## Ch 8 Europe-Learning Objectives

#### Understand the nationalism that has thrown the region into armed conflict many times

* Understand the formation of the European Union and evolution of the *euro*
* Become familiar with physical, demographic, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of Europe
* Understand these concepts and models:

Balkanization Cold War

Command Economy European Union

Feudalism Hierarchical Diffusion Privatization Secularization

Introduction

* Europe is diverse
  + Different climates, landforms, agricultural output
  + 37 different countries
  + Many different languages and cultures
  + Long history of warfare, mostly along national lines
  + Europe is globalizing, was a major colonial power
  + European Union, a supranational organization
  + Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia broke up; Germanies reunited
  + Cradle of the Industrial Revolution

Environmental Geography:

Human Transformation of a Diverse Landscape

* Four factors explain Europe’s diversity
  + Complex geology with newest and oldest formations
  + Latitudinal extent
  + Land and water interaction/influence on climate
  + Thousands of years of humans living there caused changes

Environmental Geography: Human

Transformation of a Diverse Landscape

* Environmental Issues, Local and Global, East and West
* Agriculture, resource-extraction, industrial manufacturing, urbanization create air and water pollution and acid rain
* Western Europe is one of the world’s greenest regions because of pro-environment policies since 1970s
* European voters support environment in Europe and globally
* Eastern Europe neglected its environment under Soviet- style economics; Soviet-designed nuclear plants may be dangerous
* Ongoing economic and political evolution make it difficult to solve Eastern Europe’s environmental problems

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| Landform & Landscape Regions   * (a.k.a. North European Plain)   + Reaches from SW France to Poland, includes SE England   + Focus of West Europe   + Major rivers, high population density, major cities   + Agriculture, industries * Mountain System   + “Spine of Europe,” east-west mountain ranges, from Atlantic Ocean to the Black Sea, 20 million years old   + Alps run 500 miles from France to Austria, tallest peak over 15K feet   + Pyrenees (Spain & France); Appenines (Italy); Carpathians (east edge) | | |
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# Landform & Landscape Regions

#### Central Uplands

* + Between Alps and Lowland (from France to Czech republic)
  + Has iron, coal, other resources for manufacturing
* Western Highlands
  + (Portugal to Finland + part of British Isles)
  + Contains fjords (flooded valleys carved by glaciers) in the north
  + “Shield landscape” contains the world’s oldest rocks (600 million years)

Europe’s Climates

* Climates moderated by
* Europe has 3 climate types
  + Marine west coast climate – no winter months average below freezing, but cold rain, snow are common; summers often cloudy with frequent drizzle and rain (e.g., Ireland)
  + Continental climates – hotter summers, colder winters, 1-2 months average below freezing; rainfall adequate for farming
  + Mediterranean climate –dry summer season, drought possible, irrigation is common for farming

Environmental Geography: Human

Transformation

* Seas, Rivers, Ports, and Coastline
  + Europe’s Ring of Seas
    - Baltic Sea, North Sea, English Channel, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea (Black Sea has fisheries, oil, natural gas)
  + Rivers and Ports
    - Many rivers navigable, connected by canals for barges
    - Seine, Rhine, Elbe, Danube (the longest)
    - Rotterdam (Rhine), London (Thames), Gdansk (Wisla)

Settlement and Population: Slow Growth

and Rapid Migration

* Population Density in the Core and Periphery
  + 523 million people in Europe (more than half a billion)
  + Highest densities in historic industrial core (England, Netherlands, northern France, northern Italy, western Germany)

#### Natural Growth: Beyond the Demographic Transition

* + Europe continues to experience **natural growth** (birth rates lower than death rates; immigration prevents population loss)
  + In last stage of Demographic Transition (or beyond)
    - Causes: women in workforce; widespread contraception; shortage of affordable housing
    - Some countries offer incentives to increase national growth

# Settlement and Population:

## Slow Growth and Rapid Migration (cont.)

#### Migration to and Within Europe

* + Growing resistance to unlimited migration into Europe
    - Scarce jobs should go to Europeans first
    - Concerns about international terrorism
    - Concern about dilution of national culture
  + Immigration may be only way to solve labor shortage
    - Immigrant workers needed to keep up tax revenues, support retirees
  + EU working to establish a common immigration policy
    - Guest workers – migrant workers from other countries, usually doing low-wage work
    - Additional migration from Eastern to Western Europe

## Settlement and Population:

### Slow Growth and Rapid Migration (cont.)

* The Landscapes of Urban Europe

#### Europe highly urbanized

* + - Over 50% most countries; 90% in UK and Belgium

#### The Past in the Present (3 landscape types)

* + - Medieval landscape (900-1500 A.D.) – densely settled, buildings next to streets; green space only near churches and public squares
    - Renaissance-Baroque (1500-1800) – wider streets, large gardens, monuments, more open space; ornate architecture
    - Industrial (1800-present) – walls and fortifications removed; factories and industrial areas build on edge of cities; urban sprawl developed

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| Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Mosaic of Differences Geography of LanguagesLanguages (200 million speakers)  * + - German, English, Dutch, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic     - Spoken in British Isles, Scandinavia, and Central Europe (north)  Languages (200 million speakers)  * + - Italian, French, Spanish, Portuguese, Catalan, Romanian     - Spoken throughout Southern Europe  Languages (80 million speakers)  * + - Largest family of European languages (including Russian)     - Polish, Czech, Slovakian, Serbo-Croatian, Bulgarian, Slovenian     - Roman Catholic countries use Latin alphabet; Eastern Orthodox countries use Cyrillic (Greek) alphabet | | |
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### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Mosaic of Differences (cont.)

#### Geographies of Religion, Past and Present

* + The Schism Between Western and Eastern Christianity
    - Division in 1054 A.D. of Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox Churches
    - Greek missionaries refused to accept Roman Catholic hierarchy and rule by Roman bishops
    - Roman Catholics - Latin alphabet; Eastern Orthodox - Cyrillic

#### Conflicts with Islam

* + - East Europe: Ottoman Turks brought Islam to Balkans (almost to Vienna, Austria)
    - Western Europe: Moors (Moroccans) brought Islam to Spain

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Mosaic of Differences (cont.)

#### Geographies of Religion, Past and Present

* + The Protestant Revolt
    - Began in 16th century with split in Catholic Church’s teachings
  + A Geography of Judaism
    - Jews expelled from Palestine during Roman Empire, settled in Moorish (Islamic) Spain
    - When Christians conquered this region, they expelled Jews
    - Many Jews settled in “the Pale” of eastern Europe (east Poland and further east)
    - Murder of 6 million Jews during Nazi occupation in 1940s, others suffered in concentration camps

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Mosaic of Differences (cont.)

* Geographies of Religion, Past and Present
  + The Patterns of Contemporary Religion
    - Europe becoming a *secularized* society
      * *Secularization:* movement away from traditional organized religions
    - Roman Catholicism (250 million Roman Catholics)
      * Italy, Spain, Ireland, France, Austria, southern Germany, Poland, Croatia, Czech Republic, Hungary (south)
      * Conflict in Northern Ireland has religious component
    - Protestantism (fewer than 100 million Protestants)
      * Northern Germany, Scandinavia, England
    - Eastern Orthodox Christianity
      * Yugoslavia, Romania, and Bulgaria

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| Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Mosaic of Differences (cont.) European Culture in Global Context  * + Globalization and Cultural Nationalism     - Since World War II, Europe has been inundated with North American culture (music, TV, consumer goods)       * UK, Italy, Hungary accept it       * France, Germany resist, subsidize indigenous films and create “academies” to keep English out of the language  Migrants and Culture  * + Many Muslim migrants to Europe (4.5 million in France; 2.5 million Muslim Turks in Germany)   – Ethnic clustering and *ghettoization* are common  – Far right-wing nationalists (e.g., skinheads, neo-Nazis) | | |
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## Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map

* Europe has 37 independent states (countries)
  + Europe invented the *nation-state* (a relatively homogenous cultural group (nation) with its own political territory (state); fostered by ethnic and cultural nationalism)
* Redrawing the Map of Europe Through War
  + World War I
    - France, UK, Russia vs. Germany, Italy, Austria-Hungary
    - Outcome encouraged *irredentism:* state policies designed to reclaim lost territory
  + 1930s (Depression Era): 3 ideologies emerged
    - Western democracy and capitalism, Soviet-style communism, Fascist totalitarianism in Germany and Italy
  + World War II era (1939-45)
    - Germany occupied neighboring countries, beginning with Poland
    - Axis (Germany, Italy) vs. Allies (Britain, France, U.S.S.R., U.S.)
    - Axis surrendered in 1945, Allies divided Europe; Cold War began

### Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map (cont.)

* A Divided Europe, East and West
  + Cold War Geography (1946-1991)
    - USSR (Russia) occupied countries of E Europe to create a *buffer zone* (region to protect Russia from further European invasion)
    - Western Allies occupied Western Europe; the 2 groups divided Berlin, Germany
    - The Iron Curtain was a *symbolic* separation between East and West
    - Berlin Wall an actual physical structure separating E and W Berlin

#### Cold War

* + NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) in W Europe (U.S.), and Warsaw Pact in E Europe (U.S.S.R.)
  + Both sides stockpiled weapons, waged propaganda war, raised fears

### Geopolitical Framework: A Dynamic Map (cont.)

* Cold War Thaw

#### Began in 1989 when Poland elected a non- communist leader

* + Causes: political instability in U.S.S.R.; desire for economic and political change in Eastern European countries
  + Revolutions in most Warsaw Pact countries were non-violent, except in Romania
  + Outcome: revival of *national* feelings
    - Czechoslovakia divided peacefully (Czech Republic and Slovakia)
    - Yugoslavia divided through armed conflicts, “ethnic cleansing”
    - Germany reunited 19

## Economic and Social Development:

Integration and Transition

### Europe’s Industrial Revolution (1730-1850)

* + Machines replaced people in manufacturing
  + Water, steam, fossil fuels powered machines
* Centers of change
  + England’s textile industry the center of industrial innovation

Water sources (power waterwheels, clean wool) Weak *guilds*

Ample raw materials (wool and cotton)

## Economic and Social Development:

Integration and Transition

### Locational Factors of Early Industrial Areas

* + Steam engine improvements made water power obsolete
  + Coal a cheap fuel source, factories built near coal mines
  + Iron and steel manufacturing became important
  + London became an important port and financial center

### Development of Industrial Regions-Continental Europe

#### First industrial regions established about 1820 on French-Belgian border

* Near coal fields of Sambre-Meuse Rivers
* Remain important today

Economic and Social Development:

Integration and Transition (cont.)

