

CHAPTER 5

THE WORLD'S PEOPLE

Section 2

“Population, Economy, and
Government”

Objectives

Students will be able to:

- 1) Explain why population density varies, and describe how the world's population has changed.
- 2) Identify ways that geographers describe and measure economies.
- 3) Identify the different economic systems.
- 4) Explain how governments differ.

Population Density

- **POPULATION DENSITY:** the average number of people living within a square mile or a square kilometer

Demography

- **DEMOGRAPHY:** the branch of geography that studies human populations
- **DEMOGRAPHERS:** one who studies human populations
 - They study population size, density, age trends

Calculating Population Density

- Population density is computed by dividing a country's population by its area
- Area is stated in either square miles or square kilometers
 - USA: 74 people/sq mi (29/sq km)
 - Australia: 6 people/sq mi (2.3/sq km)
 - Japan: 869 people/sq mi (336/sq km)
 - Argentina: 35 people/sq mi (14/sq km)

Population Density

- Not every part of a country is evenly populated
- Very few people live in deserts, frozen lands, or rugged mountains
- People tend to live in areas where the land can be farmed
- Major cities are also located in these regions

Differences in Population Density

- Densely Populated Areas:
 - Eastern Asia & Southern Asia
 - Western Europe
 - Eastern areas of North America
- Very Low Population Density Areas:
 - Northern Canada, Siberia, Australia
 - Sahara, parts of: Asia, South America, Africa

Different Reasons Areas are Densely Populated

- Fertile Soil
- Steady Source of Water
- Good Growing Climate
- Successful Farming
- Drawn to Cities to work in factories
 - URBANIZATION: movement of people from farms to cities

Urbanization

- Occurred in Europe in the 1800s
- Helped to create some large cities like:
 - Mexico City, Mexico
 - Sao Paulo, Brazil
 - Lagos, Nigeria

Population Growth

- 10,000 yrs ago - less than 10 million
- 2,000 yrs ago - 200 million people
- AD 1650 - 500 million people
- AD 1850 - 1 billion
- AD 1930 - 2 billion
- AD 1975 - 4 billion
- AD 1999 - 6 billion
- AD 2025 - grow to about 9 billion?

Population Growth (cont.)

- Shift to farming led to more food, longer lives, more children
- Better health care and food supplies helped more babies survive into adulthood & have children
- Births add to population
- Deaths subtract from population

Population Growth (cont.)

- Birthrate: number of births per 1,000 people in a year
- Death rate: number of deaths per 1,000 people in a year
- Rate of Natural Increase: birthrate minus the death rate equals the rate of natural increase (number expressed as a percentage)

Economic Activity

- “All of the activities that people do to earn a living are part of a system called the economy.” (pg 83)
- Economics is the study of the production, distribution, and use of goods and services
 - Includes people working, making things, selling things, buying things, trading services

Types of Economic Activities:

- 1) Primary Industries
- 2) Secondary Industries
- 3) Tertiary Industries
- 4) Quaternary Industries

Primary Industries

- Activities that directly involve natural resources or raw materials
 - Farming
 - Mining
 - Cutting trees
 - Dairy farmer

Secondary Industries

- Change raw materials created by primary activities into finished products.
 - Example: Sawmills turn a tree into lumber
 - Cheese prepared in a factory

Tertiary Industries

- Handle goods that are ready to be sold to consumers.
 - Includes:
 - Stores that sell products
 - Trucks & trains that move product to stores
 - Banks
 - Insurance companies
 - Government agencies
 - Grocer selling cheese

Quaternary Industries

- People in these industries have specialized skills. They work mostly with information instead of goods.
 - Includes:
 - Researchers
 - Managers
 - Administrators
 - Technician who inspects dairy products in lab.

Economic Indicators

- GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP):
the value of all goods and services that
a country produces in one year
 - Includes goods & services made by
factories owned by that country's citizens
but located in foreign countries

Economic Indicators (cont.)

- **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP):** includes only those goods and services produced within a country
- **PER CAPITA GDP:** GDP divided by the country's population
 - Figure shows individual purchasing power & is useful for comparing levels of economic development

Economic Development

- Geographers use various measures to divide the world into two groups, developed countries & developing countries:
 - GNP, GDP, per capita GDP
 - Life Expectancy, Literacy Rate

Developed Countries

- Industrialized countries that have strong secondary, tertiary, and quaternary industries
 - Industrialized countries
 - Wealthier
 - Good health care systems
 - Good systems of education
 - High literacy rate (percentage who can read & write)

Developed Countries (cont.)

- Most live in cities
- Have access to telecommunications systems (TV, computers, phones)
- High level of technology
- Examples: USA, Canada, Japan, most European countries

Developing Countries

- Countries in different stages of moving toward development
 - Two-thirds of world's people
 - Poorer countries
 - Work in farming and primary industries
 - Earn low wages
 - Poorly educated
 - Little access to health care

Developing Countries (cont.)

- Little access to telecommunications
- Some are experiencing strong growth in manufacturing & trade
- Examples: Mali, Bolivia, Afghanistan
- Examples: (growing) Mexico, South Korea

Economic Systems

- Countries organize their economies in different ways.
- Most developed countries (like the USA) organize the production & distribution of goods & services in a system called **FREE ENTERPRISE**.

Free Enterprise

- **FREE ENTERPRISE:** an economic system in which people, not government, decide what to make, sell, or buy

Free Enterprise

- Benefits:
 - Companies are free to make whatever goods they wish
 - Employees can seek the highest wages
 - People (not governments) control the factors of production

Factors of Production

- Things that determine what goods are produced in an economy
 - 1. Natural resources available for making goods
 - 2. Capital (money needed to pay for production)
 - 3. Labor (needed to manufacture goods)
 - 4. ENTREPRENEURS (people who use their money & talents to start a business)

Market Economy

- Business owners & customers make decisions about what to make, sell, and buy (consumers determine by either buying or not buying)

Command Economy

- An economy in which the government owns most of the industries and makes most of the economic decisions
- Government decides:
 - What to make
 - How much will be made
 - Selling prices of goods being sold

Command Economy

- Many countries with command economies have political system of communism
- In COMMUNISM, government owns almost all of the factors of production
- Very few countries are communist
- Cuba is a communist country

Traditional Economy

- A traditional economy is one that is based on custom and tradition
- Economic activities are based on laws, rituals, religious beliefs, or habits developed by the ancestors
- An example: Mbuti tribe of Democratic Republic of the Congo

World Governments

- Different countries have different ways of organizing governments:
 - Communist: control political & economic
 - Monarchy: by one ruler (king or queen)
 - Dictator: rule country w/ complete authority
 - Democracy: voters elect leaders & rule by majority

Communist Government

- Example: Cuba, former Soviet Union

Monarchy

- Examples: most of former Europe, Saudi Arabia

Dictator

- Example: Iraq (under Saddam Hussein)
- France (Napoleon Bonaparte)

Democracy

- Examples: USA, Germany, New Zealand
- Ideas about democracy began in ancient Greece, but the modern democratic governments began with the USA and France in the late 1700's

Democracies

- Most developed countries are democracies with free enterprise economies
- Some democracies still struggle with economic issues (Russia, India)

Unlimited & Limited Governments

- **LIMITED GOVERNMENT:** government leaders are held accountable by citizens through their constitutions and democratic processes (voting)
- **UNLIMITED GOVERNMENT:** governments that have total control over their citizens

Unlimited Governments

- Have no legal controls placed on their actions
- Example: French Monarchy of 1600s & 1700s

Limited Governments

- Constitutions & democratic processes help to protect citizens from abuses of power
- Example: USA, United Kingdom, Japan