

UNIT 1

THE BASICS OF GEOGRAPHY - Continued

CHAPTER 4

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY: PEOPLE AND PLACES

SECTION 4.1 – THE ELEMENTS OF CULTURE

- **Culture** = knowledge, attitude, behaviors shared by and passed on by the members of a specific group.
- Guidelines for appropriate behavior necessary for group acceptance.
- Can be a:



Establishing Cultural Identity

- Language

- Enables people to communicate
- Reflects all aspects of culture and can foster development of identity
- Can be blended – “Spanglish”
- Categorized by “family” (see tree on pp 158)
- Dialects



Language Families of the World

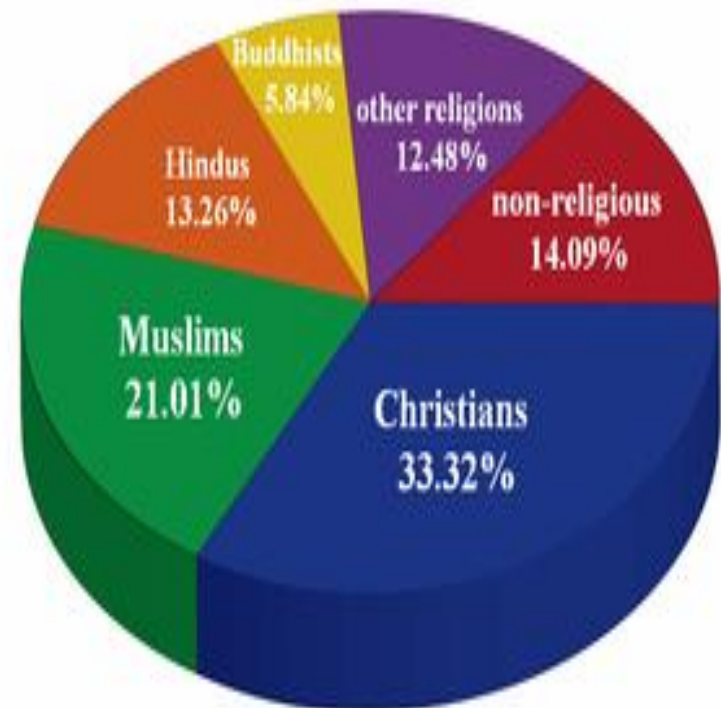
http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2013/06/dialect-maps_n_3395819.html

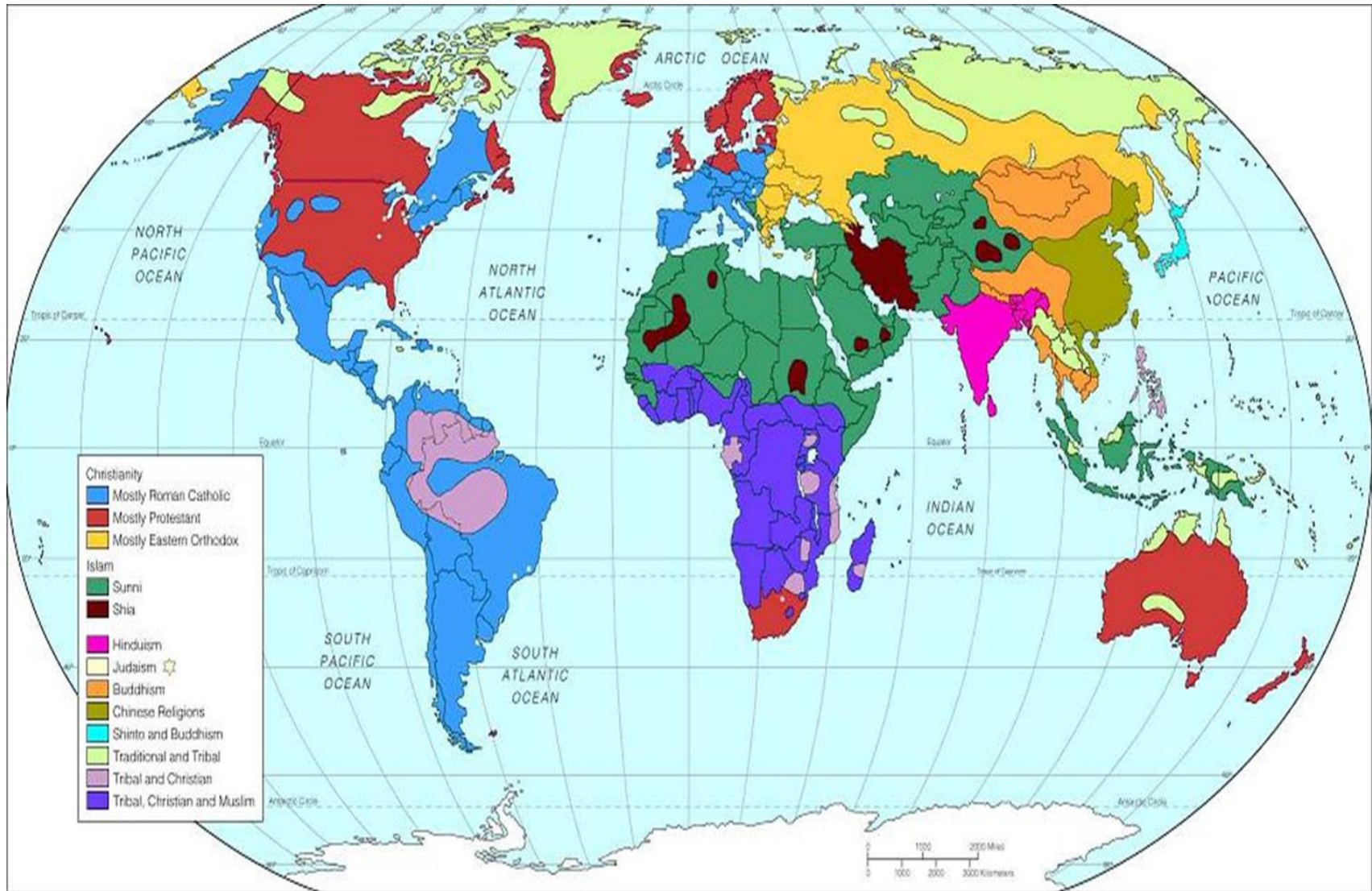
Establishing Cultural Identity

- Religion

- Belief that supernatural powers created, and maintain, the universe
- Help est. beliefs and values
- 3 major types:

