Chapter 3.1

Understanding Culture
What is Culture?

- Culture—the way of life of people who share similar beliefs and customs
  - We define culture using 8 elements.
8 Elements of Culture

1. Social Groups
2. Language
3. Religion
4. Daily Life
5. History
6. Arts
7. Government
8. Economy
What is Culture?

- Social groups - ex. rich, poor, and middle classes, ethnic groups
  - Ethnic Groups: people who share a common history, language, religion, and physical characteristics

Afghanistan has over 20 different ethnic groups.
What is Culture?

• Language - *ex. English, French, etc.*
  – Dialect: local form of a language that differs from the same language in other areas
  – The most unifying force for a group of people
What is Culture?

- Religion - *ex. Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism*
  - Gives people meaning
  - Helps to define right vs. wrong
  - Helps shape different areas of the world
What is Culture?

- **Daily Life**
  - *How people eat:* ex. Chopsticks
  - What people eat
  - How people dress
What is Culture?

- History - *shapes how we view the world*
  - Holidays/celebrations
  - Major world events (WWI & II)
  - Victories/defeats
  - Heroes
  - Major disasters
What is Culture?

- Arts - *ex. painting, sculptures, architecture, dance, music, theater*
What is Culture?

• Government - *creates rules and laws*
  – Democracy - powers rest with the people of the nation
  – Dictatorship - absolute rule by a dictator who usually assumes power by force
  – Monarchy - kings or queens are born into a ruling family and inherit their power to rule
What is Culture?

- **Economy** - *how people in society earn a living*

- Ex. US is a free market economy and we use the dollar for our currency
Cultural Change

- Cultures change as people spread new knowledge and skills. This is called Cultural Diffusion.
Earliest Civilizations

• Originally people were *nomadic*, which means they followed their sources of food.
• As people began to settle, they formed *civilizations* (*highly developed cultures*)
• 10,000 years ago: *agricultural revolution*
• 1700s – 1800s: *industrial revolution*
• Present Day: *information revolution*
• Main Idea: Culture *changes over time*
Culture Region

• Different areas that share the same cultural traits such as economy, form of government and language.
Chapter 3.2

Population Patterns
Reasons for Growth

- Death Rate DOWN/Birth rate UP
- Better health care and living conditions
Challenges from Pop Growth

- Lack of Resources:
  - Food Shortage
  - Housing Shortage
  - Job Shortages
Where do People Live?

• Humans live on a small fraction of the earth’s surface
• Population is not distributed evenly

TERMS:

Population Density – the average number of people living in a square mile

Urbanization – movement to cities (almost 50% of world lives in cities)
Indonesia
Most populated cities in the world

1. Tokyo, Japan – 35,682,460
2. Jakarta, Indonesia – 28,019,545
3. Seoul, South Korea – 25,620,000
4. Shanghai, China – 23,019,148
5. Delhi, India – 21,753,486
Where do People Live?

- **Emigrate** - exit/leave the country where you are born and move to another permanently
- **Immigrate** - The act of moving **into** to a new country
- **Refugees** - people who flee to another country to escape persecution or disaster
Five’s a Crowd Game

Choose 5 countries from the list below:

1. Canada
2. China
3. Congo
4. Egypt
5. France
6. Iceland
7. India
8. Japan
9. Kazakhstan
10. Libya
11. Mexico
12. Monaco
13. Mongolia
14. Pakistan
15. Russia
16. South Africa
17. Thailand
18. United Kingdom
19. US
20. Vatican City

As a group, rank your 5 from **highest** to **lowest** by **Population Distribution**!!!
Countries with Population/Area

- Write down the population and area (square miles) for each of the countries you chose.

- Find the Population Density using this formula:

\[ \text{Population Density} = \frac{\text{Population}}{\text{Area}} \]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>34,207,000</td>
<td>3,851,807</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,339,190,000</td>
<td>3,705,405</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>67,827,000</td>
<td>905,567</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>78,848,000</td>
<td>386,661</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>65,447,374</td>
<td>211,209</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>317,900</td>
<td>103,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,184,639,000</td>
<td>1,269,345</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>127,380,000</td>
<td>145,882</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>16,197,000</td>
<td>1,049,154</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>6,546,000</td>
<td>679,361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>108,396,211</td>
<td>761,605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>0.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2,768,800</td>
<td>604,249.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>170,260,000</td>
<td>310,402</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>141,927,297</td>
<td>6,592,768</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>49,991,300</td>
<td>471,010</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>63,525,062</td>
<td>198,456</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>62,041,708</td>
<td>94,525</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>309,975,000</td>
<td>3,717,811</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatican City</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.39</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Actual Results

Questions to think about:

