

# Integrated Humanities

## Revision Notes

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## Syllabus

### \* Demographics and Human Movements

- Water demands
- Food security

### \* Settlements and Urban Morphology

- Defining poverty
- Causes and strategies for addressing poverty
- Waste management

### \* Superpowers, empires and supra-national alliances and organizations

- League of Nations
- First World War Alliances
- Holy Roman Empire

### \* Significant individuals

### \* Warfare and peacekeeping

- War on terror
- Communist China
- Colonialism and Power in Congo
- Cold War

### \* Rights and Social Protest

- Arab Springs
- New Zealand Maori
- Women Suffrage
- Indian Caste system
- Pink tide

### \* Trade, aid and exchange

- Trade and Equity
- Peace and trade
- Benefits and problems of trade
- International Aid

### \* Economic agents, their interests and role in the economy: consumers, producers, governments, banks

- Entrepreneurship, environments, culture

### \* Measurements and Trends

- Infectious Diseases
- Urbanization

### \* Ecological Relationships

- Saving Ecuador's rainforests
- Biomes
- Climate change

### \* Industrialization and technological developments

- Digital Revolution
- Scientific discoveries of longitude, planets, time
- Geographical discoveries of the new world
- Technological discoveries
- Social network and the media
- \* **Resource management**
  - Environmental ethics
  - Resources and economic systems

## Trade, Aid and Exchange

### Globalization

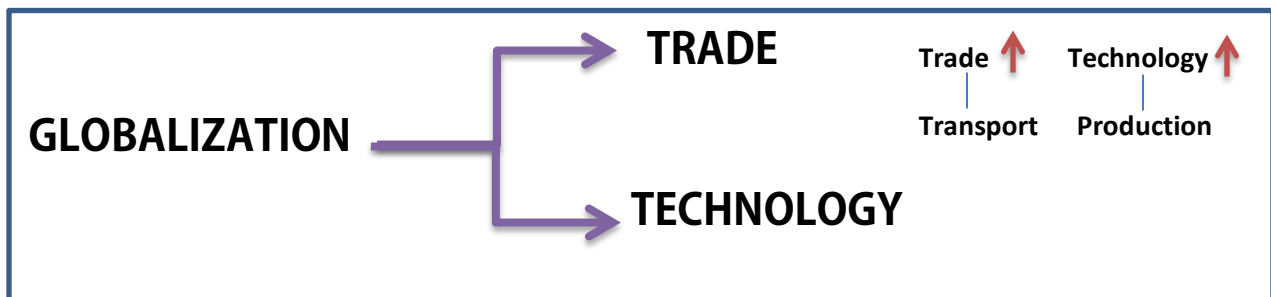
**Globalization** - The process of interaction and integration among people, companies and governments of different nations resulting in the exchange of knowledge, transformation of the world, and cultural diffusion



\*action - process of

*"The world is becoming a 'global village' because of globalization"*

\*integration - coming together



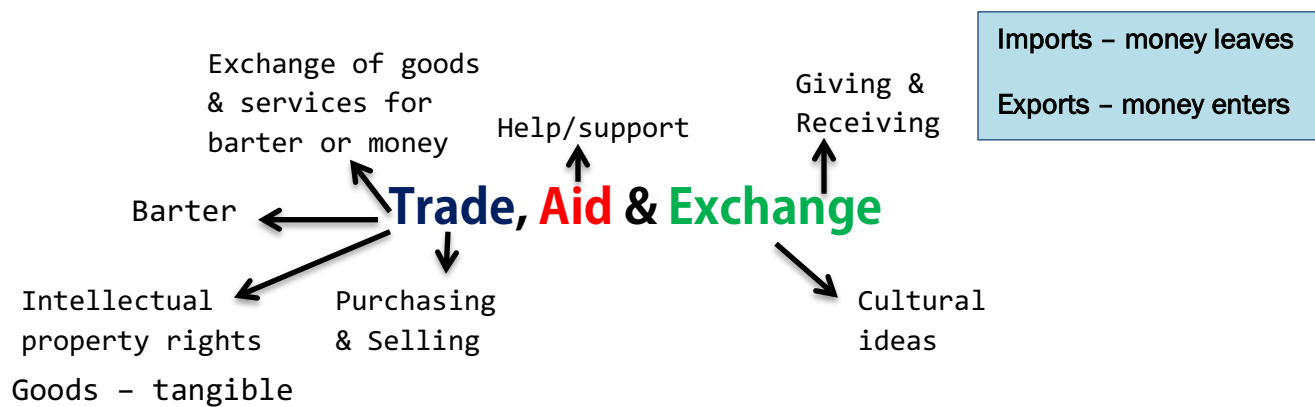
Efficiency of trade depends on the efficiency of technology and vice versa. Trade and technology are DIRECTLY PROPORTIONATE.

Socialization has changed because of the availability of technology through globalization

Social	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-&gt; Greater awareness of international affairs</li> <li>-&gt; Better communication</li> <li>-&gt; Ideas shared, new inventions</li> <li>-&gt; Social media connects people from around the world</li> <li>-&gt; Cultural diversity/exchange</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-&gt; Cultural conflicts (e.g. Racism)</li> <li>-&gt; De-socialization/laziness</li> <li>-&gt; Loss of own cultural traditions</li> <li>-&gt; Dangerous ideas spread faster</li> <li>-&gt; Diseases spread faster</li> </ul>
Political	
Pros	Cons
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-&gt; World affairs known to all</li> <li>-&gt; Leads to improved relations</li> <li>-&gt; Create awareness about political issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-&gt; Powerful countries gain power</li> </ul>
Political coordination and diplomacy??? Wars + weaponry???	

Economic	
Pros	Cons
-> Urbanization -> rural development -> Increased employment -> Remittances in developing countries	-> Economies suffer if they import more than they export -> Intellectual property rights -> Brain drain
Multi-national Corporations (MNCs)???	

## Trade, aid & exchange



Services - Provision of certain actions

*Total investment*      *Net export (export - import)*

$$C + I + G + (x - m) = \text{TOTAL GDP}$$

*Total consumption*      *Total government spending*

Trade - Buying and selling of goods and/or services through barter<sup>1</sup> and money.

Aid - Taking/providing help (only one, not both).

Exchange - Not through buying and selling; incorporates mostly ideas.

### Trade Barriers intended for the protection of domestic industries:

- \* **Tariffs** - Tax on each product; as much as required
- \* **Quota** - Quantity allowed to be traded
- \* **Sanction** - Forbidding certain import of good/service
- \* **Subsidy** - Financial aid given to locals

<sup>1</sup> Exchange of goods and services for other goods and service without the use of money

**Free Trade Zones** – a geographical area where goods may be landed, stored, handled, manufactured, or reconfigured, and re-exported under specific customs regulation and generally not subject to customs duty (e.g. European Union).

### Benefits of Trade

- Brings in raw material
- Reduce conflicts
- Countries become interdependent
- Profit through export

**Bilateral Trade** – Two parties

*e.g. CPEC – China Pakistan Economic Corridor*

**Multilateral Trade** – More than two parties

*e.g. EU – European Union*

*ASEAN – Association of South East Asian Nations*

*NAFTA – North American Free Trade Agreement*

*WTO – World Trade Organization*

**Machinery** -> Demand  $\uparrow$  -> Maximizing Profit -> Export  $\uparrow$  -> GDP  $\uparrow$

### Aid

- Support/help
- Debt (unless forgiven, in form of a grant<sup>2</sup>)
- Service
- Assistance

**Tied** – Foreign aid that must be spent in the country providing the aid or in a group of selected countries. Decide where aid is to be spent by donor.

**Untied aid** – Given to developing countries which can be used to purchase goods and services in virtually all countries – Decide where aid is to be spent by donee.

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<sup>2</sup> Non-repayable funds or products disbursed or gifted by one party to another.



## Forms of aid

- Technological - Machinery
- Relief - For natural disasters
- Humanitarian - For humans

### Why take aid?

- \*Develop Industries
- \*Budget deficit
- \*War
- \*Natural disasters
- \*Economic Stability

**CPEC** - It is a massive bilateral project to improve infrastructure within Pakistan for better trade with China and to further integrate the countries of the region. The goal is to transform Pakistan's economy and to connect the deep-sea Pakistani ports of Gwadar and Karachi to China's Xingjiang province and by overland routes.

**EU** - Organization of European countries dedicated to increasing economic integration and strengthening cooperation among its members. Main members include - Belgium, France, Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.

**ASEAN** - A regional intergovernmental organization comprising of ten Southeast Asian countries which promote Pan-Asianism<sup>3</sup> and intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and socio-cultural integration amongst its members and other Asian countries, and globally.

**NAFTA** - An agreement signed by Canada, USA and Mexico in 1994, creating a trilateral trade bloc in North America.

**WTO** - An intergovernmental organization that regulates international trade.

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<sup>3</sup> An ideology that promotes the unity of Asian peoples

## Industrialization and Technological Developments

**Industrialization** – The process of mechanization of production from artisanal labor/crafts to mass mechanized production due to increased technological development.

- Began in Britain in the 1750s and spread across Europe and North America.
- Change in the way goods are manufactured
- Revolutions in agriculture

### Important Discoveries:

- \* Coal -> Steam Engines -> Railways
- \* Spinning Jenny
- \* Contraceptives
- \* Light Bulb -> Electricity
- \* Penicillin
- \* Weaponry & gun powder
- \* Microchips
- \* Artificial Intelligence

Cons	Pros
Social Media has decreased social interaction	Connected many people – work together for solutions to problems
Improved weaponry influenced destruction	Better weaponry leads to less death
Unemployment	Skilled labor employment. Increased literacy rate.
Pollution	Problems caused by industrialization can be fixed by industrialization
Affects health	Improved medicine
Negative ideas spread	Positive ideas spread
Puppets of government. No privacy	You chose your own privacy setting, what you give out over the internet
Hierarchy based on wealth	Stigmas broken – more open-minded
Economic recession	Economic growth

*\*\*\*Industrialization is equally good and bad. Each problem has a solution and each solution has a problem. Discuss*

### Why did it happen in Europe?

1. Cultural Superiority
2. Culture of Science and Invention
3. Freer Political Institutions encouraged innovations and strong property rights created incentives for inventors
4. Small Populations of Europe required labor-saving inventions
5. Large supplies of coal near the surface
6. High wages in Britain
7. Economically efficient for manufacturers to depend on machinery for production instead of expensive labor

\*\*Though Britain, China and India were about at the same industrial pace before 1750s, Britain was more likely to have the industrial revolution due to two reasons - coal and high wages. All other above mentioned ideologies are European centric, and the fact of the matter is Britain 'got lucky'.

The country has a vast supply of coal near the surface, making it easier to obtain and use, but a frequent problem in coal mining was that the mines kept getting flooded. To stop this problem, the steam engine was created, and ran on an efficient and cheap source of fuel - coal. This way, coal could be produced on a large scale and kept cheap. T

The second reason high wages in the country simply meant that producers looked towards cheaper alternatives from high wages, which was during that time mechanization. With this attitude towards welcoming mechanization in production and a large and uninterrupted supply of fuel, industrialization just happened to take place in Britain first.

Another factor that helped was the fact that Britain had colonized almost 25% of the world at the point, resulting in easy access to cheap resources.