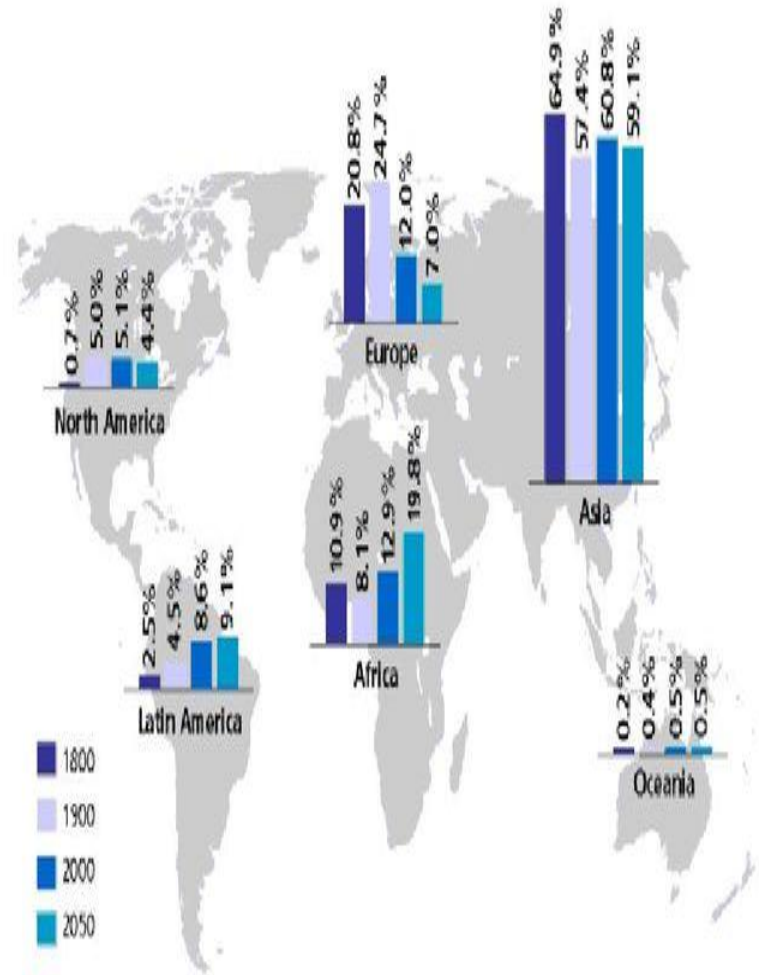
World Religions by percentage



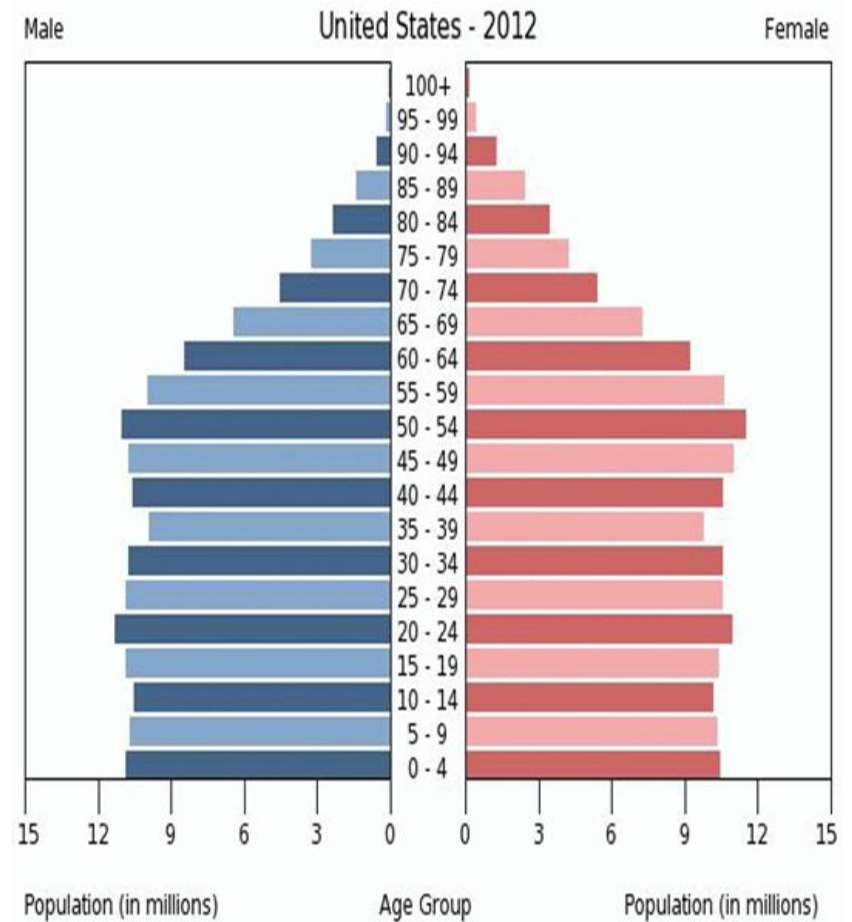
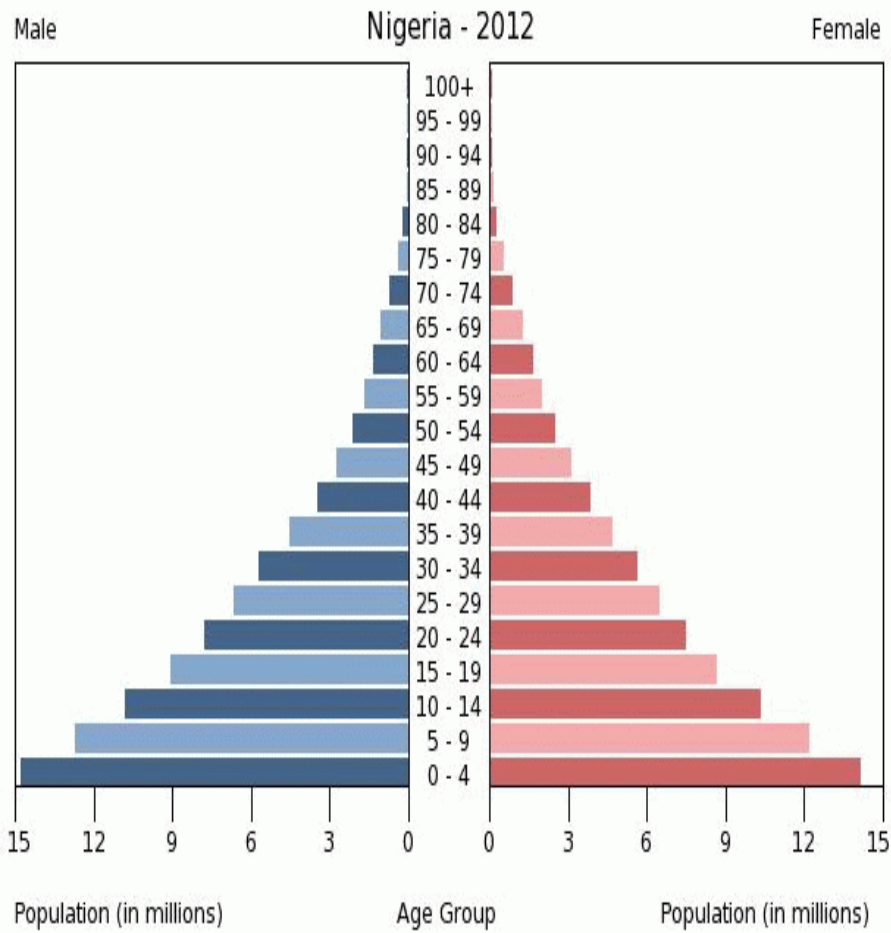


