

Unit 2: Human Geography

Demography & Culture

Human Geographers study...

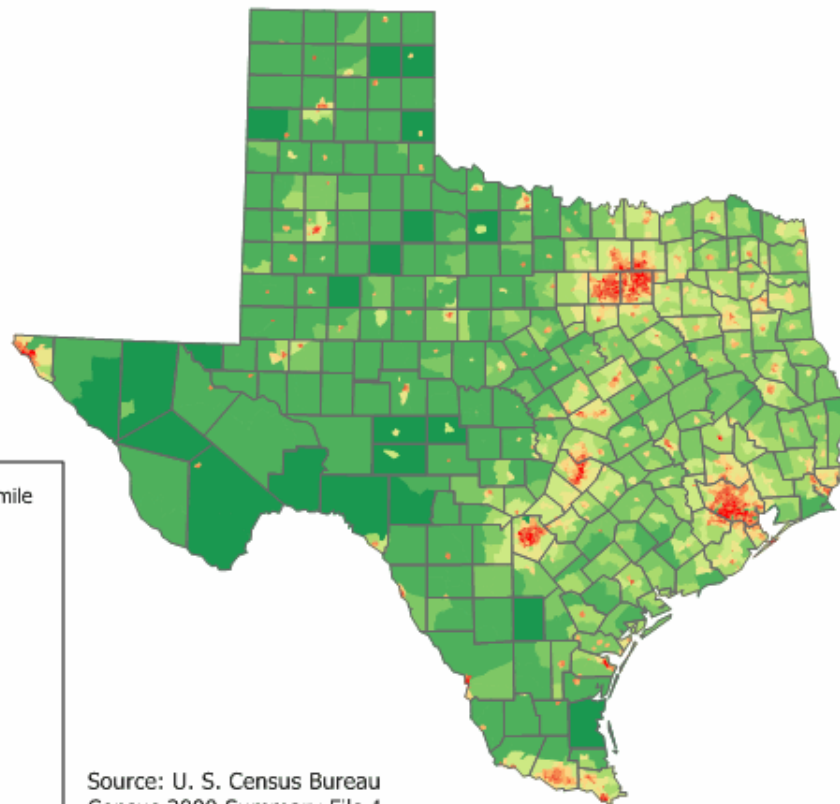
- Demography – The study of populations
 - Including topics such as birth, marriage, migration, and death
- San Antonio Demographics
- Population Breakdown:
 - White(NH) –
 - Black –
 - Asian –
 - Hispanic –
 - Other –
- Total Population: 1.39 Million
 - most populated city in America
 - most populated in Texas
- Households
- families
- people per square mile
- Population spread
 - 0-17 years –
 - 18-24 years –
 - 25-44 years –
 - 45-64 years –
 - 65- higher –
- Average Age: years
- Males
- Female
- Median Income per family:

Human Geographers study...

- Culture – The beliefs and actions that define a group of people's way of life.
- San Antonio's Culture
 - Fiesta – 10 day celebration in April to honor heroes of the Alamo/San Jacinto
 - Battle of the Flowers Parade
 - Fiesta de las luminarias – 9 days in December where luminarias light the River Walk for Joseph & Mary.
 - Stock & Rodeo Show – 17 day of concerts, auctions, carnivals, and other events



Population Density



Source: U. S. Census Bureau
Census 2000 Summary File 1
population by census tract.

- World Population:
 - 7.2 Billion
- U.S. Population
 - 323 Million
- One million vs. One billion
 - Have you lived for one million seconds?
 - Have you lived for one billion seconds?
 - One million seconds is 11.6 days and one billion seconds is 31.7 years.
- Population Density –
The average number of people in a square mile

