

GLOBALIZATION AND DIVERSITY

GEOGRAPHY OF A CHANGING WORLD

FIFTH EDITION



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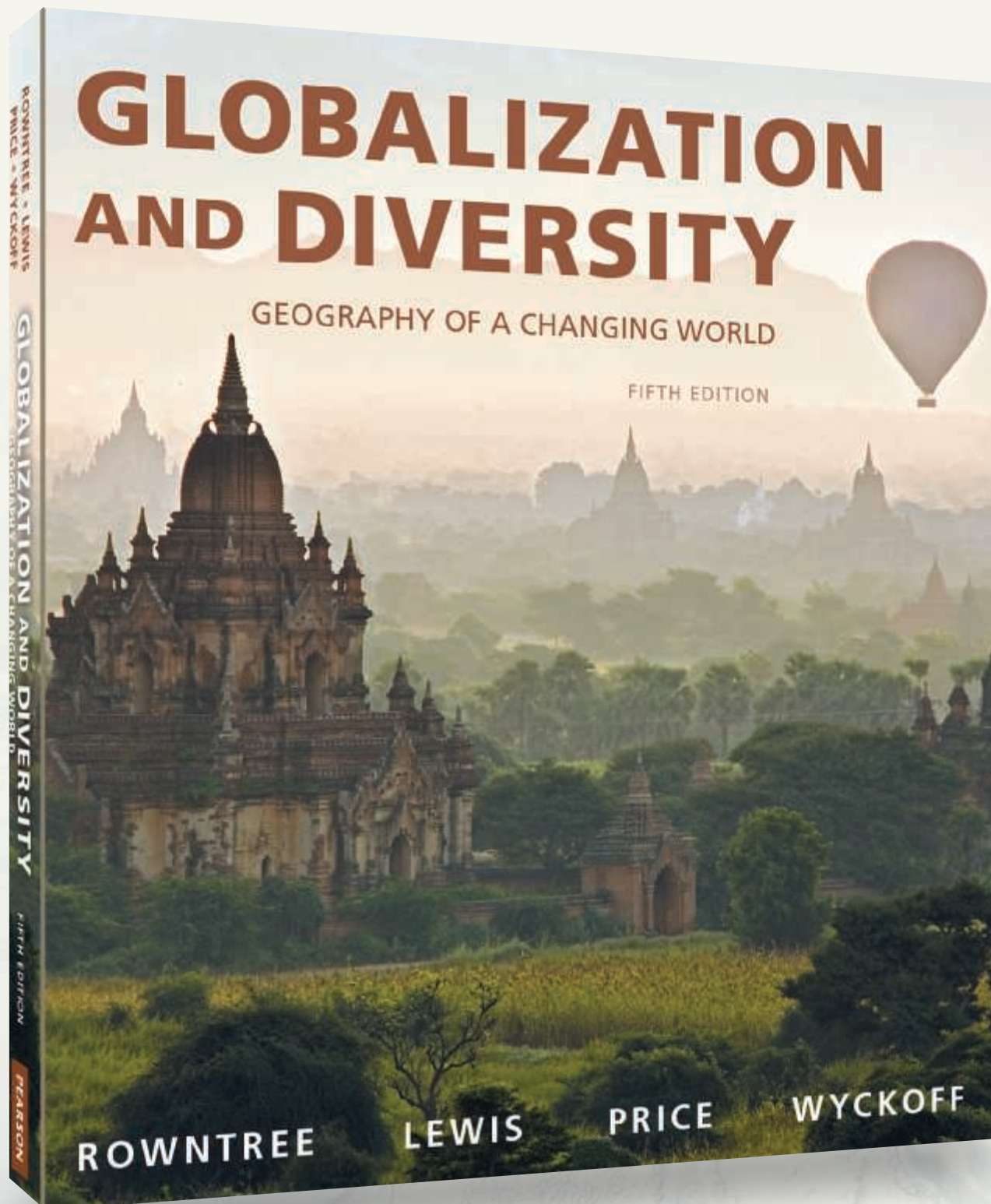
World – Political



The Caribbean



Help Students Understand the Tensions Between Global Forces & Local Diversity



PEARSON

Global Forces & Local Diversity

NEW! *Everyday Globalization* features explore everyday products and commodities that we commonly use and consume, tracing global vs local links and the implications of consumption and behavior. Critical thinking questions ask students to reflect on their experience, behavior, and interaction with these products and commodities.



EVERYDAY GLOBALIZATION

The Rainforest and Your Chocolate Fix

Your chocolate bar comes from the tropical rainforest, and satisfying your sweet tooth could be either destroying or saving the rainforest, depending on how the cocoa was grown. Cocoa, chocolate's main ingredient, comes from cacao trees, which grow exclusively in equatorial rainforests—mainly in Ghana and other African countries, but also in the Amazon Basin of South America. Cacao trees prefer the shade of higher rainforest trees, which is good news. But to meet the ever-increasing demand for chocolate, cacao is also cultivated for short periods of time in the full sunlight of newly cleared rainforest plots. That's the bad news—because this method of cacao farming is a major factor in the destruction of African rainforests.

So what's a rainforest-loving chocolate lover to do? Easy: Take an extra 30 seconds and read the candy bar label to see whether there's any mention of shade-grown and/or sustainably farmed cacao trees. After that, it's up to you.

1. Identify other foods you eat that come from tropical rainforests, and describe how their cultivation affects the forests.
2. What are the different ways you eat chocolate, and where is that cocoa grown?



Figure 7.3.1 Sustainable Cocoa This farmer sorts cocoa pods harvested on a sustainable plantation in Brazil's Amazon region.



EVERYDAY GLOBALIZATION

Popping Pills from Israel

Every year U.S. doctors write more than 2.5 billion prescriptions for generic pharmaceuticals. Few people realize how many of these drugs are actually manufactured in Southwest Asia—specifically, Israel. When you reach for that generic antibiotic (amoxicillin), painkiller (oxycodone), or anti-inflammatory (naproxen), you may well be taking pills manufactured halfway around the world. Israel is home to seven research universities and a host of companies that focus on the biological sciences and innovations in the pharmaceutical industry.

The largest player in Israel's generic drug industry is Teva Pharmaceutical Industries (Figure 7.4.1). The company estimates that it manufactures 73 billion tablets a year and that one in six generic prescriptions in the United States is filled with a Teva (Hebrew for "nature") product. Today Teva is the largest global manufacturer of generic pharmaceuticals, as well as an innovative producer of its own proprietary drugs. The result is that Israel has emerged as one of the planet's key focal points in an industry that seems destined to grow along with the world's insatiable demand for affordable pharmaceuticals.

1. For the American public, describe some of the benefits and drawbacks of depending on a global geography of prescription drugs.
2. Visit a local pharmacy and select two over-the-counter medications. Can you find out who manufactured them and where they came from?



Figure 7.4.1 Teva Headquarters, Petah Tikva, Israel Employing thousands of skilled workers, Teva Pharmaceuticals Industries produces both the world's largest volume of generic drugs and a growing array of its own patented pharmaceuticals.



EXPLORING GLOBAL CONNECTIONS

The Libyan Highway to Europe

Google Earth (HQ)
Virtual Tour Video
<http://goo.gl/Mb0mHp>

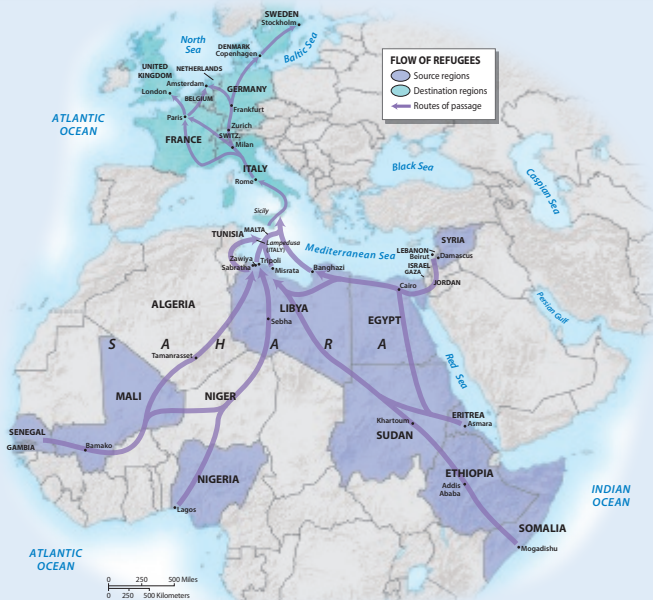


Revolutions bring many unintended consequences. When Libyan dictator Muammar al-Qaddafi was overthrown in 2011, few experts believed it would dramatically reorient and enhance one of the world's most diverse flows of refugees. The newly formed Libyan Highway has truly international implications that reach from Syria and Nigeria to Italy and Sweden (Figure 7.2.1).

A Highway for Refugees All of the critical variables in the creation of the highway fell into place in 2014. First and foremost, Libya itself ceased to truly exist as multiple political forces vied for power, essentially ending any effective control over the country. Migrants and smugglers were free to make trip arrangements without much fear of government interference.

Second, an unregulated extralegal industry designed around transporting desper-

Figure 7.2.1 Libyan Highway to Europe The map shows some of the overland routes across North Africa that converge on Libyan ports, as well as general routes across the Mediterranean that take desperate migrants to Europe.