4.2: Population Geography

- Population Growth
 - Population hit one billion in the early 19th century
 - Industrialization encouraged population growth
 - Geographers used statistical data to understand population growth:

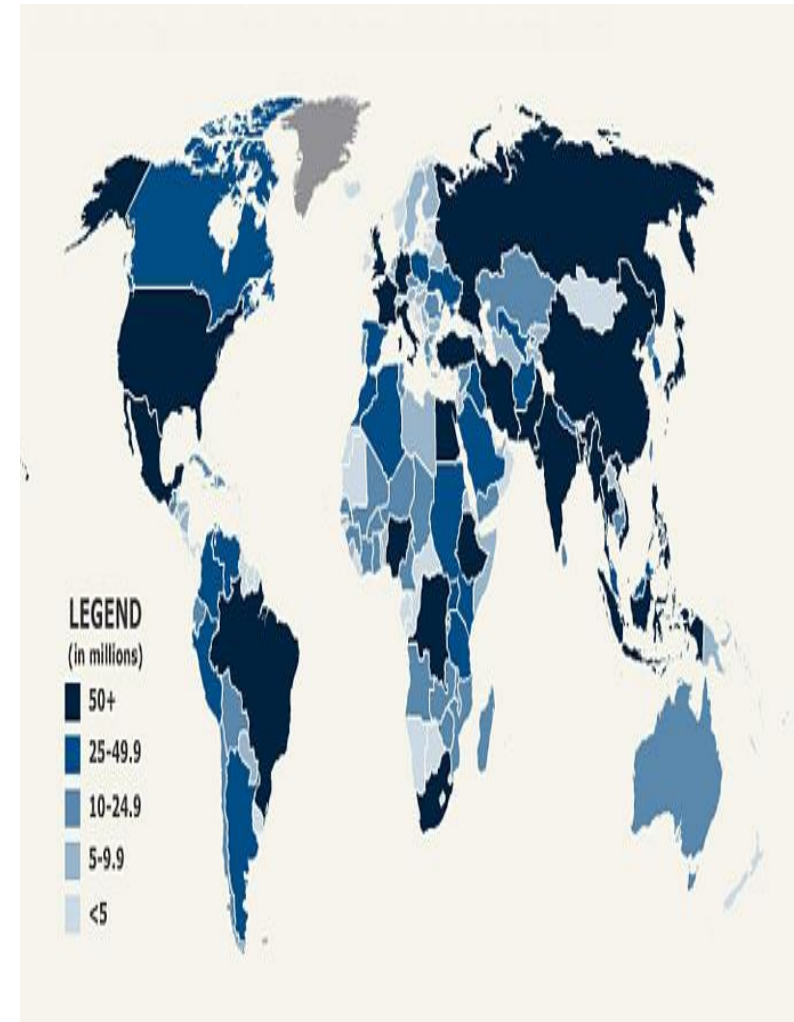


Population Pyramid



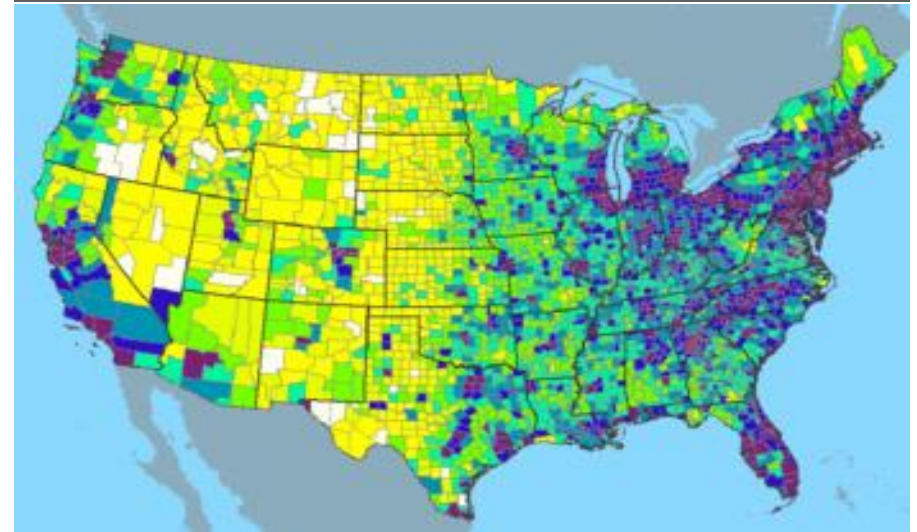
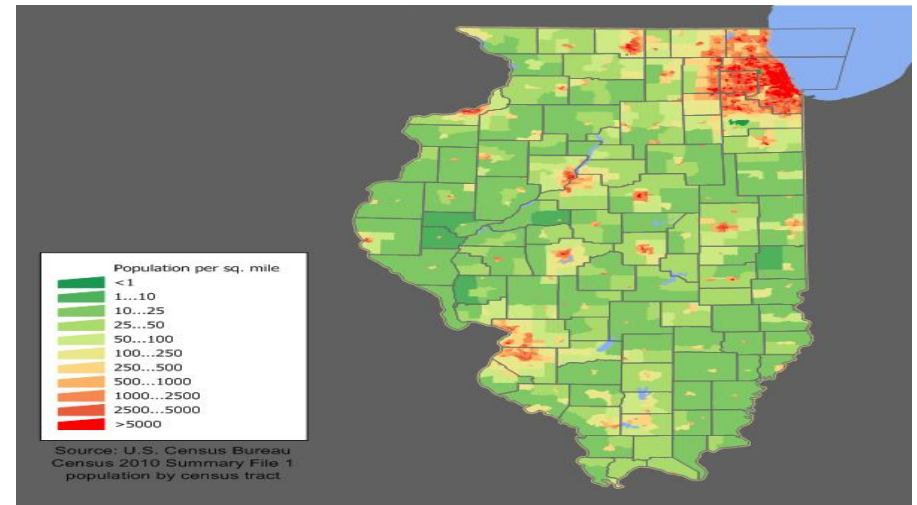
Population Distribution

- Population is not equally distributed worldwide
 - “habitability” influences where people live
 - 90% of population lives in Northern Hemisphere
 - Asia = most densely populated continent
 - High vs. Low population areas
- World = becoming more urbanized
 - Migration towards cities and **megacities**
 - Push and pull factors
- <http://www.worldatlas.com/citypops.htm>



Population Density

- Population Density = avg. number of people who live in:
- Figures can be misleading, and:
- Carrying capacity
 - Factors affecting it
 - Impact of economy



World Population Chart

The World of Seven Billion

Population

Most future population growth will happen in the less developed countries, where birthrates remain highest.

