CULTURE, POLITICS, ECONOMICS, AND POPULATION

The Fundamentals of Geography
1. PLACES & TERMS

- CULTURE: the total of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors shared by and passed on by members of a specific group
  - ex. ____________________________________________________________________________

- SOCIETY: a group sharing a geographic region, sense of identity, and culture
  - ex. ____________________________________________________________________________

- ETHNIC GROUP: a group that shares a common language, customs, and a common heritage
  - ex. ____________________________________________________________________________
1. PLACES & TERMS (cont.)

- DIFFUSION: the spread of ideas, inventions, OR patterns of behavior
  
  - ex. ____________________________________________

- ACCULTURATION: the process in which a society changes because it accepts or adopts an innovation (something new)
  
  - ex. ____________________________________________

- DIALECT: version of a language reflecting changes in speech patterns related to class, region, or other cultural change
  
  - ex. ____________________________________________
2. (part a) In what ways is culture diffused?

- when people come into contact with one another, through television, or the Internet
2. (part b) Which religions have spread from the place where they were founded?

- Judaism, Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism
3. (part a) Which factors make up culture?

- food and shelter, religion, relationships to family and others, language, education, security, political and social organizations
3. (part b) In what ways is language spread?

- Language is spread by following TRADE or MIGRATION routes.
3. (part a) What are the major religions of the world?

- Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Buddhism
4. What role do INNOVATION and DIFFUSION play in changing a culture?

- They change cultures by bringing societies into contact with new ideas which a society can either accept or reject.

Worldwide Diffusion of Christianity

Global Internet Traffic 2010
1. PLACES & TERMS

- **STATE** a political term used to describe an independent unit that occupies a specific territory and has full control over its internal and external affairs. Often called a *country*.
  - ex. United States of America (Individual states in the U.S. do NOT fit this definition.)

- **NATION** refers to a group of people with a common culture living in a territory and having a strong sense of unity
  - ex. Cherokee in America, Palestinians in the Middle East, Basques in Spain, Kurds in Iraq and Turkey, Tibetans in China

- **NATION-STATE** when a nation and a state occupy the same territory; many countries of the world are nation-states but it’s possible for a nation to NOT have a territory
  - ex. Americans in the U.S., French in France, Chinese in China
Nations or States?
1. PLACES & TERMS

- DEMOCRACY (REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACY) citizens hold political power either directly or through elected representatives
  
  - *ex. United States, Germany, Great Britain/United Kingdom, Japan, Australia, Israel*

- MONARCHY a ruling family headed by a king or queen holds political power and may or may not share the power with citizen bodies
  
  - *ex. Great Britain/United Kingdom (constitutional monarchy), Saudi Arabia (absolute monarchy)*

- DICTATORSHIP an individual or group holds complete political power
  
  - *ex. North Korea (communist military dictatorship), Iran (religious dictatorship/theocracy), Cuba (communist dictatorship)*
REPRESENTATIVE DEMOCRACIES

German Bundestag

United States Congress

British Parliament

Russian Parliament

Japanese Parliament

French National Assembly
MONARCHIES

Queen Elizabeth II of England
(Constitutional Monarch)

Emperor Akihito of Japan
(Ceremonial Monarch)

King Abdullah of Saudi Arabia
(Absolute Monarch)

Emperor Akihito of Japan
(Ceremonial Monarch)

King of Swaziland, Mswati III
(Absolute Monarch)

Queen Elizabeth II of England
(Constitutional Monarch)

Prince of Monaco, Albert II
(Constitutional Monarch)

Pope Benedict XVI, Vatican City
(Absolute Monarch)
2. (part a) What are the three geographic characteristics of countries?

- SIZE, SHAPE, and RELATIVE LOCATION
2. (part b) What are three types of government?

- **DEMOCRACY**, **MONARCHY**, and **DICTATORSHIP**

- **COMMUNISM** is a form of government and economic system in which nearly all political power and means of production (natural resources, factories, jobs) are controlled by the government. Communist countries are usually referred to as **COMMUNIST DICTATORSHIPS**.