1. Why does Monaco have such a high population density?
2. Why does Iceland have such a low population density?
3. Does high population density mean overcrowding in every part of the country?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Area</th>
<th>PD</th>
<th>Ranking</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
<td>317,900</td>
<td>103,000</td>
<td>3.09</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mongolia</td>
<td>2,768,800</td>
<td>604,249.00</td>
<td>4.58</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada</td>
<td>34,207,000</td>
<td>3,851,807</td>
<td>8.88</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Libya</td>
<td>6,546,000</td>
<td>679,361</td>
<td>9.64</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kazakhstan</td>
<td>16,197,000</td>
<td>1,049,154</td>
<td>15.44</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>141,927,297</td>
<td>6,592,768</td>
<td>21.53</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Congo</td>
<td>67,827,000</td>
<td>905,567</td>
<td>74.90</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US</td>
<td>309,975,000</td>
<td>3,717,811</td>
<td>83.38</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Africa</td>
<td>49,991,300</td>
<td>471,010</td>
<td>106.14</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>108,396,211</td>
<td>761,605</td>
<td>142.33</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Egypt</td>
<td>78,848,000</td>
<td>386,661</td>
<td>203.92</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>65,447,374</td>
<td>211,209</td>
<td>309.87</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>63,525,062</td>
<td>198,456</td>
<td>320.10</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>1,339,190,000</td>
<td>3,705,405</td>
<td>361.42</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>170,260,000</td>
<td>310,402</td>
<td>548.51</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>62,041,708</td>
<td>94,525</td>
<td>656.35</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>127,380,000</td>
<td>145,882</td>
<td>873.17</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1,184,639,000</td>
<td>1,269,345</td>
<td>933.27</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vatican City</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>2051.28</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monaco</td>
<td>33,000</td>
<td>0.77</td>
<td>42857.14</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
A large part of China has a very **low** population density.

What factors influence population density or where people live?
Chapter 3.3

Resources and World Trade
Resources and World Trade

• Natural resources - *products of the earth that people use to meet their needs*
  – Some resources can be *easily replaced* or grown again, called *renewable resources*
  – Others are *limited* and cannot be *replaced*, called *nonrenewable resources*
Types of resources

- Natural resources
- Renewable resources
World trade

• Countries **export** (sell to other countries) the resources they **specialize** in.

• Countries **import** (buy from other countries) the resources they **need**.
Barriers to Trade:

- Tariffs: *tax on imports*
- Quotas: *limits on number of products imported*
- Many governments are moving toward *free trade*, removing *barriers* to trade.
Interdependence

- Countries around the world **depend on each other for goods**, raw materials to make goods, and **markets to sell goods**
- This has led to **globalization**, the **development of a world culture**
- Some people fear globalization will cause people to **lose their own culture**
• 4 types of economic systems (page 94)
  – Traditional- based on customs handed down from generation to generation
  – Command- government makes all decisions
  – Market- individuals make decisions about what & how to produce
  – Mixed- combination of Market & Command economy
Economic systems - sets rules for deciding what goods and services to produce, how to produce them, and who receives them.
Resources and World Trade

- Differences in Development
  - Developed countries - countries that have a great deal of manufacturing (5%)
  - Developing countries - still working toward industrialization (15%)
  - Underdeveloped - countries with little or no industrialization (80%)
Dark Navy: Most developed countries
*The lighter the color, the less developed.
Chapter 3.4

Technology Shrinks the World
Technology “shrinks” the World

Technology: The ability of humans to make things that will help them and give them control over their environment.
Rapid Changes in Technology

- Transportation Technology
  - 1787: steamboat
  - 1803: steam locomotive
  - 1885: internal combustion automobile
  - 1903: airplane
  - 1954: nuclear submarine
  - 1970: jumbo jet
  - 1981: space shuttle
Technology “shrinks” the World

- Increased technology has led to the Information Revolution

- Information Revolution- the ability of people to instantly communicate all over the world
  - Ex. Skype, E-mail, etc.
We’re All Connected!!

• Communication Technology
  – 1789: National US Postal Service
  – 1876: telephone
  – 1920: radio transmission of music/speech
  – 1969: internet
  – 1975: personal computer
  – 1983: cell phones
Examples:
What is Your Role??

Globalization has caused us to become more connected to the world around us.
Technology “shrinks” the World

- We are more connected to one another because of technology.
- This has led to **GLOBALIZATION**.

**Globalization**: the development of a WORLD culture and an interdependent economy
Technology “shrinks” the World

- Technology has also led to interdependence because we can trade with each other more easily
- Interdependence - countries depend on one another for goods, materials, and the markets in which to sell goods

Ex. Wars in the Middle East can affect the prices of oil in the US because we **DEPEND** on these countries as trading partners.
Technology “shrinks” the World

- Because the world is shrinking, you will probably meet people from other countries, and you have a role as a citizen of our country and of the world.

It is your responsibility to be involved as a citizen of our country and of the world and to know your own rights & responsibilities. We’ll learn more about these in Civics!