LOW INCOME LEVEL
\$995 or less a year

1 billion



LOWER MIDDLE
\$996 to \$3,945

4 billion



UPPER MIDDLE
\$3,946 to \$12,195

1 billion



1 2 3 4
HIGH
\$12,196 or more

1 billion



Life expectancy at birth

Improved health care and nutrition have raised life expectancy from a global average of 52 years in 1960 to 69 years today.



Deaths under age five (per 1,000 live births)

Worldwide there has been remarkable improvement. Since 1960, the number of children who die before age five has fallen by more than half.



Access to improved sanitation (percent)

The UN defines this as access to toilets—even simple pit toilets—that keep excrement away from humans, animals, and insects.



Deaths caused by infectious disease (percent)

The top five causes of death by infectious disease are acute respiratory infections (such as pneumonia), HIV/AIDS, diarrhea, TB, and malaria.



Years of education

Increases in education affect not only economic development but population: The more education a woman receives, the fewer children she is likely to bear.



Data for each category above were first compiled for all countries in each income level. The data were then averaged, accounting for differences in population.

4.3: Political Geography

- Defining Governmental Units
 - State
 - Characteristics:
 - Country
 - Often used interchangeably with state
 - Nation
 - Group of people with common culture and a strong sense of unity
 - Nation-state
 - Applies to many, but not all countries

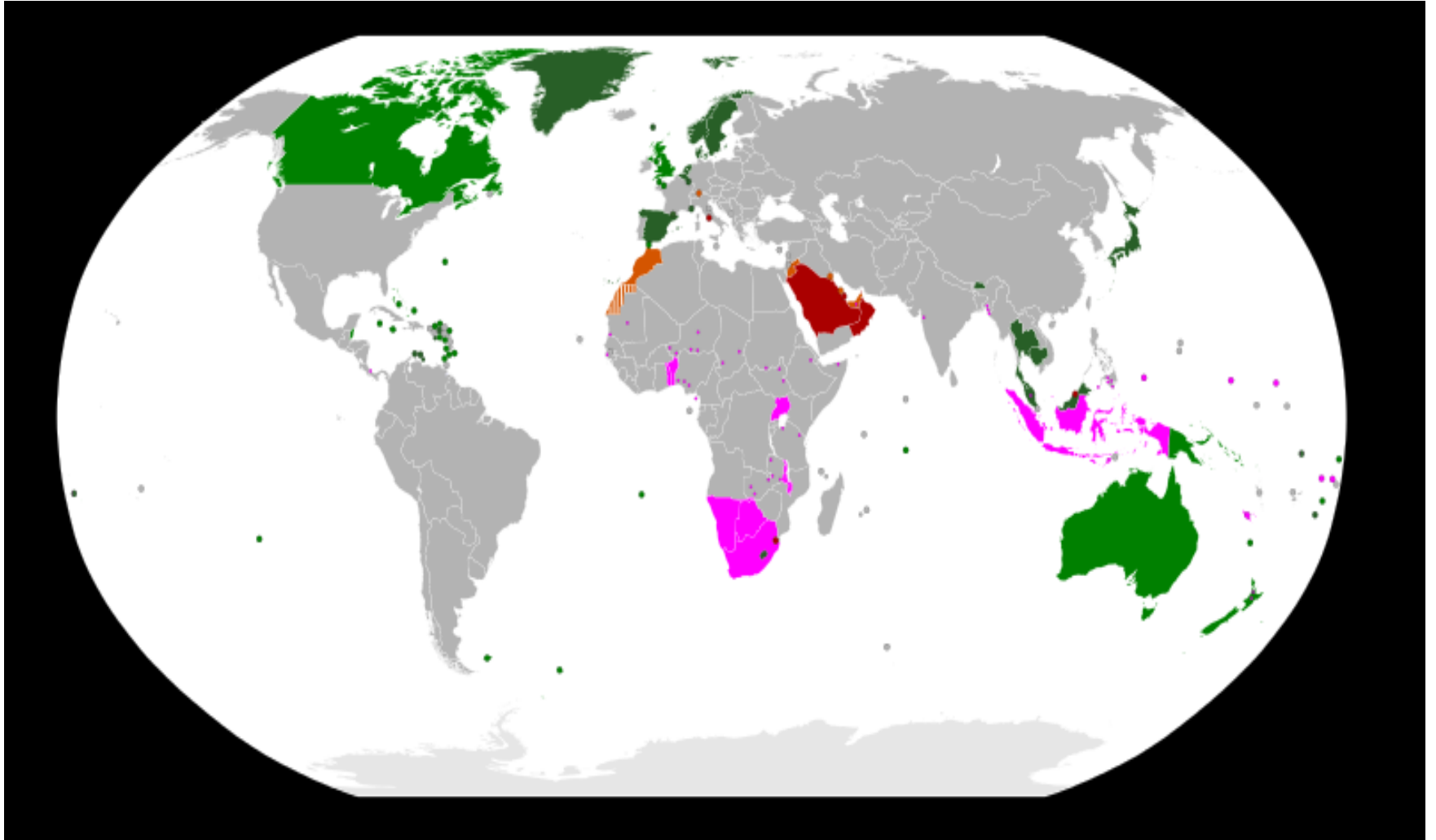


Types of Government – Who holds power?