UPDATED! *Exploring Global Connections* features explore the often-surprising connections between places and people around the world. Mobile-ready Quick Response (QR) codes link to narrated **Google Earth Virtual Tour Videos** that explore landscapes related to each feature.

The Critical Issues & Work of Geography

GEOGRAPHERS AT WORK

Tracking Conflict from Space



Figure 1.4.1 Susan Wolfinbarger

As an undergraduate at Eastern Kentucky University, Susan Wolfinbarger took a world regional geography class, and was mesmerized: "There are so many things you learn in geography, and the methods of analysis can be applied to different careers and research." Years later, with a PhD in Geography from the Ohio State University, Wolfinbarger directs the Geospatial Technologies Project at the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) (Figure 1.4.1). Her group uses high-resolution satellite imagery to track conflicts and document issues of global concern, such as human rights abuses and damage to cultural heritage sites.

Most people have used Google Earth satellite images to look at places. Wolfinbarger's team employs a time series of such images in order to assess events such as destruction of villages. Interpreting images and quantifying findings is a challenge, but, she says, "Geography taught me not just mapping but statistics and surveying . . . it gave me a great toolkit to apply to any topic." Much of her analysis is used by human rights organizations such as the European Court of Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

Wolfinbarger's team analyzed the increase in roadblocks in the Syrian city of Aleppo (Figure 1.4.2). Roadblocks demonstrate a decline in the circulation of people and goods in this densely settled city, which is a major problem. The Geospatial Technologies Project



Figure 1.4.2 Monitoring Aleppo This image shows the city of Aleppo in May 2013, where over 1000 roadblocks were detected. Roadblocks are an indicator of ongoing conflict and potential humanitarian concerns because they restrict the movement of people and goods throughout the city. In a nine-month period from September 2012 to May 2013, the number of roadblocks doubled.

has also documented heritage sites at risk from damage and looting, especially in the Southwest Asia, and is developing training materials so that others can use this technology.

Geographers are at the cutting edge of applying satellite imagery to a broad spectrum of human rights issues. Wolfinbarger notes, "There are a lot of ways that geographers can contribute to things happening in the world,

and a lot of opportunities out there other than academic jobs. Everyone wants a geographer!"

1. Suggest ways that satellite imagery could be used to document not just conflict but environmental change.
2. Government agencies are constantly developing and using satellite technology. How might a citizen or non-governmental group in your city or state use this kind of analysis?

NEW! Geographers At Work features look at how geography is practiced in the real world, profiling active geographers who are using the unique tools and techniques of geography. These features emphasize the diverse issues and places that geographers explore, emphasizing the different career and research opportunities of geography, and the interesting and important real-world problems that contemporary geography addresses.

UPDATED! Working Toward Sustainability

features explore how the theme of sustainability plays out across world regions, looking at initiatives and positive outcomes of environmental, cultural, and economic sustainability. Mobile-ready Quick Response (QR) codes link to narrated **Google Earth Virtual Tour Videos** that explore landscapes related to each feature.

NEW & UPDATED! Expanded coverage of **Climate Change, Sustainability, Gender Issues, Food, Art, Music, Film, Sport, and Geopolitics** in each regional chapter.



WORKING TOWARD SUSTAINABILITY

Women and Water in the Developing World

Google Earth Tour
Sahel region Africa
<https://goo.gl/cce3E1>

Women and children bear the burden of water problems in most developing countries. Not only are children the most vulnerable to waterborne diseases, but also adult females (mothers, aunts, grandmothers, and older siblings) are the major caregivers for these sick children, adding yet another time-consuming task to their already busy days.

Further, women and older girls are the primary conveyers of water from wells or streams to their village homes. Every person requires about 5 gallons (18 liters) of water per day for their hydration, cooking, and sanitation needs; consequently, this amount (multiplied by the number of people in a family) must be carried each day from source to residence. In addition, women and children are responsible for supplying water for kitchen gardens that provide the family's food. At a global level, the water source for about a third of the developing world's rural population is more than half a mile (1 km) away from residences. To meet water needs, women spend about 25 percent of their day carrying water. A recent United Nations study estimated that in Sub-Saharan Africa about 40 billion hours a year are spent collecting and carrying water, the same amount of time spent in 1 year by France's entire workforce.

Besides the time expenditure, water is heavy, and most of it is carried by hand. In Africa, 40-pound (151-liter) jerry cans are common; in northwest India, women and girls balance several 5-gallon (19-liter) containers on their heads to lessen the number of trips made (Figure 2.4.1). (Note that 40 pounds is about the weight of the suitcase you check with the airlines on a typical trip. Try carrying it on your head through the airport parking lot someday.) After years of carrying water,



Figure 2.4.1 Women in India carrying water on their heads

women commonly suffer from chronic neck and back problems, many of which complicate childbirth. Additionally, girls' water-carrying responsibilities often interfere with their schooling, resulting in a high dropout rate and furthering female illiteracy in rural villages.

Toward a Solution: The Wello WaterWheel
After studying the water-carrying issue in semiarid northwestern India, Cynthia Koenig, a recent engineering graduate from the University of Michigan, invented the Wello WaterWheel, a barrel-like 13-gallon (50-liter) rolling water container that greatly reduces women's water-carrying duties (Figure 2.4.2).



Figure 2.4.2 Woman using Wello WaterWheel

Previously in that part of India, women and girls were spending 42 hours per week carrying water back and forth; with the Wello WaterWheel, that has been reduced to only 7 hours a week. Using this time-saving device has also reduced the school dropout rate for young girls in the region. Currently, Wello, which is a nonprofit organization, can deliver a WaterWheel from its factory in Mumbai to a rural Indian family for a mere \$20. In the last year, thousands of Wello WaterWheels have been purchased by international aid organizations and donated to villages in Rajasthan, moving them closer to a sustainable existence.

1. List the social costs incurred when the responsibility for providing water falls to the women and children of a village.
2. List the probable social benefits to a village where clean water is readily available instead of requiring transport over long distances by women and children.

Structured to Facilitate Learning



PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

The region's vulnerability to water shortages is likely to increase in the early 21st century as growing populations, rapid urbanization, and increasing demands for agricultural land consume limited supplies.



POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT

Many settings within the region continue to see rapid population growth. These demographic pressures are particularly visible in fragile, densely settled rural zones as well as in fast-growing large cities.



CULTURAL COHERENCE AND DIVERSITY

Islam continues to be a vital cultural and political force within the region, but increasing fragmentation within that world has led to more culturally defined political instability.



GEOPOLITICAL FRAMEWORK

The Arab Spring uprisings in the early 2010s jolted the geopolitical status quo in Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Yemen, and Bahrain. Internal instability and the growth of ISIL have produced extensive bloodshed in Syria and Iraq. Prospects for peace between Israel and the Palestinians remain murky, and Iran's growing political role is seen by many as a threat both within and beyond the region.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Unstable world oil prices and unpredictable geopolitical conditions have discouraged investment and tourism in many countries. The pace of social change, especially for women, has quickened, stimulating diverse regional responses.

The Critical Themes of Geography

Following two unique introductory chapters, each regional chapter is organized into five thematic sections: **Physical Geography and Environmental Issues, Population and Settlement, Cultural Coherence and Diversity, Geopolitical Framework, and Economic and Social Development.**

UPDATED! *Region-specific Learning Objectives* set up a structured learning path in the book and MasteringGeography, framing the major learning goals of each chapter.



Learning Objectives

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- 7.1 Explain how latitude and topography produce the region's distinctive patterns of climate.
- 7.2 Describe how the region's fragile, often arid setting shapes contemporary environmental challenges.
- 7.3 Describe four distinctive ways in which people have learned to adapt their agricultural practices to the region's arid environment.
- 7.4 Summarize the major forces shaping recent migration patterns within the region.
- 7.5 List the major characteristics and patterns of diffusion of Islam.
- 7.6 Identify the key modern religions and language families that dominate the region.
- 7.7 Identify the role of cultural variables in understanding key regional conflicts in North Africa, Israel, Syria, Iraq, and the Arabian Peninsula.
- 7.8 Summarize the geography of oil and gas reserves in the region.
- 7.9 Describe traditional roles for Islamic women and provide examples of recent changes.



Review

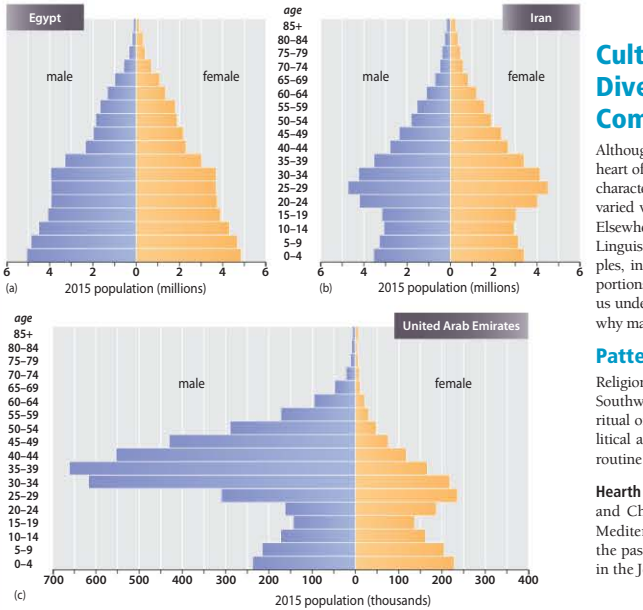
- 7.1 Describe the climatic changes you might experience as you travel on a line from the eastern Mediterranean coast at Beirut to the highlands of Yemen. What are some of the key climatic variables that explain these variations?
- 7.2. Discuss five important human modifications of the Southwest Asian and North African environment, and assess whether these changes have benefited the region.