- ex. Cuba, North Korea, China
3. (part a) How do the three basic geographic characteristics affect a country?

- Size may affect the amount of political or economic power a country has.
- Shape may affect how it can be governed, or how goods are moved to all areas of the country, and how it relates to neighboring countries.
- Location relates to issues of protection, security, and accessibility.
3. (part b) What is the difference between natural and artificial boundaries?

- Natural boundaries use physical features to divide nations.
- Artificial boundaries are drawn by people to divide lands.
3. (part c) Why do local and regional political systems exist?

- to make governments more efficient and to pursue common goals

*State and National Government Powers in the U. S.*
4. Which type of boundary would most likely cause the greatest political problems?

- Artificial boundaries may overlap with traditional, cultural, or historic boundaries and thus cause disagreements.
1. ________________ the total of knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors shared by and passed on by members of a specific group.

2. ________________ the spread of ideas, inventions, OR patterns of behavior

3. ________________, Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, and Buddhism are the five major religions of the world.

4. North Korea, Cuba, and China are all examples of what form of government?

5. The United States, Germany, and Japan are all examples of what form of government?

6. ________________ a form of government and economic system in which nearly all political power and means of production (natural resources, factories, jobs) are controlled by the government

7. What type of boundaries use physical features to divide countries?

8. Name one nation that does not have its own state?
1. PLACES & TERMS

- **ECONOMY** consists of the production and exchange of goods and services among a group of people
  - Different states in the world have different types of economic systems (see questions #2 and #3).

- **NATURAL RESOURCES** materials on or in the earth that have economic value
  - **Renewable**: can be replaced through natural processes (seafood, trees, other consumable vegetation)
  - **Non-Renewable**: cannot be replaced once they have been removed from the ground (metals such as gold, silver, and iron; non-metals such as gemstones, limestone, and sulfur; fossil fuels such as oil, natural gas, and coal--the basis of current energy production)
  - **Inexhaustible Energy Sources**: used for producing power and are the result of solar or planetary processes; are *virtually* unlimited in quantity (sunlight, geothermal heat, winds, tides)

- Natural resources are a **MAJOR PART OF WORLD TRADE**.
1. PLACES & TERMS

- INFRASTRUCTURE  the basic support systems needed to keep an economy going
  
  Infrastructure includes power, communication, technology, transportation, water, sanitation, and education systems.

- PER CAPITA INCOME  the average amount of money earned by each person in a political unit (a state)
  
  Per capita income is a standard of living statistic that reflects a society’s purchasing power, health, and level of education.

- GDP (GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT)  the total value of all goods and services produced within a country in a given period of time

  GDP adjusts for the GNP (Gross National Product) which reflects the total value of goods and services produced by a country’s companies located both within and outside of the country. (ex. The value of sports shoes produced in Thailand by an American company is counted as part of the U.S. GNP even though the shoes were not produced in the United States.)
2. (part a) What are the four basic economic systems?

- TRADITIONAL, COMMAND, MARKET, and MIXED ECONOMIES

2. (part b) What are three types of resources?

- RENEWABLE, NON-RENEWABLE, and INEXHAUSTIBLE ENERGY SOURCES
3. (part b) What role do natural resources play in the economy of a country?

- Natural resources form the basis of a country’s economy.
3. (part c) What systems are a part of a country’s infrastructure?

- POWER, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, WATER, SANITATION, and EDUCATION
4. **Fossil fuels are non-renewable resources. What does this suggest about worldwide supplies of energy?**

- Those who have fossil fuels can use them to develop their economy or sell to others who need them. Alternative sources of power will need to be used when fossil fuels run out.
3. (part a) What are the basic activities in each of the four economic activity levels?