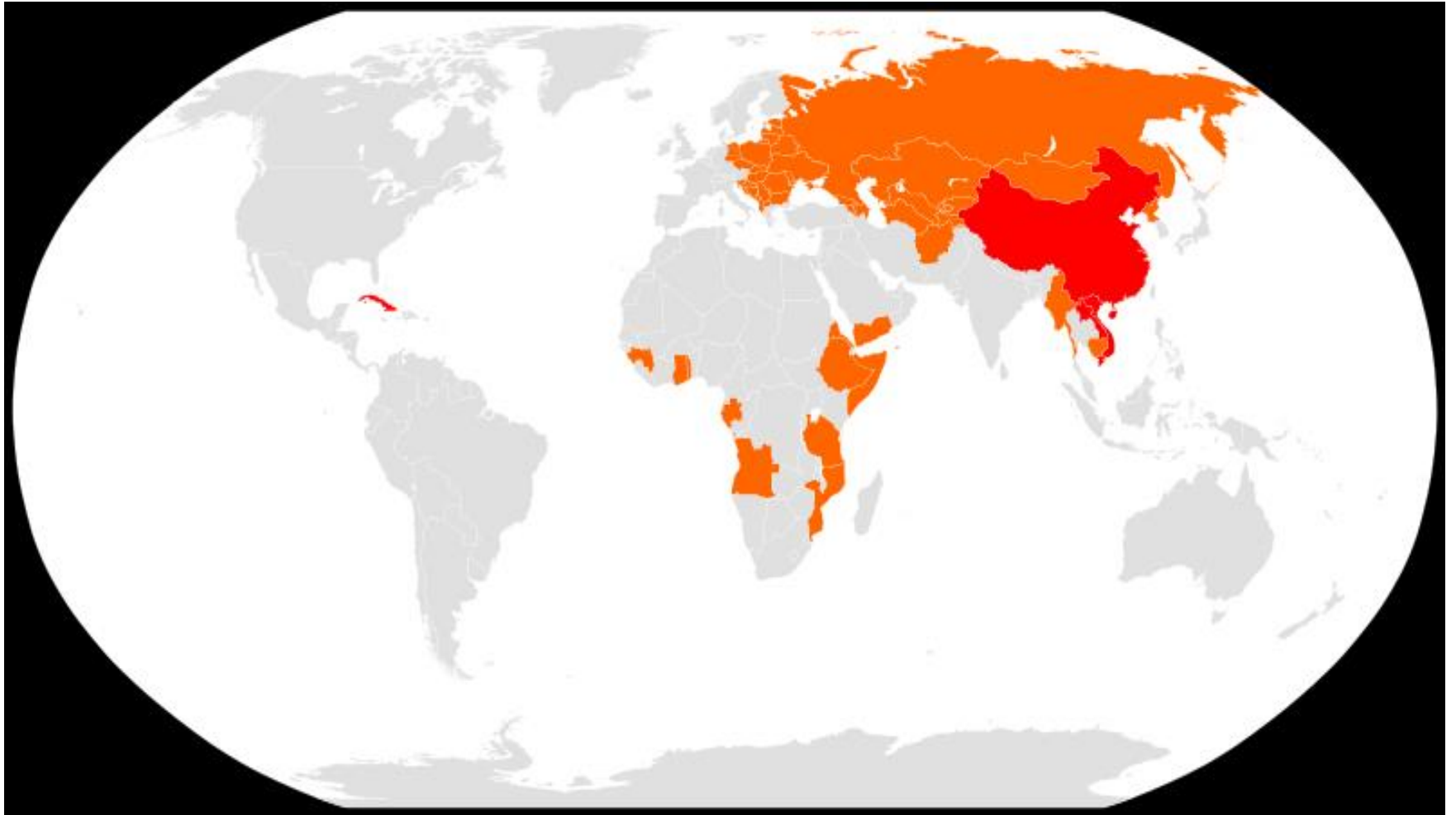
- Democracy
 - Citizens through elected governments
- Monarchy
 - Ruling family headed by king or queen
- Dictatorship
 - Individual or group
- Communism
 - Government in the name of the people



Monarchies Today



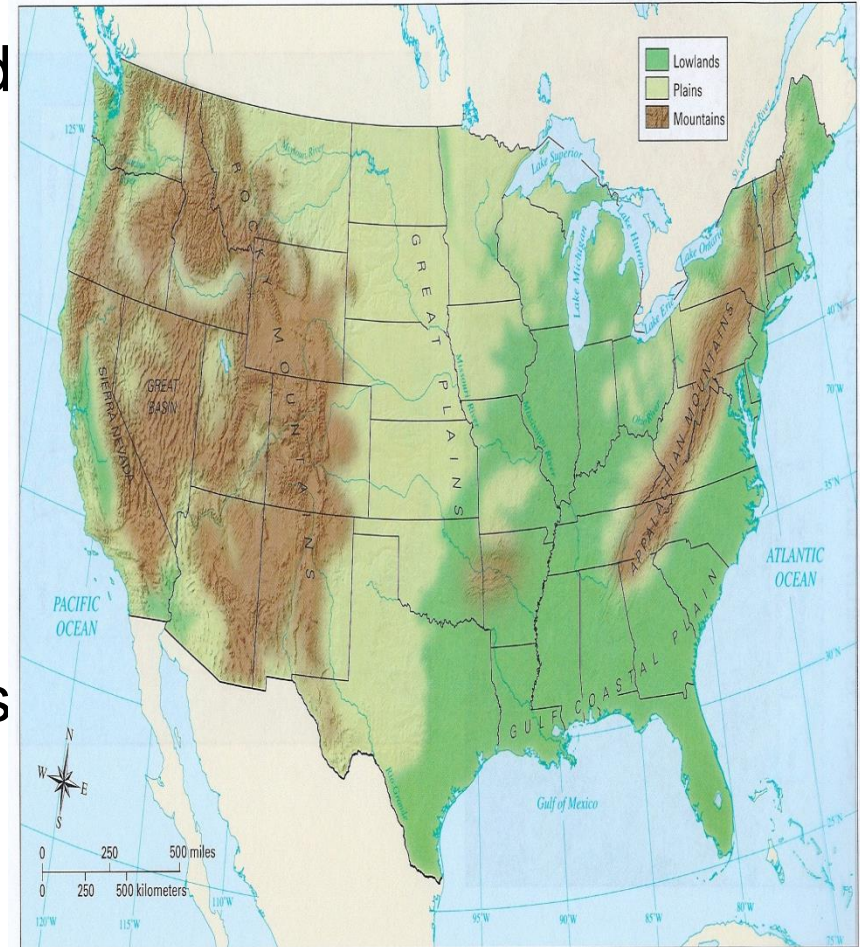
Current and Former Communist States



Geographic Characteristics of a Nation

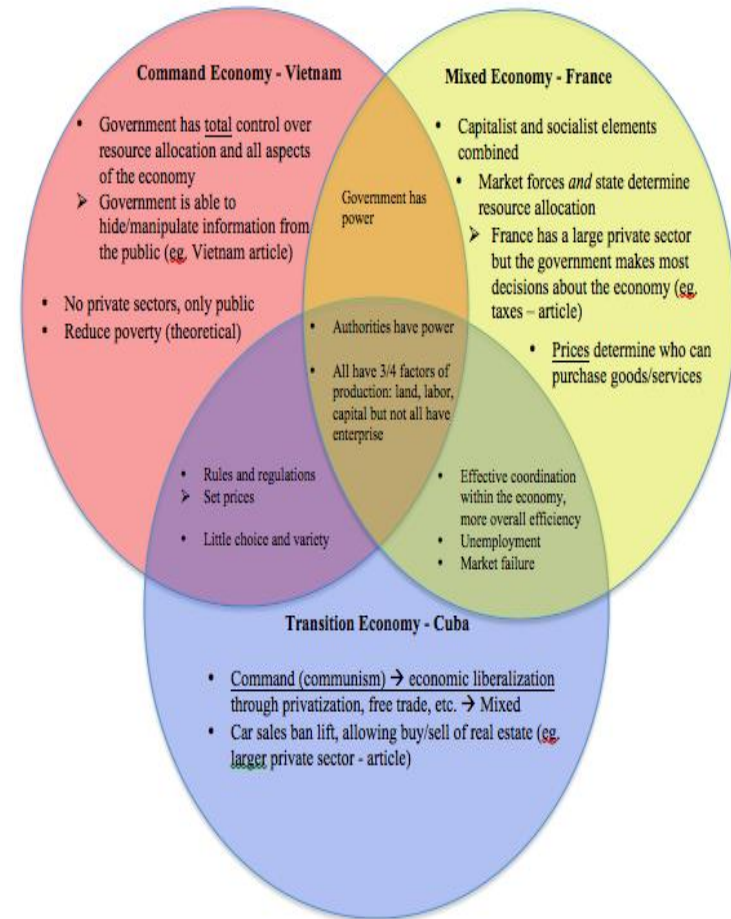
Physical Features of the Continental United States