## Economic agents, their interests and role in the economy

### What are economic agents?

Any entity or being that can make a decision, manipulate or change the economy.

- 'Big businessman'
- People who contribute to the economy
- Companies
- People who can manipulate the economy

### Groups of entities

- Consumers
- Producers
- Governments
- Banks

### Consumers

\*Buy goods and services in exchange for money/barter

\*People, companies, factories etc.

\*THEY decide which good is produced. They are the DEMAND.

### Types of Consumers

- LOYAL CONSUMERS: Valuable, stays loyal and promotes favorite brands. 70% of sales.
- DISCOUNT CONSUMERS: Tendency to visit favorite brands. Discounts! Deals!
- IMPULSIVE CONSUMERS: Vast majority of consumers, buy based on emotions; whenever, wherever
- NEED-BASED CONSUMERS: Full-fill basic/man-made/artificial needs<sup>4</sup>.

**Barter System:** Exchange of goods and Services

**Goods:** Tangible Products

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<sup>4</sup> Artificial needs are created when basic needs are fulfilled (shelter, warmth, food)

**Services:** Actions that an economic agent may conduct in exchange of payment

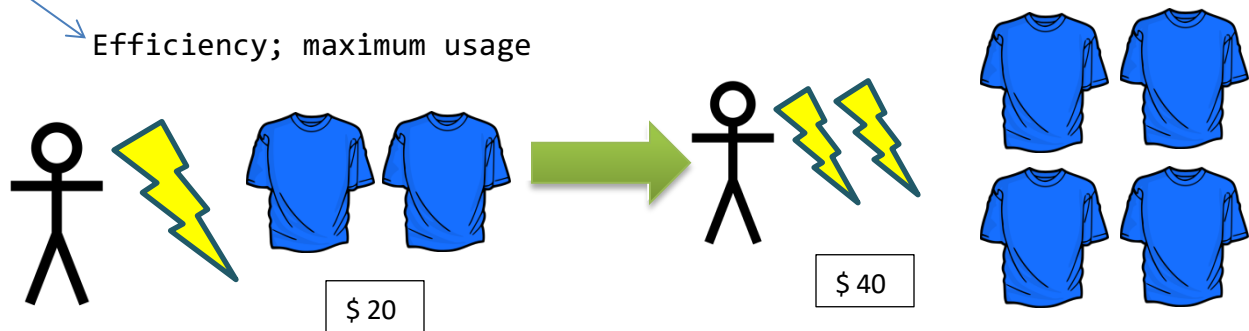
Factors influencing individual consumer choice:

- \* Income
- \* Price
- \* Price of substitutes
- \* Price of complements
- \* Preference/taste
- \* Advertising
- \* Quality and Quantity
- \* Need

**DEMAND** → Ability  
 → Willingness  
 +  
**SUPPLY**

**Capitalism** - The ideology of maximizing profit

→ Efficiency; maximum usage



*'faster, better, cheaper'*

**Consumerism** - Belief of creating a need to consume constantly

**Materialism** - Emphasis on goods and services

### Producers

Any economic entity/agent that supplies goods and services to consumers

- Primary -> Raw materials/Agriculture
- Secondary -> Processed; manufactured goods
- Tertiary -> Services
- Quaternary -> Knowledge based industries

Interest of Producers:

- Maximizing profit
- Creating a need
- Monopolizing the economy for that good

Role of Producers:

- Manipulate consumers and governments
- Provide goods
- Produce goods
- Easy access to goods (transport)
- Provide employment – decrease poverty
- Stimulate economic growth
- Negative impact: Adversely affects environment (maximizing profit)

**FACTORS OF PRODUCTION**

- 1. Land (rent)
  - 2. Labor (wages)
  - 3. Capital (interest)
  - 4. Entrepreneurship (profit)
- CELL

Governments

Elected and appointed officials, whose role is to make decisions/rules for the country.

Levels of Government

- i. Municipal - City
- ii. Provincial/State - Province
- iii. National - Country



Role of a government:

- Taxation
- Law and order
  - Implementation
  - Accountability
- Funding infrastructure/ public spending
- Provide services
- Stabilize the economy

- Investment
- Redistribution of wealth
- Introduce immigration policies
- Participate in trade - global and domestic
- Representation of national interests
- Alliances and diplomacy (relationships with other countries)
- Bureaucracy<sup>5</sup>
- Policies

### Interests of a government:

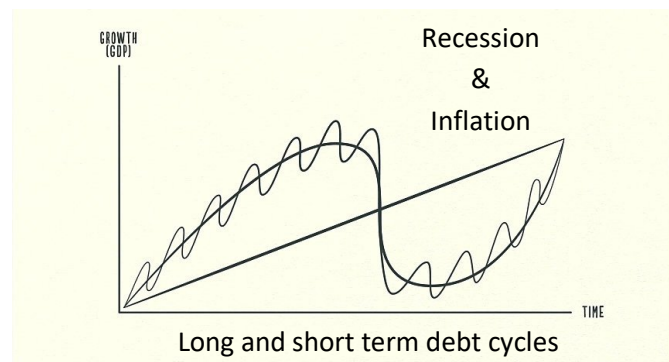
- \* Smooth running of a country
- \* Stability
- \* Internationally competitive
- \* Power
- \* Military
- \* Sustainable use of natural resources

### Banks

**Central Bank** - Amount of money and credit in an economy.

### Role of bank

- Lend money
- Used to store money
- Central Bank controls interest rates
- Creation and distribution of money amongst producers and consumers
- Currency exchange
- Secure storage of money
- Provides capital
- Credit cards!



**Interest:** Principal + Extra

**Principal:** Amount borrowed

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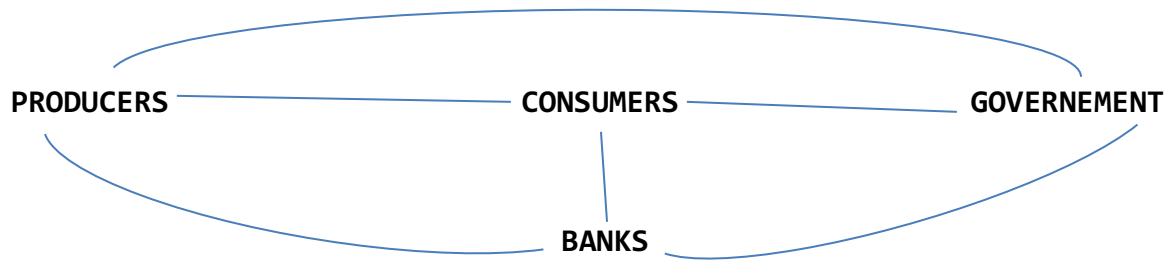
<sup>5</sup> A system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives

**Credit:** Debt

**Deal:** Promise to repay credit

**Credit worthy:** Ability to repay

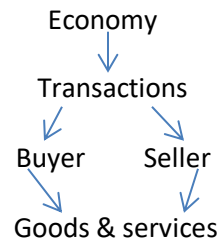
**Spender:** Collateral



*Economic suffering*

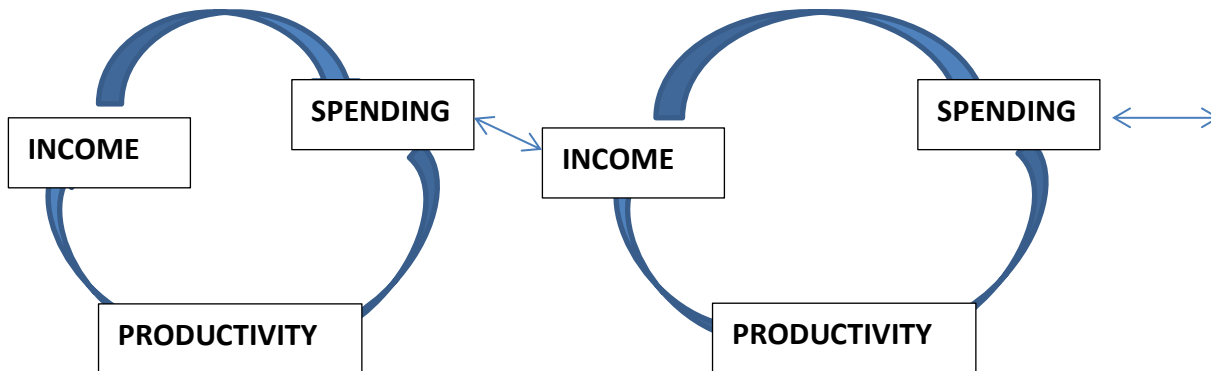
Transactions

- Productivity growth
- Short term debt cycles
- Long term debt cycle



*Economy is made up of transactions - market*

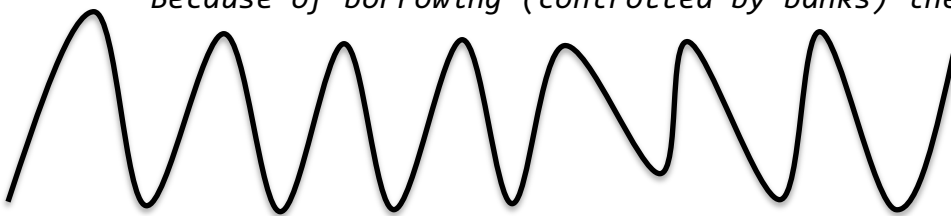
*Total spending makes economy*



*Prices/interest rise - Inflation*

*Prices/interest decrease - Deflation*

*\*\*\*Because of borrowing (controlled by banks) there are cycles*



Spending → hope → recession  
Results in long term debt cycles




**Credit** – Settlement between two or more people with liability<sup>6</sup> and assets<sup>7</sup>

**Debt Burden** – Debt = Income

**Market** – Sum of total buyers and sellers in an area or a region under consideration

**Reserve** – Wealth of a country

**Economy** – An entire network of producers, distributors, and consumers of goods and services in a local, regional or national community.

- 
- Consists of multiple smaller markets
  - Function: Exchange of different markets

(Globalization & Technology)

**Market:** Where demand and supply operate, consumers and producers interact (directly or through intermediaries) to trade a group of goods and services for money or barter.

Role of a market:

- Determine prices
- Communicating prices
- Facilitating deals/prices/transactions
- Effecting distribution

**Economy:** Large set of inter-related production and consumption activities that aid in determining how resources are distributed amongst a city/country/continent etc.