- **TRADITIONAL ECONOMY** goods and services are traded without the exchange of money; “barter”

- **COMMAND ECONOMY** production of goods and services determined by a central government which usually owns the means of production; does not reflect consumer demand but rather the control of the government over the economy (including prices, wages, jobs, and goods & services produced); most closely associated with **communist** or **socialist** economies

- **MARKET ECONOMY** production of goods and services determined by the demand from consumers; also called “capitalism” or “free enterprise”

- **MIXED ECONOMY** a combination of command and market economies which provides goods and services so that all people will benefit
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Economic Activity</th>
<th>Communism/Socialism COMMAND ECONOMY</th>
<th>Capitalism/Free Enterprise MARKET ECONOMY</th>
<th>MIXED ECONOMY</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Who owns/controls the country’s natural resources?</td>
<td>government</td>
<td>private business owners</td>
<td>both government &amp; private business owners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Who owns/controls the country’s factories and other means of production?</td>
<td>government</td>
<td>private business owners</td>
<td>both government &amp; private business owners</td>
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<tr>
<td>Who decides what jobs are available and who fills them?</td>
<td>government</td>
<td>private business owners</td>
<td>both government &amp; private business owners</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Who/What decides what goods and services are produced?</td>
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<td>Who/What determines how much workers are paid?</td>
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<td>What are the advantages in this type of economy?</td>
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<td>Which of these economic systems is the United States most like today? Support your answer with specific details/examples.</td>
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1. PLACES & TERMS

- **BIRTHRATE** number of live births per thousand population
- **MORTALITY RATE** number of deaths per thousand people
- **RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE** the rate at which the population is growing
- **PUSH-PULL FACTORS** conditions that cause people to leave their homeland (PUSH) or that draw or attract people to another location (PULL)
- **POPULATION DENSITY** the average number of people who live in a measurable area, such as a square mile
2. How does a population pyramid help you understand population in a place?

- It shows the makeup of the population by gender and age and aids in understanding how certain events affect the population (see population structure)
2. (cont.) What factors influence where people live?

- **CLIMATE**, altitude, and access to water
2. (cont.) What factors influence where people live?

- climate

- **ALTITUDE**

- access to water
2. (cont.) *What factors influence where people live?*

- climate
- altitude
- **ACCESS TO WATER**
3. (a) How is the rate of natural increase determined?

- by subtracting the mortality rate from the birth rate

The rate of natural increase is the difference between the blue and red lines on the graph. Notice, however, that the total population has continued to increase over time. Why is this?
3. (b) Why must the population density figures for a country be used with caution?

- they may not reflect the distribution of the population or the economic activities that change the country’s **carrying capacity** (the number of organisms a piece of land can carry)
3. (c) Where does the majority of the world’s population live?

- 2/3 of the world’s population lives in the zone between 20°N and 60°N latitude
- More than half live in rural areas
4. What role has industrialization played in population growth?

- improved living conditions
- decrease in infant mortality rate

Why do you think living conditions and infant death rates are higher in less industrialized parts of the world such as Africa, Asia, and parts of South America?
1. _______________ resources are those which can be replaced through natural processes (e.g., seafood, trees).

2. Water, metals, and fossil fuels, are all examples of _______________ resources.

3. _______________ is an infrastructure example which provides basic support to keep an economy going.

4. The type of economic system in which government controls most of the means of production and determines what is produced, what prices will be, and who does what job within the economy

5. The type of economic system in which the production of goods and services is determined by consumer demand and most of the means of production are privately owned; also known as “capitalism” or “the free enterprise system”

6. _______________ is the average number of who live in a measurable area, such as a square mile.

7. Climate, access to water, and _______________ influence where people live.

8. _______________ is the number of organisms a piece of land can carry.
Multiple Choice/Map ID Test **TOMORROW**

- Definitions and facts about concepts from your textbook questions (in notes)
- Physical features and countries from your maps (on maps handouts)
- Examples of concepts (in notes)
- Examples from current events discussed in class (in your head!)

' Don’t forget to bring your notes and your maps because you may use them on the test!'