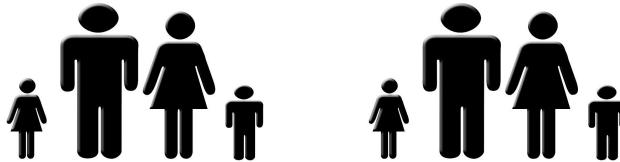


II. EARTH'S HUMAN AND CULTURAL GEOGRAPHY

VERSION3

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QsBT5EQt348>

A. WORLD POPULATION



1. The current world population is around **7.7 billion**.
2. It has increased rapidly in the past two centuries (200 years), creating many challenges.
3. One reason it has grown so fast is because the **death rate** has gone down.



4. The **death rate** is the number of deaths per year for every 1000 people.

5. Another reason the population has grown is high birth rates in Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

6. A **birthrate** is the number of children born each year for every 1000 people.

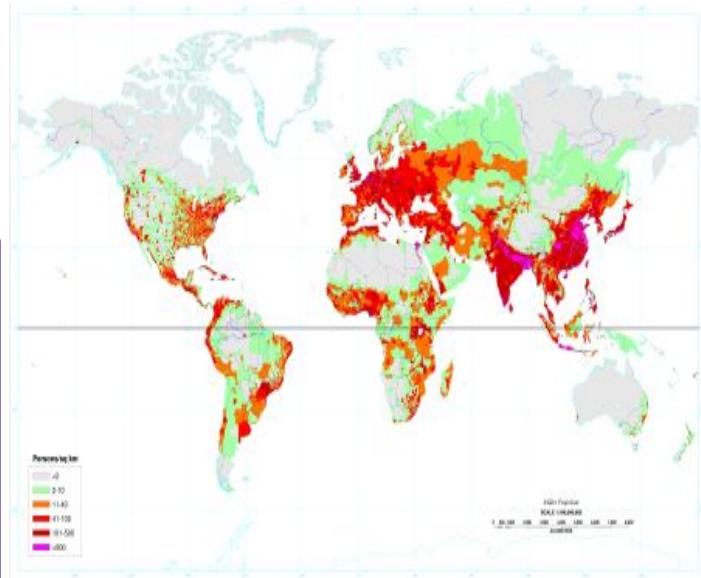
7. Some challenges facing population growth are: **severe lack of food, shortages of water and housing.**

Birth Rate VS. Death Rate

- 19 births/1,000 population
- 8 deaths/1,000 population
- 131.4 million births per year
- 55.3 million people die each year
- 360,000 births per day
- 151,600 people die each day
- 15,000 births each hour
- 6,316 people die each hour
- 250 births each minute
- 105 people die each minute
- Four births each second of every day
- Nearly two people die each second

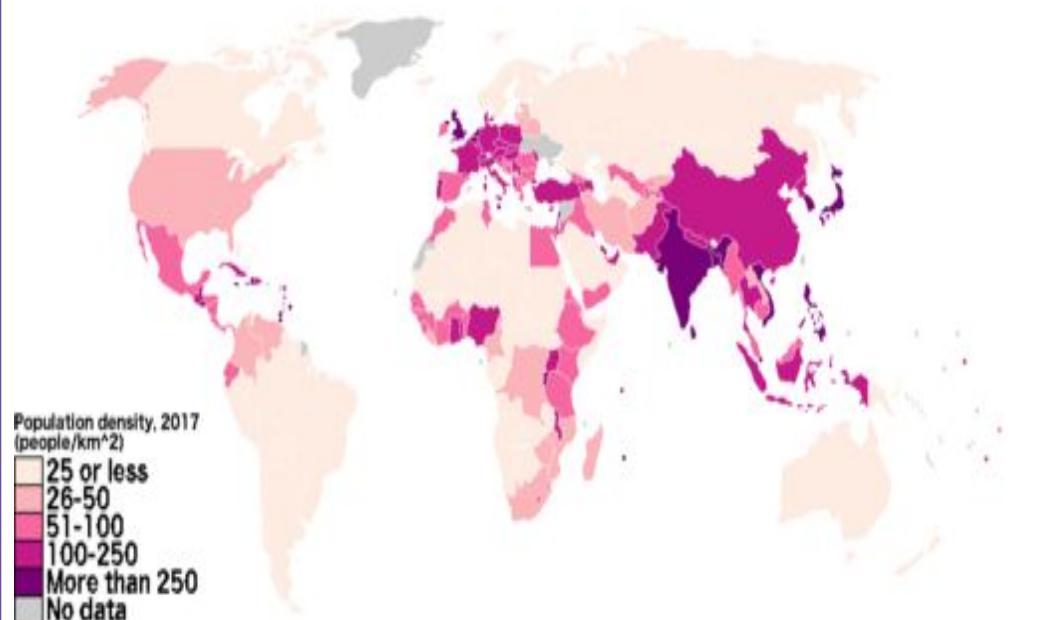
B. WHERE PEOPLE LIVE

1. The Earth's population is not evenly distributed.
2. Land covers **30%** of the Earth, and only **half of that** is usable by humans.
3. Deserts, high mountains , and ice covered land cannot support people.