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<sup>6</sup> Debt for consumer

<sup>7</sup> Credit for person giving loan

## Over consumption

**Over consumption** – The excessive demand and supply, and purchase of goods and services within a society

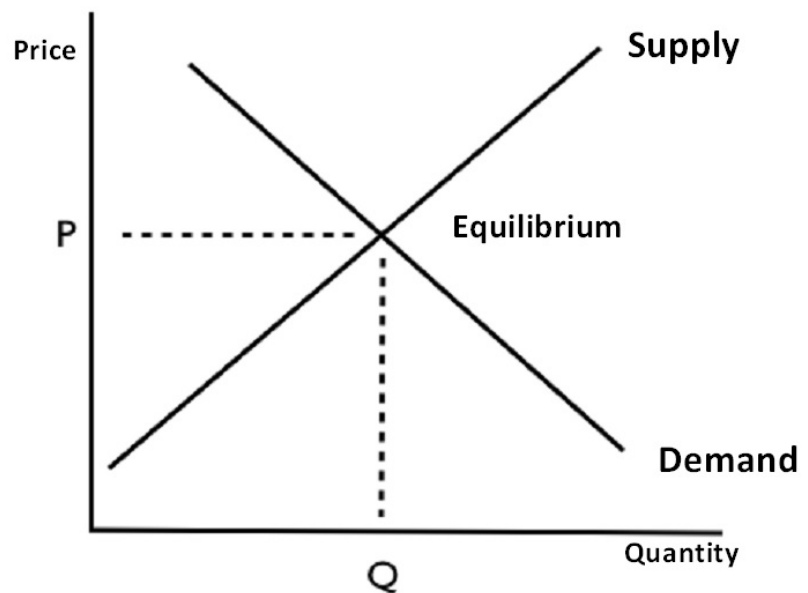
**Obsolescence** – Perceived and actual

- **Perceived** – When a customer is convinced that s/he needs an updated product, even though his/her existing product is working well.
- **Actual** – When a customer actually requires an updated product, and his/her existing product does not work up to par.

**Consumerism** – Ideology which drives the capitalist structure creating the need to consume more

**Capitalism** – Maximizing profit by efficiency in production

*\*\*\*Demand and supply are cyclical; for sustainable development equilibrium needs to be found between the two.*



## Demographics and Human movements

**Demographic** - Statistical data relating to the population and particular groups within it. Includes the following:

- Age
- Sex
- Education level/literacy rate
- Income level
- Marital status
- Occupation
- Religion
- Birth rate
- Death rate
- Average family size

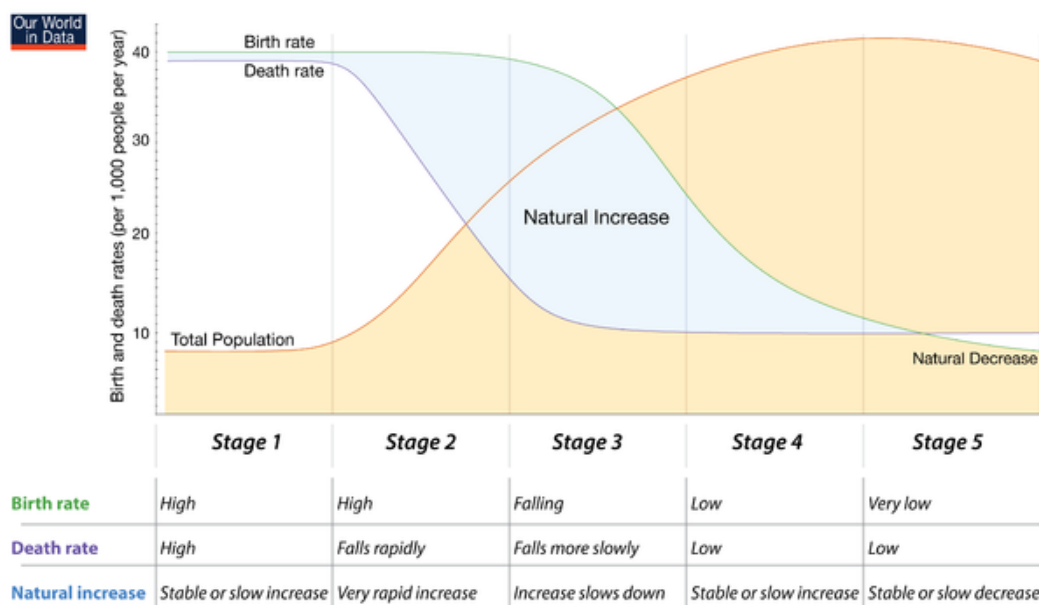
Socioeconomic characteristics of a population

*Socioeconomic* - Relating to the interaction of social and economic factors

**Economic Growth** - An increase in the capacity of an economy to produce goods and services, compared from one period of time to another.

**Economic Development** - The process where low income national economies are transformed into modern industrial economies

### DEMOGRAPHIC MODEL



*Economic Growth leads to economic development and economic development leads to economic growth.*

The author Max Roser licensed this visualisation under a CC BY-SA license. You are welcome to share but please refer to its source where you find more information: <http://www.OurWorldInData.org/data/population-growth-vital-statistics/world-population-growth>

STAGE	Economic Development	Population
1	Low	Stagnant
2	Increase	Increases rapidly
3	Increase	Increase slows down
4	Increase	Stable increase
5	Increase	Slow decrease

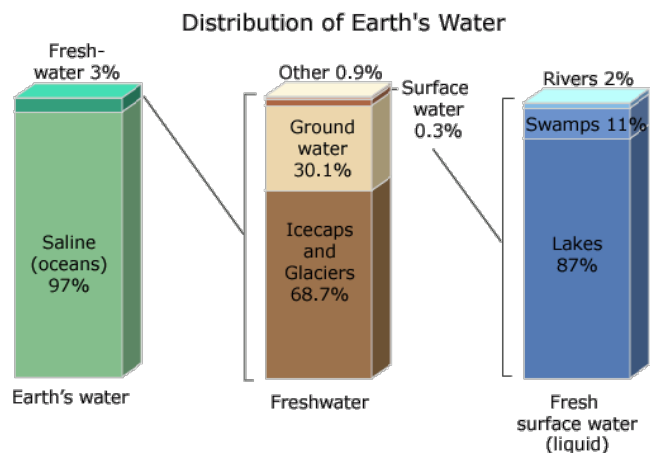
Economic Development includes:

- Infrastructure
- Education
- Political stability
- Environment
- Safety
- Healthcare

**TECHNOLOGY + INNOVATION → AGRICULTURE**

Factors affecting Water demand:

- \* Size of the city
- \* Climatic condition
- \* Cost of water
- \* Distribution system
- \* Supply System
- \* Industry
- \* Quality of water
- \* Standard of living



*\*\*\*Water consumption has tripled in the last 50 years*

*\*\*70% of water is used in agriculture*

- WASTE OF FOOD RESULTS IN INCREASE IN CLIMATE CHANGE
- WE HAVE ENOUGH FOOD; WE JUST NEED TO TRANSPORT/MAKE IT ACCESSIBLE TO OTHER PEOPLE (ALSO HELPS SLOW GLOBAL WARMING).

## Demographics and Human Movements - Glossary

**Population Density** – A measurement of population per unit area

**Birth rate** – The number of live births per 1,000 population in a given year

**Death rate** – The number of deaths per 1,000 population in a given year

**Growth rate** – The number of people added (or subtracted from) a population in a year due to natural increase and net migration expressed as a percentage of the population at the beginning of the time period.

**Natural Increase/Decrease** – The surplus (or deficit) of births in a population in a given time period.

**Migration** – The movement of people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location

**Refugee** – A displaced person who has been forced to cross national boundaries and who cannot return home safely

**Brain Drain** – The emigration of a significant proportion of a country's highly skilled, highly educated professional population, usually to other countries offering better economic and social opportunity.

**Emigration** – The number of emigrants departing an area of origin per 1,000 population in that area of origin in a given year

**Infant Mortality Rate** – The number of deaths of infants under age 1 per 1,000 live births in a given year

**Immigration** – The process of entering one country from another to take up permanent or semi-permanent residence

**Gross National Income (GNI) [formerly GNP]** – The sum of value added by all residents producers plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad<sup>8</sup>.

**Cohort** – A group of people sharing a common temporal demographic experience who are observed through time

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<sup>8</sup> Basically all money generated inside and outside the country by country's citizens.

**Age-Dependency Ratio** – The ratio of persons in the ages defined as dependent (less than 15 years and over 64 years) to persons in the ages defined as economically productive (15-64 years) in a population.

**Age-Sex structure** – It is the composition of a population as determined by the number or proportion of males and females in each category. The age-sex structure of a population is the cumulative result of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration.

**Population Pyramid** – It is a vertically arranged bar chart that shows the distribution of a population by age and sex.

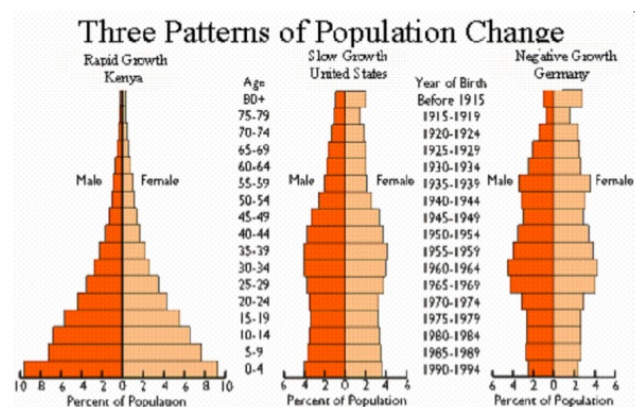
**Push-Pull Hypothesis** – A migration theory that suggests that circumstances at the place of origin repel or push people out of that place to other places that exert a positive attraction or pull.

**Least Developed Countries** – 50 countries according to the UN's definition, including Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Maldives, Myanmar, Nepal, Somalia, Sudan, and Uganda.

**Less Developed Countries** – Countries in Africa, Asia (except Japan), Latin America and the Caribbean, and Oceania (except Australia and New Zealand).

**More Developed Countries** – Industrialized countries (or regions) that include Europe (all of Russia), the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

**MENA Countries** – The Middle East and North Africa (MENA) is an economically diverse region that includes both the oil-rich economies in the Gulf and countries that are resource-scarce in relation to the population. The region's economies have been influenced by two factors – the price of oil and the legacy of economic policies and structures that emphasized a leading role for the state.



source: United Nations, The Sex and Age Distribution of the World Population: The 1994 Revision, New York, 1994

## Measurements and Trends

### Infectious Diseases

- \* A disease caused by an infectious agent
- \* Viruses, bacteria, parasites, fungi
- \* A global problem - Used to be leading cause of death

Smallpox, TB, syphilis,  
cholera, plague

#### MASS REDUCTION IN SPREAD OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES:

- Advances in nutrition
- Antibiotics
- Immunization
- Food Safety
- Housing and Sanitation

#### KILLERS OF TODAY:

- Lower Respiratory Tract Infections
- HIV/AIDS
- Diarrheal diseases
- Malaria & TB
- Ebola & MERS-Col V

**Infectious Period** - Time period where person who has the disease can spread it

**Case fatality** - Proportion of people who die from disease; how severe it is



**Basic Reproductive Rate** - Average number of secondary cases that result of one infected individual; how infectious the disease is

\*\*\*Secondary Attack Rate (in percentage)

#### TYPES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

1. **Zoonotic Diseases** - Animal -> Human (60% of human diseases)
2. **Emerging Infectious Diseases** - 1<sup>st</sup> time, spreading quickly
3. **Neglected Tropical Diseases** - Affect poorest countries, ignored
4. **Vector-Borne diseases** - Transmitted from the bite of infected animal/human (70% of human diseases, e.g. malaria; dengue)

TOP 10 WORST EPIDEMICS IN HISTROY

1. **Third Cholera Pandemic** (Water)
2. **Asian Flu Pandemic of 1957** (Duck + human gene)
3. **World War I Typhus Epidemic** (Bacteria)
4. **Cocolitzli** (like Ebola, in Aztec community)
5. **Plague of Justinian** (Byzantine empire by rats, brought from Greek)
6. **Antonine Plague** (Roman Empire, smallpox & measles combo)
7. **Third Plague pandemic** (bubonic plague, entire country from far east to entire world)
8. **HIV/AIDS** (Primate to humans, first in Congo, lot of process in vaccines)
9. **1918 Flu Pandemic** (50 million people) AKA Influenza
10. **Black death** (Europe, 75-200 million people, bubonic plague by rats)

**Endemic** - A disease that exists permanently in a particular region or population. E.g. Malaria is a constant worry in parts of Africa.

