent (cont.)

* Africa’s Environmental Issues (cont.)

### Deforestation

* + - Extensive woodlands remain, but many forests have been replaced by grasslands or farms
		- Results in shortages of : wood and charcoal used for household energy needs, especially cooking
		- In some countries, women are organizing to plant trees

### Wildlife Conservation

* + - Wildlife survives because of historically low population density

– Wildlife populations currently declining

» Poaching a problem

» Sale of ivory (elephant tusks) has been prohibited

## Environmental Geography: The Plateau

Continent (cont.)

### Plateaus and Basins

* + Elevated basins dominate the interior
	+ Great Escarpment: landform rimming much of southern Africa, impeding coastal settlement

### Watersheds

* + Major river systems: Congo, Nile, Niger, Zambezi

### Soils

* + Relatively infertile because they are old
		- Most fertile soils located within Rift Valley
		- Highland Ethiopia, Lake Victoria lowlands, central highlands of Kenya also have productive agricultural bases

### Environmental Geography: The Plateau Continent (cont.)

* Climate and Vegetation
	+ Warm year-round, while rainfall varies regionally

### Tropical Forests

* + Congo Basin contains the second largest expanse of tropical rainforest in the world

### Savannas

* + Wet and dry savannas surround central African rainforest belt

### Deserts

* + Sahara, Namib, Kalahari
	+ Horn of Africa – northeastern corner that includes Somalia, Ethiopia, Djibouti, and Eritrea

## Population and Settlement: Young and Restless

* Population projected to increase by 130% by 2050
* Population density is similar to that of the U.S.
* Life expectancy is short (<50 years), TFR is high (5+)

### Population Trends and Demographic Debates

* + How many people can Sub-Saharan Africa support?

### Family size

* + Preference for

families

* + - Guarantee lineage and status
		- Rural life makes children an asset

### Population and Settlement: Young and Restless (cont.)

* Population Trends (cont.)

### The Impact of AIDS on Africa

* + - Southern Africa is ground zero for the AIDS epidemic
			* 2/3 of world’s AIDS cases are found in Sub-Saharan Africa
			* AIDS may reduce growth rate in the region
			* Drugs too expensive, is best way to stem epidemic

### Patterns of Settlement and Land Use

* + Widely scattered population
		- Concentrations in West Africa, highland East Africa, eastern half of South Africa
		- Rural-urban migration; Lagos (Nigeria) has 10+ million people

### Population and Settlement: Young and Restless (cont.)

* Patterns of Settlement and Land Use (cont.)

### Agricultural Subsistence

* + - Staple crops of millet, sorghum, corn
		- Swidden agriculture practiced in areas with poorer tropical soils
			* Shifting cultivation: burning natural vegetation to release fertility, then plant indigenous crops; allow fallow periods
			* Often fine-tuned to local conditions, but unable to support high population densities

### Plantation Agriculture

* + - Crops for export are critical to the economies of many African states
			* Coffee, peanuts, cotton, cocoa, rubber

### Population and Settlement: Young and Restless (cont.)

* Patterns of Settlement and Land Use (cont.)

### Herding and Livestock

* + - Most engaged in this activity are pastoralists

– Pastoralists specialize in grazing animals

* + - Impact of tsetse flies – insects that spread sleeping sickness to cattle, humans, and some wildlife

### Urban Life

* + urbanized region in the developing world
		- But most cities are growing at twice the national growth rates
		- At 12 million people, is largest city

### West African Urban Traditions

* + West African coast has many cities, most with indigenous origins

### Population and Settlement: Young and Restless (cont.)

* Urban Life (cont.)

### Urban Industrial South Africa

* + - Most major cities in southern Africa have colonial origins
		- South Africa is the most urbanized country in the region

– Apartheid – official policy of racial segregation that shaped cities and social relations in South Africa for nearly half century

» Coloured – South African term describing people of mixed African and European ancestry

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity

* Language Patterns
	+ Complex pattern includes local, African trade, and European and Asian languages

### African Language Groups

* + Three groups unique to the region: Niger-Congo, Nilo- Saharan, Khoisan

### Language and Identity

* + Ethnic identity in the region has been fluid
	+ Tribes: consist of a group of families or clans with a common kinship, language, and definable territory

### European Languages

* + Francophone, Anglophone
	+ Also Afrikaans (Dutch-based) and Arabic

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity (cont.)