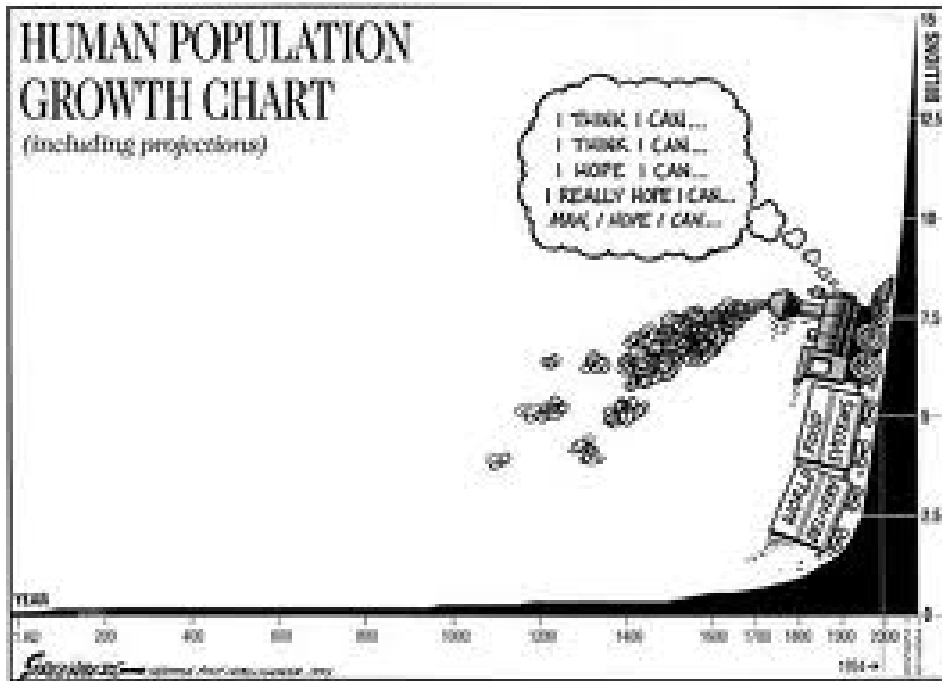
Population Density

- What factors lead people to live where they do?
 - Natural obstacles restrict where people can live comfortably
 - 2/3 of earth covered by water
 - 1/2 of land is almost unlivable because of harsh deserts, mountains or bitter cold climate.
 - As a result, almost all people share what is left. These are the places that have plenty of water, fertile soil, and climate is mild enough to grow crops.



Highest population density is Macau, China, 19,488/per square mile.

Population Growth

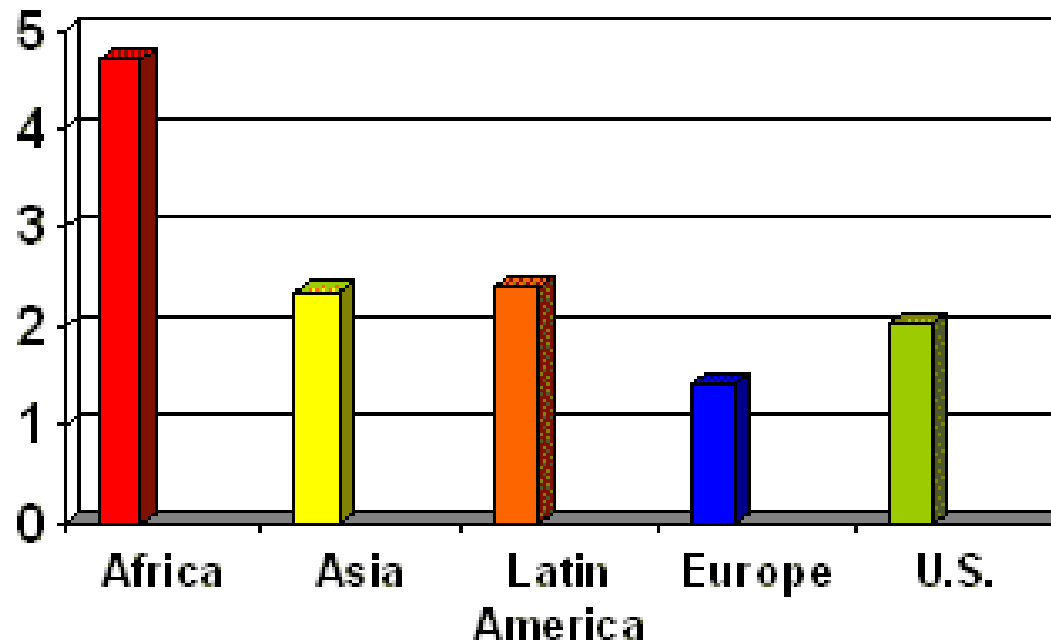


- Many cities have grown quickly
 - Reason for growing so fast over the last couple centuries?
 - Technology (helps food production)
 - Better diets (longer life span)
 - Improved Medical care
 - Reason for growing so fast over the last couple decades?
 - Better Educated (leads to better choices)
 - Greater wealth (greater means to raise children)
- What are some effects of this rapid growth?
 - Famine – a shortage of food
 - Disease – poor/unsanitary living conditions leads to an outbreak
 - Natural resource depletion – exhaust our non-renewable resources

