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
  - Feudalism
  - Cold War
  - Hierarchical Diffusion
  - Command Economy
  - Privatization
  - European Union
  - 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
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)
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
Cultural Coherence and Diversity: A Mosaic of Differences

- ____________ Languages (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
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
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
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)
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
– 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
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
• 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
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
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
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
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
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)
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
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
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
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
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
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
  • Improved relations between China and the U.S.
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
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)
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
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, _______ from clearing forests for other uses

• **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)
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
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
  - **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
• 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
      » 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
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
• **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 cane 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
• **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”
• 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 ______ nations
    – Australia
      • 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
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