* Rebuilding Postwar Europe: Economic Integration in the West
* The helped rebuild Western Europe after WWII
* Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) – linked eastern European aid and recovery to the centralized command economies of communism

### ECSC and EEC

* + - European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) and European Economic Community (EEC)
      * Ancestors of today’s European Union
      * Started as coordinated effort to drop coal and steel tariffs
      * Grew to create a common market for France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg

## Economic and Social Development:

Integration and Transition (cont.)

* European Community and Union

#### In 1965 the EEC created a council, court, parliament and commission and changed its name to European Community

* + In 1991, EC became European Union (EU), more members joined
  + EU has wider mission, established by Maastricht Treaty: common foreign policies and mutual security agreements, greater economic integration and common currency

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| Economic and Social Development: Integration and Transition (cont.)  Euroland: The European Monetary Union  – January 1, 1999: Eleven of the 15 EU member nations joined the European Monetary Union and adopted the *euro*  » The euro was a common currency for business and trade transactions  » On January 1, 2002, citizens in the “Euroland” countries began using the *euro* in their everyday lives | |
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Economic and Social Development: Integration and Transition (cont.)

* Economic Integration, Disintegration, and Transition in Eastern Europe
  + Historically, Eastern Europe has been less well developed than Western Europe
    - Has been under control of outsiders (Ottoman Turks, Hapsburgs, Germans, Soviet Russians)

#### The Soviet Plan

* + - Soviet Russians (communists) redeveloped Eastern Europe after WWII as a *command economy* (centrally planned and controlled economy, generally associated with socialist or communist countries, in which all goods, services, agricultural and industrial products are strictly regulated)

Economic and Social Development: Integration and Transition (cont.)

* Results of Soviet Plan
  + Poland and Yugoslavia resisted collectivization
  + Collectivization did not improve food production
  + Focus on heavy industry that was reliant on cheap fuel and raw materials from U.S.S.R.

#### Transition and Changes Since 1991

* + After U.S.S.R. disintegrated, Eastern European countries went through major change
  + Many E Europe countries introduced *privatization* – the transfer to private ownership of those firms and industries previously owned and run by state governments
  + Loss of cheap raw materials and fuel from U.S.S.R. resulted in a drop in industrial output; unemployment and inflation rose

### Economic and Social Development: Integration and Transition (cont.)

* Regional Disparities Within Eastern Europe
  + Successful transitions in
    - Never adopted centralized communism
    - Had good transportation links to the West
    - Developed strong manufacturing centers with skilled workforce
  + Unsuccessful transitions in
    - Adopted centralized communism
    - Had few links to the West (no market for goods)
    - Were dependent on Soviet Russia for raw materials
    - Had agriculture-based economies
    - Had internal political conflict
  + Other countries in the middle, with a combination of good and bad outcomes

## Conclusions

#### Europe’s challenges vary

* + Western Europe is one of the wealthiest areas on earth
    - Progressive approach to environment
    - Ideas of nationalism seem to be giving way to pan- European identity and a region-wide currency
    - Europe must deal with immigrants and resulting political tension, and address political problems in other regions
  + Eastern Europe faces very different challenges
    - Political strife
    - Economic stagnation
    - Environmental degradation
    - Eastern Europe wishes to join the west

28

## Ch 9 Russia - Learning Objectives

### Understand the challenges of cold, northern climate that affects this region

* Learn about the cold war between the U.S. and U.S.S.R./Russia (1945-1990)
* Know the difference between a political system and an economic system
* Learn the physical, demographic, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of the Russian Domain
* Understand these concepts and models:

-Centralized economic planning

-Cold War

-Permafrost

-Autonomous areas

-Glasnost and Perestroika

-Russification

-Denuclearization

# Introduction

#### Russian Domain includes Russia, Belarus, Ukraine, Georgia, and Armenia (all were part of the U.S.S.R.)

* Russia is the largest country (in land area) on Earth; it spans 11 time zones
  + Rich in resources, but has among the world’s harshest climates

#### The Russian Domain has had extremely rapid

and

change since 1990

* + From centrally planned economy to capitalism
  + From authoritarian dictatorship to democracy
  + The region’s economy is currently weak, commitment to democracy uncertain, nationalist movements threaten stability
  + Ukraine, Belarus, Georgia, Armenia must all work on global relationships

Environmental Geography: A Vast and

Challenging Land

### Russian Domain has good farmlands, metal and petroleum resources

* High latitude, continental climate, temperature extremes
* Cold climate and rugged terrain limit human settlement and agriculture
* Sturgeon (caviar-producing fish) nearly gone

#### Environmental Geography: A Vast and Challenging Land (cont.)

* The European West
  + European Russia, Ukraine and Belarus on eastern European Plain
    - 3 environments influence agriculture in this region
      * Poor soils, cold temps, forests north of Moscow and St.

Petersburg

* + - * Belarus and central European Russia have longer growing season; acidic soils limit farm output
      * South of 50 N Latitude, grassland and fertile soils support commercial wheat, corn, sugar, beets, meat production

#### The Ural Mountains and Siberia

* Urals separate European Russia from Siberia: low mountains with cold, dry climates
* Siberia extends thousands of miles, cold climate, little precipitation
  + Lake Baikal (largest freshwater reserve in the world – 400 miles long, nearly a mile deep, with unique species)
  + (mosses, lichens) north; (coniferous forest zone) south
  + Farming possible only in southwest Siberia
  + in Eastern Siberia – cold climate with unstable, seasonally frozen ground limiting farming and construction

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| Environmental Geography: A Vast and Challenging Land (cont.) The Russian Far East  * + Near Vladivostok, about same latitude as New England (in N. America)   + Longer growing seasons and milder climates than Siberia, seismically active   + Ussuri and Amur River Valleys have mixed crop and livestock farming   + Vegetation includes conifers, taiga, Asian hardwoods  The Caucasus and Transcaucasia  * + In extreme south of European Russia, forms Russia’s southern boundary, between the Black and Caspian seas   + Highest peak is Mt. Elbrus (18,000 feet)   + Georgia and Armenia are in Transcaucasia; Lesser Caucasus Mountains form border between Armenia and Azerbaijan   + Climate: high rainfall in west, arid or semi-arid in east; good soils and farming | | |
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#### Environmental Geography: A Vast and Challenging Land (cont.)

* A Devastated Environment (cont.)
  + Air and Water Pollution
    - Extreme environmental pollution, from industrialization, urbanization, careless mining, nuclear energy production; legacy of U.S.S.R.
    - Air pollution caused by clustered factories, few environmental controls, reliance on low quality coal
    - Water pollution caused by industrial waste, raw sewage, oil spills; pulp and paper factories polluted Lake Baikal (1950s-60s)

### The Nuclear Threat

* + - Former U.S.S.R. nuclear weapons, energy production caused pollution
      * Above-ground testing made radioactive fallout; nuclear waste dumped
      * Nuclear weapons used for seismic experiments, oil exploration, dam building
      * Russia has many old nuclear reactors; major nuclear accidents: 1986 meltdown in Chernobyl (Belarus); another in 1956
    - Construction of new nuclear plants
    - Possibility of warehousing of international nuclear wastes

# Population and Settlement: An Urban

Domain

#### Overview of the Russian Domain

* + More than 200 million residents, most in cities

#### Population Distribution

* + Most people in best farmlands
    - European Russia: 110 million; Siberia: 35 million; Belarus and Ukraine: 60 million
  + The European Core (Belarus; Western Russia; much of Ukraine)

#### Contains the Russian Domain’s largest cities, biggest industrial complexes, most productive farms, higher population densities

* + Siberian Hinterlands

#### Relatively sparse settlement, with two zones influenced by transportation

* + - * Industrial cities along Trans-Siberian Railroad (1904)
      * Thinner settlement along the Baikal-Amur Mainline (BAM) Railroad -- newer (1984)

#### Population and Settlement: An Urban Domain (cont.)

* Regional Migration Patterns
  + Eastward Movement (1860-1914)
    - Trans-Siberian Railroad sped pace of eastward movement
    - Almost 1 million settlers lured by farming opportunities in southern Siberia, greater political freedom away from the Tsars

» Tsars – czars; authoritarian leaders who dominated politics of pre-1917 Russian Empire (comes from “Caesar”)

* + Political Motives
    - Infill in Siberia has economic and political benefits
    - Political dissidents; troublemakers sent to Siberia (Gulag Archipelago)
    - : Soviet policy moved Russians into non-Russian portions of U.S.S.R to increase Russian dominance in those areas; Russians are a significant minority in former Soviet republics

#### Population and Settlement: An Urban Domain (cont.)

* Regional Migration Patterns (cont.)
  + New International Movements
    - Russification often reversed in post-Soviet era
      * Citizenship, language requirements encourage Russians to go
    - Movement to other regions
      * “Brain drain” to other countries
      * Jewish Russians move to Israel or U.S.
      * Mail-order Ukrainian brides to the U.S.

#### The Urban Attraction

* + Marxist philosophy of Soviet planners encouraged migration to cities
  + Soviets planned cities, limited population levels and regulated migration
  + In post-Soviet era, Russian citizens have greater freedom of movement; many older industrial areas are now losing population

#### Population and Settlement: An Urban Domain (cont.)

* Inside the Russian City
  + Russian cities carefully in planned form and function, with circular land- use zones
    - Core has superior transportation, best stores and housing

» Core predates Soviets era

» Sotzgorods: work-linked housing (including dorms)

» Chermoyuski: apartment blocks from 1950s/60s

» Mikrorayons: Self-contained housing projects of 1970s/80s

» Dachas: country houses available only to the elite

* The Demographic Crisis
  + General population caused by birth rates and

death (mortality) rates, especially among middle-aged males

* + - Causes

» fraying social fabric

» economic uncertainty

» declining health among women of child-bearing age

» stress-related diseases

» rising murder and suicide

» toxic environments

* + Russia’s population could fall by 3 - 25 million by 2030

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The

Legacy of Slavic Dominance

#### The Heritage of the Russian Empire

* + Growth of the Russian Empire
    - Slavic “Rus” in power from 900AD around Kiev
    - Eastern Orthodox Christianity came in 1000AD
    - By 1400s, new and expanding Russian state after Tatar and Mongol rule
    - Expansion eastward in 16th & 17th centuries; westward expansion slow
    - Final expansion of Russian Empire in 19th Century in Central Asia
  + The Significance of Empire
    - By 1900, Russians were found from St. Petersburg (on the Baltic) to Vladivostok (on the Sea of Japan)

#### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Legacy of Slavic Dominance (cont.)