KEY TERMS Arab Spring, sectarian violence, ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant) Islamic fundamentalism, Islamism, culture hearth, Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), Maghreb, Levant, salinization, fossil water, hydropolitics, choke point

UPDATED! *Review Questions and Key Terms* at the end of each section help students check their comprehension of key concepts as they read.

Data-Rich, Visual Explorations of Earth's People & Places

Figure 7.27 Population Pyramids: Egypt, Iran, and United Arab Emirates, 2015 Three distinctive demographic snapshots highlight regional diversity: (a) Egypt's above-average growth rates differ sharply from those of (b) Iran, where a focused campaign on family planning has reduced recent family sizes. (c) Male immigrant laborers play a special role in skewing the pattern within the United Arab Emirates. **Q:** For each example, cite a related demographic or cultural issue that you might potentially find in these countries.



Cultural Diversity

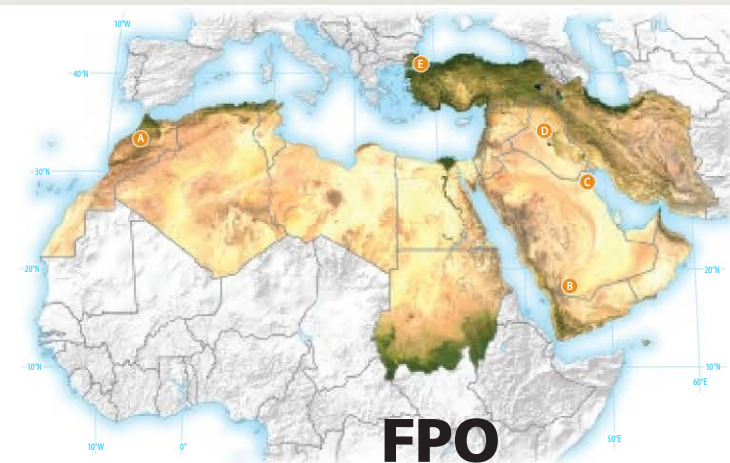
Although the heart of character varied with Elsewhere Linguistic

Patterns Religion Southwest ritual of political and routine

Health and Climate Mediterranean past in the J

NEW! Visual Analysis Questions within each chapter section give students more opportunity to stop and practice visual analysis, data analysis, and critical thinking as they read.

NEW! End-of-Chapter Review features provide highly-visual and interactive reviews of each chapter, organized around learning outcomes and incorporating satellite-based imagery, photos, and GIS-built maps. This active-review section revisits the key issues from the region at multiple spatial scales, links to constantly updated resources at the **Author Blogs**, and presents students with **NEW conceptual, visual, & Data Analysis activities**.



Review

Physical Geography and Environmental Issues

7.1 Explain how latitude and topography produce the region's distinctive patterns of climate.

7.2 Describe how the region's fragile, often arid setting shapes contemporary environmental challenges.

7.3 Describe four distinctive ways in which people have learned to adapt their agricultural practices to the region's arid environment.

Many nations within the region face significant environmental challenges and growing pressures on limited supplies of agricultural land and water. The results, from the eroded soils of the Atlas Mountains to the overworked garden plots along the Nile, illustrate the environmental price paid when population growth outstrips the ability of the land to support it.

1. If populations outstrip water supplies in North Africa's oasis settlements, how might residents adjust?
2. List ways in which modern technology might address water shortages across the region. Are there limits or challenges to this approach?



Population and Settlement

7.4 Summarize the major forces shaping recent migration patterns within the region.

The population geography of Southwest Asia and North Africa is strikingly uneven. Areas with higher rainfall or access to exotic water often have very high physiological population densities, whereas nearby arid zones remain almost empty of settlement.

3. Briefly describe the population density and land-use patterns you might be likely to see out the plane window on a flight between Riyadh (Saudi Arabia) and San'a (Yemen).
4. How might very low population densities impose special problems for maintaining effective political control across all portions of nations such as Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Algeria?



Cultural Coherence and Diversity

7.5 List the major characteristics and patterns of diffusion of Islam.

7.6 Identify the key modern religions and language families that dominate the region.

7.7 Identify the role of cultural variables in understanding key regional conflicts in North Africa, Israel, Syria, Iraq, and the Arabian Peninsula.

Culturally, the region remains the hearth of Christianity, the spatial and spiritual core of Islam, and the political and territorial focus of modern Judaism. In addition, important sectarian divisions within religious traditions (especially the schism between Sunnis and Shiites), as well as long-standing linguistic differences, continue to shape the local cultural geographies and regional identities.

5. Why is Islam both a powerful unifying and a divisive cultural force in the region?
6. Why does Saudi Arabia remain such a pivotal part of the Islamic world?



Geopolitical Framework

7.8 Summarize the geography of oil and gas reserves in the region.

Political conflicts have disrupted economic development. Civil wars, sectarian violence, conflicts between states, and regional tensions work against initiatives for greater cooperation and trade. Perhaps most important, the region must deal with the conflict between modernity and more fundamentalist interpretations of Islam.

7. How likely is it that the cultural and religious divisions in Iraq will be healed in 5–10 years?
8. Work with other students in the class to organize a debate on whether a renewed oil boom in the Iraqi economy might spur greater or reduced levels of sectarian violence within the country.



Economic and Social Development

7.9 Describe traditional roles for Islamic women and provide examples of recent changes.

Abundant reserves of oil and natural gas, coupled with the global economy's continuing reliance on fossil fuels, ensure that the region will remain prominent in world petroleum markets. Also likely are moves toward economic diversification and integration, which may gradually draw the region closer to Europe and other participants in the global economy.

9. What are likely to be the chief drivers of economic growth in settings such as Istanbul, Turkey, in the next 10–20 years?
10. Write an essay comparing and contrasting the challenges of producing sustained economic growth in Turkey and Saudi Arabia between 2020 and 2030.



- FPO**
- Spring
 - brain drain (p. 248)
 - choke point (p. 244)
 - culture hearts (p. 220)
 - domestication (p. 226)
 - exotic view (p. 228)
 - Fertile Crescent (p. 226)
 - fossil water (p. 224)
 - Haji (p. 233)
 - Greater Arab Free Trade Area (GAFTA) (p. 245)
 - Levant (p. 220)
 - hydrogeology (p. 224)
 - ISIL (Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant; also ISIS or Islamic State) (p. 220)
 - Islamic fundamentalism (p. 220)
 - Islamism (p. 220)
 - Levantine (p. 220)
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 - transhumance (p. 226)

DATA ANALYSIS



Health care is often considered a basic human right in more developed portions of the world, but large parts of Southwest Asia and North Africa are poorly served by health-care providers. The World Health Organization (WHO) gathers data on the number of physicians per 1000 population, which can be used as a measure of access to health care as well as social development. According to recent data, the United States had about 2.5 physicians per 1000 and Germany about 3.9. Go to the WHO website (www.who.int) and access the data/interactive atlas page on physicians per 1000 population.

1. Make your own data table and map showing the regional pattern of health-care access across Southwest Asia and North Africa.
2. In a few sentences, summarize the general patterns and trends you see. How would you explain some of the major variations you observe across the region?
3. Compare the pattern you see for physicians with the map in the text on childhood mortality (Figure 7.44). What similarities and differences do you see? How might these two indicators be a good measure of future social development? How might they predict political stability?

MasteringGeography™

Looking for additional review and test prep material? Visit the Study Area in MasteringGeography™ to enhance your geographic literacy, spatial reasoning skills, and understanding of this chapter's content by accessing a variety of resources, including MapMaster interactive maps, geoscience animations, videos, *In the News* RSS feeds, flashcards, web links, self-study quizzes, and an eText version of *Globalization and Diversity*.