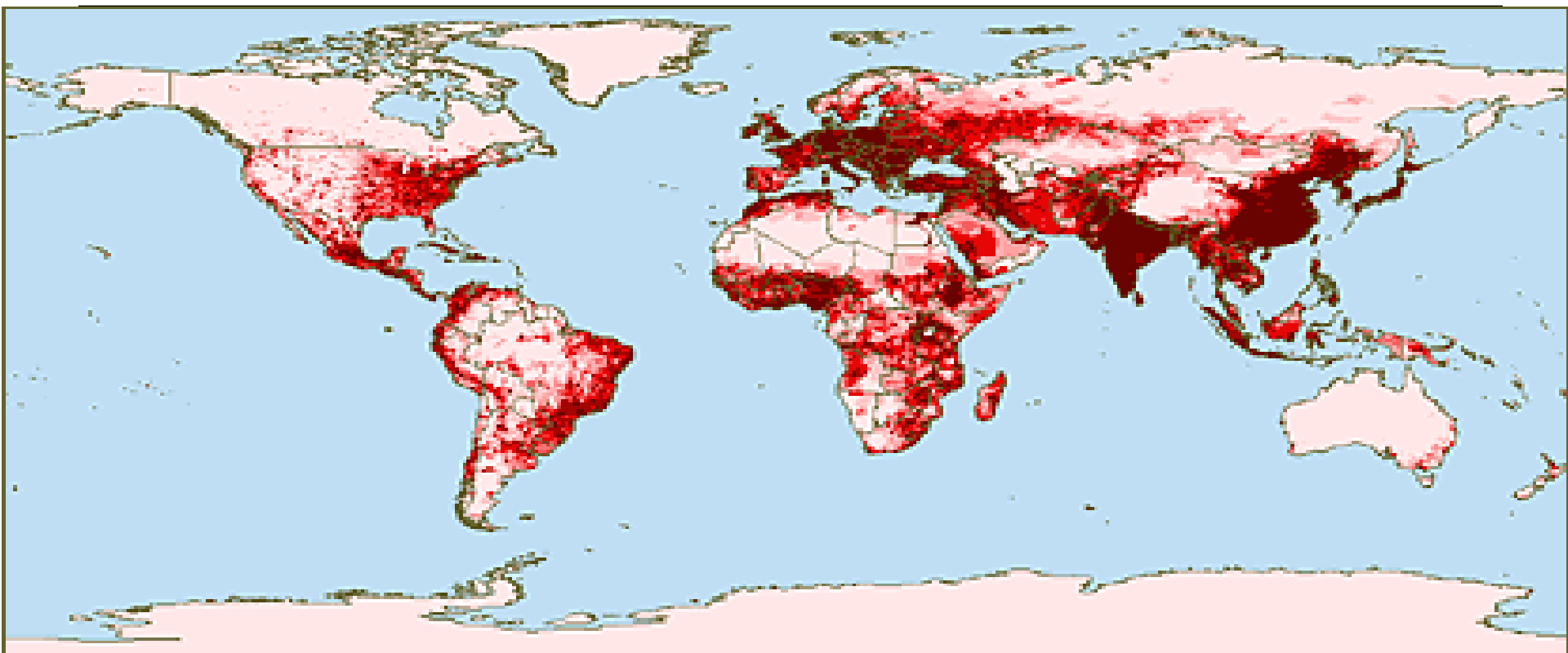
World Projections by the year 2050!

World Fertility Rates by Region

(average lifetime total of live births per woman)



If the World's Population was reduced to 100 people



- 16 people who would not be aligned with a religion
- 17 would speak a Chinese dialect
- 8 would speak Hindustani
- 8 would speak English

- 17 people would have no clean, safe water to drink

Immigrants vs. Emigrants

- Immigrants vs. Emigrants
 - Immigrants are people who move into another country
 - Emigrants are people who leave (exit) the country to live elsewhere

Immigrants are people coming
In to a country.

Emigrants are people who are
Exiting a country.

- A Swedish woman decides to emigrate to America. To herself, and to the country of Sweden, the woman is an emigrant to America. To her new American neighbors, the woman is an immigrant from Sweden, implying she has been somewhere else, and now is here, wherever here happens to be. So she has been an emigrant, in coming to America, and now she is a Swedish immigrant."

Patterns of Settlement

□ Urbanization

- Industrialization is the use of mechanization (factories) to cheaply & rapidly produce goods.
- Factories built in general areas nearby as they all need similar resources.
- One resource needed is labor (workers).
- All these workers leads to rapid growth in population of an area.
- Naturally, other things (infrastructure) must grow as well
 - This includes buildings, communication systems, transportation, etc.

- Most cities in North America and Europe are urbanized.

□ Rural

- This is the country-side that has not been developed
- Mostly land that is uninhabited or used for ranching or farming.



Which do you suppose is growing twice as fast?

Culture



- Complex ways to meet the needs of people that are passed on to their children is a form of human culture.
 - How people meet their basic needs for food and shelter
 - Culture includes people's language, literature, music, art, world beliefs, religion, technology, and material object.

Mexican-American Culture

- Food
 - Maize was a key crop grown. Naturally, it is a staple part of M-A diet
 - Tamales, Enchiladas, Mole,
- Shelter
 - Many Mexican-American live in territories that were annexed by the U.S. during the Texas Independence and Mexican-American War
- Language - Spanish
- Religion - Catholic religion
- Literature
 - Dichos – proverbs, words of wisdom
- Music
 - Corridos – Songs that retell stories from the past about events
- Art
 - Murals that depict the unfolding of events



Cultural Change

- Cultural Convergence
 - When skills, art, ideas, habits, and/or institutions come in contact with those of another culture
 - Example: hit music video in the U.S. becomes a hit around the world
- Cultural Diffusion
 - When cultural traits are transported through migration or when a group of people relocate.
 - Example: Europeans arrived in the Americas and brought over their religion, which was spread to the Natives.



Cultural Change

□ Cultural Divergence

- The restriction of a culture from outside cultural influences.
- Example: Communist governments wished to not let capitalist ideas spread to the U.S.S.R.