**Epidemic** - An outbreak of disease that attacks many peoples at about the same time and may spread through one or several communities.

**Pandemic** - When an epidemic spreads throughout the world, notice 'pan' comes from the word panic.

**MERS-CoV EPIDEMIC (EXAMPLE)**

- Became known to the world in 2012
- Named 'Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (Reflecting geographical area afflicted)
- Source of infection not confirmed; likely through contact with dromedary camels
- Globally more than 2,000 cases have been confirmed
- 1/3 of those affected died
- All cases have been linked back to Middle East (people with the virus might have residents, travellers, globalization & air fare makes viruses spreading very easy)
- Cases reported outside the middle east were called imported cases
- Secondary cases report much milder symptoms than primary ones, not confirmed if the transfer is 'human to human' but preventative measures were taken



**2009-2010 'Swine Flu' PANDEMIC (EXAMPLE)**

- Later termed pandemic (H1N1) 2009
- The first pandemic of the 21st century spanned April 2009 through August 2010
- Despite being markedly severe in some pregnant women, this virus predominantly caused illness similar to 'regular' flu and was considered mild even as it infected people worldwide in out-of-season outbreaks
- A form of this virus still circulates as seasonal flu.
- After early outbreaks in North America, the new influenza spread rapidly around the world
- By the time WHO declared it a pandemic, it had infected 74 countries and territories
- Most deaths occurred in generally healthy, younger people (people above the age of 65 seemed to be immune to it)
- At least 16,000 deaths
- Creation of vaccines and medication, as well as proper preventative measures, the effects of pandemics are limited compared to those before industrialization

## Superpowers, empires, & supra-national alliances & organizations

**Colonialism** – The practice of acquiring full/partial control over another country, occupying it with settlers and economically exploiting it

**Imperialism** – A policy of extending a country’s power through colonization, use of military force or other means

**Power** – The capacity/ability to direct or influence the behaviors of others or the course of events

**Balance of power** – A state of stability between competing forces, alliances formed to prevent any one entity from becoming too strong

**Mercantilism** – Belief in the benefits of profitable trading

COLONIALISM	IMPERIALISM
One nation assumes control over the other	Political or economic control, formally or informally
A practice	An idea driving the practice
A nation conquers and rules other regions, exploits the resources of conquered region for benefit of conqueror	Creating an empire, expanding into neighboring regions and expanding its dominance far
Can alter social, physical and economic structure of colonized region; usually traits of conqueror are inherited by conquered	Foreign government governs a territory without significant settlement
Greater movement of people to new settlements; living as permanent settlers	Exercising power over conquered regions either through sovereignty <sup>9</sup>
India, Australia, North America, Algeria, New Zealand, and Brazil (by European Powers)	American domination of Puerto Rico and the Philippines

*\*Imperialism has longer history than colonialism*

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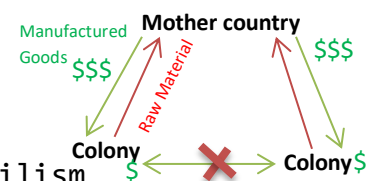
<sup>9</sup> Supreme power or authority

## Balance of Power

- The posture and policy of a nation or group of nations protecting itself against another nation or group of nations by meeting its power against the power of the other side
- States can pursue a policy of balance of power:
  - Increasing their own power (armaments race or competitive acquisition of territory)
  - Policy of alliances (currently applied, trade and globalization more important)
- Term used to denote the power relationships in the European state system from the end of the Napoleonic Wars to World War I
  - In European Balance of Power, **Great Britain** played the role of 'balancer' or 'holder of balance'. It was not permanently identified with the policies of any European nation, and it would throw its weight at one time on one side, at another time on one side, guided largely by one consideration - maintenance of balance itself<sup>10</sup>
- Balance of power from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century onward underwent drastic changes and destroyed the European power structure as it existed since the end of the Middle Ages. Prior, the political world was composed of many separate and independent balance of power systems, e.g., European, American, Chinese and Indian. WWI and its political alignments triggered a process that eventually culminated in the integration of most of the world's nations into a **single balance of power system**.
- Bipolar balance of power - Democratic West vs. Communist East

## Mercantilism (1500s-1700s)

- \* Favorable balance of trade (import < export)
- \* Colonies would help mother countries<sup>11</sup> in mercantilism
  - Raw materials and manufactured goods
- \* European countries viewed wealth as being 'zero-sum'
  - ZERO-SUM - *Old ideology: must lose the equal amount gained*
  - POSITIVE-SUM - *New ideology: Both sides can gain and trade*
- \* Government has control over foreign trade
- \* Mercantilism was eventually replaced by capitalism



<sup>10</sup> Great Britain could play this role because it had naval supremacy and was virtually immune from foreign invasion (vast colonialism throughout the world & geographical position)

<sup>11</sup> Those that colonized

## Holy Roman Empire

- The Holy Roman Empire was a political entity in Western Europe (800 AD – 1806 AD)
- Initially known as Empire of the West
- Holy Roman Empire title was adopted in the 13<sup>th</sup> century
  - Fredrik-I coined the term HRE
- Principal area was always that of German states (over time the borders shifted greatly)
- All German States had individual kings but looked to the ‘Holy Roman King’
- After collapse in 1806 AD, Kingdom of Prussia, and Austria, as well as other empires were formed
- Feudalism formed a hierarchy
  - Emperor <- King <- Duke <- Count <- Baron <- Knight
- Charlemagne -> Otto
- People were not loyal to the king, but to their own feudal lords
  - These lords got more power, and started becoming more like countries
  - These lords decided to vote for the HRE leader
  - Due to CORRUPTION family of Hapsburg kept winning
- 30 year war was ended by Treaty of Westphalia, HRE ended, and countries are formed (area by different feudal lords; mentioned earlier)
- Church vs. State
- Essentially Church was ruling HRE (the Holy Roman Church)
- Bishop of Rome crowned himself Pope (Got immense power)
  - Monopolized literature (changes to the bible)
    - By doing this, any power given to the people would give more power to the Pope
  - Charlemagne + Pope (military + social power) State + Church
- Legal System invented
- Catholicism became very important during this time period

## World War I (1914-1918)

### Dates from 1879-1914

- \* 1879 – Dual Alliance (Germany + Austro Hungary)
- \* 1881 – Austro-Serbian Alliance (Didn’t want Russia to take control of Serbia)
- \* 1882 – Triple Alliance (Germany + Austro Hungary + Italy)

- \* 1907 - Triple Entente (Britain + France + Russia) (no peace treaty)
- \* 1908 - Austro Hungary forcefully takes over Bosnia
- \* July 29<sup>th</sup>, 1914 - Gavrilo Princip of the Black Hand (Serbian militant group) kills Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austro Hungary
  - o Hungary gives Serbia 24 hours to surrender Princip (and publicly execute him) or claim that they have caused the assassination. Threatens to declare war on Serbia
  - o Serbia does nothing
  - o Gavrilo Princip is not hanged, given life sentence
- \* Austro-Hungary at war with Serbia
- \* Russia supports Serbia, at war with Austro-Hungary AND Germany (since Germany was an ally)
  - o This leads to Germany declaring war on France (Ally of Russia)
  - o UK sides with France (alliance)
  - o Ottoman Empire joins Germany

**COUSINS RULE THE WORLD**

Tsar Nicholas II – Russia

Wilhelm II – Germany

George V – Britain (controlled 25% of the world)

**CAUSES OF WWI**

- \* Nationalism (After French Revolution)
- \* Economic Rivalry (France/Germany/Britain)
- \* Military Expansion

Central Alliance	Allied Forces
Germany Austro-Hungary Ottoman Empire (Turkey, Iraq, Saudi Arabia)	Russia Serbia France Britain Japan US (Joined in 1917) Italy (Originally part of central alliance, betrayed Germany and joined the Allied Forces because they offered more compensation)

**A FEW FACTORS IN WWI**

Imperialism - Africa and South Asia

Militarism - Military Centric (Britain and Germany had a DAMNED GOOD navy, part of the economy)

Nationalism - Bosnians wanted to be part of Serbia, not Austro-Hungary

\*Machine Gun

\*Trench Warfare

\*Chlorine/phosgene gas

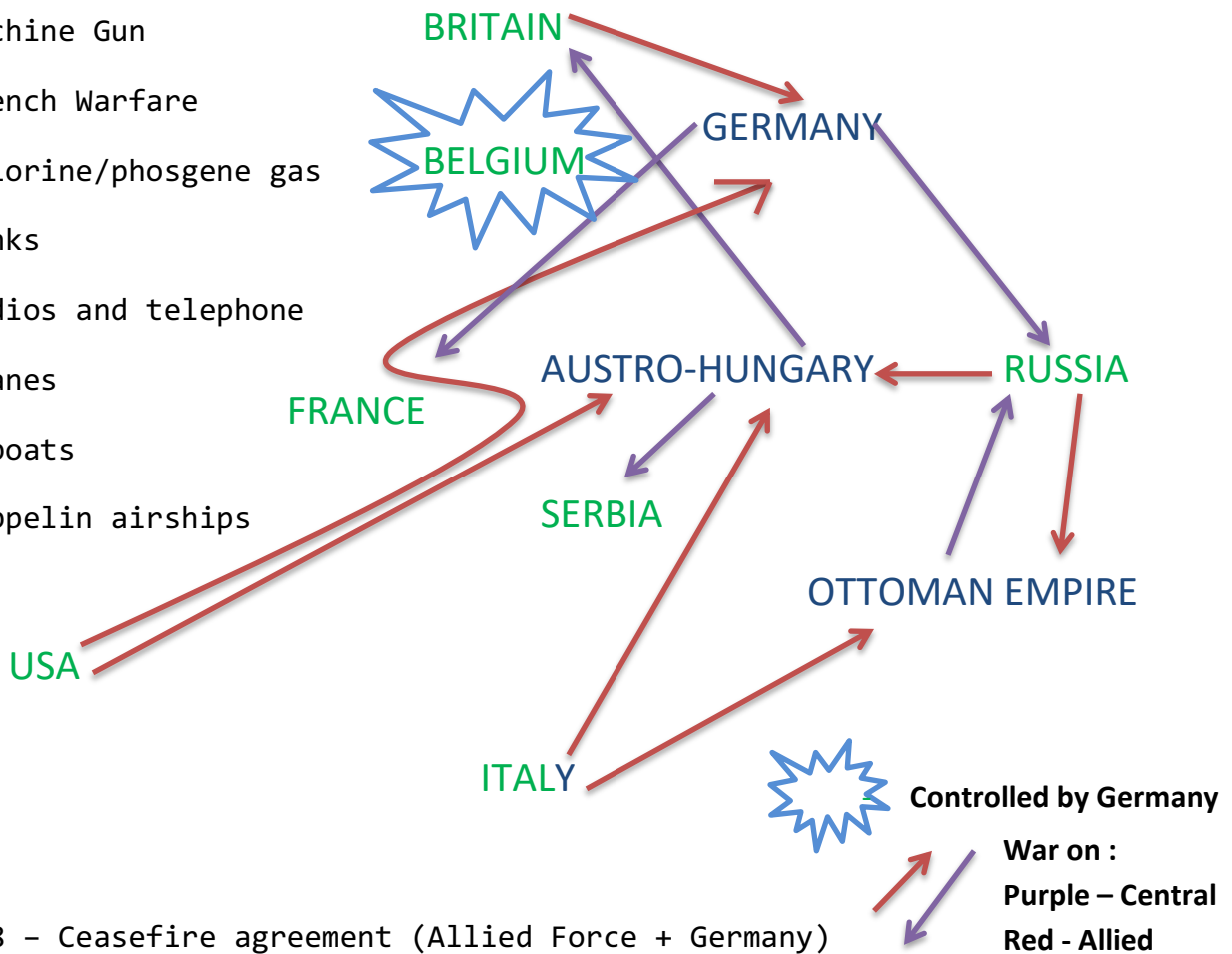
\*Tanks

\*Radios and telephone

\*Planes

\*U-boats

\*Zeppelin airships



## World War II (1939-1945)

### Whats happening in the World RN?

- \* continuation of WWI
- \* Axis and Allies
- \* Locarno Pact
- \* Kellogg Briand Pact
  - o 60 powers for peace
    - So much peace, not well prepared for WWII
    - Easier for Hitler