* Geographies of Language
  + Slavic languages dominate in the Russian Domain
    - About 80% of Russia’s people are ethnic Russians
    - There are other language groups
      * Finno-Ugric (Finnish) in the north
      * Altaic (Tatars and Turkic peoples) in middle Volga Valley
      * Transcaucasia has many languages
      * Yakut (Turkic) in Siberia; Buryats near Lake Baikal

» Similar treatment to indigenous in U.S., Canada, Australia

#### Geographies of Religion

* + Soviets prohibited religion, religious revival underway now
  + Eastern Orthodox Christianity most common
    - Other forms of Western Christianity practiced
  + Non-Christian religions
    - 20-25 million Sunni Muslims live in the North Caucasus
    - Over 1 million Jews, mostly in larger western cities

#### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Legacy of Slavic Dominance (cont.)

* Russian Culture in Global Context
  + Strong traditions, influenced by Western Europe
  + Soviet Days
    - Soviets promoted social realism: a style devoted to the realistic depiction of workers harnessing the forces of nature or struggling against capitalism

#### Turn to the West

* + - Young Russians adopted consumer culture in 1980s
    - In post-Soviet era, globalism and consumerism came to Russia from the West and elsewhere (India, Hong Kong, Latin America)

#### The Music Scene

* + - American and European popular music gaining fans
    - Home-grown music industry is evolving

## Geopolitical Framework: The Remnants of a

Global Superpower

#### Geopolitical Structure of the Former Soviet Union

* + Russian Empire collapsed abruptly in 1917
    - Briefly, a broad-based coalition of business people, workers, and peasants replaced tsars
    - Soon, Bolsheviks (faction of Russian Communists representing the interests of the industrial workers), led by Lenin, centralized power and introduced communism (economic system)
  + The Soviet Republics and Autonomous Areas
    - Soviet leaders designed a geopolitical solution to maintain the country’s territorial boundaries, and theoretically acknowledged the rights of non-Russian citizens by creating Union Republics
      * Autonomous areas: minor political sub-units designed to recognize special status of minority groups within existing republics

#### Geopolitical Framework: The Remnants of a Global Superpower (cont.)

* Geopolitical Structure (cont.)
  + Centralization and Expansion of the Soviet State
    - Communism did not eliminate ethnic differences
    - In 1930, Soviet leader Stalin centralized power in Moscow, limiting national autonomy
    - Land added
      * Sakhalin, Kuril Islands from Japan; Baltic republics
      * Occupation of Poland, Romania, Czechoslovakia
      * Exclave (outside Russia’s contiguous land) added from Germany

#### End of the Soviet System

* + Union republics encouraged ethnic identification
  + \_: greater openness; Perestroika: economic restructuring
  + 1991: all 15 Union Republics gained independence

#### Geopolitical Framework: The Remnants of a Global Superpower (cont.)

* Current Geopolitical Setting (1992-present) (Fig. 9.30)
  + Russia and the Former Soviet Republics
    - Formed Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) – a looser political union that included all but three of the former republics; has no power, and is mostly a forum for discussion
    - Denuclearization (the return and partial dismantling of nuclear weapons from outlying republics to Russian control completed in 1990s
    - Military, political and ethnic tensions remain in parts of the region

#### Devolution and the Russian Federation

* + Devolution: more localized political control in Russia
  + Russian leaders fear other areas will secede

#### Geopolitical Framework: The Remnants of a Global Superpower (cont.)

* Current Geopolitical Setting (cont.)
  + Regional Tensions
    - Chechnyan Republic seeking independence
      * Russians sent military
      * Chechnya has metals and oil
  + The Shifting Global Setting

#### Boundary issues between Russia and China

* + - Dispute with Japan over Kuril Islands
    - Expansion of NATO concerns Russian leaders
    - Russia recently joined the “Group of Seven” (G-7)
      * Other members: U.S., Canada, Japan, Germany, Great Britain, France, Italy)

## Economic and Social Development: An Era of

Ongoing Adjustment

* After economic decline of 40% in the 1990s, Russia’s economy stabilized in 2000 and 2004

#### The Legacy of the Soviet Economy

* + Communists came to power in 1917, and instituted centralized economic planning: a situation in which the state controls production targets and industrial output
  + Soviets nationalized agriculture, but it was inefficient
  + Soviets expanded industrialization and transportation
    - Industrialization more successful than collectivized agriculture
    - Trans-Siberian Railroad, canal system
  + Improvements in housing and education after WWII
    - Literacy near 100%
  + But economic and social problems increased in 1970s-’80s

#### Economic and Social Development: An Era of Ongoing Adjustment

* The Legacy of the Soviet Economy (cont.)
* Soviet industry more successful than its agriculture
  + Soviets added major industrial zones (Fig. 9.31), many near energy sources and metals
  + Moscow had fewer raw materials, but had some of Russia’s best infrastructure, large pool of skilled labor, and demand for industrial products

#### Soviets developed a good transportation and communication infrastructure

* Soviets had a massive housing campaign in the 1960s
* Soviets made literacy virtually universal, and health care readily available; eliminated the worst of the poverty

47

#### Economic and Social Development: An Era of Ongoing Adjustment (cont.)

* The Post-Soviet Economy
  + The region has replaced its communist system with a mix of state-run operations and private enterprise

#### Redefining Regional Economic Ties

* + Independent republics negotiate for needed resources with Russia and each other rather than accept centralized control
  + Russia continues to dominate the region’s economy

#### Privatization and Economic Uncertainty

* + Russia removed price controls in 1992; sold state-owned business to private investors in 1993

– Higher prices, lack of legal safeguards created problems

* + Agriculture still struggles, in part due to harsh climate, landforms
  + Many people see little economic gain from changes

#### Economic and Social Development: An Era of Ongoing Adjustment (cont.)

* The Post-Soviet Economy (cont.)
  + The Russian
    - Russia Interior Ministry estimates that the Russian controls 40% of the private economy and 60% of the state-run enterprises; 80% of banks in Russia may be under mafia influence
    - Russian mafia has gone global
      * Money laundering (Russia, U.K., U.S.); gambling (Sri Lanka); drugs (Colombia); legitimate Israeli high tech companies

#### Social Problems

* + - High unemployment, rising housing costs; lower welfare spending
    - Divorce and domestic violence increasing; prostitution increasing
    - Health care spending dropping
      * Vaccine shortages allow disease to return
      * Chronic and stress-related illnesses on the rise

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| Economic and Social Development: An Era of Ongoing Adjustment (cont.)   * Growing Economic Globalization   + Starting in 1970s, Soviets exported fossil fuels, imported food; ties now stronger   + A New Day for the Consumer     - Western consumer goods available (e.g., McDonald’s, Calvin Klein; even some luxury items)  Attracting Foreign Investment  * + Region struggles to attract foreign investment   + Most investment from U.S., western Europe (esp. Germany, U.K.)     - Fossil fuels, food, telecommunications, consumer goods     - Foreign investment growing by more than 14% annually | | |
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#### Economic and Social Development: An Era of Ongoing Adjustment (cont.)

* Growing Economic Globalization (cont.)
  + Globalization and Russia’s Petroleum Economy
    - Russia has 35% of the world’s natural gas reserves
      * Mostly in Siberia
      * World’s largest exporter
* Primary destination for Russian petroleum products is western
  + Former U.S.S.R. republics depend on Russia’s energy
  + Foreign investment in new pipelines, other technology

### Local impacts of globalization

* + - Vary from place to place
      * Investment in Moscow, Siberia (oil)
      * Local economic declines in older, uncompetitive industrial areas

# Conclusions

#### Russian Domain has seen great change, from empire, through revolution and break-up

* Ethnic and cultural differences continue to shape this region
* Russian Domain is rich in natural resources, but has limited agricultural potential and lingering economic difficulties
* Massive readjustments growing from the political and economic upheavals of the 1990s continue to affect the area
* Environmental devastation in the region and its effects continue to cause social and health problems
* More uncertainty lies ahead for the people of the Russian Domain.

End of Chapter 9: The Russian Domain

Ch 11 E.Asia- Learning Objectives

* Learn about China, Japan, North and South Korea, and Taiwan
* Understand the sources of cultural cohesiveness in

E. Asia

* Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political and economic aspects of East Asia
* Understand the following concepts and models:

-Confucianism

-Geomancy

-Ideographic writing

-Marxism

-Conurbation

-Loess

Introduction

* East Asia is the most populous region in the world
* China is the most populous country
* China and Japan have been rivals from time to time
* East Asia has experienced colonization, and has seen both internal and international conflict
* Japan is extremely wealthy, but poverty may be found in parts of the region
* East Asia is a core area of the world economy and an emerging center of political power

Environmental Geography: Resource

Pressures in a Crowded Land

* Flooding, Dam-Building, and Related Issues in China
  + China’s Yangtze River is an important resource (3rd largest volume)
  + The Three Gorges Controversy

#### Chinese government wants to dam the Yangtze (Chang Jiang) River with the largest hydroelectric dam in the world

* + - * Purpose: control flooding and generate electricity
      * Problems: Will jeopardize animal species, flood a major scenic attraction, and displace up to 2 million people
* Flooding in Northern China
  + Northern China Plain has long been plagued with floods and droughts
    - Worst floods caused by (Yellow River)
    - Huang He carries a huge sediment load (suspended clay, silt, sand); is the world’s muddiest river

” 55

### Environmental Geography: Resource Pressures in a Crowded Land (cont.)

#### Flooding, Dam-Building, Related Issues in China (cont.)

* + Erosion on the Loess Plateau
    - Huang He’s sediment burden from the Loess Plateau
      * – a fine, wind-blown glacially deposited material
      * Loess is fertile, but vulnerable to erosion when plowed
    - Loess Plateau is one of the poorest parts of China
* Other East Asian Environmental Problems

#### Forests and Deforestation

* + - Little conservation of forests in China; much more in Japan
    - Reforestation programs have been unsuccessful
    - Substantial forests found in the far north and along Tibetan border
    - China may need to import wood products for development

### Environmental Geography: Resource Pressures in a Crowded Land (cont.)

#### Other East Asian Environmental Problems (cont.)

* + Mounting Pollution
    - China’s development causing water pollution, toxic waste dumping, and air pollution from the burning of high sulfur coal
    - Japan, Taiwan, South Korea have implemented stringent pollution controls and established pollution-generating industries outside of their countries to reduce pollution