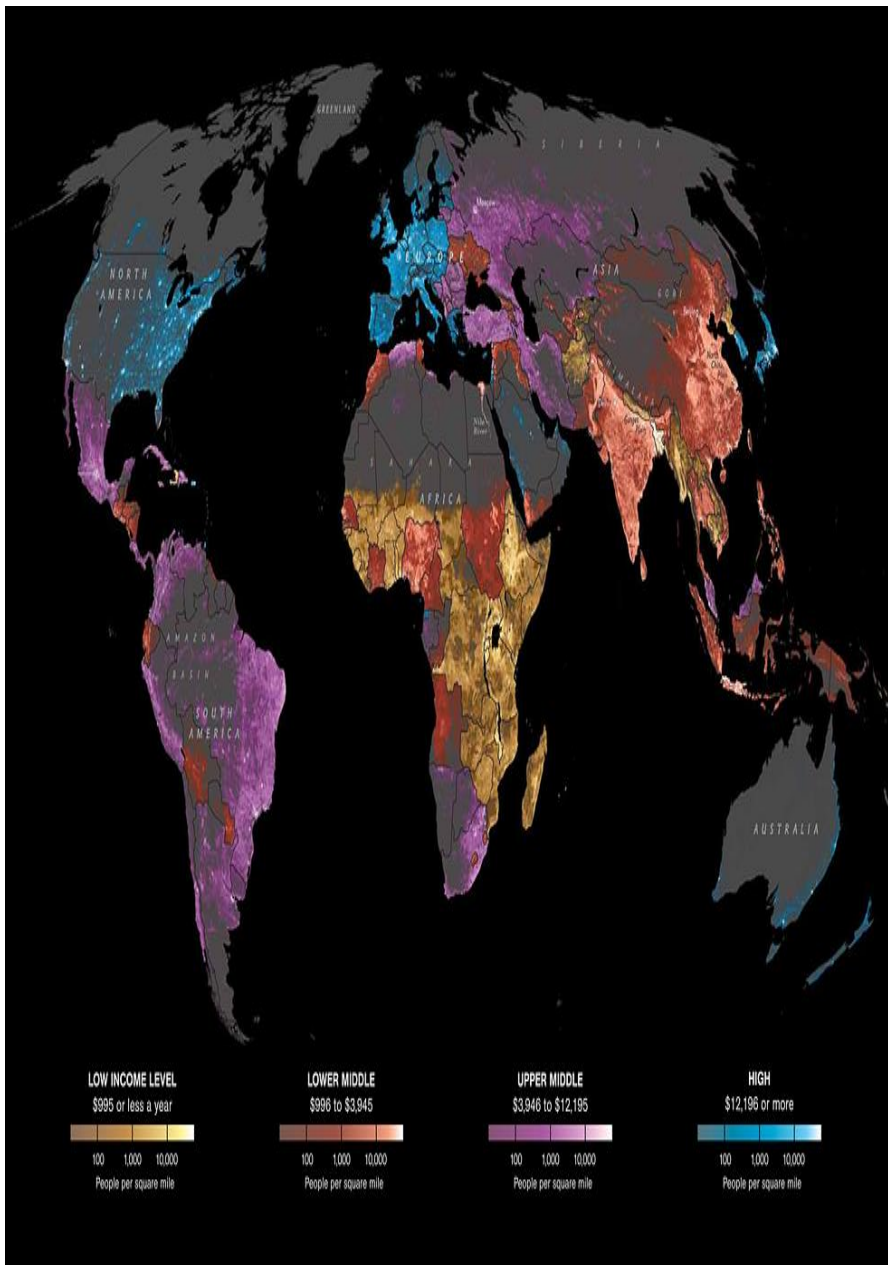
- **Size**
 - Correlation with wealth and power
- **Shape**
 - Effects on government, economy, and diplomacy
- **Relative Location**
 - Physical and political geography shape countries
- **National Boundaries**
 - Natural
 - Artificial



4.5 Economic Geography

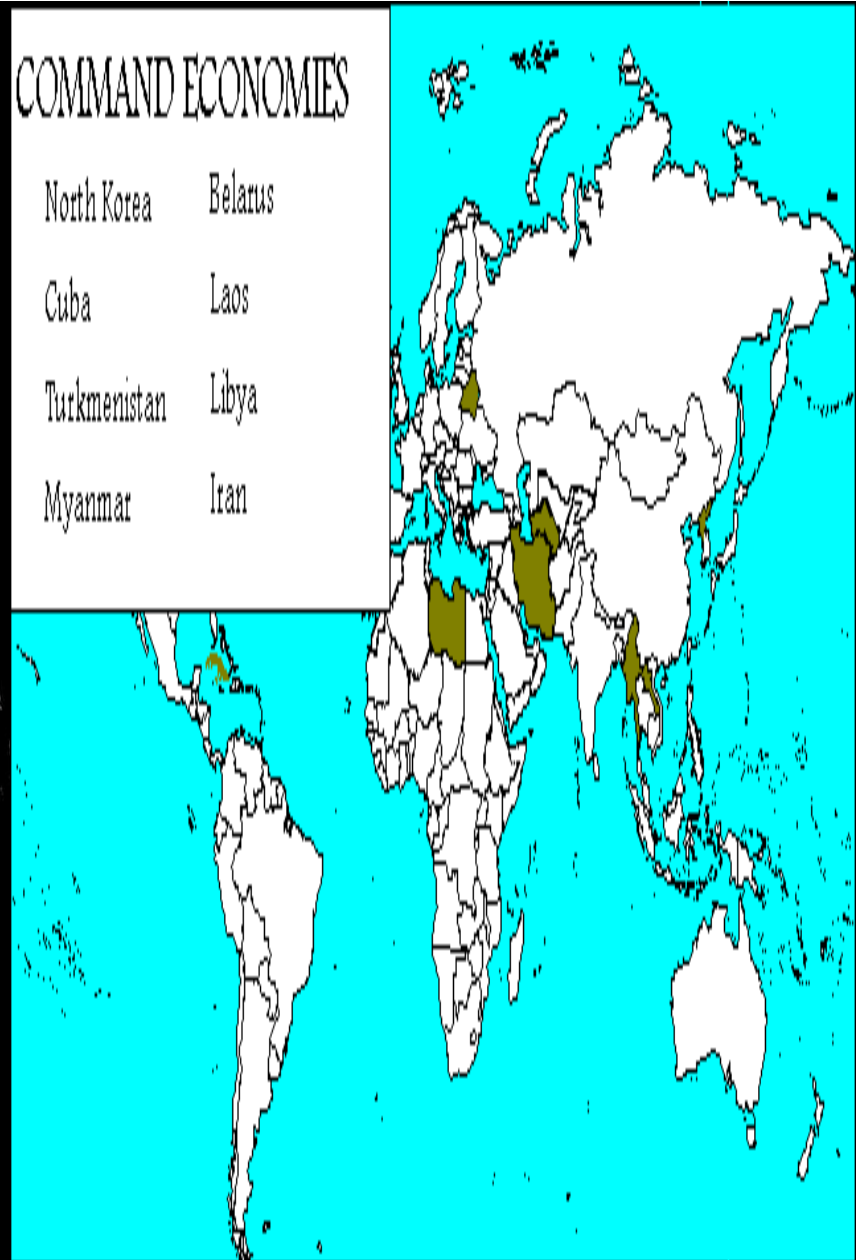
- Economic Systems
 - Traditional
 - “Barter” economy
 - Command
 - “Planned” economy
 - Market
 - “Capitalism”
 - Mixed
 - Combines elements of market and command