Authors' Blogs

Scan to visit the Author's Blog for field notes, media resources, and chapter updates

<http://gal.fhmc.edu/press/author/blogs/swasia-and-northafrica/>

Scan to visit the GeoCurrents Blog

<http://geocurrents.fhmc.edu/press/author/blogs/swasia-and-northafrica/>

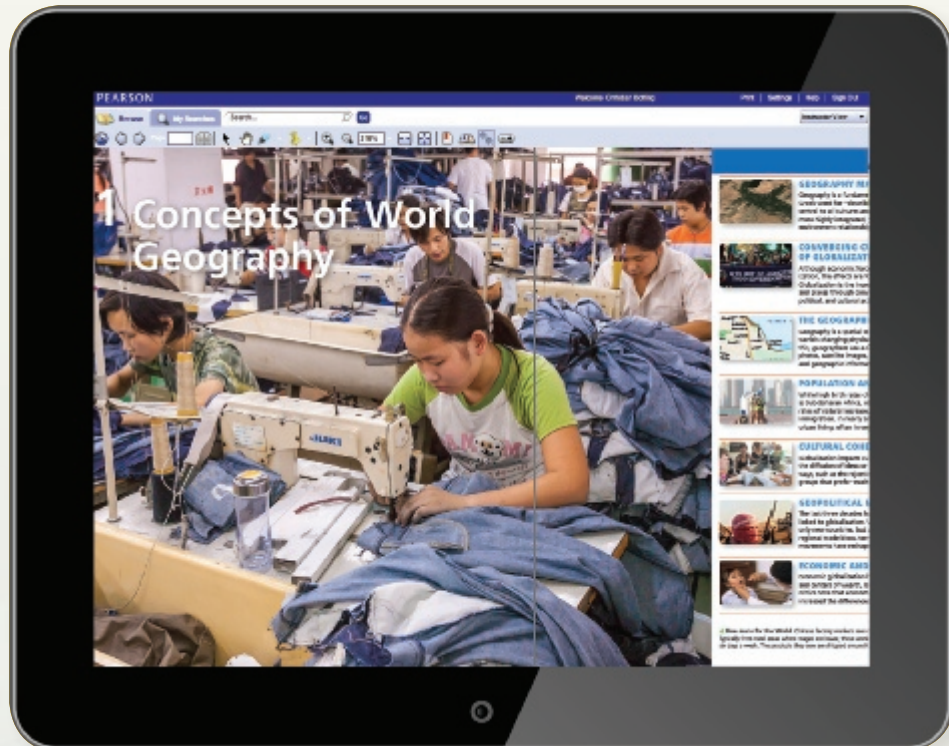
Continuous Learning Before, During, and After Class

BEFORE CLASS

Mobile Media & Reading Assignments Ensure Students Come to Class Prepared.



NEW! Dynamic Study Modules personalize each student's learning experience. Created to allow students to acquire knowledge on their own and be better prepared for class discussions and assessments, this mobile app is available for iOS and Android devices.



Pearson eText in MasteringGeography

gives students access to the text whenever and wherever they can access the internet. eText features include:

- Now available on smartphones and tablets.
- Seamlessly integrated videos and other rich media.
- Fully accessible (screen-reader ready).
- Configurable reading settings, including resizable type and night reading mode.
- Instructor and student note-taking, highlighting, bookmarking, and search.

Pre-Lecture Reading Quizzes are easy to customize & assign

Reading Questions ensure that students complete the assigned reading before class and stay on track with reading assignments. Reading Questions are 100% mobile ready and can be completed by students on mobile devices.

with MasteringGeography™

DURING CLASS

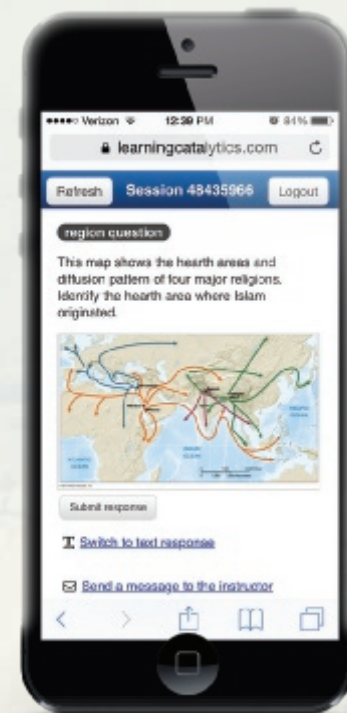
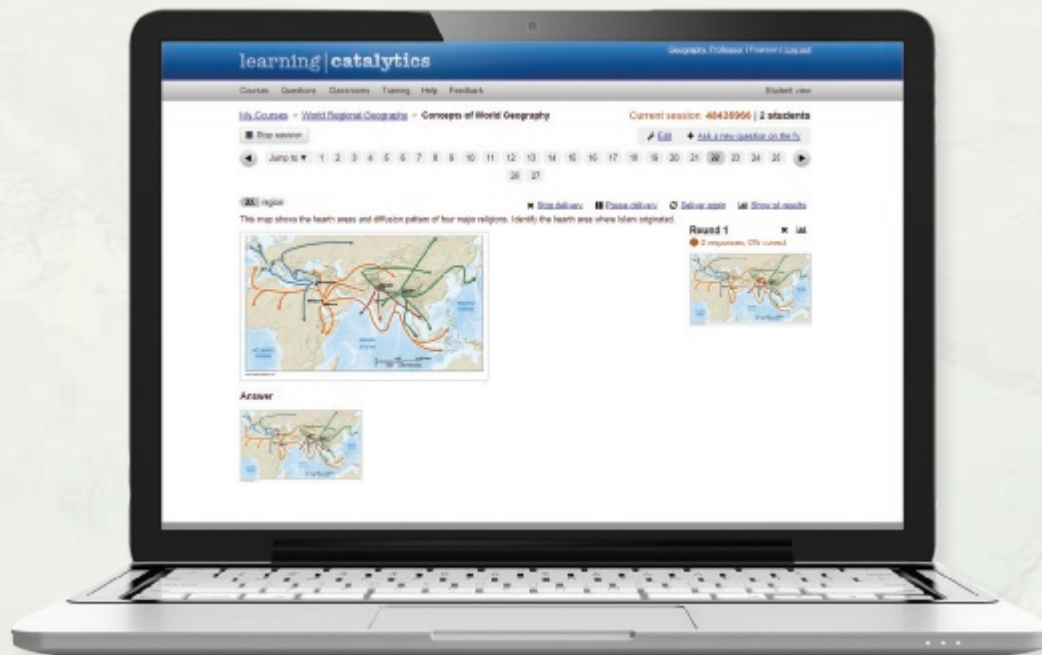
Learning Catalytics™ & Engaging Media

What has Teachers and Students excited? Learning Catalytics, a 'bring your own device' student engagement, assessment, and classroom intelligence system, allows students to use their smartphone, tablet, or laptop to respond to questions in class. With Learning Catalytics, you can:

- Assess students in real-time using open ended question formats to uncover student misconceptions and adjust lecture accordingly.
- Automatically create groups for peer instruction based on student response patterns, to optimize discussion productivity.

"My students are so busy and engaged answering Learning Catalytics questions during lecture that they don't have time for Facebook."

Declan De Paor, Old Dominion University



Enrich Lecture with Dynamic Media

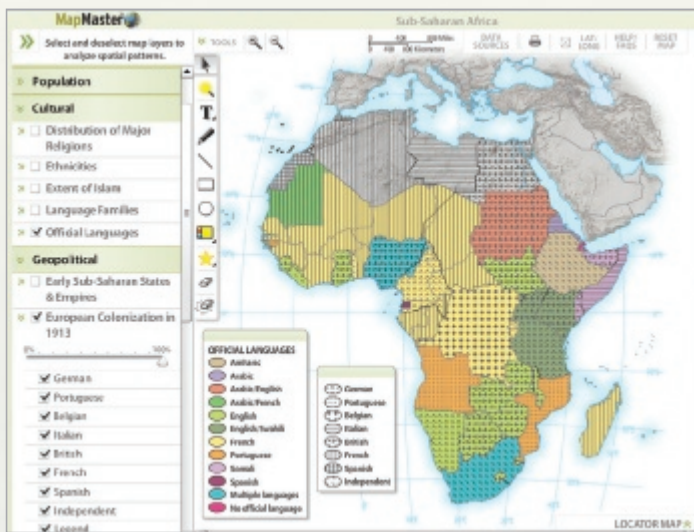
Teachers can incorporate dynamic media from MasteringGeography into lecture, such as Videos, MapMaster Interactive Maps, and Geoscience Animations.

Mastering Geography™

MasteringGeography delivers engaging, dynamic learning opportunities—focusing on course objectives and responsive to each student’s progress—that are proven to help students absorb world regional geography course material and understand challenging geography processes and concepts.

AFTER CLASS

Easy to Assign, Customizable, Media-Rich, and Automatically Graded Assignments



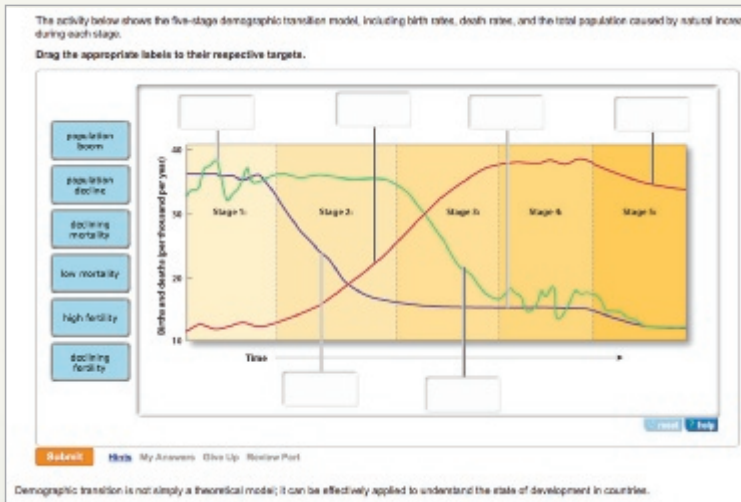
UPDATED! MapMaster Interactive Map Activities are inspired by GIS, allowing students to layer various thematic maps to analyze spatial patterns and data at regional and global scales. This tool includes zoom and annotation functionality, with hundreds of map layers leveraging recent data from sources such as NOAA, NASA, USGS, United Nations, and the CIA.