#### Environmental Issues in Japan

* + Japan has a relatively clean environment

– Environmental restrictions, cleanup and pollution exporting

» : Location of their dirtier factories elsewhere in the world

### Environmental Geography: Resource Pressures in a Crowded Land (cont.)

* East Asia’s Physical Geography
  + Large area of region gives it large regional climatic variability
  + Climate of southern China like Florida; climate of northern China like Canada

#### Japan’s Physical Environment

* + Subtropical in the south and nearly subarctic in the north -
  + 85% of the country is mountainous
    - Japan’s forests come from favorable climate, history of forest conservation
  + Limited alluvial plains used for intensive agriculture
    - Kanto Plain, Kansai Basin, and Nobi Basin

### Environmental Geography: Resource Pressures in a Crowded Land (cont.)

#### East Asia’s Physical Geography (cont.)

* + Taiwan’s Environment
    - Central and eastern regions are rugged and mountainous; west is dominated by an alluvial plain; mild winter climate; still has extensive forests
  + Chinese Environments
    - Southern China: rugged mountains and hills interspersed with lowland basins
    - Northern China: Gobi Desert, North China Plain, Loess Plateau

#### Korean Landscapes

* + Mountainous country with scattered alluvial basins
  + South Korea has better farmlands than North Korea

Population and Settlement: A Realm of

Crowded Lowland Basins

### Japanese Settlement and Agricultural Patterns

* + Japan’s Agriculture Lands

#### Largely limited to country’s and interior basins

* + - Rice, fruit, and vegetable cultivation
  + Settlement Patterns
    - Three largest metropolitan areas: Tokyo, Osaka, and Nagoya
    - Population density: 870 per square miles
    - Mostly crowded in mainland industrial belt

#### Japan’s Urban-Agricultural Dilemma

* + Japanese cities located in same area as agricultural lowlands
  + Restricted living space in urban areas

#### Population and Settlement: A Realm of Crowded Lowland Basins (cont.)

* Settlement and Agricultural Patterns in China, Taiwan, Korea
  + China is only 30% urban; Japan, Taiwan, Korea urban

#### China’s Agricultural Regions

* + Rice dominant in the south; wheat, millet, sorghum in the north
  + North China Plain is one of the most thoroughly anthropogenic landscapes in the world (anthropogenic landscape – one that has been heavily transformed by human activities)
  + Manchuria thoroughly settled; Loess Plateau thinly settled

#### Settlement and Agricultural Patterns in Korea and Taiwan

* + Korea densely populated (70 million); 1,150 per square mile
  + Taiwan is most ; 22 million; 1,500 per square mile

### Population and Settlement: A Realm of Crowded Lowland Basins (cont.)

* East Asian Agriculture and Resource Procurement in Global Context
  + Global Dimensions of Japanese Agriculture and Forestry

#### Japan is one of the world’s largest food importers

* + - Imports wood products, oil, coal, and minerals
    - Japan’s basic resource dependency is unusual
  + The Global Dimensions of Chinese Agriculture
    - China’s agricultural self-sufficiency has been reduced by the following:
      * Rapid economic growth, changing food preferences, and loss of land to industrial and residential development

### Population and Settlement: A Realm of Crowded Lowland Basins (cont.)

* Urbanization in East Asia

#### Early urbanization, but the region was overwhelmingly rural until end of World War II

* + Chinese Cities
    - Oldest cities were fortified; houses built around courtyards, narrow alleyways
    - Colonial period changed urban form, emphasized coastal cities
    - Beijing (13 million) – capital during the Manchu period (1644–1912)

Population and Settlement: A Realm of Crowded Lowland Basins (cont.)

* Urbanization in East Asia (cont.)
  + City Systems of Japan, and South Korea
    - South Korea noted for urban primacy
      * Urban primacy – the concentration of urban population in a single city

#### Japan displays a pattern of superconurbation

* + - * Superconurbation: Megalopolis; a huge zone of coalesced metropolitan areas
      * Tokyo, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Kyoto make Megalopolis

## Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A

Confucian Realm?

#### Unifying Cultural Characteristics

* + The Chinese Writing System
    - Ideographic writing: form of writing in which symbol (ideograph or character) represents primarily an idea or thing rather than a sound
      * Disadvantage: difficult to learn large number of characters
      * Advantage: speakers of different languages can use the same writing system

#### Korean Modifications

* + In 1400s, Koreans implemented their own writing system

#### Japanese Modifications

* + Kanji: characters borrowed from China
  + Hiragana: Japanese syllabary, in which symbol represents a syllable (combination vowel and consonant sound, like RA, or MI, or KO)
  + Katakana: for spelling words of foreign origin

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm? (cont.)

#### Unifying Cultural Characteristics (cont.)

* + The Confucian Legacy
    - Confucianism: the philosophy developed by Confucius has a strong influence on the region
      * influence in and than in Japan

#### Dates from 6th Century B.C. to foster social stability

* + - Obedience to authority; authority figures must act in a caring manner; education also important
* Modern Role of Confucian Ideas
  + In early 1900s, lagging development in East Asia raised questions about value of Confucian ideas
  + Today, economic growth suggest that Confucian support for education and social stability are an advantage

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm? (cont.)

* Religious Unity and Diversity in East Asia
  + Mahayana Buddhism
    - Diffused to China from India by the second century A.D.; widespread throughout the region
    - Nonexclusive: may be followed by people professing faith in other religions
    - Simplifies quest for total enlightenment (nirvana) with beings who refuse divine union for themselves to help others spiritually

#### Shinto

* + Closely bound to nationality
  + Beliefs about harmony of nature and its connection to human existence
  + A place- and nature-centered religion

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm? (cont.)

#### Religious Unity and Diversity in East Asia (cont.)

* + Taoism and Other Chinese Belief Systems
    - Rooted in nature worship
    - Related to Geomancy: feng shui; Chinese and Korean practice of designing buildings in accordance with spiritual powers that supposedly flow through the local topography

#### Minority Religions

* + - Christianity: Less than 1% in China and Japan, but this equals millions; about 6 million in Korea, mostly Protestants
    - Islam: Several tens of millions of Muslims in China (Hui)

#### Secularism in East Asia

* + - Confucianism (a philosophy) and Marxism support secularism
    - East Asia is one of the most secular regions in the world

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm? (cont.)

#### Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity in East Asia

* + Language and National Identity in Japan
    - Japanese is not related to any other language
      * Possible connections to Korean, or the Altaic languages
    - Ainu in peoples in the north; otherwise a homogenous society

#### Minority Groups in Japan

* + - Several Japanese dialects (most distinct on Ryukyu Islands)
    - Koreans, Chinese, and South Asians in Japan; face discrimination
    - Other immigrants came to Japan beginning in 1980s; but their status is uncertain
      * Chinese, southern Asians in construction
      * Philippines immigrants in entertainment, prostitution
      * 200,000 Brazilians of Japanese ancestry

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm? (cont.)

* Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity … (cont.)

#### Language and Identity in Korea

* + - Koreans relatively homogenous; vast majority speak Korean
    - Korean diaspora: a scattering of a particular group of people over a vast geographical area

– In China, Kazakhstan, hundreds of thousands in the U.S., Canada, Australia, New Zealand

#### Language and Ethnicity Among the Han Chinese

* + - Complex, heterogenous, even in China proper (eastern half)
    - Han majority
    - Han languages (Sinitic): Mandarin, Cantonese (Yue), Fujianese, Shanghaiese (Wu)
    - Tonal (changed tone changes meaning) and monosyllabic (one syllable) languages

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm? (cont.)

#### Linguistic and Ethnic Diversity … (cont.)

* + The Non-Han Peoples
    - Many of the remote upland districts are inhabited by non-Han people

– Tribal: people who have a traditional social order based on autonomous village communities

* + - Manchus in remote portions of Manchuria; other non-Hans in the far south regions (designed to allow non- Han peoples to experience “socialist modernization” at a different pace from the rest of China

#### Language and Ethnicity in Taiwan

* + - Tribal peoples who speak languages related to Indonesian
    - Taiwanese and Mandarin speakers; Taiwanese discouraged

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Confucian Realm? (cont.)

* East Asian Cultures in Global Context
  + Tension between isolation and international involvement

#### The Globalized Fringe

* + Capitalist countries of the region are characterized by vibrant cosmopolitan internationalism
  + English a common language; many study in the U.S., England
  + Cultural flows increasingly two-way
  + Japanese products worldwide (electronics, cars, anime)

#### The Chinese Heartland

* + History of internal orientation, except on southern coast
  + China began to liberalize, open its doors in the 1970s and ’80s
  + Urban popular culture beginning to emerge

### The Geopolitical Framework and Its Evolution: The Imperial Legacies of China and Japan

The Evolution of China

* + Original core was the North China Plain and Loess Plateau
  + China unified in 3rd Century B.C.; efforts to conquer Korea

#### The Manchu Ch’ing Dynasty

* + Manchu Dynasty in power from 1644 to well into 19th century

#### The Modern Era

* + In 1800s, China failed to keep pace with technological progress, and the empire declined
  + British used opium in lieu of silver to buy Chinese goods, setting off the Opium Wars, resulting in colonization

### The Geopolitical Framework and Its Evolution: The Imperial Legacies of China and Japan (cont.)

#### The Rise of Japan

* + Japan emerged as a unified state in 7th century A.D.
  + Was divided several times between 1000 and 1580 A.D.