For peace; Britain, France, USA

### Asia for Asiatics

- \* Aim: Remove colonial powers
  - o But Japan wants to colonize these areas (Already in mainland China)

**USA** - Neutrality Acts, Lend Lease, stop spread of communism

**Britain & France** - Let Hitler expand, 1939 declare WWII

**Nazi-Soviet Pact** - Territory Pact with Germany and USSR

- \* This shocked allies (No ally on East of Germany???, oh shit)
- \* Russian Revolution 1917
- \* Communist Stalin, received US Aid and eventually joined Allies

### **GERMANY?? - POST WW1**

Treaty of Versailles (TOV) led to hyperinflation (printing more money than they have)

Weimar Period - First free elections in Germany

\*\*\* Increased gap in classes (Lower, Middle, Rich)

1933 - Chancellor of Germany -> Adolf Hitler

\*By going against TOV, Hitler builds self-esteem of Germany

- Militarism
- Land grabbing
- Stop paying money to League of Nations

### **Useless League of Nations:**

- Precursor of the United Nations
- Britain, France, Italy & Japan
  - o All imperial powers, competing against each other anyway (don't exactly have time to listen to other problems)
- Trying to avoid WWII, that's why not doing anything against Hitler when he does things against the TOV
- Dealing with various independence wars over the world
- In debt from WWI already, need Germany to pay that money, so that they can pay back the USA
- Does not have an army (peace and other bullshit)

### **3 MAIN & SIMILAR IDEOLOGIES**

**Nazism (Germany)** - *Idea of authoritarianism rule (racism + nationalism)*

**Fascism (Italy)** – *Radical authoritarianism nationalism, characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition and control of industry and commerce*

**Militarism (Japan)** – *The belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests*

Axis Powers	Allies
Germany	Britain & colonies
Italy	France
Japan	USA
	Soviet Union
	China

- Resulted in deaths of 40-50 million people
- World power shifts from Western Europe to USA & Soviet Union
- Soviet Union grasps control over large areas in Eastern Europe
- China becomes communist
- 1920 – Adolf Hitler leader of Nationalist Socialist Party (Nazi Party)
- Hyperinflation in Germany in 1930s due to New York Stock Market Exchange Crash in 1929
- 1933 – Hitler becomes German Chancellor (dictator)
- Hitler orders Germany to begin a large program of arms production
- Sept 1, 1939 – Germany invades Poland
- Sept 3, 1939 – Britain and France declare war on Germany
- Hitler wanted to get back what Germany had lost, and create a larger ‘Greater Germany’ with living space. He wanted control of fertile lands of Ukraine, allowing Germany to be an economic and military power
- Slavic people (subhuman according to Hitler) occupied lands in the Eastern Soviet Union (under communist rule of Dictator Stalin). Hitler wanted his Aryan master race to control this land
- Hitler blamed the Jews for defeat in WWI and later economic problems in Germany
- Persecution of Jews in 1930s
- Concentration camps for some religious groups, gypsies and mentally ill, where many died from disease, starvation, overwork, being gassed or shot
- 1940 May – Germany invades France with great speed



- 1941 - German U-Boats sink supply ships from USA to Britain in 'Battle of the Atlantic'
- 1941 December - Japan attacks American Pearl Harbor, USA declares war on Japan; Germany and Italy declare war on USA
- 1942 February - Japanese capture Singapore
- 1942 May - Allies begin large scale air attacks on Germany
- 1942 June - Germany invades Soviet Union
- 1942 November - Soviet Union attacks Germany
- 1943 February - Soviet Union forces German army to surrender at Stalingrad
- 1944 June - 'D-Day', allies invade France, Paris taken by Germans
- 1945 February - Allies invade Germany
- 1945 May - Germany surrenders, Hitler commits suicide
- 1945 August - Atomic bomb at Hiroshima and Nagasaki, forces Japan to surrender

***\*\*\*It's literally a game of 'HOW FUCKING DARE YOU?!'***

***\*\*\*For more info on WWI & WWII watch the videos by Oversimplified on Youtube. It's a good explanation, seriously.***

## Rights & Social Protests

Social Protest – It is a form of political expression that seeks to bring about social or political change by influencing the knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of the public or the policies of an organization or institution.

Knowledge + Understanding -> Bring about a greater change -> Political or Social

### Forms of Protest

- \* Public Display
  - Self-immolation<sup>12</sup>
  - Flash mobs
  - Signage
  - Sit-ins
- \* Demonstrations
  - Shouting
  - Silence and stillness
  - Marches
- \* Civil Disobedience
  - Hunger strikes
  - Sabotage (right or wrong? Morally?)
- \* Boycotts
- \* Lobbying
- \* Online activities
  - Humor
  - Propaganda
- \* Petitions



COVERT ACTIVITIES

(Not openly acknowledged or displayed)

**Internet Activism** – The use of electronic communication technologies such as social media, e-mail and podcasts for various forms of activism to enable faster and more effective communication by citizen movements

Internet activism is AKA - “**Digital Activism Campaign**”

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<sup>12</sup> Setting fire to oneself as a final act of protest

Benefits of Internet Activism:

1. Fast
2. Well-coordinated
3. Reaches large masses of people

## Internet Activism used for?

- Fundraising - Gathering voluntary contributions of resources
- Community building - Creating a sense of community amongst individuals with common interest
- Lobbying - Influence legislators and officials to influence decision making
- Organizing - Proper organization of tasks, activities, resources to achieve goals

\*\*\*Protests usually represent the collective interest and issues of activist groups, social movements or coalitions that challenge mainstream institutions (e.g. the government)

Communication is a central element in the success of a protest group as it facilitates the following:

- \* Information Exchange
- \* Mobilization
- \* Coordination
- \* Integration
- \* Identity formation
- \* Essential functions

Importance of media, bringing light to the protest (and its events)... But media usually fails to portray the **precursor** and **consequence** of a protest.

Activism is necessary for change (It allows the disapproval of the people to be heard)

*“He who passively accepts evil is as much involved in it as he who helps to perpetrate it. He who accepts evil without protesting against it is really cooperating with it” ~ Martin Luther King Jr.<sup>13</sup>*

I Have a Dream - Speech by Martin Luther King Jr.

- \* 28<sup>th</sup> August, 1963 @ Lincoln Memorial, Washington DC

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<sup>13</sup> An American Baptist minister and activist who became the most visible spokesperson of the civil rights movement in America (1929-1968)

- \* 24 million people for a 'March for Jobs and Freedom' to urge congress and President John F. Kennedy to pass a national civil rights bill
- \* International cooperation + social equality
- \* Most memorable speech in US history
- \* Rhetoric and repetition (important literary devices used)

King was inspired by:

- Mahatma Gandhi
- Henry David Thoreau
- Bayard Rustin
- Leo Tolstoy
- Hosea Williams
- Benjamin Mays
- Howard Thurman
- Theodore Parker

### STEPS TO A SUCCESSFUL SOCIAL PROTEST

1. **Define the change you want to see** - Identify the problem and propose a solution to it; revolution begins with a clear vision
2. **Shift the spectrum of allies** - (Core -> Neutral -> Opposition) To win, you need to persuade them to join your cause, to show that you're better than the opposition
3. **Identify the pillars of power** - Allies which can help implement your change; Police, media, education system, government etc.
4. **Seek to attract, not to overpower** - Anger + Hope -> Power; Keep your support happy (Gandhi & the salt march for salt tax laws)
5. **Have a plan to survive victory** - Get your victory; work hard to implement the change you saw; MOST IMPORTANT

### **What are Human Rights?**

"Human rights are rights inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, national or ethnic origin, color, religion, language or any other status"

- ➔ All UN countries agree on adhering to these rights
- ➔ Human rights must be fulfilled by all nations, regions and states
- ➔ Human rights can be guaranteed by implementing laws
- ➔ These rights are indivisible and may be political or civil rights
- ➔ Fundamental discipline of non-discrimination

➔ Basically:

- Right to life
- Equality before law
- Freedom of Expression
- Economic rights
- Social rights
- Cultural rights

**Universal Declaration on Human Rights (1948)**

- \* UN General Assembly in Paris
- \* 10<sup>th</sup> December 1948
- \* Palestine, Taiwan, and Kosovo not part of UN
- \* 30 articles (Human Rights)

**Vienna World Conference on Human Rights (1993)**

- \* 14-25<sup>th</sup> June, 1993
- \* 171 states recognized and acted on agreement of this conference
- \* A plan for the international community for strengthening human rights around the world
- \* Constructed on the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

How have Human rights changed today's world?

- Developed countries take stand for human rights
- Children are given rights (education, labor, marriage)
- Provided citizens basic necessities of life
- Consequences for violation of rights
- Women's rights (work, vote identity)

*'In less developed countries, human rights violations are common'*

**Examples:**

- \* Oppression of women
- \* Kashmir Issue
- \* Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar
- \* Guantanamo Bay, Cuba (USA - refer to war on terror)
- \* Child labor/torture

How does awareness of rights change lives?