* Religion
	+ Indigenous religions tend to be

### The Introduction and Spread of Christianity

* + Entered northeast Africa around 300 A.D.

– Coptic Christians in Ethiopia and Eritrea; other Christians in Sudan

* + Dutch brought Calvinism to South Africa in 1600s

### The Introduction and Spread of Islam

* + Introduced about 1,000 years ago
	+ Today, orthodox Islam prevails in most of the Sahel

### Interaction Between Religious Traditions

* + Religious conflict most acute in northeastern Africa
	+ Sudan: conflict between Muslims in north and Non-Muslims in the south

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Unity Through Adversity (cont.)

* Globalization and African Culture
	+ Role of slavery
		- Estimated 12 million were taken from Africa and sent to the Western Hemisphere from 1500-1870
		- Enslaved Africans sent to Europe, North Africa, Southwest Asia
		- African rhythms found in music around the world

## Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of

Colonialism and Conflict

* Before the arrival of Europeans, Sub-Saharan Africa had a complex pattern of kingdoms, states, and tribal societies

### European Colonization

* + It took Europeans centuries to gain control of this region

### The Disease Factor

* + and other tropical diseases made it difficult for Europeans to establish colonies
	+ Quinine made colonization possible
	+ The wealth of the region made colonization desirable

### The Scramble for Africa

* + Berlin Conference: 13 European countries in 1884 divided and traded Sub-Saharan Africa; no African nations
	+ Ethiopia remained unconquered

## Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of

Colonialism and Conflict (cont.)

### Establishment of South Africa (cont.)

* + Dutch and British settlers conflicted
	+ 1948 Afrikaner’s (Dutch) National Party gained control of govt.
		- Instituted Apartheid: formalized racial segregation

» Petite, meso-, and grand apartheid

» Homelands – nominally independent states for blacks

### Decolonization and Independence

* + Decolonization began in 1957
	+ Organization of African Unity (OAU) – a continent- wide organization whose goal includes mediating disputes between neighboring states

## Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of

Colonialism and Conflict (cont.)

* Decolonization and Independence (cont.)

### Southern Africa’s Independence Battles

* + - Southern Rhodesia – Zimbabwe
		- Portuguese colonies of Angola and Mozambique

### Apartheid’s Demise in South Africa

* + - Townships – segregated neighborhoods for nonwhites, located on outskirts of cities
		- Opposition began in the 1960s
			* Blacks and coloureds led opposition
			* Pressure for change from outside sources
		- Free elections held in 1994

## Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of

Colonialism and Conflict (cont.)

### Continuing Political Conflict

* + The Tyranny of the Map
		- to establish

states in Africa

because of legacy of Berlin Conference

* + - Tribalism: loyalty to an ethnic group rather than to a state

– Has led to many internal conflicts

* + - Refugees: people who flee their country because of well-founded fear of persecution based on race, ethnicity, religion, or political orientation
		- Internally displaced persons: people who have fled from conflict but remain in their country of origin

## Geopolitical Framework: Legacies of

Colonialism and Conflict (cont.)

* Continuing Political Conflict (cont.)

### Ethnic Conflict in Rwanda

* + - 1994 genocide between

and

* + - Belgian colonists privileged one group
		- Millions of refugees, half a million deaths

### Secessionist Movements

* + - Shaba Province in Zaire
		- Eritrea

## Economic and Social Development: The

Struggle to Rebuild

* Poorest, least-developed region in the world
* Low economic base and high population growth
* Structural adjustment programs: reduce gov’t spending, cut food subsidies, encourage private sector

### Roots of African Poverty

* + Environmental limitations and slavery

### Failed Development Policies

* + Economic nationalism: inefficient, often corrupt governments took over large segments of economy

### Corruption

* + Kleptocracy: a state in which corruption is so institutionalized that politicians and government bureaucrats siphon off huge percentage of country’s wealth