NEW! Geography Videos from such sources as the BBC and *The Financial Times* are now included in addition to the videos from Television for the Environment's *Life and Earth Report* series in **MasteringGeography**. Approximately 200 video clips for over 30 hours of footage are available to students and teachers and **MasteringGeography**.



NEW! Google Earth Virtual Tour Videos enhance *Exploring Global Connections* and *Working Toward Sustainability* features with brief, mobile-ready, narrated video explorations of landscapes related to each feature.



NEW! GeoTutors Highly visual and data-rich coaching items with hints and specific wrong answer feedback help students master the toughest topics in geography.

UPDATED!
Encounter (Google Earth) activities provide rich, interactive explorations of regional geography concepts, allowing students to visualize spatial data and tour distant places on the virtual globe.



Map Projections

Map Projection Properties: Exploring Projections

Introduction Earth's Geoid Map Projection Properties Map Projection Classes Using Map Projections

Distortion on Projections Equal Area Projections Conformal Projections Compromise Projections Exploring Projections

Exploring Projections

Let's compare the ways different landmasses are depicted on different projections.

Select the highlighted landmasses on the globe and compare the shape and area decisions on the three map projections.

Click the arrows to navigate the globe.

Click CONTINUE to go to the questions.

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REPLAY PREVIOUS PAUSE NEXT

Map Projections interactive tutorial media helps reinforce and remediate students on the basic yet challenging introductory map projection concepts.

GLOBALIZATION



AND DIVERSITY

GEOGRAPHY OF A CHANGING WORLD

FIFTH EDITION

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About Our Sustainability Initiatives

Pearson recognizes the environmental challenges facing this planet, as well as acknowledges our responsibility in making a difference. This book is carefully crafted to minimize environmental impact. The binding, cover, and paper come from facilities that minimize waste, energy consumption, and the use of harmful chemicals. Pearson closes the loop by recycling every out-of-date text returned to our warehouse.

Along with developing and exploring digital solutions to our market's needs, Pearson has a strong commitment to achieving carbon-neutrality. As of 2009, Pearson became the first carbon- and climate-neutral publishing company, having reduced our absolute carbon footprint by 22% since then. Pearson has protected over 1,000 hectares of land in Columbia, Costa Rica, the United States, the UK and Canada. In 2015, Pearson formally adopted The Global Goals for Sustainable Development, sponsoring an event at the United Nations General Assembly and other ongoing initiatives. Pearson sources 100% of the electricity we use from green power and invests in renewable energy resources in multiple cities where we have operations, helping make them more sustainable and limiting our environmental impact for local communities.

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Preface

Globalization and Diversity: Geography of a Changing World, Fifth Edition, is an issues-oriented textbook for college and university world regional classes that explicitly recognizes the vast geographic changes taking place because of globalization. With this focus we join the many scholars who consider globalization to be the most fundamental reorganization of the world's socioeconomic, cultural, and geopolitical structure since the Industrial Revolution. That provides the point of departure and thematic structure for our book.

As geographers, we think it essential for our readers to understand and critique two interactive themes: the consequences of converging environmental, cultural, political, and economic systems inherent to globalization and the persistence—and even expansion—of geographic diversity and differences in the face of globalization. These two opposing forces, homogenization and diversification, are reflected in our book's title, *Globalization and Diversity*.

NEW TO THE FIFTH EDITION

- **Everyday Globalization** illustrates how globalization permeates every aspect of one's life, even the most mundane and taken-for-granted, such as one's food, clothing, cell phones, and music.
- **Geographers at Work** introduce readers to 14 professional geographers their research, fieldwork, teaching, and lives, including how and when they decided to make Geography the focus of their lives.
- **Google Earth Virtual Tour Videos** link via Quick Response (QR) codes from *Working Toward Sustainability* and *Exploring Global Connections* features, providing mobile-ready, on-the-go virtual tours of the geography and places discussed in the sidebar.
- Chapter opening pages introduce readers to key themes and characteristics of the regions with large panoramic photographs, a selection of visual and brief textual previews of the chapter sections, and a real-world vignette.
- **Visual questions** integrated with select figures in each chapter section give students opportunities to apply critical thinking skills and perform visual analysis.
- **End-of-chapter Review** sections provide a highly-visual summary and active-learning review of each chapter, with integrated maps, photos, and illustrations, critical thinking questions, key terms, a Data Analysis exercise, and QR links to two **Author Blogs**.
- The **Author Blogs** discuss everything from current events to author travels and field research. Both blogs are graphically rich with innovative maps and photos, extending the print

book with dynamically updated information and data on current events from around the globe.

New to Chapter 1: Concepts of World Geography

- **Geography Matters.** New discussion of fundamental geographic concepts, including areal differentiation, regions, and the cultural landscape.
- **Geographer's Toolbox.** New discussion of latitude and longitude, map projections, scale, chorographic maps, aerial photos, remote sensing, and GIS.
- A new and expanded discussion of *Global Migration and Settlement*.
- Demographic transition revised. Following the lead of professional demographers, a fifth stage has been added to the traditional demographic transition model to account for the current very low natural population rates in developed countries.
- **The Nation-State Revisited.** A critical view of the traditional nation-state concept sets the scene for regional material on post- and neocolonial tensions, microregionalism, ethnic separatism, migrant enclaves, and multicultural nationalism.

New to Chapter 2: Physical Geography and the Environment

- New graphics and content on tectonic plate boundaries.
- An expanded and graphically rich section on climate controls. This expanded section explains the climate controls of solar energy, latitude, land-water interactions, global pressure and wind systems, and topography.
- Updated and expanded section on climate change and global warming. Drawing upon the latest data from the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change's *Fifth Assessment Report* this section presents not just the latest data about climate change and global warming, but also the complex international negotiations on limiting CO₂ emissions from the 2015 Paris meeting.
- A new section on global energy issues. Linked to the previous material on climate change and global warming, this new section discusses the geography of global energy resources, both renewable and nonrenewable, including material on hydraulic fracturing ("fracking").
- Revised and expanded material on bioregions and biodiversity. A more detailed cartographic depiction of biomes and bioregions is complemented by a fuller discussion of the world's ecological diversity, as well as the issues faced in protecting those environments around the globe.

Organization

Globalization and Diversity opens with two substantive introductory chapters that provide the geographic fundamentals of both human and physical geography. Chapter 1: “Concepts of World Geography” begins by providing readers with background on the geographic dimensions of globalization, including a section on the costs and benefits of globalization according to proponents and opponents. Next is an introduction to the discipline of geography and its major concepts, which leads into a section called “The Geographer’s Toolbox,” where students are informed about such matters as map-reading, cartography, aerial photos, remote sensing, and GIS. This initial chapter concludes with a discussion of the concepts and tabular data that are used throughout the regional chapters.

Chapter Two: “Physical Geography and the Environment” builds an understanding of physical geography and environmental issues with discussions of geology; environmental hazards; weather, climate, and global warming; energy; hydrology and water stress; and global bioregions and biodiversity.

Each regional chapter is structured around five geographic themes:

- **Physical Geography and Environmental Issues**, in which we not only describe the physical geography of each region, but also environmental issues, including climate change and energy.
- **Population and Settlement**, where we examine the region’s demography, migration patterns, land use, and settlement, including cities.
- **Cultural Coherence and Diversity** covers the traditional topics of language and religion, but also examines the ethnic and cultural tensions resulting from globalization. Gender issues and popular culture topics such as sports and music are also included in this section.
- **Geopolitical Framework** examines the political geography of the region, taking on such issues as postcolonial tensions, ethnic conflicts, separatism, micro-regionalism, and global terrorism.
- **Economic and Social Development**, where explores each region’s economic framework at both local and global scales and examines such social issues as health, education, and gender inequalities.

CHAPTER FEATURES

- **Structured learning path.** Every chapter begins with an explicit set of learning objectives to provide students with the larger context of each chapter. Review questions after each section allow students to test their learning. Each chapter ends with an innovative, graphically rich “Review” section, where students are asked to apply what they have learned from the chapter using an active-learning framework.
- **Comparable regional maps.** Of the many maps in each regional chapter, many are constructed on the same themes and with similar data so that readers can easily draw comparisons between regions. Most regional chapters have maps of physical geography, climate, environmental issues, population density, migration, language, religion, and geopolitical issues.
- **Other chapter maps pertinent to each region.** The regional chapters also contain many additional maps illustrating important

geographic topics such as global economic issues, social development, and ethnic tensions.

- **Comparable regional data sets in appendices.** Two thematic tables related to each regional chapter facilitate comparisons between regions and provide insights into the characteristics of each region. The first table provides population data on a number of issues, including fertility rates and proportions of the population under 15 and over 65 years of age, as well as net migration rates for each country within the region. The second table presents economic and social development data for each country, including gross national income per capita, gross domestic product growth, life expectancy, percentage of the population living on less than \$2 per day, child mortality rates, and the international gender inequality index.
- **Sidebar essays.** Each chapter has four sidebars that expand on geographic themes:
 - **Geographers at Work** profiles active geographers, exploring their lives, education, and field work.
 - **Working Toward Sustainability** feature case studies of sustainability projects throughout the world, emphasizing positive environmental and social initiatives and their results. Each includes a QR link to an online Google Earth Virtual Tour Video.
 - **Exploring Global Connections** investigate the many ways in which activities in different parts of the world are linked so that students understand that in globalized world regions are neither isolated nor discrete. Each includes a QR link to an online Google Earth Virtual Tour Video.
 - **Everyday Globalization** illustrate the many ways that globalization permeates one’s everyday life, from food, to clothing, to cell phones, to music.

