

Chapter 4 Human Geography: People and Places

Geography and the environment help shape human cultures, but humans also use and alter the environment to fulfill their needs.

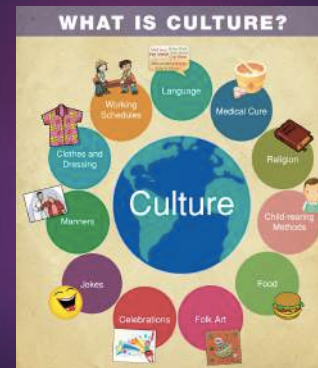
- ▶ Section 1: The Elements of Culture
- ▶ Section 2: Population Geography
- ▶ Section 3: Political Geography
- ▶ Section 4: Urban Geography
- ▶ Section 5: Economic Geography

Section 1: The Elements of Culture

- ▶ Bellwork: (Please open composition books to a new page, include Chapter 4 heading and date. Please start by writing.)
- ▶ Human beings are members of social groups with shared and unique sets of behaviors and attitudes.
- ▶ Language and religion are two very important aspects of culture.
 - ▶ Culture Shock: "God Grew Tired of Us" Documentary trailer
 - ▶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=DYCA6qfBN6Q>
 - ▶ <http://scienceblogs.com/geneticfuture/2009/04/30/massive-study-of-african-genet/> (African Genetic Diversity)

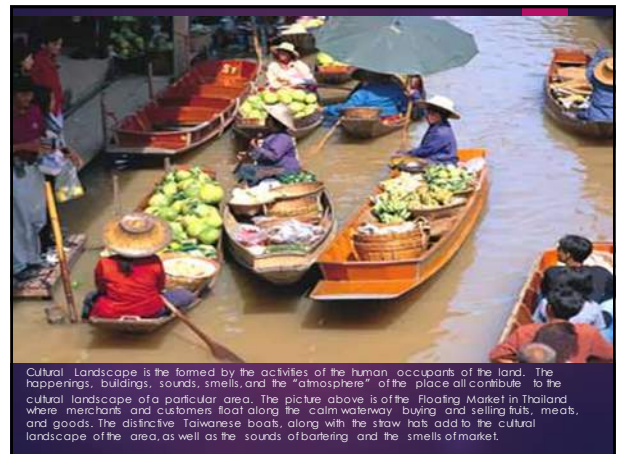


What is culture?



Defining Culture

1. **Society** - group that shares geographic region, identity, culture
2. **ethnic group** - shares language, customs, common heritage
3. **Culture** - Knowledge, attitudes, behaviors shared over generations is **culture**
 - ▶ **Culture** involves: food, religion, shelter, language, education, political and social organization.



Cultural Landscape is the formed by the activities of the human occupants of the land. The happenings, buildings, sounds, smells, and the "atmosphere" of the place all contribute to the cultural landscape of a particular area. The picture above is of the Floating Market in Thailand, where merchants and customers float along the calm waterway buying and selling fruits, meats, and goods. The distinctive Taiwanese boats, along with the straw hats add to the cultural landscape of the area, as well as the sounds of bartering and the smells of market.

Culture Change and Exchange

Culture and societies are always in the process of changing. The following are all ways that cultures and societies can change.

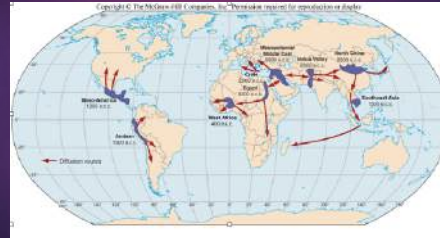
Innovation

- **Innovation** is creating something new with existing resources, may happen on purpose or by accident.
 - Example: weaving baskets from reeds to solve storage problem



Diffusion

- Spread of ideas, inventions, patterns of behavior called **diffusion**
- **Cultural hearth**—site of innovation; origin of cultural diffusion
 - Example: Nile River civilizations in Africa



Continued Culture Change and Exchange

Acculturation

- **Acculturation**—society changes because it accepts innovation.
- Example of this might be a group wearing jeans instead of wearing traditional garments.