1. Taking a stand against issues
2. Creating awareness
3. Imposition of sanctions
4. International pressure

**Article 11** '*Rights to protest and freedom of association*' -> Peaceful protests should be conducted

- Protests in Kashmir
- Aung San Sukyi to international court of justice
- Civil Rights movement, USA
- Nelson Mandela and Apartheid movement

### **MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS**

1. Eradicate Extreme Hunger and Poverty
2. Achieve Universal Primary Education
3. Promote gender equality and empower women
4. Reduce child mortality
5. Improve maternal health
6. Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria & other diseases
7. Ensure environmental sustainability
8. Develop a global partnership for development

### **UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**

1. Equality
2. Freedom from discrimination
3. Life, liberty and personal security
4. Freedom from slavery
5. Freedom from torture and degrading treatment
6. Right to recognition as a person before law
7. Equality before law
8. Remedy by competent tribunal
9. Freedom from arbitrary arrest/exile
10. Fair public hearing
11. Considered innocent until proven guilty
12. Freedom from interference with privacy, family, homes, correspondence
13. Free movement in/out of country
14. Asylum in other countries from persecution
15. Nationality, freedom to change it

16. Marriage and family
17. Ownership of property
18. Freedom of belief and opinion
19. Freedom of opinion and association
20. Peaceful assembly and association
21. Participate in government and free elections
22. Social security
23. Desirable work and joining of trade unions
24. Rest and Leisure
25. Adequate living standard
26. Education
27. Participate in cultural life of community
28. Social order
29. Community duties essential to free and full development
30. Freedom from state or personal interference in above rights

## Women Suffrage Movement

Aim:

\*Right to vote

\*Right to stand for public office

*A constitution to be formed where 'women get equal rights'<sup>14</sup>*

### IEWS ON WOMEN

- Less educated
- Too emotional
- Weak
- Easily influenced

## 2 Movements for Women Suffrage

1. **19<sup>th</sup> century, Suffragettes**, non-violent (strong opposition, unpopular)
  - a. What they wanted:
    - i. Better treatment
    - ii. Representation in government
    - iii. Right to vote
    - iv. Better education
2. **20<sup>th</sup> century, WSPU<sup>15</sup>**, Pankhurst, violent
  - a. 1903 - Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928) & daughters established WSPU
  - b. New policy of boldness and action, breaking law to get attention

<sup>14</sup> Still a problem today

<sup>15</sup> Women's Social and Political Union

Ways of Protest of WSPU

- \* Painting slogans
- \* Breaking windows
- \* Disrupting political meetings
- \* Chained outside Parliament House and Prime Minister's House
- \* Set fire to buildings
- \* Cutting telephone wires
- \* Planting bombs

Further violence under Christabel Pankhurst (1912)

*\*As time passes, public opinion about women suffrage changes*

*\*1914 - WWI -> Men at war, jobs left unattended*

\*Government didn't want to let women do men's jobs; 'The Right to Serve' procession in 1915 (60,000 women) forced government to allow

**1916** - 180,000 women making guns & weapons

16,000 women's land army (agriculture or forestry)

3 million women working (nurses, ambulances, cleaning, coal delivery)

*\*\*\*Suffragettes campaign to help war effort made them popular*

**1918** - British government gave some women right to vote<sup>16</sup>

**1928** - Voting age lower to 21 (political equality with men)

*\*\*\*In later years/decades, women became members of parliament*

**1979** - First Female British Prime Minister **Margaret Thatcher**

**1980s** - Women almost everywhere could vote except some Muslim countries

Rights Given to Women

- |                      |                    |                     |
|----------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| - New Zealand - 1893 | Australia - 1902   | Soviet Union - 1917 |
| - Italy/Japan - 1946 | Pakistan - 1947    | China - 1947        |
| - India - 1949       | Switzerland - 1977 |                     |

<sup>16</sup> If they were:

1. Women householders
2. Householder's wives
3. Graduates (university) above 30

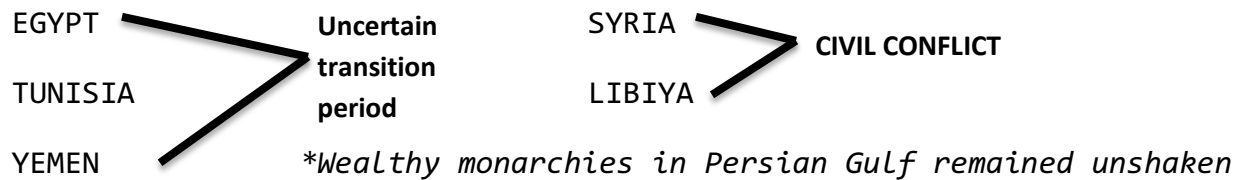


## Arab Springs (Brief)

### What was it?

A series of anti-government protests, uprisings and armed rebellions that spread across the Middle East in early 2011

*\*Successful uprisings in Tunisia against former leader Zine EL Abidine Ben Ali. Motivated similar anti-government protests in most Arab countries*



'Arab Springs' was a reference to turmoil in Eastern Europe in 1989

- Dictatorial regimes fell due to mass popular protest
- Termed by Western Media in early 2011

### Aim of Arab Springs

- At core, an expression of resentment at the aging Arab Dictatorships, brutality of the security, unemployment, rising prices, corruption, privatization of state assets
- No consensus on political and economic model that existing system should be replaced with
  - Protests in Jordan/Moroccan monarchies - reform in system under current rulers
  - Egypt/Tunisia wanted to overthrow President and free elections
  - Leftist groups and unions: higher wages and reverse dodgy privatization deals
  - Liberal reform, private sector
  - Hardline Islamists: Enforcing strict religious norms

*\*Everyone wanted reform of some sort or another, but different groups had different ideas of reform*

### Success or Failure?

- Failure if it was expected that decades of authoritarian rule could be easily reversed and replaced with stable democratic systems across the region
- Some expected removal of corrupt rulers would instantaneously improve living standards
- Chronic instability in countries going through political transition put strain on local economies
- Deep divisions between Islamists and secular Arabs
- Catalyst for long term change
  - o Outcome yet to be seen

### Impact

- Protests removed<sup>17</sup> many Arab dictators<sup>18</sup>; ‘people power’ not done before
- Explosion of political activity
- Instability – Islamist/Secular divide
- Conflict and civil war
- Sunni/Shiite tension reinforced
- Economic uncertainty
- Syrian war

### **Maori Protest Movement**

A broad indigenous rights movement in New Zealand, it has existed since Europeans first colonized New Zealand.

*\*\*Maori Protest movement is part of a broader Maori Renaissance*

#### **Maori Affairs Amendment Act of 1967**

*“Maori Land ‘economic’ by encouraging transfer to a Pakeha<sup>19</sup> system of land ownership; this generally allowed greater interference in Maori landholding, seen widely as Pakeha Land grab; strong opposition, yet the amendment was passed.*

- o This Act was a catalyst for the Maori Protest movement
- o Wider civil rights movement globally in 1960s

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<sup>17</sup> Governments forced into reform

<sup>18</sup> Only through foreign intervention or military coups

<sup>19</sup> Maori were indigenous New Zealanders, Pakeha are the European settlers

Modern form of the movement emerged in the 1970s. Focused on:

- \* Treaty of Waitangi
- \* Maori land rights
- \* Maori language and culture
- \* Racism

Successes of the movement:

- Waitangi Tribunal establishment
- Return of some Maori land
- Maori made an official language of New Zealand

By fighting, protesting, court cases, deputations to British monarchs and British/New Zealand governments, passive resistance, and boycotts, the Maori tried to achieve a separate Maori political system.

**Maori Women's Welfare League**

**New Zealand Maori Council**

## **Indian Caste System**

- Brahmins (Priests)
- Kshatriyas (Warriors and rulers)
- Vaisyas (Skilled craftsmen)
- Sudras (Unskilled workers)
- Pariahs (Untouchables)

**1932** – Gandhi went on a fast to protest against the segregation of the untouchables in the electoral arrangement planned for the new Indian constitution<sup>20</sup>

- \* There was a spontaneous upsurge of feelings after this act, leading to temples, wells and public places being open to all untouchables

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<sup>20</sup> Critics described this as a form of coercion, political blackmail

A number of Hindu leaders met with representatives of untouchables, and an electoral alternative arrangement was agreed upon and approved by the British government.

### **HARIJAN SEKH SANGH – Combat ‘untouchability’ (organization)**

Started a newspaper ‘HARIJAN’

**1933** (9 months) – Gandhi went on a country wide tour which covered 12,500 miles, to help break down barriers between untouchables and the rest of the Hindu community.

**1938** – Removal of civil Disabilities Act (Passed by Madras Legislature, it provided that no Harijan<sup>21</sup> would be disabled from any social or public amenity)

### **GOOD EDUCATION FOR HARIJANS<sup>22</sup> -> YOUTH CAN SOLVE PROBLEMS REGARDING IT**

*Caste is a social custom; all great preachers have tried to break it.*

### **Small Examples of Protests**

#### **Tank Man in China (1989)**

- *An individual stepped in front of a tank in china on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1989*
- *He became a symbol of civil disobedience*
- *Occurred after the 1989 killings of Tiananmen Square (where public protested against the Communist rule in China)*
- *Symbolized courage and peaceful protest*



#### **Black power salute in Mexico (1968)**

- *Tommie Smith and John Carlos (1<sup>st</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> positions in Olympics sprint)*
- *During US Anthem, raised black gloves to symbolize empowerment of blacks in USA*
- *A protest against apartheid*
- *Took off their shoes to symbolize black poverty*
- *Symbolic display*



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<sup>21</sup> Harijan – Children of God (name of Pariahs by Gandhi)

<sup>22</sup> Lead to investment in schooling

### Self-Immolation of Thich Quang Duc 'Burning Monk'

- A Vietnamese monk, opposed the Catholic rule of President Ngo Dinh Diem
- Vietnamese being 90% Buddhist, President favored Catholics
- Set himself on fire to prove a point
- He wanted religious equality



### Guernica, painting by Pablo Picasso (1937)

- Sheds light on the causal bombing of the village by Fascist Party during Spanish Civil War
- Dove in background symbolizes broken peace
- Information Distribution



### Salt March by Gandhi (1930)

- Protest against the high taxes placed by British on Indian salt
- Act of civil disobedience
- ALL the way from Sabarmati Ahsram to town of Dandi



### Flower Power Movement (1967)

- Late 1960s to early 1970s
- Anti-war movement (especially against Vietnamese war)
- People gave each other flowers as sign of peace



### Montgomery Bus boycott (1955)

- During civil war movement
- Started when Rosa Parks (black) refused to give her bus seat to a white man
- Blacks started boycotting US bus service, racial segregation



- Major driver of civil war in USA
- Successful, caused economic loss and eventually, rights were granted to blacks

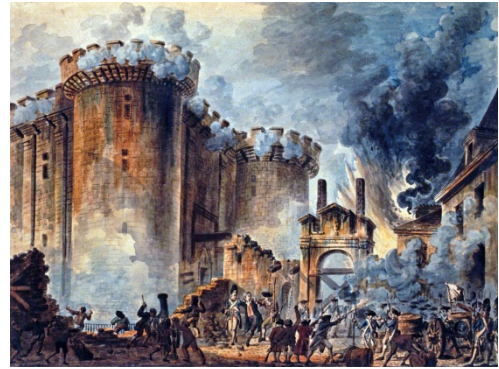
### Amritsar Massacre (1919)

- Killing of several hundred people who came to protest peacefully (against tyrannical rule of British)
- General Dyer ordered troops to fire
- Dyer hero to British, monster to Indians



### Storming of Bastille: French Revolution (1789)

- Bastille was a fort, arms deposition and jail, housing 7 prisoners
- Revolutionaries started a violent riot against King XIV - > who led to France's bankruptcy
- Rebels wanted France free of his rule, they took all guns and ammunition from Bastille
- Start of French revolution

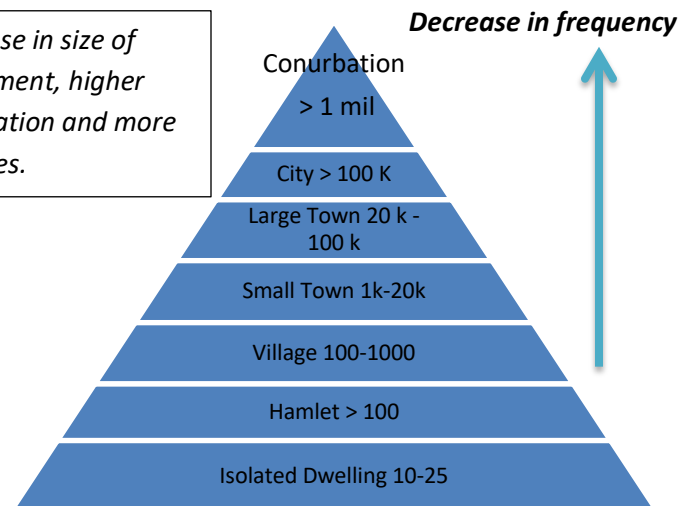


## Settlements and Urban Morphology

**Settlement** - a place where people live

- Dispersed settlements
- Temporary camps of hunters/herders
- Permanent settlements
- Large urban agglomerations

Increase in size of settlement, higher population and more services.