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We have many people to thank for the conceptualization, writing, rewriting, and production of *Globalization and Diversity*, Fifth Edition. First, we’d like to thank the thousands of students in our world regional geography classes who have inspired us with their energy, engagement, and curiosity; challenged us with their critical insights; and demanded a textbook that better meets their need to understand the contemporary geography of their dynamic and complex world.

Next, we are deeply indebted to many professional geographers and educators for their assistance, advice, inspiration, encouragement, and constructive criticism as we labored through the different stages of this book. Among the many who provided invaluable comments on various drafts and editions of *Globalization and Diversity* or who worked on supporting print or digital material are:

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About The Authors



Les Rowntree is currently a Research Associate at the University of California, Berkeley, where he writes about global and local environmental issues. This career change comes after 35 years teaching both Geography and Environmental Studies at San Jose State University. As an environmental geographer, Dr. Rowntree's interests focus on international environmental issues, biodiversity conservation, and climatic change. He sees world regional geography as way to engage and inform students by providing them with the conceptual tools to critically and constructively assess the contemporary world. His current writing projects include a natural history book and website about California's Coast Ranges, and several essays on different European environmental topics. Along with these writings he maintains an assortment of web-based blogs and websites.



Martin Lewis is a Senior Lecturer in History at Stanford University, where he teaches courses on global geography. He has conducted extensive research on environmental geography in the Philippines and on the intellectual history of world geography. His publications include *Wagering the Land: Ritual, Capital, and Environmental Degradation in the Cordillera of Northern Luzon, 1900–1986* (1992), and, with Karen Wigen, *The Myth of Continents: A Critique of Metageography* (1997). Dr. Lewis has traveled extensively in East, South, and Southeastern Asia. His most recent book, co-written with Asya Pereltsvaig, is *The Indo-European Controversy: Facts and Fallacies in Historical Linguistics* (2015). In April 2009, Dr. Lewis was recognized by *Time* magazine as one of America's most favorite lecturers.



Marie Price is a Professor of Geography and International Affairs at George Washington University. A Latin American specialist, Dr. Price has conducted research in Belize, Mexico, Venezuela, Panama, Cuba, and Bolivia. She has also traveled widely throughout Latin America and Sub-Saharan Africa. Her studies have explored human migration, natural resource use, environmental conservation, and sustainability. She is a nonresident fellow of the Migration Policy Institute, a nonpartisan think tank that focuses on migration issues, and is President of the American Geographical Society of the American Geographical Society. Dr. Price brings to *Globalization and Diversity* a special interest in regions as dynamic spatial constructs that are shaped over time through both global and local forces. Her publications include the co-edited book *Migrants to the Metropolis: The Rise of Immigrant Gateway Cities* (2008) and numerous academic articles and book chapters.



William Wyckoff is a geographer in the Department of Earth Sciences at Montana State University specializing in the cultural and historical geography of North America. He has written and co-edited several books on North American settlement geography, including *The Developer's Frontier: The Making of the Western New York Landscape* (1988), *The Mountainous West: Explorations in Historical Geography* (1995) (with Lary M. Dilsaver), *Creating Colorado: The Making of a Western American Landscape 1860–1940* (1999), and *On the Road Again: Montana's Changing Landscape* (2006). His most recent book, entitled *How to Read the American West: A Field Guide*, appeared in the Weyerhaeuser Environmental Books series and was published in 2014 by the University of Washington Press. A World Regional Geography instructor for 26 years, Dr. Wyckoff emphasizes in the classroom the connections between the everyday lives of his students and the larger global geographies that surround them and increasingly shape their future.

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1 Concepts of World Geography





GEOGRAPHY MATTERS

Geography is a fundamental science with its roots in the Greek word for “describing the Earth.” This discipline is central to all cultures and helps us better understand a more highly integrated, yet diverse world in which human–environment relationships are constantly changing.



CONVERGING CURRENTS OF GLOBALIZATION

Although economic forces may drive many aspects of globalization, the effects are found in all facets of land and life. Globalization is the increasing interconnectedness of people and places through converging economic, technological, political, and cultural activities.



THE GEOGRAPHER'S TOOLBOX

Geography is a spatial science that describes and analyzes the world's changing physical and human environments. To do this, geographers use a variety of tools such as maps, aerial photos, satellite images, global positioning systems (GPS), and geographic information systems (GIS).



POPULATION AND SETTLEMENT

While high birth rates characterize some world regions such as Sub-Saharan Africa, other areas such as Europe have low rates of natural increase, with most growth coming from immigration. In nearly all countries, the trend is for more urban living, often in very large cities.



CULTURAL COHERENCE AND DIVERSITY

Globalization impacts culture in anticipated ways, such as the diffusion of ideas or practices, and in unanticipated ways, such as the rejection of introduced changes by cultural groups that prefer traditional ways of doing things.



GEOPOLITICAL FRAMEWORK

The last three decades have seen rapid geopolitical changes linked to globalization. With the end of the Cold War, not only new countries, but also new political actors such as regional trade blocs, terrorist networks, and ethnic separatist movements have reshaped the world map.



ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

Economic globalization has created new world trade patterns and centers of wealth, but not for all people in all places. Critics note that economic and social disparities have actually increased the differences between rich and poor.

◀ Chinese factory workers sew denim jeans in the city of Shenzhen, China. Typically from rural areas where wages are lower, these workers live in factory-owned dorms and work six days a week. The products they sew are shipped around the world.

Denim jeans are an iconic American cultural symbol found all over the world—yet very few jeans are made in the United States anymore. The story of the humble blue work pants created for gold miners in 1850s California, but later reimagined by high-end design houses in Europe and assembled in sweatshops in China and Mexico, is indicative of the long-term and uneven workings of globalization. We can think of jeans as an assemblage of materials and processes. Cotton grown in the United States, India, Uzbekistan, or Australia makes its way to textile houses in Turkey and Pakistan that convert it into denim. The bolts of denim are shipped to scores of countries for cutting and sewing, usually places where labor costs are low or trade agreements give preference to particular markets. One of the largest producers of blue jeans is China. In places such as Shenzhen in southern China, men and women toil in large factories sewing pant legs or putting in rivets. The long hours of work with this dyed fabric stain the workers' fingers blue. The finished products are then packaged and shipped all over the world or sold to Chinese consumers. After years of wear, a pair of jeans may even end up in the recycled clothing market or sold in bundles to hawkers in African cities such as Lusaka or Accra. Such global patterns of production and trade are increasingly the norm.

Blue jeans are also a cultural product, which can be a comfortable work pant or a high-end status symbol. In some cultures, mostly men wear jeans, which are associated with modern Western values; meanwhile women might wear more traditional attire. Styles and colors of jeans vary from place to place. The meaning people give to the blue jeans, and the decisions about who can wear them and when, underscore the diverse cultural practices at play with this ordinary garment. A single pair of blue jeans has environmental impacts as well. A study by Levi Strauss & Co. determined that 3000 liters of water were consumed during the life of one pair of 501 jeans: Half of the water went to growing the cotton, less than half went to customers washing jeans, and a small fraction was used to manufacture them.

Globalization and Diversity investigates these global patterns and interactions through the lens of geography. The analysis is by world regions, which invites consideration of long-term cultural and environmental practices that characterize and shape these distinct areas. Yet we contend that globalization—the increasing interconnectedness of people and places through converging economic, political, and cultural activities—is one of the most important forces reshaping the world today. Pundits say globalization is like the weather: It's everywhere, all the time. It is a ubiquitous part of our lives and landscapes that is both beneficial and negative, depending on our needs and point of view. While some people in some places embrace the changes brought by

globalization, others resist and push back, seeking refuge in traditional habits and places. Thus, globalization's impact is highly uneven across space, which invites the need for a geographic (or spatial) understanding. As you will see in the pages that follow, geographers, who study places and phenomena around the globe and seek to explain the similarities and differences among places, are uniquely suited to analyze the impacts of globalization in different countries and world regions.

Globalization—connecting people and places through converging economic, political, and cultural activities—is one of the most important forces reshaping the world today.

As a counterpoint to globalization, **diversity** refers to the state of having different forms, types, practices or ideas, as well as the inclusion of distinct peoples, in a particular society. We live on a diverse planet with a mix of languages, cultures, environments, political ideologies, and religions that influence how people in particular localities view the world. At the same time, the intensification of communication, trade, travel, and migration that result from global forces have created many more settings in which people from vastly different backgrounds live, work, and interact. For example, in metropolitan Toronto, Canada's largest city, over half of the area's 5.5 million residents were born in another country. Increasingly, modern diversifying societies must find ways to build social cohesion among distinct peoples. Confronting diversity can challenge a society's tolerance, trust, and sense of shared belonging. Yet, diverse societies also stimulate creative exchanges and new understandings that are beneficial, building greater inclusion. The regional chapters that follow provide examples of the challenges and opportunities that diverse societies in an interconnected world experience today. We begin by introducing the discipline of geography and then examine this ongoing diversity in the context of globalization from a geographer's perspective.