Language

Importance of Language

- One of the most important aspects of culture:
- Enables people within a culture to communicate
 - Reflects all aspects of culture

Language and Identity

- Language helps establish cultural identity, unity if it is only language spoken in
- Language can also divide people and cause conflict if there are multiple languages spoken and one is favored.

Continued Language

Language Families

- Between 3,000 and 6,500 languages spoken worldwide
- Similar languages, belong to same language family and stem from one original language, like the Indo-European language is the basis for many others.
- **Dialect**—a version of a language, like Southern drawl

Language Diffusion

- ▶ Language can spread via trade routes, may have created a language to aid in trading.
- ▶ May also spread through migration, people carry language with them as they settle.



Religion

Religion is another aspect that has a great deal of influence of people's lives.

Belief Systems

- Religion—belief in supernatural power that made, maintains universe
 - ▶ Monotheistic faiths believe in one god
 - ▶ Polytheistic faiths believe in many gods
 - ▶ Animistic, or traditional, faiths believe in divine forces of nature

Spread of Religion

- Religion spreads through diffusion and conversion
- Conversion—some religions try to recruit others to their faith

Major Religions Monotheistic



Judaism

- Monotheistic; evolved 3,200 years ago; holy book called the Torah.

Followers called Jews. Main city is Jerusalem.

Christianity

- Evolved from Judaism; based on teachings of Jesus Christ
- Largest religion—2 billion followers worldwide

Islam

- Monotheistic; based on teachings of Prophet Muhammad
- Followers, called Muslims, worship God, called Allah
- Holy book called the Qur'an

Major Religions: Polytheistic



Hinduism

- Polytheistic; evolved in India around 5,000 years ago
- Hindu caste system has fixed social classes, specific rites/duties

Buddhism

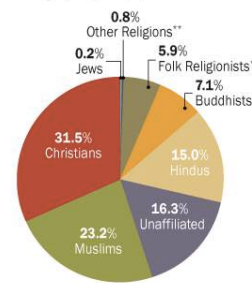
- Offshoot of Hinduism; evolved around 563 B.C. in India
- Founder Siddhartha Gautama, called the Buddha, or Enlightened One
- Rejects Hindu castes; seeks enlightened spiritual state, or nirvana

Other Asian Philosophies

- Include Confucianism, Taoism, Shinto

Major Religions

Size of Major Religious Groups, 2010
Percentage of the global population



*Includes followers of African traditional religions, Chinese folk religions, Native American religions and Australian aboriginal religions.
**Includes Bahai's, Jains, Sikhs, Shintoists, Taoists, followers of Jentkyo, Wiccans, Zoroastrians and many other faiths.
Percentages may not add to 100 due to rounding.
Pew Research Center's Forum on Religion & Public Life • Global Religious Landscape, December 2012

Creative Cultural Expressions

Creative Cultural Expressions

- ▶ All cultures express themselves creatively
 - ▶ Cultures produce performing arts, these include music, dance, theater, film
 - ▶ Visual arts include architecture, painting, sculpture, textiles are forms of visual arts.
 - ▶ Oral and written literature include poems, folk tales, stories

Section 2: Population Geography

- People are not distributed equally on the earth's surface.
- The world's population continues to grow, but at different rates in different regions.



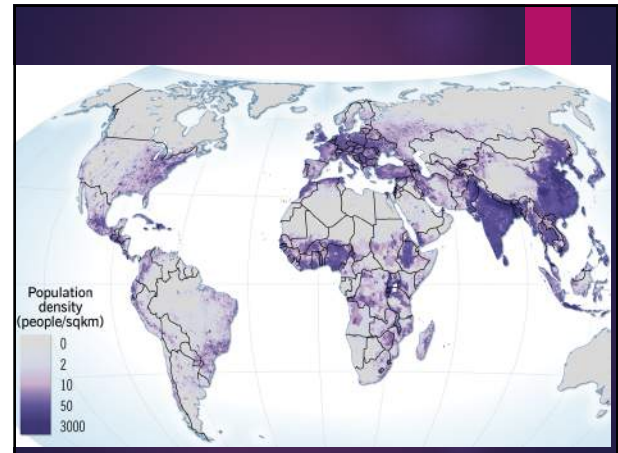
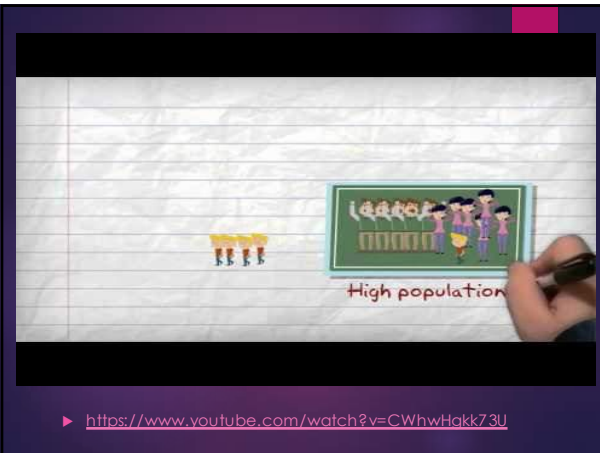