#### The Closing and Opening of Japan

* + Tokugawa Shogunate reunited Japan in 1600s, established an isolationist policy
    - Shogun: a military leader who theoretically remains under the emperor but who actually holds power

#### The Japanese Empire

* + Period of modernization and military building
    - War with China, Russia; annexation of Korea
    - War with the U.S. occurred after Japanese efforts to unite East and Southeast Asia

### The Geopolitical Framework and Its Evolution: The Imperial Legacies of China and Japan (cont.)

* Postwar Geopolitics

#### Japan’s Revival

* + - Territory reduced to main Japanese islands and the Ryukyu Archipelago

#### The Division of Korea

* + - Divided by the U.S. and the Soviet Union after War

#### The Division of China

* + - Mao Zedong and the communists vs. the nationalists (who favored an authoritarian, capitalist economy)
      * Communists victorious in 1949
      * Nationalists fled to Taiwan

### The Geopolitical Framework and Its Evolution: The Imperial Legacies of China and Japan (cont.)

#### Postwar Geopolitics (cont.)

* + The Chinese Territorial Domain
    - Occupation of Tibet, Xinjiang, and Inner Mongolia
    - Paracel and Spratly Islands
    - China reclaimed Hong Kong in 1997
* The Global Dimension of East Asian Geopolitics
  + End of Cold War and China’s economic growth shifted the balance of power in the region
  + Increasing military budget in China; China has world’s largest army, nuclear weapons, sophisticated missile technology
  + China’s human rights record

Economic and Social Development: An

Emerging Core of the Global Economy

* Japan’s Economy and Society
  + Japan’s Boom and Bust
    - 1950s was beginning of the Japanese “economic miracle”

– Use of cheap labor shifts from clothing and toys to more sophisticated goods

* + - 1990s: economic slump caused by collapse of inflated real estate market
    - Japan still a core country, with global influence

#### Living Standards and Social Conditions in Japan

* + - High standard of living, though a little lower than U.S.
    - Low unemployment, health care provided; low crime rates
    - Literacy high, infant mortality low, life-spans long

### Economic and Social Development: An Emerging Core of the Global Economy (cont.)

* Japan’s Economy and Society (cont.)

#### Women in Japanese Society

* + - Limited opportunities for career advancement
    - Marriage and family are the expected role
    - Drop in marriage rate may be a response

#### The Newly Industrialized Countries

* + The Rise of South Korea
    - 1960s program of export-led economic growth in South Korea
    - Shift from inexpensive consumer goods to heavy industrial products to equipment
    - South Korean companies increasingly became multinational – involving more than one country

### Economic and Social Development: An Emerging Core of the Global Economy (cont.)

#### The Newly Industrialized Countries (cont.)

* + Contemporary South Korea
    - Anti-government student-led protests repressed in 1960s and ’70s
    - Middle class successfully pushed for democratization in late 1980s

#### Taiwan and Hong Kong

* + Both have higher per capita gross domestic product (GDP) levels than South Korea
  + Government-guided economic development in Taiwan
  + Hong Kong has system of laissez-faire: market freedom, with little government control
  + Economies linked internationally

### Economic and Social Development: An Emerging Core of the Global Economy (cont.)

* Chinese Development

#### China Under Communism

* + - “Great Leap Forward” resulted in the death of 20 million
    - Cultural Revolution of the 1960s – expulsion of many to “re- education” camps

#### Toward a Postcommunist Economy

* + - China now seeks closer connections with the world economy
    - Experimenting with capitalism

#### Industrial Reform

* + - China opened Special Economic Zones (SEZs) in which foreign investment was welcomed and state involvement is minimal
    - Economic growth is around 6-7%

### Economic and Social Development: An Emerging Core of the Global Economy (cont.)

#### Chinese Development (cont.)

* + Social and Regional Differentiation
    - Chinese economic reforms resulted in social and regional differentiation (when certain groups and portions of a country prosper while others fail)
  + The Booming Coastal Region
    - Most of China’s economic benefits have flowed to the coastal region and Beijing
  + Interior and Northern China
    - China’s interior and northern portions have seen little economic expansion; Manchuria is a “rust belt”

Economic and Social Development: An Emerging Core of the Global Economy (cont.)

* Chinese Development (cont.)
  + Social Conditions in China
    - China has made large investments in medical care and education
    - Regional contrasts in social development, well-being
  + China’s Population Quandary
    - 1.2 billion people in China
      * Establishment of the “one child policy”
      * Gender imbalance, other unintended consequences

### The Position of Women

#### Traditionally low position in Chinese society

Conclusions

* East Asia united by culture and history
* Internal ethnic tensions growing in China
* Korea must manage the transition from low-wage exporter to high-wage technological powerhouse
* Japan coping with its economic challenges

End of Chapter 11: East Asia

Chapter 12:

South Asia Learning Objectives

#### Understand the climatological challenges of this region,

e.g. monsoons, cyclones, flooding

* Learn about the challenges and strategies of feeding a large and growing population
* Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of South Asia
* Understand the following concepts and models:

-Monsoon

-Green Revolution

-Caste system

-Hinduism

-Mughal Empire

-Orographic rainfall

-Subcontinent

-Indian diaspora

Introduction

* + The Himalayan Mountains are in South Asia
  + Called the Indian subcontinent
  + India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Maldives
  + South Asia is the world’s second most populous region
  + The population is growing
  + South Asia was a British colony for several centuries
  + Since 1947, India and Pakistan have been embroiled in conflict; both countries have nuclear weapons
  + This region is one of the world’s poorest

Environmental Geography: Diverse Landscapes, from Tropical Islands to Mountain Rim

* Natural Hazards in Bangladesh
  + and

deltas flood in wet

summer monsoons; dense settlement there causes many deaths

* Forests and Deforestation
  + Ganges Valley and coastal plains of India deforested for agriculture
  + Deforestation’s causes: agricultural, urban, and industrial expansion
  + Problems: fuel wood shortage leads to use of manure which then cannot be used as fertilizer

Environmental Geography: Diverse Landscapes, from Tropical Islands to Mountain Rim (cont.)

* Environmental Issues in South Asia (cont.)
* South Asia’s Monsoon Climates
  + Monsoon: the distinct seasonal change of wind direction; in South Asia
    - Summer monsoon brings rain and flooding
    - Winter monsoon is dry

#### Orographic rainfall: precipitation from the uplifting and cooling of moist winds; it occurs in the Western Ghats and Himalayas

* + - Rain-shadow effect: the area of low rainfall found on the leeward (or downwind side) of a mountain range

#### Drier conditions in Pakistan

Environmental Geography: Diverse Landscapes, from Tropical Islands to Mountain Rim (cont.)

* The Four Subregions of South Asia
* Mountains of the North
  + Collision of Indian Subcontinent with Asian landmass
    - Himalayas, Hindu Kush

### Indus-Ganges-Brahmaputra Lowlands

#### Lowlands created by three major river systems

* + - Indus, Ganges, and Brahmaputra rivers

### Peninsular India

#### Deccan Plateau covers most of India

* + Sri Lanka (1 island) and Maldives (1,200 small islands) 88

## Population and Settlement: The Demographic

Dilemma

* India has more than 1 billion people
  + Concern about producing enough food
  + India’s TFR at 3.2, but preference for males creates problems
* Pakistan has 145 million people
  + Pakistan lacks an effective, coordinated

program

* + Overall TFR is 5.6; RNI is 2.8%
  + Linked to Muslim culture
  + Early childhood mortality, and low rate of female contraception
* Bangladesh has 133.5 million people
* Has one of the highest settlement densities in the world
  + TFR is 3.3
  + Strong government support for family planning
  + Muslim culture, but more flexible

### Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma (cont.)

* Migration and the Settlement Landscape
  + South Asia is one of the least urbanized regions of the world
    - Majority live in compact rural villages
    - Rural-to-urban migration caused by agricultural changes
  + Most settlement near fertile soils and dependable water sources

### Agricultural Regions and Activities

* + Agriculture has historically been unproductive
  + Revolution: agricultural techniques based on hybrid crop strains and heavy use of industrial fertilizers and chemical pesticides
    - Greatly increased agricultural yields in South Asia
    - High social and cultural costs

# Population and Settlement: The

Demographic Dilemma (cont.)

### Agricultural Regions and Activities

* Crop Zones

#### Rice: lower Ganges Valley, lowlands of India’s eastern and western coasts, delta lands of Bangladesh, Pakistan’s lower Indus Valley, and Sri Lanka

* + Wheat: northern Indus Valley, western half of India’s Ganges Valley

– Punjab is India’s “breadbasket”

#### Millet and sorghum in less fertile areas

Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma (cont.)

* Agricultural Regions and Activities (cont.)
  + The Green Revolution
    - Use of hybrid, high-yield seeds to bolster production

– 1970 and 1990s: India more than doubled annual grain production

#### Only more prosperous farmers could afford to adopt seeds and use mechanization

* + - Environmental problems from dependency on chemical fertilizers and pesticides
    - Poorer farmers forced from their lands
    - Salinization in irrigated areas

Population and Settlement: The Demographic Dilemma (cont.)

* Urban South Asia
  + About 25% of the South Asian population resides in urban areas
* Mumbai (Bombay)
  + Largest city in South Asia
  + Financial, commercial, and industrial center
* Delhi
  + More than 11 million people
  + India’s capital, has British colonial imprint
  + Air pollution a problem

Population and Settlement: The

Demographic Dilemma (cont.)

* Urban South Asia (cont.)
  + Calcutta
    - More than 12 million people
    - Problems: poverty, pollution, congestion, homelessness

–

* + - More than 7 million people
    - Pakistan’s

city

* + - Political and ethnic tensions between Sindis (native inhabitants) and Muhajirs (Muslim refugees from India)

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Religious Rivalries

* Since its inception in 1948, India has been a secular state
  + Growth of Hindu nationalism: movement promoting Hindu values as essential and exclusive fabric of Indian society
  + Tensions between Hindus and Muslims in India
  + Tensions between fundamentalists and secularists in Pakistan

#### Origins of South Asian Civilizations

* + Indus Valley civilization established 5,000 years ago
* Hindu Civilization
  + Hinduism: a complicated faith without a single, uniformly accepted system of belief
  + Sanskrit: sacred languages of Hinduism
  + system: strict division of Hindu society into ranked hereditary groups

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Religious Rivalries (cont.)

#### Origins of South Asian Civilizations (cont.)

* Buddhism
  + Siddhartha Gautama (563 B.C.), the Buddha
    - From elite caste, but rejected wealth and power
    - Sought to attain mystical union with the universe (enlightenment)
  + Faith spread throughout South Asia, and East, Southeast, and Central Asia, but retreated from South Asia

#### Arrival of Islam

* + Around 700 A.D. Arab armies conquered lower Indus Valley
  + Mughal Empire, a powerful Muslim state, dominated
  + Conversion in northwest (Pakistan) and Northeast (Bangladesh)

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Religious Rivalries (cont.)

* Contemporary Geographies of Religion

#### Hinduism

* + - Major faith of India and Nepal
    - Forms of worship differ by region

#### Islam

* + - 400 million Muslims in the region, among the largest Muslim communities in the world
      * Pakistan, Bangladesh, Maldives are mostly Muslim
      * In India, Muslims concentrated in the cities in the north

#### Sikhism

* + - Sikhism: faith incorporating elements of Hinduism and Islam
    - Originated in Punjab in 1400s, still concentrated in Punjab

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Religious Rivalries (cont.)