### Economic and Social Development: The Struggle to Rebuild (cont.)

* Links to the World Economy
	+ Most African exports to European Union (EU) or to U.S.
	+ Low : few phones and TVs

– Multinational providers now competing for mobile-phone customers

### Aid Versus Investment

* + More aid than investment
	+ Poverty and political instability discourage investment

### Debt Relief

* + World Bank/IMF will reduce debt for countries with “unsustainable” debt burdens
	+ Savings can be used for basic services

### Economic and Social Development: The Struggle to Rebuild (cont.)

* Economic Differentiation Within Africa
	+ Trade blocks: Southern African Development Community (SADC), Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Economic Community of Central African States (CEEAC)

### South Africa

* + Well-developed, well-balanced industrial economy

### Oil and Mineral Producers

* + Substantial oil and mineral reserves, small populations

### The Leaders of ECOWAS

* + Economic Community of West African States
	+ Nigeria has largest oil reserves

### Economic and Social Development: The Struggle to Rebuild (cont.)

* Economic Differentiation Within Africa (cont.)

### The Poorest States

* + - Located in the , the , and the southeast

### Measuring Social Development

* + Overall low levels of social development, but rates of child survival have increased since 1980

### Life Expectancy

* + World’s lowest rates: regional average of 51 years
	+ Caused by extreme poverty

### Health Issues

* + Scarcity of doctors and persistence of diseases

### Economic and Social Development: The Struggle to Rebuild (cont.)

* Women and Development
	+ Account for 75% of the labor that produces more than 50% of the food consumed

### Status of Women

* + Considerable political and economic power
	+ Polygamy prevalent, female circumcision, denial of property inheritance

### Building from Within

* + Women’s market associations

# Conclusions

### •Problems lead to pessimism

–Civil wars

–Health problems

–Poverty

### •Reasons for optimism

–Large areas of land available for farming

–Signs of declining birth rates

–Some wars have ended

–Improving infrastructure

End of Chapter 6: Sub-Saharan Africa

### Ch 7 Southwest Asia and North Africa Learning Objectives

* Understand the role of Islam in shaping the history and current political situation in this region
* Understand the role of oil and water in shaping this region
* Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of Southwest Asia and North Africa (SW Asia and N Africa)
* Understand these concepts and models:

-Exotic rivers

-Green Line

-Hajj

-Islamic fundamentalism

-Monotheism

-OPEC

-Levant

-Maghreb

-Pastoral nomadism

-Transhumance

# Introduction

* + SW Asia and N Africa extend 4,000 miles
	+ This region is a culture hearth – a region that witnesses many cultural innovations that subsequently diffuse to other parts of world
	+ Development of petroleum industry has had large impact on the region

– OPEC (Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) – member countries profoundly influence global prices and production targets for petroleum

* Islamic – this aspect of Islam that advocates return to more traditional practices, calls for merger of civil and religious authority, and challenges encroachment of global popular culture

### Environmental Geography: Life in a Fragile World

* + A long history of human settlement in SW Asia and N Africa has left its mark on the environment

### Regional Landforms

* + SW Asia is more mountainous than N Africa
	+ North Africa
		- (“West Island”) –includes Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia; dominated by the Atlas Mountains

### Southwest Asia

* + - – eastern Mediterranean region of Southwest Asia has mountains and highlands
		- – peninsula of Turkey (“Asia Minor”) is a geologically active plateau
		- – in Iraq between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers

### Environmental Geography: Life in a Fragile World

(cont.)

### Patterns of Climate

* Complex climate region because of altitude and latitude
* Large portions of the region are
* Mediterranean climates in Atlas Mountains and the Levant coastline caused by altitude and latitude

### Legacies of a Vulnerable Landscape

* Lengthy human settlement has led to environmental problems

### Deforestation and Overgrazing

* + - Human activities and natural conditions have reduced most of the forests to grass and scrub
		- Caused by overgrazing, fires; vulnerable to fire

### Environmental Geography: Life in a Fragile World (cont.)

* Legacies of a Vulnerable Landscape (cont.)