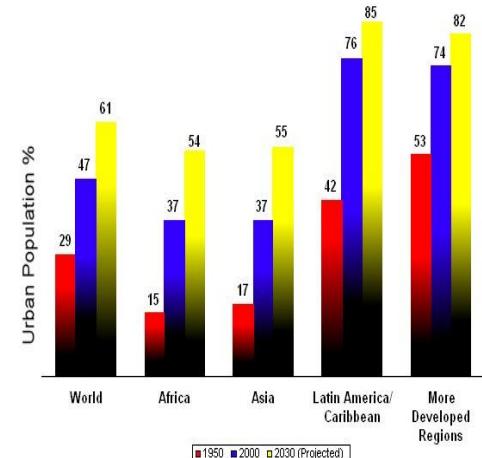
4. Geographers have a way to figure out how crowded a country or region is by measuring the population density.

5. Population density is the average number of people living in a square mile /kilometer.



C. POPULATION MOVEMENT

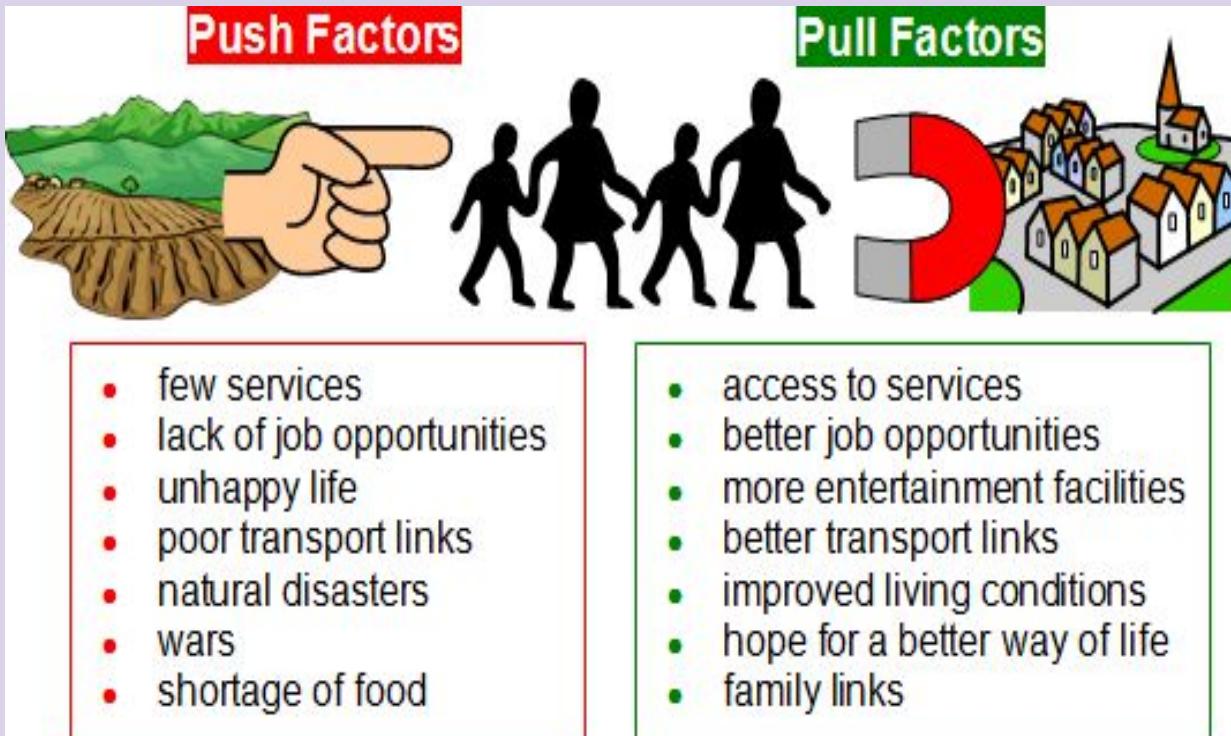
1. Large numbers of people migrate from one place to another.
2. Moving from place to place in the same country is **internal migration**. Movement between countries is called **international migration**.
3. When people move from farms/villages to cities this is called **urbanization**.



Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.

[https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/10/
how-migration-is-changing-world-cities-charts/](https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2017/10/how-migration-is-changing-world-cities-charts/)

4. People migrate for various reasons:



5. People who are forced to flee to another country to escape wars, persecution, or natural disasters are called **refugees**.

6. Migration also affects a country to which people move because immigrants bring with them new forms of music, art, foods, and language.



D. CULTURE

CULTURE



1. Culture is the way of life of a group of people who share similar beliefs and customs.
2. One way scientists study culture is to look at different groups of people in society.
3. Most social groups have rules of behavior that group members learn.
4. The process by which people adjust their behavior to meet these rules is called socialization.

5. Within society each person has a certain **status** (person's importance or rank)

6. In most cultures the **family** is the most important social group.

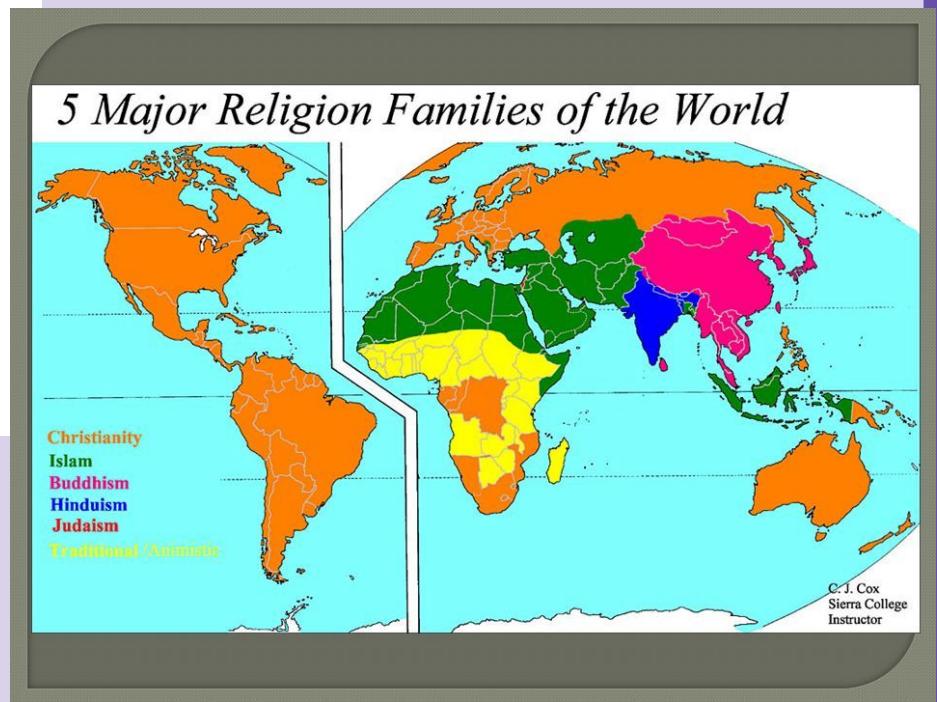
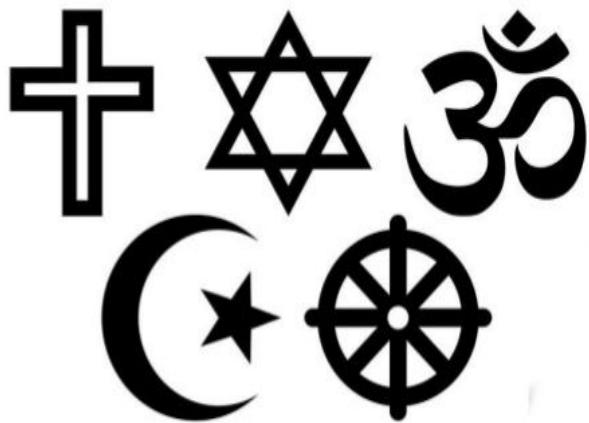
7. People also belong to an **ethnic group** that shares a language, history, religion, and some physical traits. In some cases people believe that their own culture is superior to others. This attitude is called **ethnocentrism**.



E. LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

1. Sharing a language is one of the strongest unifying forces for a culture.
2. A language may have different dialects (a local form of a language that may have distinct vocabulary and pronunciation)
3. In many cultures, religious beliefs and practices help people answer basic questions about life's meanings
4. There are 5 major religions in the world:

The Five Major Religions of the World



5. Food, clothing, and shelter are basic needs but can also reflect your culture.

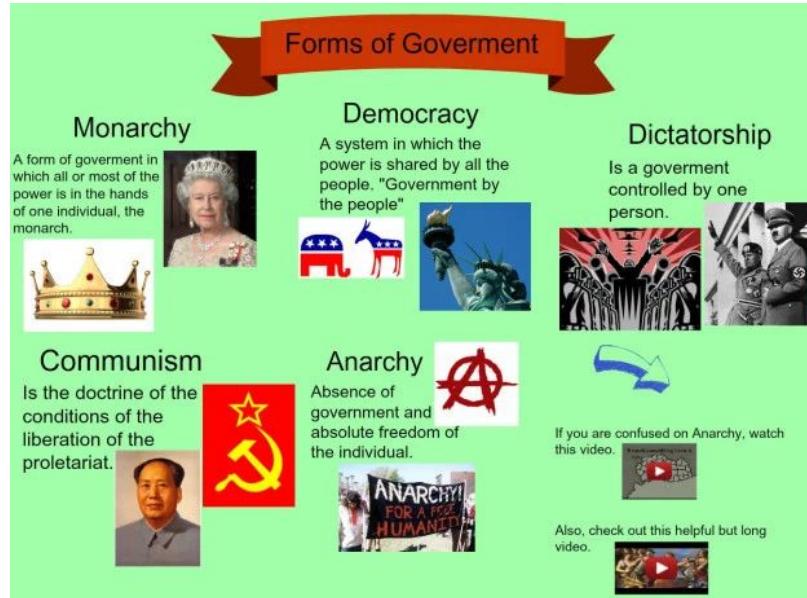
6. History shapes how a culture views itself and the world.

7. Through the arts like: music, painting, sculpture, dance, and literature, people express their culture.



F. GOVERNMENT

- These are some of the common types of government around the world:
 - Democracy
 - Republic
 - Monarchy
 - Communism
 - Dictatorship
 - Theocracy
 - Anarchy



TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

- A world with no government is called **anarchy**
- **Democratic Governments**
 - **Democracy** = rule by the people → This is the USA
 - **Direct democracy** = *all* citizens meet together in one place to make decisions and laws
 - **Representative democracy**=citizens *elect* representatives to make decisions and laws **FOR** them
→ This is the USA
 - also called a **Republic**



TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS



- **Monarchical Governments**

- **Monarchy** = rule by a king or queen, where power is inherited
 - **Absolute monarchy** = king/queen has ALL of the power and control
 - **Limited/Constitutional monarchy** = king/queen's power is *limited* by the people

TYPES OF GOVERNMENTS

- “Other” Governments
- **Dictatorship** = ONE ruler has *complete* power over the people and the gov’t
 - Also called an **autocracy** or **totalitarian** government
 - Ex: Hitler
- **Oligarchy**=rule by a few
 - Aristocracy: ruled by a few (a wealthy few)

Communism

- a system of government in which the state plans and controls the economy and a single party holds power
- state controls are imposed on people with the elimination of private ownership of property or capital
- Often based from the teachings of Marx and Lenin (Russia)
- Also called the “workers’ states” or “socialist”



COMMUNISM

EX: China



Theocracy

- = gov't is controlled by a *religious leader* who believes the "theory" that God gave him the power to rule
 - Ex: Iran (the Middle East)

6. Critical Thinking: Why can't the US be a theocracy?



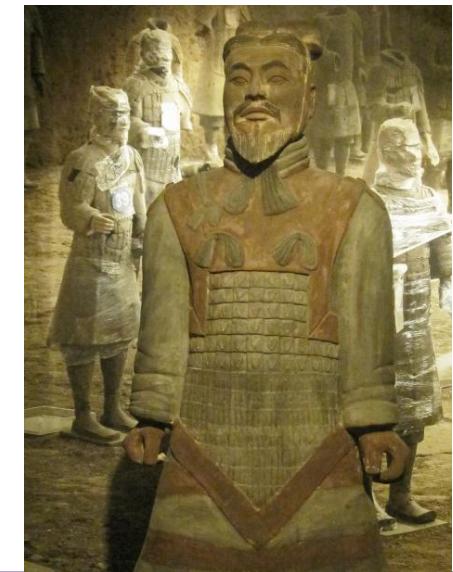
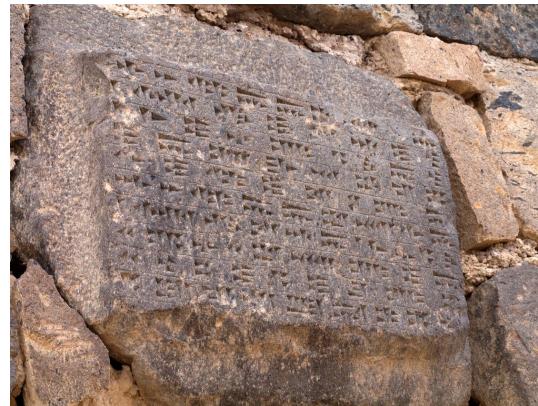
G. CULTURAL CHANGE