Population Density

Population density helps geographers understand how heavily populated an area is.

Estimating Population

- ▶ Population density is the average number of people living in an area.
- ▶ Because population is not distributed evenly, the number may be misleading.
 - ▶ (Alaska has one per square mile, while New Jersey has 1,098).



Worldwide Population Growth

Birth and Death Rates

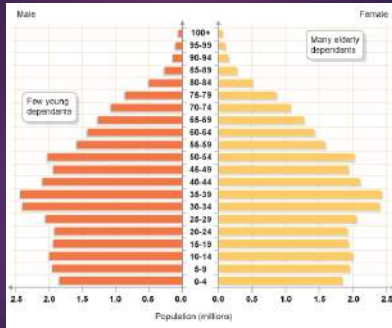
- Number of live births per thousand population is the **birthrate**
- **Fertility rate**—average, lifetime number of children born to a woman
- Number of deaths per thousand people is the **mortality rate**
- **Infant mortality rate**—deaths under age 1 per 1,000 live births
- Population growth rate, or **rate of natural increase**, figured by:
 - subtracting the mortality rate from the birthrate

Continued Worldwide Population Growth

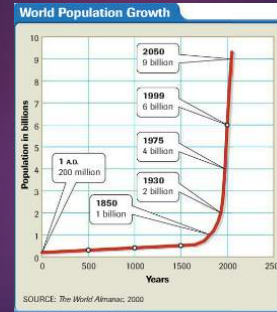
Population Pyramid

- ▶ A **population pyramid** shows a population's sex, age distribution
- ▶ Enables the study of how events (wars, famines) affect population

Reading a Population Pyramid



Continued Worldwide Population Growth



Population Distribution

Billions (7 and growing!) of people on the Earth are not distributed equally. Several factors influence where people live.

Habitable Lands

- ▶ 2/3 of world's population lives between 20°N and 60°N latitude
- ▶ Dense Human habitation in this zone:
 - ▶ where temperature and precipitation allow agriculture
 - ▶ Also along coastal areas and in river valleys
 - ▶ more sparse in polar, mountain, desert regions

Urban-Rural Mix

More than half of world's population rural; rapidly becoming urban

Continued Population Distribution

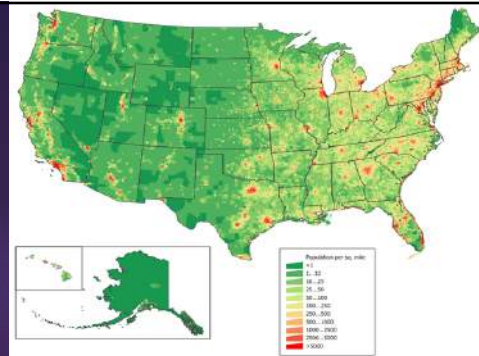
Migration

Large scale migration from one location to another alters the distribution of populations around an area.