#### Contemporary Geographies of Religion (cont.)

* + Buddhism and Jainism
    - Buddhism virtually disappeared in India but persisted in Sri Lanka, mainland Southeast Asia, and the high valleys of the Himalayas
    - Jainism – religion that emerged around 500 B.C. as protest to orthodox Hinduism
      * Stressed extreme non-violence

#### Other Religious Groups

* + - Parsis (Zoroastrians): an ancient religion focusing on the cosmic struggle between good and evil
      * Concentrated in the Mumbai area
    - Indian Christians more numerous than either Parsis or Jains
    - British missionaries converted animists to Protestantism

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Common Heritage Undermined by Religious Rivalries (cont.)

* Geographies of Language
  + The Indo-European North

#### : most widely spoken language of South Asia

– Second-most widely spoken language in the world

#### Urdu: language of the Muslim minority

* + Languages of the South
    - Dravidian: a linguistic group is unique to southern India

Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided

Region

* South Asia Before and After Independence in 1947
  + During the 1500s most of region was under the Mughal Empire

– European merchants established coastal trading posts

* + By 1700s the empire weakened and states emerged

#### The British Conquest

* + British East India Company – a private organization acted as an arm of the British government and monopolized trade

– Exploited political chaos to stake empire

* + Sepoy Mutiny (1856) led to South Asia being ruled directly by the British
  + Hindu, Muslim, and Sikh rulers retained their states under British rule

Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region

(cont.)

#### South Asia Before and After Independence in 1947 (cont.)

* + Independence and Partition
    - By the 1920s political protestors called for independence
    - Gandhi favored a unified state, while Muslim leaders argued for a division
    - Post World War II partitioning
      * India, East and West Pakistan
      * 1971: Bangladesh independence

#### Geopolitical Structure of India

– India organized as a federal state

» Individual states retain significant power

» Follow linguistic patterns

### Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region

(cont.)

### Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia

–

* + During British period, ruled by a maharaja (a Hindu king subject to British advisors)
  + During partitioning, Kashmir went to India
  + Tensions between India and Pakistan because Kashmir is Muslim

#### The Punjab

* + Original Punjab area divided between India and Pakistan in 1947
  + Punjab has Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs
  + Tensions, violence led to assassination of Prime Minister Indira Ghandi by her Sikh bodyguards in 1984

### Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region

(cont.)

#### Ethnic Conflicts in South Asia (cont.)

* + The Northeast Fringe

– Migration from Bangladesh and other parts of India is a potential threat to local culture

### Sri Lanka

#### North dominated by Hindu Tamils (minority) and south by Buddhist Singhalese (majority)

* + - Singhalese favor a national government whereas Tamils support political and cultural autonomy
    - A rebel force, the Tamil Tigers, attacked Sri Lankan army in 1983; tensions still brewing

Geopolitical Framework: A Deeply Divided Region

(cont.)

### International and Global Geopolitics

#### Cold war between India and Pakistan

* + - Nuclear capabilities of both countries escalated tensions
    - China allied with Pakistan (China-India border conflict)
    - Terrorist attacks of September 11th complicated matters
    - Pakistani had supported Afghanistan’s Taliban regime, now helps U.S.

#### Marxist rebel movement against India in Nepal

Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty

* South Asian Poverty
  + More than 300 million Indian citizens are below their country’s poverty line, and Bangladesh is poorer
  + Nepal and Bhutan are in worse condition
  + India has a growing middle class, and an upper class

#### Geographies of Economic Development

* The Himalayan Countries
  + Rugged terrain and isolation in Nepal and Bhutan are a disadvantage
  + Bhutan has isolationist stance (tourists must spend $165/day)
  + Nepal’s tourism has resulted in environmental degradation

### Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty (cont.)

#### Geographies of Economic Development

* Bangladesh
  + country in the region
  + Heavy reliance on production of commercial crops
  + Environmental degradation has contributed to poverty
  + Internationally competitive in textile and clothing manufacturing
* Pakistan
  + Inherited a reasonably well-developed urban infrastructure
  + Agriculture, cotton, textile industry are important
  + Less dynamic economy and less potential for growth

### Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty (cont.)

#### Geographies of Economic Development (cont.)

* Sri Lanka and the Maldives
  + Sri Lanka: second-most developed economy in region
    - Exports of agricultural products (rubber and tea) and textiles
    - Civil war has undercut economic progress
  + Maldives is most prosperous country in region, based on GNI

#### India’s Lesser Developed Areas

* + India’s economy dwarfs that of other South Asian countries
  + Prosperous west and poorer east

### Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty (cont.)

#### Geographies of Economic Development (cont.)

* India’s Centers of Economic Growth
  + Punjab and Haryana are showcase states of Green Revolution
  + Gujarat and Maharashtra are noted for their industrial and financial clout
    - Many Gujarat merchants and traders were part of Indian diaspora (migration of large numbers of Indians to foreign countries)
    - Karnataka’s capital Bangalore is a growing high-tech center

### Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty (cont.)

* Globalization and India’s Economic Future

#### South Asia is one of the world’s least globalized regions

* + - Low foreign trade and low foreign direct investment
    - Economy based on private ownership combined with government control of planning, resource allocation, and certain heavy industrial sectors

» Led to low, slow-paced growth

* + - 1990s: liberalization of the economy, regulations reduced
    - Future economic policies remain uncertain

### Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty (cont.)

* Social Development

#### South Asia has low levels of health and education

* The Educated South
  + Sri Lanka has high levels of social welfare
    - Long life expectancy, low literacy rate
    - Fertility rate reduced to near replacement levels

### Economic and Social Development: Burdened by Poverty (cont.)

* The Status of Women

#### Both Hindu and Muslim traditions tend to limit women

* + In many regions of India, female literacy is far lower than that of male literacy
  + Gender imbalances as a result of “differential neglect”
    - In poorer families, boys tend to receive better and more preferential treatment than girls

#### Social position of women is improving, especially in the more prosperous parts of the north

Conclusions

•Geopolitical tensions in South Asia cause concern

•Nuclear rivalry between India and Pakistan

•Ethnic conflict in Sri Lanka

•Religious strife between Hindus and Muslims

•Bangladesh draws foreign direct investment and prospects for the future

•India may be perfectly positioned for globalization

End of Chapter 12: South Asia

Chapter 13: Southeast Asia Learning Objectives

* Understand the unique biogeography of Southeast Asia
* Learn about export-based economies, and how they fit into the global economy
* Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of Southeast Asia
* Understand the following concepts and models:

-Crony capitalism

-Domino theory

-Entrepot

-Khmer Rouge

-Lingua franca

-Swidden

-Typhoons

-Transmigration

Introduction

* Southeast Asia illustrates both the promises and perils of globalization
* This region has long been influenced by external sources because of its resources and its strategic location
* Recent economic turmoil has come with increased ethnic and social tensions in many countries in the region
* ASEAN, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, has brought a new level of regional cooperation to the area with a goal of the countries in the region to control – rather than to be controlled by – external global forces

Environmental Geography: A Once-

Forested Region

* The Deforestation of Southeast Asia
  + Export-oriented logging companies have reached deep into the region’s forests
    - Damages watersheds, landscapes are denuded, wildlife habitat destroyed
    - Many southeast Asian countries have established bans on the export of raw logs

### Environmental Geography: A Once-Forested Region

(cont.)

### Smoke and Air Pollution

#### Increasingly air quality from urban smog, dry

conditions, uses

from clearing forests for other

* Patterns of Physical Geography
* Mainland Environments
  + Rugged uplands interspersed with broad lowlands associated with large rivers
  + Mountains are found along the Thai-Burma border, and through Laos and southern Vietnam
  + Rivers: , Irrawaddy, Red, and Chao Phraya
  + Thailand’s Khorat Plateau has thin, poor soils and water shortages

### Environmental Geography: A Once-Forested Region

(cont.)

#### Patterns of Physical Geography (cont.)

* + The Influence of the Monsoon
    - Monsoon winds bring hot and rainy season: May to October
    - Dry and generally hot conditions: November to April
    - Tropical monsoon and tropical wet climates in this area
  + Insular Environments
    - Is a region of countless islands

– Indonesia has more than 13,000 islands

» Major islands: Sumatra, Borneo (Kalimantan), Java, Sulawesi, and the western half of New Guinea

Philippines has 7000 islands (Luzon and Mindanao)

117

### Environmental Geography: A Once-Forested Region

(cont.)

### Equatorial Island Climates

#### More complex climate than on the mainland

– Receives rain during the Northern Hemisphere’s winter

#### Typhoons: tropical hurricanes that bring heavy rainfall to the northern reaches of insular Asia

* + Islands experience very little seasonality because of the equatorial influence
  + Rainfall is higher and more evenly distributed throughout the year as compared to the mainland

Population and Settlement: Subsistence,

Migration, Cities

* + Areas of infertile soil and rugged mountains influence settlement
* Settlement and Agriculture
  + Island rainforests generally have poor soils
  + Soils connected to volcanic activity tend to be fertile
  + Relatively dense populations are found in the region’s river deltas, coastal areas, and zones of fertile volcanic soil
  + Uplands tend to be sparsely settled

#### Swidden in the Uplands

* + Swidden system – AKA “slash-and-burn” agriculture or shifting cultivation is practiced in the region’s uplands
  + Mountainous area of region is often called the “ \_”

– Large opium production

### Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities (cont.)

* Settlement and Agriculture (cont.)

#### Plantation Agriculture

* + - Colonial period: rice, cane sugar, rubber, and other cash crops
    - Commercial crops today: tea and copra (dried coconut meat)

#### Rice in the Lowlands

* + - Lowlands of mainland Southeast Asia are largely devoted to intensive rice cultivation

#### Recent Demographic Change

* + Population Contrasts
    - Philippines: high growth rate reflects influence of Roman Catholic Church on family planning
    - Laos has highest TFR because of low level of development

### Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities (cont.)