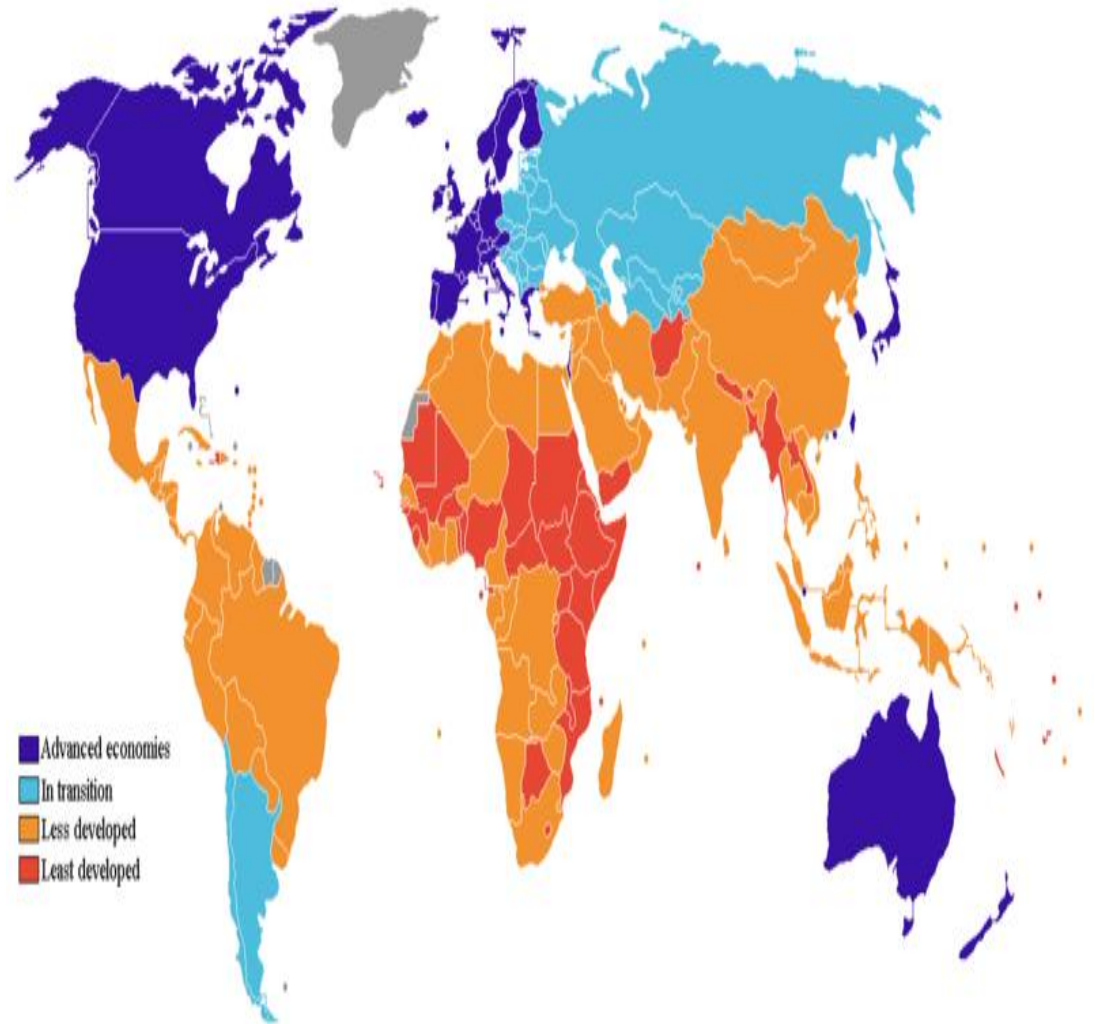
COMMAND ECONOMIES

- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| North Korea | Belarus |
| Cuba | Laos |
| Turkmenistan | Libya |
| Myanmar | Iran |