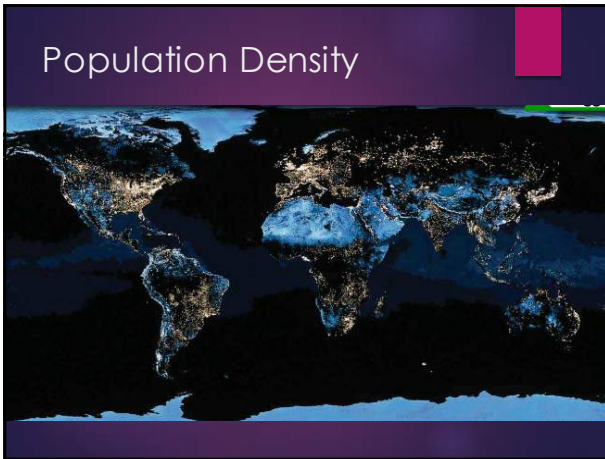


Reasons for migrating sometimes called push-pull factors

- ▶ Push factors (drought, war) cause migration from an area
- ▶ Pull factors (favorable economy, climate) sour migration to an area



- ▶ Which region of the U.S. seems to be the most densely populated?
- ▶ Why are the east and west coasts more densely populated than the rest of Florida (same region)



Population Density

Carrying Capacity

- **Carrying capacity is the number of organisms an area can support**
 - ▶ affected by:
 - ▶ fertile land
 - ▶ level of technology
 - ▶ economic prosperity

- Ex: Singapore is able to support millions of people, even though it has small amounts of farming ground. But it is a great trading center and this allows for the mass import of food.

Section 3: Political Geography

- ▶ The world is **divided into many political regions**
 - ▶ There are 196 countries/political states recognized today
- ▶ Local, national, and regional governments control aspects of life within the boundaries of the unit.

Nations of the World

- ▶ **Governmental units of the world can be described in either political or geographic terms.**
 - ▶ An independent political unit, a **state, or country:**
 - ▶ occupies specific territory
 - ▶ controls its internal, external affairs
 - ▶ **Nation—unified group with common culture living in a territory**
 - ▶ A nation and state occupying same territory is a **nation-state**

Continued Nations of the World

Types of Government

- ▶ In a **democracy**, citizens hold political power
- ▶ Political power held by a king or queen is a **monarchy**
- ▶ In a **dictatorship**, a group or individual holds all political power
- ▶ **Communism** is a governmental and economic system
 - ▶ political, economic power held by government in people's name



Democracy

Monarchy




THE FIVE MOST LANDMARK STATES FOR THE BBC PLUS AN EXTENSIVE HOUR OF UNBROADCAST FOOTAGE

Dictatorship

Communism



Communism

You have two cows. The state takes both and gives you some milk.



WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT IS RIGHT FOR YOU?

What is a government's job? Do citizens under different governments have the same rights? Are there some things a government must do for its people?

TAKE A LOOK INSIDE FOUR DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTS:

<p>MONARCHY</p> <p>I am the king. My father was king before me. I control the government and make any rules I see fit. You will obey me, I am the supreme Judge, as well.</p>	<p>SOCIALISM</p> <p>The welfare of the state is most important to us. By sharing our wealth, we can eliminate hunger, poverty, unemployment and disease. Everyone is equal!</p>
<p>DICTATORSHIP</p> <p>I have all the power. I came in with my army and took over. I can take away your rights and make any laws I want. I don't even need to follow them. Get used to it.</p>	<p>COMMUNISM</p> <p>Our government controls the media and men aspects of our lives. All of our property is owned by the community. We all are the same social and economic status. No one has more than anyone else.</p>

Created by Rachel Galtiers for Saigon South International School

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Geographic Characteristics of Nations

- Size
 - Physical size does not accurately reflect political, economic power
- Shape
 - Shape affects governance, transportation, relations with neighbors
- Location
 - A **landlocked country has no direct outlet to the sea**
 - ▶ may limit prosperity, as shipping and trade bring wealth
 - ▶ Hostile neighbors necessitate increased security

National Boundaries

Boundaries or borders set the limits of a territory controlled by a state.

Natural Boundaries

- ▶ Formed by rivers, lakes, mountain chains

Artificial Boundaries

- ▶ Fixed line, generally following latitude, longitude:
 - ▶ Example: 49 degrees N latitude separates U.S. from Canada
- ▶ often formally defined in treaties