### Salinization

* + - Buildup of toxic salts in the soil from centuries of irrigation
		- Hundreds of thousands of acres of farmland degraded

### Managing Water

* + - Availability of water a problem throughout the region
		- system – Iranian process of tapping into groundwater through a series of gently sloping tunnels
		- Egypt built Aswan High Dam to store water, generate energy, but it has created environmental problems
		- Libya’s “Great Man-made River” draws underground fossil water 600 miles to irrigate crops in the north of the country
		- Hydropolitics – interplay of water resource issues and politics

Population and Settlement: Patterns in an Arid

Land

* Dry areas are scarcely settled, while moist lands may be overpopulated

### The Geography of Population

* More than 400 million people in the region
* Physiological densities are among the highest on Earth
	+ Physiological densities – a statistic that relates the number of people to the amount of arable land
* Two dominant population clusters:
	+ Maghreb: moister areas of Atlas Mountains and coastal regions
	+ Egypt’s Nile River valley: 70 million live within 10 miles of the river

### Population and Settlement: Patterns in an Arid Land (cont.)

* Water and Life: Rural Settlement Patterns
	+ This region is an early hearth of agricultural domestication
		- Domestication – process in which plants and animals were purposefully selected and bred for their desirable characteristics; it began in this region 10,000 years ago
		- Fertile Crescent – diverse zone that stretches from Levant inland through the fertile hill country of northern Syria into Iraq

### Pastoral Nomadism

* + Traditional form of subsistence agriculture in which practitioners depend on seasonal movement of livestock

– Transhumance – seasonal movement of livestock from winter to summer pastures

### Population and Settlement: Patterns in an Arid Land

(cont.)

* Water and Life: Rural Settlement Patterns

### Oasis Life

* + - Areas where high groundwater or deep-water wells provide reliable moisture
			* Small agricultural settlements
			* Serve as trading centers as well
* Exotic rivers – a river that comes from a

area

and flows into a

area that otherwise lacks

streams, can support irrigation

– Kibbutzes – collectively worked settlements that produce grain, vegetable, and orchard crops irrigated by the Jordan River and feeder canals

### The Challenge of Dryland Agriculture

* + - Depends on seasonal moisture
		- Includes tree crops, livestock, grains, and illegal hashish

### Population and Settlement: Patterns in an Arid Land

(cont.)

* Water and Life: Rural Settlement Patterns

### Many-Layered Landscapes: The Urban Imprint

* + - Some of the world’s urban areas are in this region

### A Long Urban Legacy

* + - City life began in Mesopotamia (Eridu & Ur 3500 B.C.), and Egypt (Memphis & Thebes 3000 B.C.)
		- Rise of trade centers around 2000 B.C.
		- Centers of Islamic religious administration and education
			* Examples: Baghdad, Cairo
			* The original urban core of a traditional Islamic city is called a medina, has central mosque, bazaar
		- Colonialism left European influence

### Population and Settlement: Patterns in an Arid Land

(cont.)

* Water and Life: Rural Settlement Patterns

### Signatures of Globalization

* + - Urban centers have become points of growth (Ex: Cairo, Algiers, Istanbul)
		- Oil wealth has added modern element to traditional cities

### A Region on the Move

* + - Migration streams
			* Rural-to-urban migration
			* Migration of low-wage workers from other regions to SW Asia and N Africa
			* Migration of workers from the regions to other places (ex.: Turkish guestworkers to Germany)

### Population and Settlement: Patterns in an Arid Land

(cont.)

### Shifting Demographic Patterns

* + Population growth rates vary within the region
	+ Women in Tunisia, Iran, and Turkey are having

 children

– Causes include delayed marriage, family planning initiatives, greater urbanization

* + High rates of natural increase in West Bank, Gaza, and Libya
	+ Increasing population will strain cities, water supplies, public services
	+ Jobs will be needed for the people added to the population

## Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Signatures

of Complexity

### Patterns of Religion

* Hearth of the Judeo-Christian Tradition
	+ Jews and Christians trace their roots to the eastern Mediterranean
	+ Monotheism – belief in one God

### The Emergence of Islam

* + Originated in Southwest Asia in A.D. 622
	+ In the Judeo-Christian Tradition, sharing many of the same prophets, including Abraham, Moses, and Jesus
	+ Quran – Koran; believed by Muslims to be a book of revelations received by Muhammad from Allah (God), representing God’s highest religious and moral revelations
	+ Islam means “submission to the will of God”

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Signatures of Complexity (cont.)