**Conurbation/ metropolitan Area** - A super-city consisting of multiple cities and towns; Population is usually several million

**Large city** - A city with a large population (1 million ppl) and many services provided

**City** - Having abundant services, population of over 100, 000 people

**Large town** - A population of 20,000 to 100, 000; urban area with a particular administration/legal/historical status

**Town** - a population of 1000 to 20,000 people

**Village** - Generally doesn't have many services, population of 100 to 1000; clustered human settlements/community

**Hamlet** - Tiny population (> 100) and very few services and buildings

**Isolated Dwelling** - Only 1-2 buildings or families, negligible services

*\*\*\*A conurbation is an urban area comprising of a number of metropolitan areas<sup>23</sup> that are connected with one another and are usually interdependent with one another economically and socially. Merged after continual population growth and physical expansion to form a continuous urban and industrially developed area*

**Site** - Actual piece of ground on which settlement is built; the settlement's exact location

<sup>23</sup> Consisting of many neighborhoods and areas

SITE FACTORS:

- \* **Water Supply** – Clean supply of water for consumption and domestic usage
- \* **Relief** – Area needs to be high enough to be safe from flooding, low enough to be sheltered from strong winds
- \* **Defense** – Protection from attackers (natural e.g. hilltop, inside of a river meander)
- \* **Transport** – A site at crossroads, rivers or coast gives easier access to other settlements
- \* **Soil** – Deep fertile soil made farming and animal rearing easier
- \* **Resources** – Sources required for building, heating, fuel etcetera (timber, rock wood)

**Situation** – Refers to location of the settlement in relation to surrounding areas

*\*If a settlement has food access to natural resources and other settlements, it grows in size. Many settlements with a good site and situation have grown into large cities.*

EXAMPLE CITY – PARIS

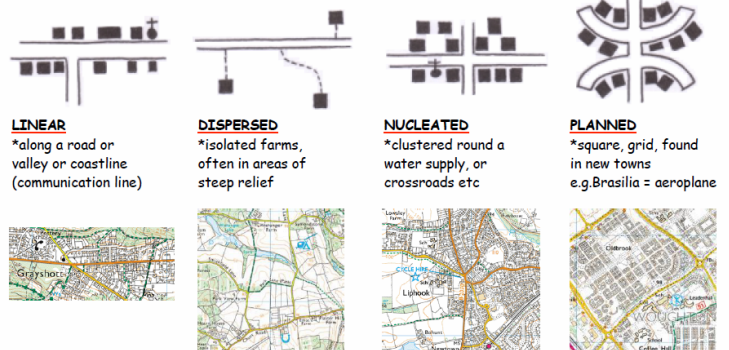
- ➔ Capital of France, largest city in Europe, population of 10 million
- ➔ Began in 3 BC
- ➔ Sited on a small island in river Siene
- ➔ Site good for defense and a good crossing point across the river
- ➔ Fertile soil of Siene was excellent for farming
- ➔ Under Roman rule, Paris grew and became the center of a network of roads across Europe
- ➔ Center of many international air routes, railways and roads (based on site)

Settlement Patterns

**Dispersed** – Far apart from each other

**Linear** – Long and narrow settlements

\*settlements may develop in a **PATTERN**, many contain a mixture of patterns, here are some 'village' patterns:





**Nucleated** - Clustered settlements

*\*Dispersed settlements are usually farms (field land) or in mountainous regions (hard to live in areas)*

*\*Linear settlements follow feature of land (roads, shape, railways, rivers etc.)*

*\*Buildings clustered around a central point (crossroad, church, water supply, market etc.) in a nucleated settlement*

*\*Planned settlements have a regular pattern*

**City Layout** - The way a city's streets and buildings are distributed

TYPES:

- Irregular: Unplanned urban growth, no particular order, narrow and winding streets, few open spaces (medieval/Muslim towns)
- Grid Plan: Streets run at right angles to each other, typical of North American cities
- Radio-centric: Streets radiate out from a central point

FUNCTIONS OF A SETTLEMENT

*\*\*\*Activities that take place inside a settlement*

- Farming
- Markets and inns
- Industrial
- Residential
- Administrative
- Commercial
- Services (schools, libraries, hospitals)
- Tourism

*Technology has made it less important for a city to be planned at a site in regards to its different factors. Water can be piped, sewage and drainage systems can be created, and transport is no longer an issue.*

	<b>RURAL SETTLEMENT</b>	<b>URBAN SETTLEMENT</b>
<b>Population Density</b>	100-1000 people	1000 - > 1 million
<b>Dominant Functions</b>	Fishing, lumbering, farming, mining	Commercial, residential, port/trade, manufacturing
<b>Amenities Provided</b>	Unsafe water, transport on foot, grow own food, poor public facilities	Safe tap water, good transport, import food, many services available
<b>Way of Life</b>	Low standard of living, simple life	High standard of living, stressful life

## Problems of Urban Growth

1. **Housing** – Lack of housing, affordability of proper housing; leads to development of squatter settlements
  - i. Provide high rise flats (e.g. Singapore & Hong Kong)
  - ii. Low cost housing to relocate slum dwellers
  - iii. Improve living conditions of squatter settlements (piped water and sanitation)
  - iv. Reduce rural-urban migration by improving rural services/opportunities
2. **Water Supply** – Shortage of water and poor piping system
  - i. Build water reservoirs
  - ii. More treatment plants, remove and replace deteriorating pipes
  - iii. Awareness of water conservation
3. **Transport** – Too many cars, poor public transport system
  - i. Extensive framework of roads and railways
  - ii. Build expressways and wider roads for traffic flow
  - iii. Encourage and develop public transport
4. **Pollution** – Domestic and industrial waste contribution to land pollution
  - i. Impose heavy fines
  - ii. Collect waste 3x a day
  - iii. Increase sewage pipelines
  - iv. Piling work to be done in daylight
  - v. More tree plantation
  - vi. Awareness of health, hygiene and pollution

Rural settlements are changing in both LEDCs and MEDCs due to the following:

- Migration (rural -> urban & urban -> rural)
- Urban growth
- Technological change
- Rural planning policies
- Government finding

CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS IN LEDCs

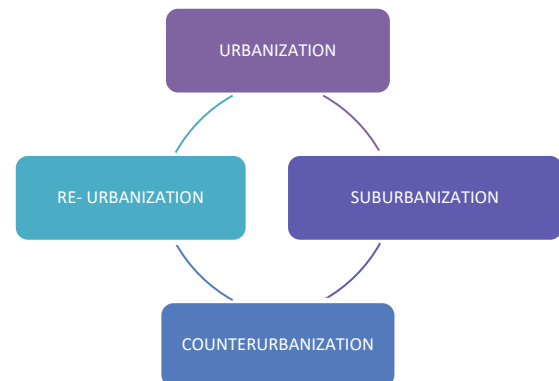
Positive	Negative
*Rural population declines, reducing pressure on resources *Reduction of unemployment in area *Remittance from people who migrated is major income source	*Public and private services closed as population declines *Mainly aging population, young have migrated *Reduction in agricultural production; insufficient labor *Development schemes based on urban areas, rural ones forgotten *Natural resources present exploited by MNCs and government as people have few rights

CHANGES IN RURAL AREAS OF MEDCs

\*Rural population has changed in character (gentrification<sup>24</sup>)

**Counter urbanization**

1. The economy is no longer dominated by agriculture and employment in agriculture (mechanized farming)
2. Farm diversification (changing use of area)
3. Higher house prices and lack of affordable housing
4. Formation of metropolitan villages
5. Rural depopulation
6. Decline of rural services and public transport (everyone has cars)



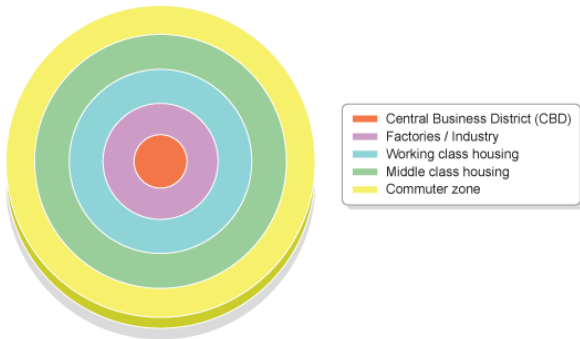
Urbanization - The growth in the population of people living in towns or cities.

- Urban regeneration: Improve an urban area in decline with a mix of urban redevelopment and renewal

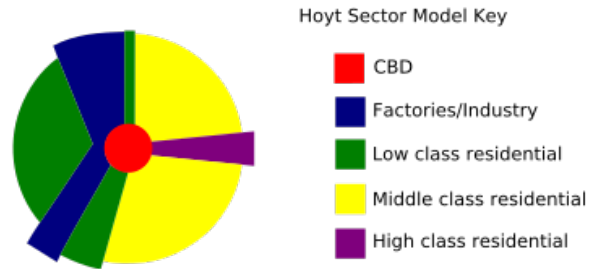
<sup>24</sup> The process of renovating and improving a house or district so that it conforms to middle class taste

- Urban redevelopment: complete change of existing site infrastructure/buildings and construction of new buildings from scratch
- Urban renewal: Keeping best elements of existing urban environments and adapting them to new usage

**1 - BURGESS - CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL**



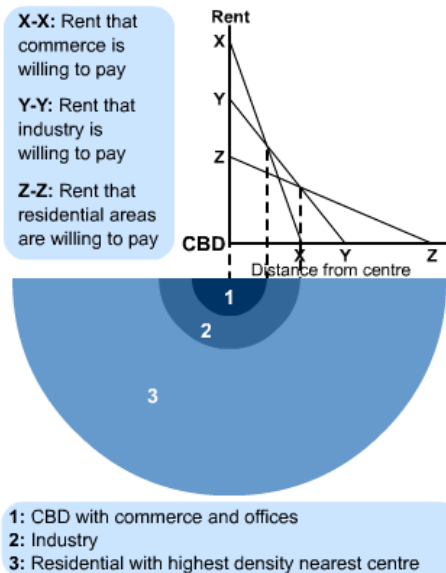
**2 - HOYT - SECTOR MODEL**



Hoyt Sector Model Key

- CBD
- Factories/Industry
- Low class residential
- Middle class residential
- High class residential

**3 - ALONSO'S THEORY OF BIDRENT**



*\*\*\*Land expensive towards center, so high, middle, low respectively*

**Benefits of Urbanization**

- \* Economic Growth
- \* Social mobilization
- \* Empowerment of women
- \* Greater access to education and health services (contraceptives!)
- \* Helps decrease population growth
- \* Enormous opportunity for sustainable urban living in Africa and Asia

**Disadvantages of Urbanization**

- \* Increasing separation of wealthy and poor
- \* Urban sprawl results in inefficient usage of land and slum development
- \* Risky and unhealthy living conditions in slums (pollution!)