Regional Political Systems

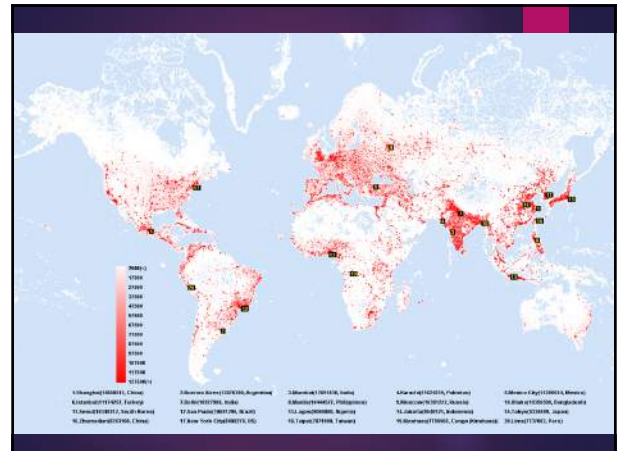
Political Subdivisions

- ▶ Countries divide into smaller political units like cities, towns
 - ▶ Smaller units combine regionally into counties, states, etc.
- ▶ Countries may join together to form international units:
 - ▶ examples: United Nations, European Union

Section 4: Urban Geography

Nearly half the world's population lives in urban areas – Urbanization

- ▶ Cities fulfill economic, residential, and cultural functions in different ways.



<p>MOST POPULOUS</p> <p>Cities with the highest population in 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New York City, NY (8,175,133 people) 2. Los Angeles, CA (3,782,621) 3. Chicago, IL (2,895,996) 4. Houston, TX (2,299,461) 5. Philadelphia, PA (1,528,696) 	<p>WORST TRAFFIC</p> <p>Cities where auto commuters waste the most amount of hours in 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Washington, D.C. (7.4 hours) 2. Chicago, IL (7.1) 3. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Santa Ana, CA (6.4) 4. Houston, TX (5.7) 5. New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT (5.6) 	<p>MOST PARKLAND PER PERSON</p> <p>Cities with most square feet of parkland per person</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albuquerque, NM (2,255 sq ft) 2. Raleigh, NC (1,332) 3. Lincoln, NE (1,192) 4. Portland, OR (1,261) 5. Houston, TX (1,040)
<p>BEST PUBLIC TRANSIT</p> <p>Best cities to live in car-free by transit coverage frequency, also reachable in 90 min., walk score, etc.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Francisco-Oakland-Fremont, CA 2. Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR 3. New York-NJ-NJ-Long Island, NY-NJ-PA 4. Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA 5. Honolulu, HI 	<p>MOST DUE CITATIONS</p> <p>Cities with the most DUI citations between November 2010 and October 2011</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. San Diego, CA 2. Los Angeles, CA 3. Indianapolis, IN 4. Jacksonville, FL 5. San Francisco, CA 	<p>MOST FOREIGN TOURISTS</p> <p>Cities with the most foreign tourists in 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New York City, NY (6,462 tourists) 2. Los Angeles, CA (3,348) 3. Miami, FL (3,111) 4. Orlando, FL (2,710) 5. San Francisco, CA (2,636)

<p>MOST PER CAPITA BARS</p> <p>Cities with the most bars per person as of 2007</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI (2,743 per capita) 2. Pittsburgh, PA (2,755) 3. Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH (1,080) 4. Las Vegas-Paradise, NV (1,127) 5. St. Louis, MO-IL (1,163) 	<p>MOST SKYSCRAPERS</p> <p>Cities with the most buildings that are higher than 100 meters</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New York City, NY (725 buildings) 2. Chicago, IL (328) 3. Honolulu, HI (192) 4. Miami, FL (95) 5. Houston, TX (88) 	<p>HIGHEST DENSITY</p> <p>Cities with highest number of people per square mile in 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA (5,938.3) 2. San Francisco-Oakland, CA (5,256.4) 3. San Jose, CA (4,820.9) 4. Dallas, CA (5,482.7) 5. New York-Newark, NY-NJ-CT (3,316.8)
<p>YOUNGEST CITIES</p> <p>Cities with higher percentage of population 44 years and younger in 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Provo-Orem, UT (19.0% pop. under 44 years) 2. Laredo, TX (23.9%) 3. McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX (22.5%) 	<p>OLDEST CITIES</p> <p>Cities with higher percentage of population 45 years and older in 2010</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Punta Gorda, FL (54.3% of pop. over 45 years) 2. Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL (53.3%) 3. North Fort-Bradenton-Sarasota, FL (55.2%) 	<p>MOST STARBUCKS LOCATIONS</p> <p>Cities with most Starbucks locations as of March 2012</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. New York City, NY (215 locations) 2. Chicago, IL (187) 3. Seattle, WA (171)

Growth of Urban Areas

Today, more than half of the world's population lives in cities.