* Patterns of Religion (cont.)

### The Emergence of Islam (cont.)

– Five

» Repeat the basic creed to accept Islam (“There is no God but God, and Muhammad is his prophet”)

» Pray five times daily facing Makkah (Mecca)

» Give charitable contributions

» Fast during month of Ramadan

» Make at least one religious pilgrimage (Hajj) to Makkah

* + - Theocratic state – one in which religious leaders (ayatollahs) guide policy; Iran is an example

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Signatures of Complexity (cont.)

* Patterns of Religion (cont.)
	+ The Emergence of Islam (cont.)
		- Major religious schism divided Islam early on, and still exists
			* – current name of group that favored passing power on within Muhammad’s own family
			* – current name of group that favored passing power through established clergy; emerged victorious
		- Ottoman Empire – vast empire (Turks; included southeastern Europe and most of Southwest Asia and North Africa, circa 1453)
	+ Modern Religious Diversity
		- Muslims majority in region, except for in Israel and Cyprus
			* Sunni (73%); Shiites (23%) dominant in Iran, southern Iraq, Lebanon, Sudan, and Bahrain
		- Sufism in region’s margins, and Druze of Lebanon

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Signatures of Complexity (cont.)

* Geographies of Language
	+ Semites and Berbers
		- Semite languages: Arabic and Hebrew
		- Berber – older Afro-Asiatic language
			* Found in Atlas Mountains and Sahara region

### Persians and Kurds

* + - Both groups speak Indo-European languages
		- Persian dominates the Iranian Plateau
		- Kurdish in northern Iraq, northwest Iran, and eastern Turkey

### The Turkish Imprint

* + - Part of Altaic family

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: Signatures of Complexity (cont.)

* Regional Cultures in Global Context
	+ Islamic Internationalism
		- Islamic communities well-established in central China, European Russia, central Africa, southern Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, elsewhere
		- Muslim congregations in areas of western Europe and North America

### Globalization and Cultural Change

* + - Global economy is having impact on traditional cultural values
			* Fundamentalism a reaction
		- Access to satellite TV, cell phones, the internet brings global culture to the region

## Geopolitical Framework: A Region of

Persisting Tensions

* The Colonial Legacy
	+ European colonialism came late to the region
		- Dominance of Ottoman Empire
		- Widespread European colonialism after WWI
		- Many political boundaries set by colonial powers
* Imposing European Power
	+ French in Algeria since 1800, later in Tunisia, Morocco, Syria and Lebanon
	+ Britain in Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf by 1900
		- Suez Canal – British-engineered canal linking Mediterranean and Red seas in 1869
		- European banks influenced Egyptian economy
		- British instrumental in establishing Saudi Arabia
	+ Italians in Libya, Spanish in Morocco
	+ Turkey, Iran (Persia) never occupied

### Geopolitical Framework: A Region of Persisting Tensions (cont.)

* Imposing European Power (cont.)

### Decolonization and Independence

* + Europeans began to withdraw before WWII
		- By 1950 most countries independent
		- Algeria independent in 1962

### Modern Geopolitical Issues

* + The Arab-Israeli Conflict
		- Creation of Israel in
		- Three wars: 1956, 1967 (when Israel gained most land), 1973
		- Intifada (1987) – Palestinian uprisings protesting Jewish settlements
		- Ongoing conflict between Israelis and Palestinians

### Geopolitical Framework: A Region of Persisting Tensions (cont.)

* Modern Geopolitical Issues (cont.)
	+ Troubled Iraq
		- Born in colonial era, carved from British Empire in 1932
			* Many different groups: Shiites, Sunnis, Kurds, Marsh Arabs
		- U.S. has troops in Iraq, conflict continues

### Politics of Fundamentalism

* + - Originated in Iran, 1978–1979
			* Shiite clerics (Khomeni) overthrew Shah
		- Sudanese fundamentalists overthrew democracy in 1989

### Geopolitical Framework: A Region of Persisting Tensions (cont.)

* Modern Geopolitical Issues (cont.)