#### Recent Demographic Change (cont.)

* + Population Contrasts (cont.)
    - Cambodia also has high TFR
    - Thailand’s TFR has dropped dramatically
    - Indonesia has the largest population of the region (200 million)
  + Growth and Migration
    - Indonesia has an official policy of transmigration
      * \_: relocation of people from one region to another within a national territory
      * From Java to other Indonesian islands

### Population and Settlement: Subsistence, Migration, Cities (cont.)

* Urban Settlement

#### Southeast Asia is less than 30% urbanized

* + - Many of the region’s countries have primate cities (single, large urban settlements that overshadow all others)

» Efforts to encourage growth of secondary cities

* + - Squatter settlements are
    - Kuala Lumpur is Southeast Asia’s largest city

» Development from government and private investors produced a modern city with the world’s tallest building, the Petronis Towers

* + - Singapore is a city-state, with modern infrastructure and no squatter settlements

# Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A

Meeting Ground of World Cultures

### The Introduction and Spread of Major Cultural Traditions

#### South Asian Influences

* + The first major influence arrived from South Asia 2,000 years ago
    - Hindu influence remains only on the Indonesian island of Bali
  + Second wave in 13th century brought Theravada Buddhism
    - Buddhism found today in Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia

#### Chinese Influences

* + Vietnam had stronger influences from East Asia (1000 A.D. established a kingdom of their own)

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures (cont.)

#### The Introduction and Spread … (cont.)

* + Chinese Influences (cont.)
    - More recent Chinese immigration to other parts of the region has had a strong influence
      * Many Chinese retain Chinese citizenship, and are relatively wealthy
      * Strained relations between Chinese minority and indigenous majority

### The Arrival of Islam

#### Brought to Southeast Asia by Muslim merchants

* + - * By 1650, Islam dominated in Malaysia and Indonesia
      * Indonesia is the world’s most populous Muslim country

» 87% of the 206 million Indonesians are Muslim

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures (cont.)

#### The Introduction and Spread … (cont.)

* + Christianity and Tribal Cultures
    - In late 19th and early 20th centuries, Christian missionaries brought Christianity to the region
      * Conversion greatest among Animists in Southeast Asia’s highland region

### Religion and Communism

#### Religious practices were strongly discouraged in Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos after communism took hold

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures (cont.)

* Geography of Language and Ethnicity
  + Southeast Asia has five major linguistic groups, with several hundred distinct languages
* The Austronesian Languages
  + Extends from Madagascar to Easter Island
    - Today, almost all of the insular Southeast Asian languages are in this family
    - became the lingua franca (a language used for trading purposes) of the region
    - Spanish influence in the Philippines

### Tibeto-Burman Languages

#### Burmese (spoken in Burma) is closely related to Tibetan and distantly to Chinese

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting Ground of World Cultures (cont.)

* Geography of Language and Ethnicity (cont.)
  + Tai-Kadai Languages
    - Originated in southern China and then spread into Southeast Asia around 1200

– Spoken in Thailand, Laos, uplands of Vietnam, and parts of southern China

### Mon-Khmer Languages

#### Vietnamese and Khmer (national tongue of Cambodia)

Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Meeting

Ground of World Cultures (cont.)

* Southeast Asian Culture in Global Context
  + European colonial rule brought a new era of globalization to the region
    - Languages, Christianity, new governmental, educational and economic systems

#### Many countries chose isolation after decolonization

* + - Philippines was the most profoundly influenced by its colonization by Spain, and later by the U.S.

» Quicker to adopt Western culture than other countries

* + - Thailand also receptive to Western influences

#### Malaysia and Singapore more resistant to Western Culture

Geopolitical Framework

* 10 geopolitical states
* Southeast Asian countries have joined together under the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

#### Before European Colonialism

* + Most of the Southeast Asian countries existed as independent kingdoms before Europeans arrived

#### The Colonial Era

* + were the first Europeans to arrive (around 1500) in eastern Indonesia
  + Dutch arrived in 1600s, followed by the British

– Dutch became the most powerful in the region

* + U.S. was the final colonial influence, in Philippines (1898)
  + Decolonization was completed in 1963

### Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

* The Vietnam War and Its Aftermath

#### France determined to maintain control of its Southeast Asian colonies

* + - War between communist forces in the north and French in the south
    - Geneva Agreement in 1954 partitioned the country into north and south halves (North Vietnam, South Vietnam)
    - Communist guerrillas in the south, Pathet Lao forces in Laos, and the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia all fought to expel western influences
    - Using the domino theory (fear that if Vietnam fell to communism, the rest of S.E. Asia would follow), the U.S. sent troops to the region
    - U.S. defeat and withdrawal 1973–1975

» Refugees from the region as a result, including many migrating to the U.S.

### Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

* Geopolitical Tensions in Contemporary Southeast Asia

#### Conflicts in Indonesia

* + War in Irian Jaya for independence from Dutch, joined Indonesia
  + East Timor independence (1999)
  + Other independence movements in Indonesia
  + Political tensions between Muslim groups in Java (Indonesia)

#### Regional Tensions in the Philippines

* + Persistent problems in Islamic southwest, and possible links to Al Qaeda network

#### Burma’s Many Problems

* + Conflict between the Burmans and non-Burman societies

– The Shan, United Wa State Army, the Karen, The Mon

### Geopolitical Framework (cont.)

* International Dimensions of Southeast Asia

#### Philippines and Malaysia conflict over their border

* + Philippines, Malaysia, and Vietnam all make claims to the Spratly and Paracel islands
  + Formation of has had a

influence in the region

* + - Cooperation
    - Concerns about outside influences (Chinese and Western)

# Economic and Social Development: The

Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics

### Uneven Economic Development

* The Philippine Decline

#### Philippines was the most highly developed Southeast Asian country 40 years ago

* + In 1980s and 1990s the Philippines’ population outpaced its economic growth, and living standards declined
    - Decline attributed crony capitalism under Marcos regime

#### Many Filipinos have sought employment in other countries

* + - Send money home (“remittances”)
    - Brain drain

### Economic and Social Development: The Roller- Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

* Uneven Economic Development (cont.)

### The Regional Hub: Singapore

#### Has transformed itself from an entrepôt (a port city where goods are imported, stored, and transshipped) to one of the world’s most modern states

* + - Encourages investment by multinational firms, and has invested in itself
  + The Malaysian Boom
    - Has recently experienced rapid economic growth
    - Began with plantation agriculture and natural resource extraction, then manufacturing in labor-intensive high- tech sector

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

* Uneven Economic Development (cont.)
  + Thailand: An Emerging Tiger?
    - Japanese companies were leading players in Thailand’s earlier economic boom
      * Japanese factories built in the region

#### Industrialization greatest in historical core (including Bangkok)

* + - “Sex tourism” industry
  + Recent Economic Expansion in Indonesia
    - Indonesian economy began to expand in the 1970s
      * Fueled by oil exports

#### Multinational corporations now attracted to the low- wage labor of the region

* + - Indonesia remains poor; political instability a

135

#### Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

* Uneven Economic Development (cont.)
  + Persistent Poverty in Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia
    - Experienced little economic expansion during the 1980s and 1990s
    - Vietnam is the most prosperous of the three, but is poor
      * Mid-1990s economic reform in the country: market economics with political forms of communist state
    - Laos and Cambodia face difficulties from rugged terrain, relative isolation, and ravages of war, government repression

#### Burma’s Troubled Economy

* + Low economic development, but has great potential
    - Abundant natural resources and fertile farmland
    - Warfare a major problem

#### Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

* Globalization and the Southeast Asian Economy
  + Southeast Asia as a whole has undergone rapid integration into the global economy
    - Significant development in Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia

#### But development can bring problems

* + - Environmental degradation
    - Growing social inequality
    - Outside of Singapore and Malaysia, workers wages are “miserably low,” and discipline may be harsh

#### Movements beginning in Europe, the U.S. and elsewhere to pressure multinational corporations in Southeast Asia to improve working conditions

Economic and Social Development: The Roller-Coaster Ride of Tiger Economics (cont.)

* Issues of Social Development
  + Singapore and Brunei are Southeast Asia’s leaders in health and education
  + and rank low
    - Life expectancy of 55; literacy rates below 50%

#### Most governments in Southeast Asia place high priority on basic education, and literacy rates are relatively high

* + - University and technical education still lagging, forcing many to study abroad

#### Countries of Southeast Asia must invest in their own human resources

Conclusions

•Southeast Asia is the region that best fits your textbook’s focus on globalization and diversity

•The creation of ASEAN reflects a unity in this region designed to counteract the negative aspects of globalization

•Participation in the global economy has resulted in significant deforestation in Southeast Asia

•Geopolitical change is needed to bring stability to the region

End of Chapter 13: Southeast Asia

#### Chapter 14: Australia and Oceania Learning Objectives

* Understand the unique geography of archipelagos (island groups)
* Learn about the relationships between the indigenous peoples of this region and the European peoples who have come to dominate much of Australia and Oceania
* Become familiar with the physical, demographic, cultural, political, and economic characteristics of Australia and Oceania
* Understand the following concepts and models:

#### -Aborigine

-Archipelagos

-Atoll

-Maori

-Microstates

-Oceania

-Outback

-Tsunamis

# Introduction

* + Australia and Oceania are dominated mostly by water
    - : a sweeping collection of islands reaching from New Guinea and New Zealand to Hawaii
  + Political unrest in Fiji between Fijians and descendents of South Asian sugarcane workers illustrates the role of globalization in this region
  + The largest countries in the region are Australia and New Zealand
    - 19.4 million and 3.9 million respectively
    - : Australia’s thinly settled, huge, dry interior
  + Melanesia – “dark islands” that are comprised of New Guinea, the Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, and Fiji
  + Polynesia – “many islands” consisting of several island groups or archipelagos
  + Micronesia – “small islands,” west of Polynesia

## Environmental Geography: A Varied Natural

and Human Habitat

#### Environments at Risk

* + Seismic hazards, periodic droughts, tropical cyclones

#### Global Resource Pressures

* + Mining operations in Australia, Papua New Guinea, New Caledonia, and Nauru
  + Deforestation in Australia, Tasmania, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Samoa

#### Global Warming and Rising Sea Levels

* + Rising sea levels from global warming could drown many of the region’s small, low-lying islands

#### Exotic Plants and Animals

* + Introduction of exotic plants and animals threatens native species
  + Invasion by exotics (e.g.: rabbits, brown tree snake) has led to extinction of some native species

Environmental Geography: A Varied Natural and Human Habitat (cont.)