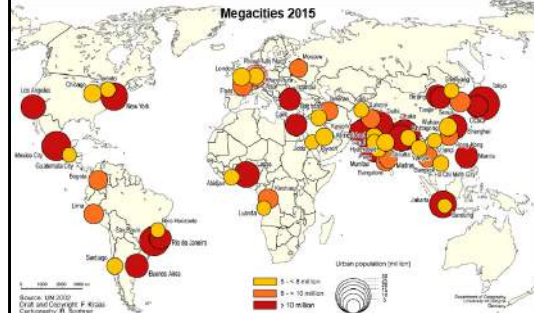
- ▶ **Urban geography is the study of how people use space in cities**
 - ▶ Cities are populous centers of business, culture, innovation, change.
 - ▶ Urban lifestyles tend to be different than those of towns or rural areas.
- ▶ **Urban Areas**
 - ▶ Urban area develops around a central city; may be surrounded by:
 - ▶ suburbs—border central city, other suburbs
 - ▶ exurbs—have open land between them and central city
 - ▶ Central city plus its suburbs and exurbs called a **metropolitan area**

Continued Growth of Urban Areas

Urbanization

Urbanization—rise in number of cities, resulting lifestyle changes.

- ▶ The trend to live in cities increased rapidly over the last two centuries.



City Locations

Around the world, cities have certain geographic characteristics in common.

- ▶ Cities are often located near:
 - ▶ Convenient/efficient transportation—lakes, rivers, coastline
 - ▶ plentiful natural resources
- ▶ As a result, cities tend to:
 - ▶ become transportation hubs
 - ▶ specialize in certain economic activities

Land Use Patterns

Urban Geographers also study land use, the activities that take place in cities

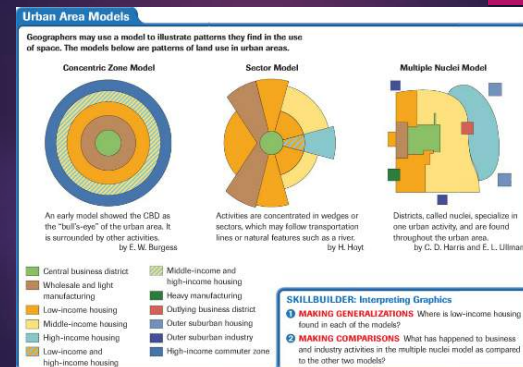
- ▶ Basic land use patterns found in all cities:
 - ▶ residential (housing)
 - ▶ industrial (manufacturing)
 - ▶ commercial (retail)
 - ▶ **Central business district (CBD)**—core area of commercial activity. Business offices and stores are found here.

The Functions of Cities

The city is the center of a variety of functions

- Shopping, entertainment, government services
- Educational, recreational, and cultural activities
- Transportation is essential to accomplish functions, because it takes a lot of space to accomplish the functions above.

The Functions of Cities



Section 5: Economic Geography

- Economic activities depend on the resources of the land and how people use them.
- The level of economic development can be measured in different ways.

Economic Systems

Economic activities depend on the resources of the land and how people use them.

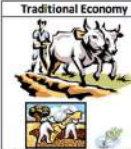



- ▶ **Economy—the production and exchange of goods and services**
 - ▶ Economies are local, regional, national, international
- ▶ Geographers study economic geography by looking at:
 - ▶ how people in a region support themselves
 - ▶ how economic activity is linked regionally

Continued Economic Systems

Types of Economic Systems

▶ **Economic system: way people produce and exchange goods, services**

- ▶ Four types of economic systems:
 - ▶ **traditional**, or barter, economy, traded w/o Money
 - ▶ **command**, or planned, economy is determined by a central government
 - ▶ **market economy**, also called capitalism, supply and demand
 - ▶ **mixed economy**, a combination of command and market, so that all people will benefit.