Learning Objectives

After reading this chapter you should be able to:

- 1.1 Describe the conceptual framework of world regional geography.
- 1.2 Identify the different components of globalization, including controversial aspects, and list several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies.
- 1.3 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.
- 1.4 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.
- 1.5 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.
- 1.6 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.
- 1.7 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries.

Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

Geography is a foundational discipline, inspired and informed by the long-standing human curiosity about our surroundings and how we are connected to the world. The term *geography* has its roots in the Greek word for “describing the Earth,” and this discipline is central to all cultures and civilizations as humans explore their world, seeking natural resources, commercial trade, military advantage, and scientific knowledge about diverse environments. In some ways, geography can be compared to history: Historians describe and explain what has happened over time, whereas geographers describe and explain the world’s spatial dimensions—how it differs from place to place.

Given the broad scope of geography, it is no surprise that geographers have different conceptual approaches to investigating the world. At the most basic level, geography can be broken into two complementary pursuits: *physical* and *human geography*. **Physical geography** examines climate, landforms, soils, vegetation, and hydrology. **Human geography** concentrates on the spatial analysis of economic, social, and cultural systems.

A physical geographer, for example, studying the Amazon Basin of Brazil, might be interested primarily in the ecological diversity of the tropical rainforest or the ways in which the destruction of that environment changes the local climate and hydrology. A human geographer, in contrast, would focus on the social and economic factors explaining the migration of settlers into the rainforest or the tensions and conflicts over resources between new migrants and indigenous peoples. Both human and physical geographers share an interest in human–environment dynamics, asking how humans transform the physical environment and how the physical environment influences human behaviors and practices. Thus, they learn that Amazon residents may depend on fish from the river and plants from the forest for food (Figure 1.1) but raise crops for export and grow products such as black pepper or soy, rather than wheat, because wheat does poorly in humid tropical lowlands.

Another basic division in geography is the focus on a specific topic or theme as opposed to analyzing a specific place or a region. The theme approach is termed **thematic** or **systematic geography**, while the regional approach is called **regional geography**. These two perspectives are complementary and by no means mutually exclusive. This textbook, for example, utilizes a regional scheme for its overall organization, dividing Earth into 12 separate world regions. It then presents each chapter thematically, examining the topics of environment, population and settlement,

Figure 1.2 Areal Differentiation This satellite photo of oasis villages on the southern slope of Morocco’s Atlas Mountains is a classic illustration of areal differentiation, or how landscapes can differ significantly within short distances. The dark green bands are irrigated date palm and vegetable fields, watered by rivers that rise in the high mountains and then flow southward into the Sahara Desert. Since irrigated fields near the rivers are precious land, the village settlements are nearby in the dry areas.



Figure 1.1 Rio Negro Settlement in the Amazon Basin A young child plays with butterflies attracted to fish drying on wooden racks. Settlers in the Amazon Basin have often relied on the vast rivers of this region for food and transport.

cultural differentiation, geopolitics, and socioeconomic development in a systematic way. In doing so, each chapter combines four kinds of geography: physical, human, thematic, and regional geography.

Areal Differentiation and Integration

As a spatial science, geography is charged with the study of Earth’s surface. A central theme of that responsibility is describing and explaining what distinguishes one piece of the world from another. The geographical term for this is **areal differentiation** (*areal* means “pertaining to area”). Why is one part of Earth humid and lush, while another, just a few hundred kilometers away, is arid (Figure 1.2)?

Geographers are also interested in the connections between different places and how they are linked. This concern is one of **areal integration**, or the study of how places interact with one another. An



example is the analysis of how and why the economies of Singapore and the United States are closely intertwined, even though the two countries are situated in entirely different physical, cultural, and political environments. Questions of areal integration are becoming increasingly important because of the new global linkages inherent in globalization.

Global to Local All systematic inquiry has a sense of *scale*, whatever the discipline. In biology, some scientists study the very small units such as cells, genes, or molecules, while others take a larger view, analyzing plants, animals, or whole ecosystems. Geographers also work at different scales. While one may concentrate on analyzing a local landscape—perhaps a single village in southern China—another might focus on the broader regional picture, examining all of southern China. Other geographers do research on a still larger global scale, perhaps studying emerging trade networks between southern India's center of information technology in Bangalore and North America's Silicon Valley, or investigating how the Indian monsoon might be connected to and affected by the Pacific Ocean's El Niño phenomenon. But even though geographers may work at different scales, they never lose sight of the interactivity and connectivity among local, regional, and global scales. They will note the ways that the village in southern China might be linked to world trade patterns or how the late arrival of the monsoon could affect agriculture and food supplies in Bangladesh.

The Cultural Landscape: Space into Place

Humans transform space into distinct places that are unique and heavily loaded with meaning and symbolism. This diverse fabric of *placefulness* is of great interest to geographers because it tells us much about the human condition throughout the world. Places can tell us how humans interact with nature and how they interact among themselves; where there are tensions and where there is peace; where people are rich and where they are poor.

A common tool for the analysis of place is the concept of the **cultural landscape**, which is the tangible, material expression of human settlement, past and present. Thus, the cultural landscape visually reflects the most basic human needs—shelter, food, and work. Additionally, the cultural landscape acts to bring people together (or keep them apart) because it is a marker of cultural values, attitudes, and symbols. As cultures vary greatly around the world, so do cultural landscapes (Figure 1.3).

Increasingly, however, we see the uniqueness of places being eroded by the homogeneous landscapes of globalization—shopping malls, fast-food outlets, business towers, theme parks, and industrial complexes. Understanding the forces behind the spread of these homogenized landscapes is important because they tell us much about the expansion of global economies and cultures. Although a modern shopping mall in Hanoi, Vietnam, may simply seem familiar to someone from North America, this new landscape represents yet another component of globalized world culture that has been implanted into a once remote and distinctive city.

Regions: Formal and Functional

The human intellect seems driven to make sense of the universe by lumping phenomena together into categories that emphasize similarities. Biology has its taxa of living organisms, while history marks off eras and periods of time. Geography, too, organizes information about



Figure 1.3 The Cultural Landscape Despite globalization, the world's landscapes still have great diversity, as shown by this village and its surrounding rice terraces on the island of Luzon, Philippines. Geographers use the cultural landscape concept to better understand how people interact with their environment.

the world into units of spatial similarity called **regions**—each a contiguous bounded territory that shares one or many common characteristics.

Sometimes, the unifying threads of a region are physical, such as climate and vegetation, resulting in a regional designation like the *Sahara Desert* or *Siberia*. Other times, the threads are more complex, combining economic and social traits, as in the use of the term *Rust Belt* for parts of the northeastern United States that have lost industry and population. Think of a region as spatial shorthand that provides an area with some signature characteristic that sets it apart from surrounding areas. In addition to delimiting an area, generalizations about society or culture are often embedded in these regional labels.

Geographers designate two types of regions: formal and functional. **Formal regions** take their name from the fact that they are defined by some aspect of physical form, such as a climate type or mountain range, such as Appalachia. Cultural features, such as the dominance of a particular language or religion, can also be used to define formal regions. Belgium, for example, can be divided into Flemish-speaking Flanders and French-speaking Wallonia. Many of the maps in this book denote formal regions. In contrast, a **functional region** is one where a certain activity (or cluster of activities) takes place. The earlier example of North America's Rust Belt is such a region because it encompasses a triangle from Milwaukee to Cincinnati to Syracuse, where manufacturing dominated through the 1960s and then experienced steady decline as factories shut down and people left (Figure 1.4). Geographers designate functional regions to show changing regional associations such as the spatial extent of a sports team's fan base or the commuter shed of a major metropolitan area such as Los Angeles. Delimiting such regions can be valuable for marketing, planning transportation, or thinking about the ways that people identify with an area.

Regions can be defined at various scales. In this book, we divide the world into 12 *world regions* based on formal characteristics such as physical features, language groups, and religious affiliations, but also relying on functional characteristics such as trade groups and regional associations (Figure 1.5). Some of these regional groupings are in common use, such as Europe or East Asia. Understandings and characteristics of these regions have often evolved over centuries. But the boundaries of these regions do shift. For example, during the Cold War

Figure 1.4 U.S. Rust Belt The rust belt is an example of a functional region. It is delimited to show an area that has lost manufacturing jobs and population over the last four decades. By constructing this region, a set of functional relationships is highlighted. **Q: In what formal and functional regions do you live?**

it made sense to divide Europe into east and west, with eastern Europe closely linked to the Soviet Union. With the 1991 collapse of the Soviet Union and the expansion of the European Union in the 2000s, that divide became less meaningful. Working at the world regional scale invariably creates regions that are not homogeneous, with some states fitting better into regional stereotypes than others. Yet understanding world regional formations is an important way to explore the impact of globalization on environments, cultures, politics, and development.



Review

- 1.1 Explain the difference between areal differentiation and areal integration.
- 1.2 How is the concept of the cultural landscape related to areal differentiation?
- 1.3 How do functional regions differ from formal regions?