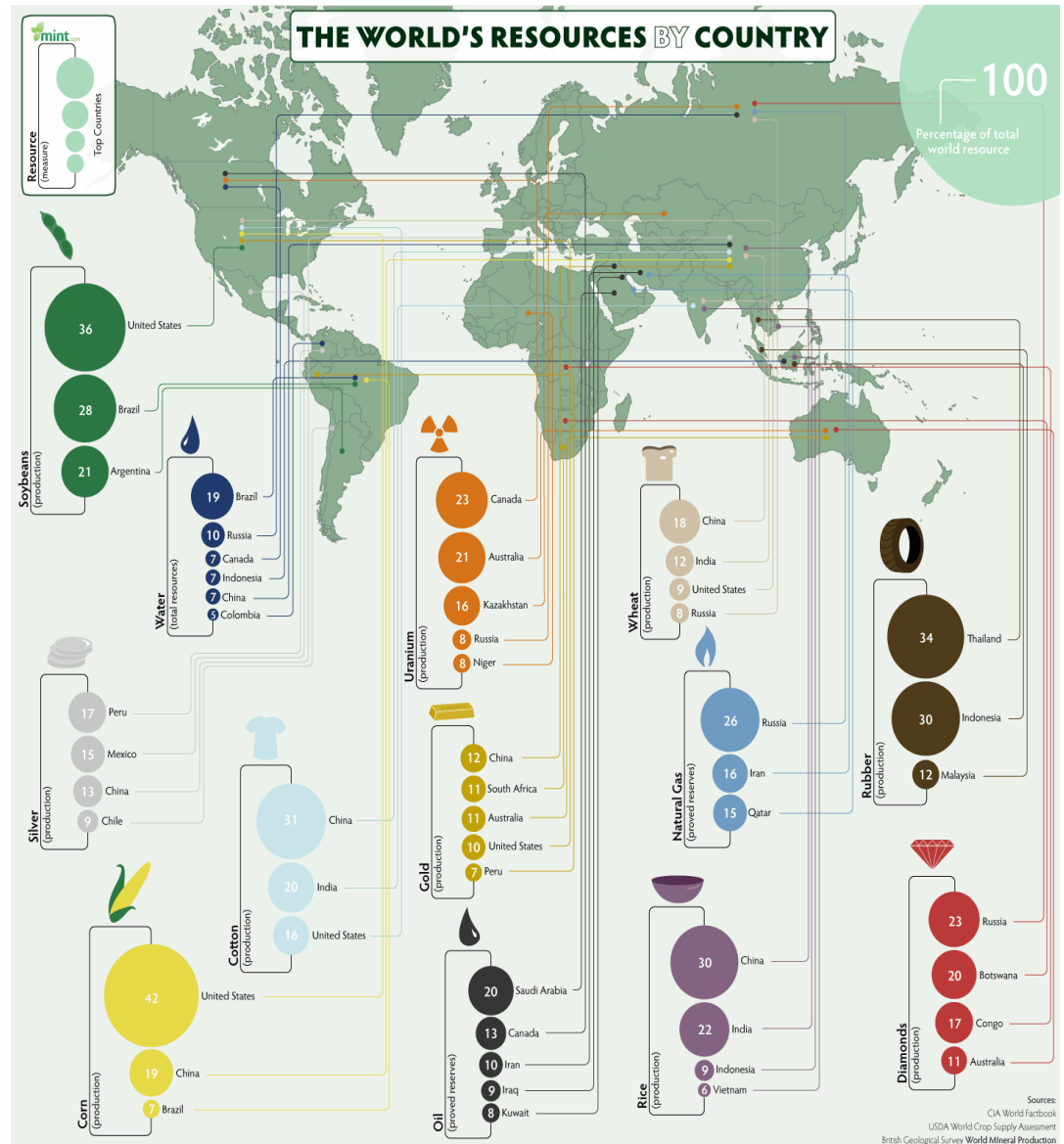
Economic Activities

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary
- Quaternary



Natural Resources

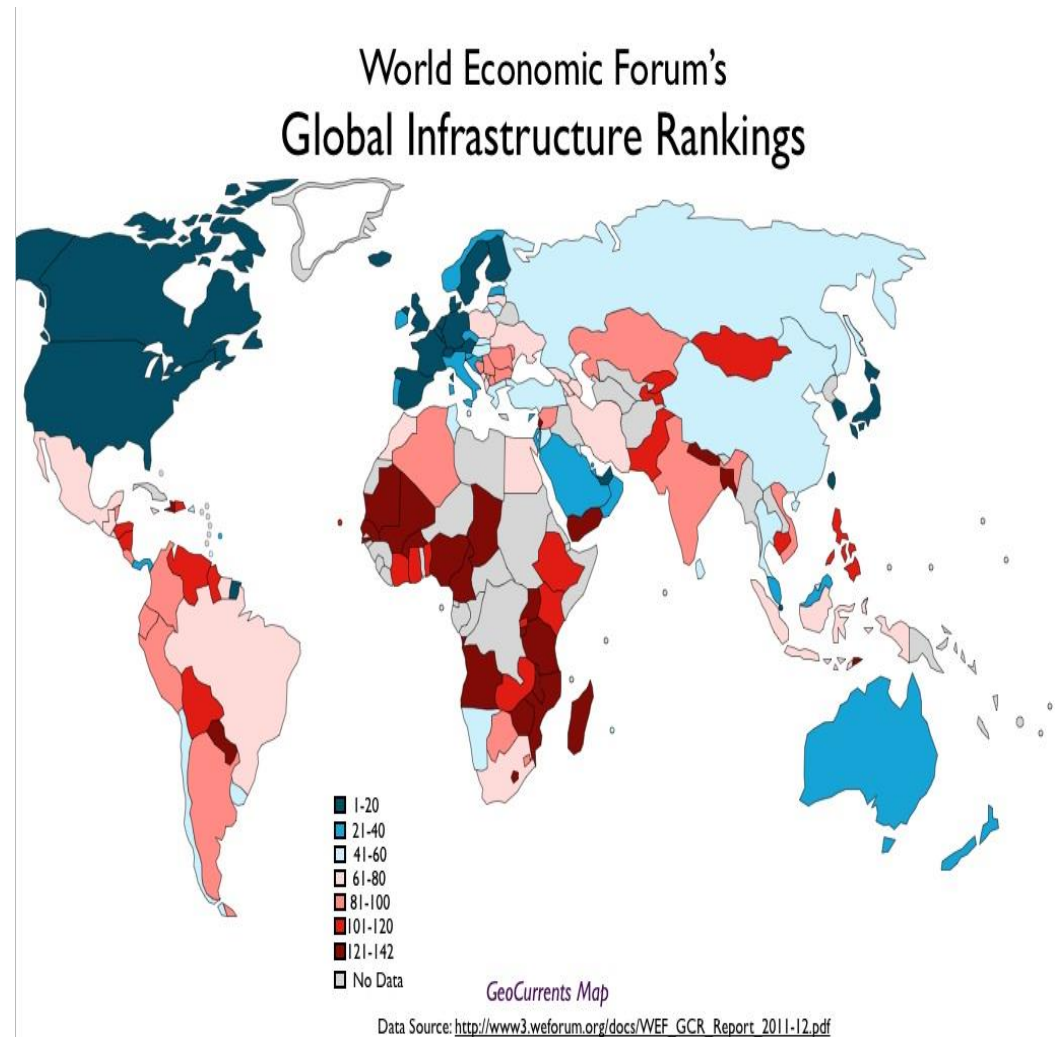
- **Renewable**
 - Replaceable
- **Non-renewable**
 - Non-replaceable
 - Value depends on importance
 - Account for much trade among countries
- **Inexhaustible**
 - Result of solar or planetary processes



Economic Development

- **Infrastructure**

- Basic support system
- Indicator of a country's level of development
- Transportation and communications systems = very important



Economic Development

- Per capita income
- GNP vs. GDP
 - Measure production of goods and services
 - Difference?
 - Developed vs. Developing nations