* Australian and New Zealand Environments
  + Regional Landforms

#### Australia has three landform regions

* + - * The Western Plateau covers more than half the continent
      * Interior Lowland Basins follow the coastlands from the Gulf of Carpentaria to the Murray and Darling Valleys
      * Great Dividing Range from Cape York Peninsula to southern Victoria

#### New Zealand

* + - * Geologically active and mountainous, part of “the Pacific Rim of Fire”
      * Two islands; North Island has active volcanoes; South Island mountains have narrow fjordlike valleys

### Environmental Geography: A Varied Natural and Human Habitat (cont.)

#### Australian and New Zealand Environments (cont.)

* + Climate
    - Australia
      * center with higher zones of precipitation encircling the country
      * Tropical low-latitude north has monsoonal rains in summer, and bone-dry winters

#### New Zealand

* + - * Climates here affected by latitude, moderating effects of Pacific Ocean, and proximity to local mountains
      * Most of North Island is distinctly subtropical
      * On the South Island, conditions become cooler closer to the South Pole; precipitation here varies widely

### Environmental Geography: A Varied Natural and Human Habitat (cont.)

#### Australian and New Zealand Environments (cont.)

* + An Unusual Zoogeography
    - More than 120 species of marsupials inhabit this region
      * Kangaroos, duck-billed platypuses, hairy-nosed wombats, Tasmanian Devils, and more
      * Bats are the region’s only native mammals

### The Oceanic Realm

* + Creating Island Landforms

#### Much of the region is seismically active; volcanic eruptions, earthquakes, and tsunamis

Environmental Geography: A Varied Natural and Human Habitat (cont.)

* The Oceanic Realm (cont.)
  + Creating Island Landforms (cont.)
    - Most Polynesian and Micronesian islands originated from volcanic activity on the ocean floor
      * High islands: formed from recently geologically active volcanoes that rise to considerable height (ex: Hawaii, Bora Bora)
      * : an active area where moving oceanic crust passes over a supply of magma from Earth’s interior, creating a chain of volcanic islands (ex: Hawaiian archipelago)
      * : Low, sandy islands ringed by coral, often oriented around a central lagoon, originating with a volcano
  + Patterns of Climate
    - Many Pacific islands have abundant rainfall and cyclones
    - High islands get more moisture than lower islands
    - Limited stores of water may be depleted during dry season

## Population and Settlement: A Diverse

Cultural Landscape

### Contemporary Population Patterns

#### Australia has one of the highest urban populations in the world

* + - Most of its nearly 20 million in population reside in its eastern and southern rimland

#### Population of the rest of Oceania is broadly scattered with clusters near favorable resource opportunities

* + 70% of New Zealand’s population live on North Island
    - Settlement on the South Island is mostly in drier lowlands and coastal areas east of the mountains

## Population and Settlement: A Diverse

Cultural Landscape

#### Legacies of Human Occupancy

* + Peopling the Pacific
    - Australia and New Guinea were settled much earlier than islands that were further from the Asian landmass
    - Around 40,000 years ago, the ancestors of today’s native Australian ( \_) population made their way into region
    - Eastern Melanesia settled 3,500 years ago
    - Migration to New Caledonia, Fiji Islands, and Samoa, and then to Micronesia 2,000 years ago
    - Reached New Zealand, Hawaii, and Easter Island A.D. 800

Population and Settlement: A Diverse Cultural Landscape (cont.)

#### Legacies of Human Occupancy (cont.)

* + European Colonization
    - Dutch explored New Zealand in 1600s
    - British explored the region in the 1700s
    - Colonization began in Australia (British penal colony) in 1788, and then into New Zealand
      * Aborigines expelled from their lands and sometimes killed
      * Maoris fought Britain, but lost most of their land

#### U.S. into Hawaii in 1800s

### Population and Settlement: A Diverse Cultural Landscape (cont.)

* Modern Settlement Landscapes (cont.)
  + The Urban Transformation

#### Urbanization began in Australia and New Zealand in the 20th century

– North American and European urban influences

* + - Oceania reflects classic problems of underdevelopment (housing shortage, inadequate roads and schools, street crime)

### Population and Settlement: A Diverse Cultural Landscape (cont.)

#### Modern Settlement Landscapes (cont.)

* + The Rural Scene
    - Australia
      * Much of the land is too dry for farming
      * Sheep and cattle ranching; sugar came and truck farming near Perth; viticulture (grape cultivation) increasing

#### New Zealand’s Rural Scene

* + - * Sheep ranching & dairying; livestock outnumber people 20 to 1
      * South Island has fertile soils, with fields, orchards, gardens

#### Rural Oceania

* + - * High Islands support agriculture
      * Fishing important on less fertile low islands
      * Subsistence crops: root crops, coconut palms, bananas, coffee
      * Some commercial agriculture: coconut, cocoa, coffee

### Population and Settlement: A Diverse Cultural Landscape (cont.)

* Diverse Demographic Paths

#### Low birthrates in Australia and New Zealand

* + - Rural-to-urban migration

#### High birthrates in less-developed island nations of Oceania

* + - Smaller islands have less flexibility for expansion

## Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Global Crossroads

### Multicultural Australia

#### Aboriginal Imprints

* + - Aborigines dominated Australia for thousands of years

– Isolated bands of hunters and gatherers, with 250 languages

* + - European colonists pushed Aborigines to arid regions
    - Today, Aborigines are Christian, work in cities, and most speak English

#### A Land of Immigrants

* + - 70% of Aussies have English or Irish roots
    - Many Greeks, Germans, Italians live in Australia
    - Workers came from other Pacific islands (kanakas)
    - “White Australia Policy” preferred Europeans & North Americans
    - Many of today’s immigrants from countries

#### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Global Crossroads (cont.)

* Multicultural Australia (cont.)
  + Cultural Patterns in New Zealand
    - Native Maori populations are more numerically important and culturally visible

– Comprise 15% of the country’s population

* + - Otherwise, very similar to Australia

#### The Mosaic of Pacific Cultures

* + Language Geography
    - Most languages of Oceania are Austronesian
    - Many different languages, some spoken by fewer than 500 people
    - New Guinea may hold some of the world’s few remaining “uncontacted peoples”

### Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Global Crossroads (cont.)

#### The Mosaic of Pacific Cultures (cont.)

* + Village Life
    - Settlements in Melanesia usually have fewer than 500 people, and revolve around farming
    - Polynesian society is class-based; violent warfare was common before Europeans arrived
* External Cultural Influences
  + Settlers from the U.S., Europe, and Asia have brought values and technological innovations to the region
  + Hawaii’s King entertained whalers, Christian missionaries, traders, navy officers from the U.S. and Europe

## Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Global

Crossroads (cont.)

#### The Mosaic of Pacific Cultures (cont.)

* + External Cultural Influences (cont.)

– Haoles: light-skinned American and European foreigners who profited from commercial sugarcane plantation and Pacific shipping contracts

#### Pidgin English (a largely English vocabulary that is blended with Melanesian grammar) developed to facilitate trade among the islands; has supplanted some local languages

* + - Tourism brings wealthy Europeans, North Americans, Asians, Australians

Geopolitical Framework: A Land of Changing

Boundaries

* Creating Geopolitical Space
  + Australia and New Zealand gradually creating their own identity
    - New Zealand broke its ties with Great Britain in 1947
    - Australia retains ties to Great Britain

#### U.S. turned over most of its Micronesian territories to local governments, but is still influential

* + Some of the political states of the region are currently independent and some remain colonies
    - Some microstates retain special political and economic ties with Western countries

## Geopolitical Framework: A Land of Changing

Boundaries

### Persisting Geopolitical Tensions

* Native Rights in Australia and New Zealand

#### Indigenous peoples in both Australia and New Zealand have used the political process to gain more control over land resources in their two countries

– Native Title Bill, 1993 – compensated Aborigines for already ceded lands, gave them right to gain title to unclaimed lands they still occupied, and legally entitled them in dealings with mining companies on native-settled areas

## Geopolitical Framework: A Land of Changing

Boundaries

#### Persisting Geopolitical Tensions (cont.)

* + Conflicts in Oceania
    - Ethnic tensions between Fijians and South Asians
    - Tribal skirmishes among peoples in Papua New Guinea
    - Local opposition to French rule in New Caledonia
* A Regional and Global Identity?
* Australia’s and New Zealand’s size, wealth, and political clout in the region make them regional political leaders
  + Often involved in negotiating peace settlements in the region
  + Australia, New Zealand, and U.S. strategic alliance (ANZUS)
  + Association of South-East Asian Nations Regional Forum (ARF)

# Economic and Social Development: A

Hard Path to Paradise

### The Australian and New Zealand Economies

#### In terms of development, Australia and New

Zealand are grouped with other

* Australia

nations

* + Past economic wealth was made possible by the cheap extraction and export of abundant raw materials

– Mining has grown since 1970

* + Australia has export-oriented agriculture
  + Concern with manufacturing sector; new policies encourage investment, higher savings, more rapid economic growth
  + Expanding tourist industry
  + Most wealth concentrated in

### Economic and Social Development: A Hard Path to Paradise (cont.)

* The Australian and New Zealand Economies (cont.)
  + New Zealand
    - , but less well-off than Australia
    - Before 1970, NZ relied heavily on exports to Great Britain
    - State industries sold to private firms, stimulated the economy
  + Oceania’s Economic Diversity
    - Varied from subsistence-based activities to commercial extraction of resources to tourism
      * Melanesia is the least developed, poorest in Oceania
      * The Economic Impact of Mining: New Caledonia and Nauru have nickel, phosphate, but environmental degradation results
      * Micronesia and Polynesian Economies: Subsistence farming, foreign aid, Japan’s spaceport (Christmas Island)
      * Tourism important in Hawaii, French Polynesia, Guam

### Economic and Social Development: A Hard Path to Paradise (cont.)

* The Global Economic Setting

#### Will future trade patterns shift from North America and Europe more toward Asia?

* + - Australia and New Zealand dominate global trade patterns in the region
    - Both Australia and New Zealand participate in the Asia- Pacific Economic Cooperation Group (APEC)

» Organization designed to foster economic development in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Basin

### Economic and Social Development: A Hard Path to Paradise (cont.)

* Enduring Social Challenges
  + Lifespans average more than years in Australia and New Zealand
    - High rates of cancer and alcoholism
    - Social conditions of indigenous groups are worse than for European descendants
  + Aborigines and Maoris have more problems
    - Educational levels lower than national average
    - Discrimination continues to be a problem
  + Levels of social welfare in Oceania vary with the region’s economic circumstances
    - Life expectancy in the Solomon Islands is 67
    - Life expectancy in Papua New Guinea is 56

# Conclusions

#### •Australia and Oceania are some of the last places to be colonized

•Immigrants, including Asians, are increasing the diversity in this region

•Native peoples (Aborigines and Maoris) continue to struggle; some assimilate, others resist

•Australia is the dominant economy in the region, followed by New Zealand

•Australia’s ties to its Asian neighbors are growing stronger

End of Chapter 14: Australia and Oceania