KEY TERMS areal differentiation, areal integration, cultural landscape, region, geography, human geography, formal region, functional region, physical geography, regional geography, thematic geography (systematic geography)

Converging Currents of Globalization

One of the most important features of the 21st century is globalization—the increasing interconnectedness of people and places. Once-distant regions and cultures are now increasingly linked through commerce, communications, and travel. Although earlier forms of globalization existed, especially during Europe’s colonial period, the current degree of planetary integration is stronger than ever. In fact, many observers argue that contemporary globalization is the most fundamental reorganization of the world’s socioeconomic structure



Figure 1.5 World Regions The boundaries shown here are the basis for the 12 regional chapters in this book. Countries or areas within countries that are treated in more than one chapter are designated on the map with a striped pattern. For example, western China is discussed in both Chapter 10, on Central Asia, and Chapter 11, on East Asia. Also, three countries on the South American continent are discussed as part of the Caribbean region because of their close cultural similarities to the island region.



Globalization comes in many shapes and forms as it connects far-flung people and places. Many of these interactions are common knowledge, such as the global reach of multinational corporations. Others may be rather surprising. Who would expect to find Australian firefighters dowsing California wildfires as they migrate between Southern and Northern Hemisphere fire seasons? Would you predict that Saudi investors are leasing large tracts of land in Ethiopia to grow cotton, sugarcane, and palm oil for export to the Arabian Peninsula, while many Ethiopians struggle with food insecurity?

Indeed, global connections are ubiquitous and often complex—so much so that understanding the many different shapes, forms, and scales of these interactions is a key component of the study of world geography. To complement that study, each chapter of this book contains an *Exploring Global Connections* sidebar that presents a globalization case study.

The Chapter 7 sidebar, for example, explains how and why migrants are leaving Syria for neighboring countries and destinations in Europe (Figure 1.1.1). Record numbers of people from Southwest Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa make this perilous journey, and each year thousands die crossing in overcrowded boats. Other examples include international protections for Antarctica (Chapter 2); crisis mapping in Haiti

(Chapter 5); South Korean investment in Africa (Chapter 11); and Southeast Asia’s resurging opium trade (Chapter 13). Many of these sidebars are illustrated with Google Earth virtual tour videos.

1. Consider complex global connections based on your own experiences. For example, what food from another part of the world did you buy today, and how did it get to your store?
2. Now choose a city or a rural settlement in a completely different part of the world, and suggest ways in which globalization affects the lives of people in that place.

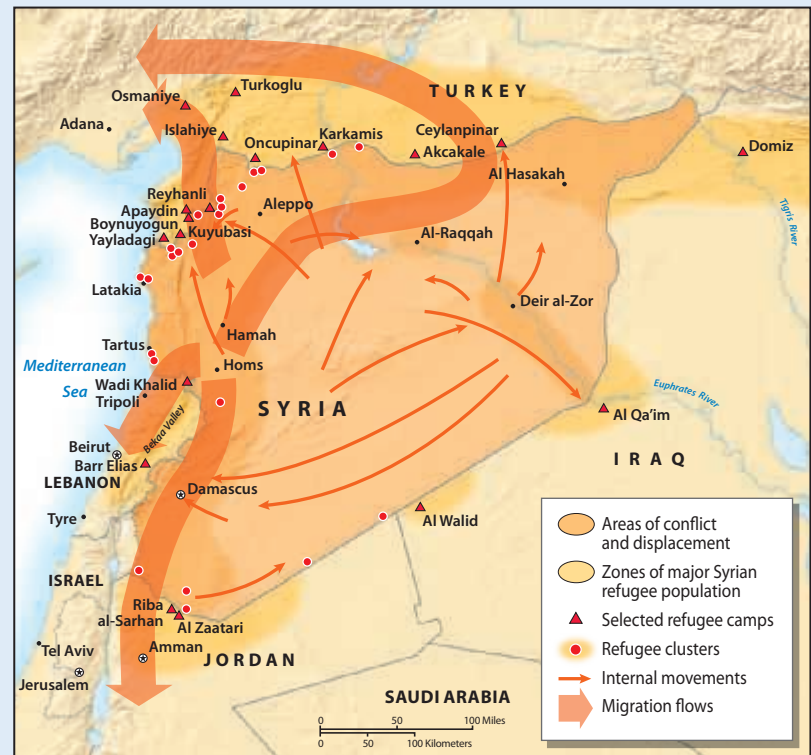


Figure 1.1.1 Conflict in Syria More than 4 million Syrians have left their country over the past five years due to civil war and insecurity. While most reside in refugee camps in bordering countries, increasingly refugees from Syria are resettling in Europe.

since the Industrial Revolution (see *Exploring Global Connections: A Closer Look at Globalization*).

Economic activities may be the major force behind globalization, but the consequences affect all aspects of land and life: Human settlement patterns, cultural attributes, political arrangements, and social development are all undergoing profound change. Because natural resources are now global commodities, the planet’s physical environment is also affected by globalization. Financial decisions made thousands of miles away now affect local ecosystems and habitats, often with far-reaching consequences for Earth’s health and sustainability. For example, gold mining in the Peruvian Amazon is profitable for the corporations involved and even for individual miners, but it may ruin biologically diverse ecosystems and threaten indigenous communities.

The Environment and Globalization

The expansion of a globalized economy is creating and intensifying environmental problems throughout the world. Transnational firms conducting business through international subsidiaries disrupt ecosystems around the globe with their incessant search for natural resources

and manufacturing sites. Landscapes and resources previously used by only small groups of local peoples are now considered global commodities to be exploited and traded in the world marketplace.

On a larger scale, globalization is aggravating worldwide environmental problems such as climate change, air pollution, water pollution, and deforestation. Yet it is only through global cooperation, such as the United Nations treaties on biodiversity protection or greenhouse gas reductions, that these problems can be addressed. Environmental degradation and efforts to address it are discussed further in Chapter 2.

Globalization and Changing Human Geographies

Globalization changes cultural practices. The spread of a global consumer culture, for example, often accompanies globalization and frequently hurts local economies. It sometimes creates deep and serious social tensions between traditional cultures and new, external global culture. Television shows and movies available via satellite, Facebook, Twitter, and online videos implicitly promote Western values and culture that are then imitated by millions throughout the world (Figure 1.6).

Fast-food franchises are changing—some would say corrupting—traditional diets, with explosive growth in most of the world’s



Figure 1.6 Global Communications The effects of globalization are everywhere, even in remote villages in developing countries. Here, in a small village in southwestern India, a rural family earns a few dollars a week by renting out viewing time on its globally linked television set.

cities. Although these foods may seem harmless to North Americans because of their familiarity, they are an expression of deep cultural changes for many societies and are also generally unhealthy and environmentally destructive. Yet some observers contend that even multinational corporations have learned to pay attention to local contexts. **Glocalization** (which combines globalization with locale) is the process of modifying an introduced product or service to accommodate local tastes or cultural practices. For example, a McDonald's in Japan may serve shrimp burgers along with Big Macs.

Although the media give much attention to the rapid spread of Western consumer culture, nonmaterial culture is also dispersed and homogenized through globalization. Language is an obvious example—American tourists in far-flung places are often startled to hear locals speaking an English made up primarily of movie or TV clichés. However, far more than speech is involved, as social values also are dispersed globally. Changing expectations about human rights, the role of women in society, and the intervention of nongovernmental organizations are also expressions of globalization that may have far-reaching effects on cultural change.

In return, cultural products and ideas from around the world greatly impact U.S. culture (Figure 1.7). The large and diverse immigrant population in the United States has contributed to heightened cultural diversity and exchange. The internationalization of American food and music and the multiple languages spoken in American cities are all expressions of globalization.

Globalization also clearly influences population movements. International migration is not new, but increasing numbers of people from all parts of the world are now crossing national boundaries, legally and illegally, temporarily and permanently (Figure 1.8). Migration from Latin America, the Caribbean, and Asia has transformed the ethnic and racial makeup of the United States, and migration from Africa and Asia has transformed western Europe. Countries such as Japan and South Korea, long perceived as ethnically homogeneous, now have substantial immigrant populations. Even several relatively poor countries, such as Ghana and the Ivory Coast, have large numbers of immigrants coming from even poorer countries, such as

Burkina Faso and Mali. Although international migration is curtailed by the laws of every country—much more so, in fact, than the movement of goods or capital—it is still rapidly mounting, propelled in part by the uneven economic development associated with globalization (discussed in more detail later in the chapter).

Geopolitics and Globalization

Globalization also has important geopolitical components. To many, an essential dimension of globalization is that it is not restricted by territorial or national boundaries. For example, the creation of the United Nations (UN) following World War II was a step toward creating an international governmental structure in which all nations could find representation. The simultaneous emergence of the Soviet Union as a military and political superpower led to a rigid division into Cold War blocs that slowed further geopolitical integration. However, with the peaceful end of the Cold War in the early 1990s, the former communist countries of eastern Europe and the Soviet Union were opened almost immediately to global trade and cultural exchange, changing those countries immensely (Figure 1.9).

Figure 1.7 Global Culture in the United States The multilingual welcome offered by a public library in Montgomery County, Maryland not only illustrates the many different languages spoken in the suburbs of Washington, DC, but also reminds us that expressions of globalization are found throughout North America.