### Conflicts Within States

* + - Lebanon – conflict among Sunni and Shiite Muslims and Christians
			* Result of spread of Palestinian refugees to region
		- Cyprus – conflict between

and

* + - * Green Line – demarcation set up by UN peacekeepers that divides the capital of Nicosia in Cyprus

### An Uncertain Political Future

* + - International political relations remain complex
		- Israel, Turkey are U.S. allies; Iran, Syria oppose U.S.
		- Oil plays a role

## Economic and Social Development: Lands of

Wealth and Poverty

### The Geography of Fossil Fuels

* + Oil

distributed in the area

* + - Saudi Arabia, Iran, U.A.E., Libya, Algeria contribute significantly to oil production, while Morocco and Sudan have few developed petroleum reserves
		- This region has 7% of the world’s population; holds 68% of the world’s proven petroleum reserves

### Regional Economic Patterns

* Higher-Income Oil Exporters
	+ Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, U.A.E.
	+ Cultural landscape reshaped because of oil wealt

### Economic and Social Development: Lands of Wealth and Poverty (cont.)

* Regional Economic Patterns (cont.)

### Lower-Income Oil Exporters

* + - Algeria: oil and natural gas are its top exports; but political instability remains a problem
		- Iran: has huge oil reserves, but long war with Iraq (1980-90), and withdrawal from world trade under fundamentalist government have lowered living standards

### Prospering Without Oil

* + - has highest living standard in the region
		- Turkey has a diversified economy; has seen growth
		- Economic reforms in Tunisia
		- Lebanon has potential for prosperity through tourism & telecommunications

### Economic and Social Development: Lands of Wealth and Poverty (cont.)

* Regional Economic Patterns (cont.)

### Regional Patterns of Poverty

* + - Sudan’s economy ruined by civil war
		- Morocco is poorer than Algeria or Tunisia and suffers from brain drain

– Brain drain – phenomenon in which some of brightest young people leave for better jobs in Western Europe

* + - Egypt’s prospects unclear, with growth in 1990s, but large gaps between rich and poor
		- Yemen is poorest country in the Arabian Peninsula

### Economic and Social Development: Lands of Wealth and Poverty (cont.)

* Issues of Social Development
	+ Varied Regional Patterns
		- Israel has high living standard; but Jewish majority doing much better than Muslim minority
		- Saudi Arabia has lower figures of social well-being than might be expected

### A Woman’s Changing World

* + - World’s female workforce participation
			* In some countries of the region, women not allowed to work outside of the home or drive
		- In Iran, women’s roles changing
		- Libya sees modernizing women’s role as a high priority

### Economic and Social Development: Lands of Wealth and Poverty (cont.)

* Global Economic Relationships
	+ Changing Global Linkages
		- Oil is the major export of the region
			* Oil makes up 70% of region’s exports
		- OPEC still influences cost and availability of petroleum
		- Turkey exports textiles, food products, and manufactured goods
		- Israeli exports include cut diamonds, electronics, machinery parts
		- Tourism includes religious and historical sites, other activities

### Regional Connections

* + - Relationships with the EU are critical; Turkey asks to join EU
		- Arab League formed in 1945
		- Arab Free-Trade Area (1998)

# Economic and Social Development:

Lands of Wealth and Poverty (cont.)

### Global Economic Relationships

* + The Geography of Tourism
		- Ancient historical sites and globally significant religious localities are a large draw
		- Tourist hotels and condos on the Mediterranean
		- Ecotourism
		- Tourism is a large part of the regional economy in

 , , and

* + - Impacts to visual landscape, physical environment, and archeological sites

# Conclusions

### Southwest Asia and North Africa played critical role in world history and globalization

* Important culture hearth and religious center
* Oil plays world role
* Political conflicts disrupt economic development
* Tension between modern ways and fundamentalist traditions

End of Chapter 7: Southwest Asia & North Africa