Types of Economic Systems			
Traditional Economy	Command Economy	Market Economy	Mixed Economy
			
Subsistence Agriculture or Developing System	Totalitarianism	Free-Enterprise Capitalism	Mixed System
Based on customs, habits, needs	Based on government demands	Based on supply and demand	Blend of systems
Produce enough to feed my own family.	Government regulates who produces what and the prices.	Individuals control production, use resources, and make their own decisions about prices: 1. Freedom to choose your own business 2. Right to private property 3. Right to make a profit 4. Right to competition 5. Right to choose what to buy	True in the United States with transportation being more like a command economy and the government regulating some pricing of natural resources such as water.
Farming for myself and my family; bartering and trading.	Leader's choice, government regulated property	My choice, private property	Mix
Pay a small portion of money earned to taxes.	Pay a very large portion of money earned to the government.	Pay a small portion of money earned to taxes (approximately 1/4 of earnings)	Pay a portion of money earned to taxes.

Economic Activities

Types of Economic Activity

People may choose from a variety of methods to meet their basic needs.

- In subsistence agriculture, food is raised for personal consumption
- Raising food to sell to others is called market-oriented agriculture
- Cottage industries involve small, home-based industrial production
- Large industrial production comes from commercial industries

Continued Economic Activities

All business operate at one of four economic levels.

- ▶ Four levels of economic activities:
 - ▶ **primary** involves gathering raw materials for immediate use
 - ▶ **secondary** adds value to material by changing its form
 - ▶ **tertiary** involves business or professional services
 - ▶ **quaternary** provides information, management, research services

GRAPHIC SUMMARY: Four Levels of Economic Activities

	PRIMARY ACTIVITIES	SECONDARY ACTIVITIES	TERTIARY ACTIVITIES	QUATERNARY ACTIVITIES
LINK TO NATURAL RESOURCES	• Use natural resources directly	• Process natural resources	• Do not directly gather or process raw materials	• Do not need to be located near resources or a market
EXAMPLES	• Farming • Fishing • Mining • Forestry	• Processing flour from wheat • Making lumber from trees • Producing electrical power	• Doctors • Salespeople • Firefighters • Truck drivers	• Education • Government • Information Processing • Research

Economic activities can be grouped by how and if they use natural resources.

The Economics of Natural Resources

An important part of economic geography is understanding which resources a nation possesses.

- **Natural Resources**—Earth's materials that have economic value
- Materials become resources when they can be turned into goods



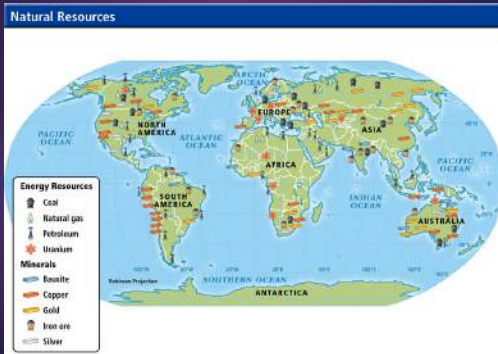
Continued The Economics of Natural Resources

Utilizing Nature's Bounty

- ▶ Geographers divide natural resources into three types:
 - ▶ **renewable resources** (trees, seafood) can be replaced naturally
 - ▶ **nonrenewable resources** (metals, oil, coal) cannot be replaced
 - ▶ **inexhaustible resources** (sun, wind) are unlimited resources
- ▶ Natural resources are a major part of world trade



Continued The Economics of Natural Resources



Economic Support Systems

Producing and distributing goods and services requires a series of support systems, the most important of these is infrastructure

- ▶ **Infrastructure**—basic support systems to sustain economic growth
 - ▶ power, communications, transportation systems
 - ▶ water, sanitation, and education system
 - ▶ Communications systems and technology both critical to development



Measuring Economic Development

Geographers use a variety of standards to make comparisons among economies, one of this is per capita income.

- ▶ **Per capita income:** average earnings per person in a political unit
- ▶ **GNP and GDP:** both measure the economy of a country.
 - ▶ **Gross national product (GNP)**—statistic to measure:
 - ▶ total value of goods, services produced by a country, globally
 - ▶ **Gross domestic product (GDP)**—statistic to measure:
 - ▶ total value of goods and services produced within a country

Continued Measuring Economic Development

Countries of the world have different levels of economic development.

- Developing nations have low GDP and per capita income
- Developed nations have high GDP and per capita income