1. Cultural changes can result from inventions, innovations, or the influence of other cultures.
2. The first humans were hunters and gatherers. After 8000 B.C., people learned to farm. This led to more reliable food supplies and larger populations.
3. Historians call this change the Agricultural Revolution.

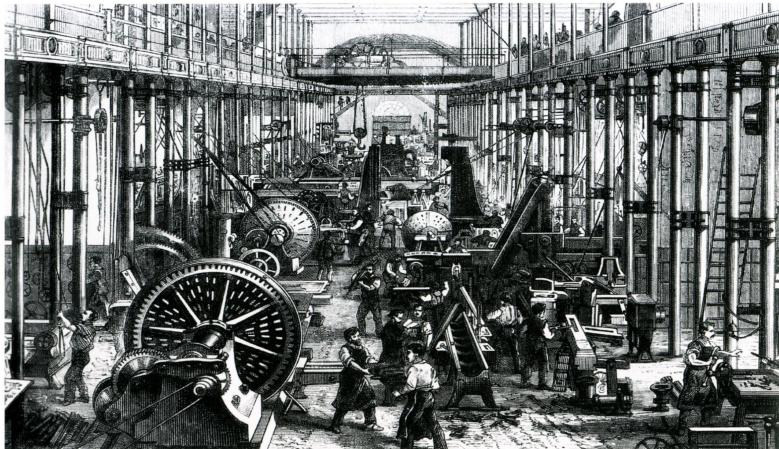


4. The Agricultural Revolution had a huge impact on human culture because it led people to create **civilizations**.

5. These civilizations lead to advancements: **building cities, forming governments, founding religions, and developing writing systems.**



6. The world remained mainly agricultural through 1700 A.D.
7. Around this time countries began to **industrialize**, or use machines to make goods.
8. The industrial nations produced more food, goods, and wealth, which caused sweeping cultural changes.



9. Advances in **communication** allow people and businesses throughout the world to send/receive information almost instantly.

10. **Medical technology** advances has increased human life expectancy.



11. The other major cause of cultural change is influence from other countries.

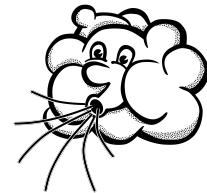
12. The process of spreading ideas, languages, or customs from one culture to another is called **cultural diffusion**.

13. Some people believe that as the global culture grows, local cultures will become less important.



H. RESOURCES

1. **Natural Resources** are materials from the Earth that people use to meet their needs. (ex: soil, trees, wind, oil)
2. **Renewable resources** are natural resources that cannot be used up or that can be replaced (ex: sun, wind, water, forests)
3. Most natural resources are **finite** or limited in supply.
4. **Nonrenewable resources** are those resources that once they are used up they are gone.(ex: oil, coal, gold, iron ore)



I. ECONOMY AND TRADE

1. A society makes an economic system to answer:
 - a) What goods and services to produce
 - b) How to produce them
 - c) Who will receive them



2. There are 4 kinds of economic systems:

- a) **Traditional economy**- individuals decide what to produce and how to produce it. These choices are based on custom or habit.
- b) **Command economy**-the government makes the decisions about resources (China)
- c) **Market economy**- individuals make their own economic decisions. People have the right to own property or businesses.(USA)
- d) **Mixed economy**-combining private and public enterprise

3. A **developed country** has a mix of agriculture, manufacturing, and service industries. (ex: USA, Japan, France)
4. **Developing countries** have economies that are not as advanced. They have little industry and agriculture is the most important. (ex: Sierra Leone, Cambodia, Guatemala)
5. **Newly industrialized countries** are all moving to economies like in developed countries (ex: South Korea, Thailand, Singapore)

1. Resources like people are not distributed evenly around the world
2. Trade allows nations to **export** (sell to other countries) and **import** (buy from other countries)
3. Nations try to manage their trade by using **tariffs** (taxes to increase the price of imported goods)
4. Another barrier to trade are **quotas** (a limit on how many items of a particular product can be imported from a certain nation)
5. The removal of trade limits so that goods flow freely is **free trade.**
- 6.