- \* Increase in slum dwellers (1990 - 650 million to 2012 - 863 million)
- \* Global urbanization is an inevitable trend, slum growth due to bad decisions
- \* Violence & unemployment
- \* Pressure on resources and infrastructure

*\*\*\*Favelas in Rio Olympics*

*\*\*\*Most cities are built around coastal areas (trade and transport) and are more susceptible to climate change, yet more rural-urban migration*

#### TOP 10 ISSUES CITIES FACE/ MUST OVERCOME

1. Economic Development
2. Infrastructure
3. Public Safety
4. Budgets
5. Education
6. Housing
7. Data technology
8. Environment/energy
9. Demographics
10. Healthcare

*\*\*\*Centripetal & Centrifugal Movements*

**Brownfield site** - Derelict or underused industrial building and land that have potential for re-development

**Counter-urbanization** - A process involving the movement of population away from urban areas to a new town/estate/village

**Re-urbanization** - The development of activities to increase population densities within the existing built-up area of a city; may include redevelopment of brownfield sites or new business enterprises

**Suburb** - A residential area within or outside the boundaries of a city

**Suburbanization** - The outward growth of towns and cities to villages and rural areas

**Urban sprawl** – Uncontrolled and unplanned physical expansion of an urban area into countryside

**Residential segregation** – The physical separation of population by culture, income, or other criteria

## Poverty

**Absolute Poverty** – *Measures poverty in relation to the amount of money necessary to meet basic needs such as food, clothing, and shelter (not concerned with quality of life issues or inequality in society)*

**Relative Poverty** – *In relation to the economic status of other members of the society, people are poor if they fall below prevailing standards of living in a given societal context*

- Lack of basic capability to function
- Lack of provision by a community of the basic social services required
- An income below the country's poverty line
- HOUSING POOR
- HEALTH POOR
- TIME POOR

## Sustainable Development Goals (Created in 2016 to be done by 2030)

1. NO POVERTY
2. ZERO HUNGER
6. CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
8. DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

## Causes of Poverty

1. Lack of education
2. Lack of resources
3. History
4. War and political instability
5. National debt
6. Discrimination and social inequality
7. Vulnerability to natural disasters
8. Dysfunctional families and bad parenting

### How to Fight Poverty?

- The affected need to be willing to change
- Issues must be identified
- Be aware, generate awareness
- Donate and volunteer
- Create jobs
- Raise minimum wage
- Resource and services accessible to citizens
- Pay equity
- Education
- Medical insurance
- Reform criminal justice system
- Self-help programs and projects

### **TYPES OF WASTE**

1. Liquid
2. Solid
3. Organic
4. Recyclable
5. Hazardous

#### THE THREE R's:

- RECYCLE
- REDUCE
- REUSE

### Waste Management

- Landfill (Burying waste in land, developing countries)
- Incineration/Combustion
- Recovery and Recycling
- Plasma Gasification (convert trash to renewable energy)
- Composting (organic material to fertilizer)
- Waste to energy (heating and other purposes)
- Avoidance/waste minimization
- Disposal in ocean/sea

## Warfare & Peacekeeping

What is a revolution?

- A transformative event which attempts to change a nation, region, society or sometimes the world
- Different revolutions have different aims and motives
  - American Revolution (overthrow and replace political power)
  - Russian and Chinese revolutions (radical social and economic change; regime of communism)
- Revolutions are fast moving
- Driven by people/groups inspired by hope; idealism and dreams of a better society
- Each revolution is unique to its time, location and condition

\*\*\*Confrontation, conflict, disruption and division - can lead to war, violence, and human suffering

### Phases of a revolution

- 1. Long term conditions of revolutions**
  - a. Political, economic, or social grievances and dissatisfaction
  - b. Dissatisfaction amongst masses
  - c. Revolutionary ideas start circulating
- 2. Short term causes of revolutions**
  - a. Every revolution is triggered by a short term cause
  - b. This event/crisis highlights existing grievances/conditions/sufferings
  - c. Leads to more urgent demand for reform/action
  - d. E.g. disastrous military wars/defeats, passing unpopular laws, government showing resistance to reform, rapidly deteriorating economic conditions, act of violence against people
- 3. Ideology**
  - a. Developed, adapted and articulated by important thinkers and writers
  - b. Promote revolution, explain objectives and justify actions
- 4. Flashpoints**
  - a. Critical moments where there is direct confrontation of revolutionaries and forces of old regime
  - b. Challenge power and authority, acceleration in pace of revolution



## 5. Armed Struggle

- a. By nature revolutions are violent
- b. Revolutionaries prepare militias or armies for own protection/overthrowing opposition
- c. Old regimes mobilize armies to defend themselves
- d. Eventually forces will clash

## 6. Grab for Power

- a. How easy/difficult the success of a revolution is depends on the political and military power of the old regime

## 7. Consolidation and confrontation

- a. After new regime is in power, it must fight off the existing threat
- b. Must rebuild society
- c. Earn the support of people
- d. Solutions for the things that caused the revolution to begin with

## 8. Division

- a. New regime might become divided over aims and methods of rebuilding society
- b. Revolutions are better at destruction than construction

## 9. Radicalization

- a. Radical political leadership saying revolution fails to meet objectives (to stop dangers like civil war, counter-revolutionaries, or foreign threats)
- b. Extreme measures might be taken (war, terror, price control)

## 10. Moderation

- a. When radical phase ends, new regime becomes more moderate
- b. Radical methods/policies are abandoned
- c. Restoration of control, order, stability and prosperity

***“Inevitable, human driven events that are necessary for society to develop, progress and abundance” – Some historian about revolutions***

**Autocracy** – A system of governance by one person with absolute power

**Plutocracy** – A state or society governed by the wealthy

[Michels' "Iron Law of Oligarchy"] –archy and -ocracy

**Anarchy** = rule by no one

**Monarchy** = rule by the one (mon...)

**Oligarchy** = rule of the few

**Plutocracy** (plutarchy) = rule by the rich

**Theocracy** = rule by religious leaders

**Autocracy** = rule by autocrat/dictator

(**Aristocracy** = [rule by] the upper class)

**Democracy** = rule by the many

**Meritocracy** = rule by the talented/merit

**Technocracy** = rule by technicians

"Mobocracy, Netocracy, Gerentocracy," etc.

### Why does civil resistance work?

- Civil and non-violent resistance prevents fewer obstacles to moral and physical involvement and commitment
- Higher levels of participation contributes to enhanced resilience
- Leads to more peaceful democracies which are less likely to lead to civil war

### 6 Forms of Revolution - by Mark Katz

1. Rural revolution
2. Urban Revolution
3. Coup d'état (e.g. Egypt 1952)
4. Revolution from above (Mao's great leap forward of 1958)
5. Revolution from without (allied invasions of Italy 1944, and Germany 1945)
6. Revolution by Osmosis (Gradual Islamization of several countries)

### **Russian Revolution (1917)**

- \* Violent revolution marked the end of the Romanov dynasty and imperial rule in Russia
- \* The Bolsheviks, led by leftist<sup>25</sup> Vladimir Lenin, seized power and destroyed the traditional czarist rule'
- \* Bolsheviks would later become the Communist Party of the Soviet Union
- \* In the early 1900s, Russia was a very impoverished country in Europe, with enormous peasantry and growing minority of poor industrial workers
- \* Russia practiced serfdom<sup>26</sup>
- \* When Russia went through the industrial revolution in the late nineteenth century, it brought about great social and political change
- \* Population boom + harsh growing seasons + series of costly wars - led to frequent food shortages
- \* Bloody Sunday Massacre of 1905 led to Russian Revolution of 1905
- \* WWI (1914) caused disastrous effects on Russia, economy was disrupted

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<sup>25</sup> Left-wing politics supports social equality and egalitarianism, often in opposition to social hierarchy

<sup>26</sup> A form of feudalism in which landless peasants were forced to serve land owning nobility

- \* The February Revolution overthrew Nicholas II and put the Durma in power; formed liberal programs of rights
- \* In November, Bolsheviks performed a bloodless coup d'etat against Durma's provisional government
- \* Lenin became the dictator of the world's first communist state
- \* After the Russian Civil war in 1923, Lenin's Red Army created the Soviet Union/USSR<sup>27</sup>

## Urban Revolution

\*\*\*Due to cumulative growth of technology and increasing availability of food surplus as capital

*In anthropology and archaeology, the processes by which agricultural village societies developed into socially, economically and politically complex urban societies*

### 10 formal criteria to indicate development

- \* Increased settlement size
- \* Concentration of wealth
- \* Large scale public works
- \* Writing
- \* Representational art
- \* Knowledge of science and engineering
- \* Foreign trade
- \* Full time specialists in non-subsistence activities
- \* Class-stratified society
- \* Political organization based on residence

## Digital Revolution

- ➔ Advancements of technology from analog electronic and mechanical devices to digital technology available today
- ➔ Started during 1980s and is ongoing
- ➔ The development and advancement of digital technologies started with the fundamental idea of the Internet
- ➔ Changed the ways in which humans communicate
- ➔ 1947 invention of transistor; starting point for digital technology to come
- ➔ Made globalization possible

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<sup>27</sup> Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

## Pink Tide

(Turn towards left wing in Latin America for two decades)

- Late 1990s and 2000s in Latin America
- Self-proclaimed socialist came to power (e.g. Nicaragua, Venezuela, Uruguay)
- Implemented radically progressive political agendas
  - o Increased social spending
  - o Nationalization of important industries
  - o Renegotiate trade deals
  - o Rewriting of constitutions
- Many leftist governments by 2010
- In 2012, President Fernando Lugo (leftist) of Paraguay was impeached<sup>28</sup>, replaced by right-wing Partido Colorado
- In 2015, Mauricio Macri (right wing) was elected democratically as President of Argentina
- In 2016 President of Brazil was impeached and succeeded by a conservative
- Leftist in Venezuela holds very little power as President
- Return of conservative rule in Brazil and Argentina have has widespread effects across the region (being the largest economies of Latin America)

## What is war?

*It is a contention carried on by force of arms between sovereign states or communities having in this regard the right of states*

### Types of war:

- **Hegemonic:** Global war, over control of the entire world
- **Total:** Waged by one state to conquer and occupy another
- **Limited:** Includes military actions to gain some objective short of surrender and occupation
- **Civil:** Between factions within a state trying to create or prevent a new government
- **Guerilla:** Tactics and sabotage to indirectly harass and punish the enemy army



<sup>28</sup> The process by which a legislative body formally levels and charges against a high official of government

### What makes war and terrorism different?

- Proper authority and public declaration
- Causes and intentions
- Probability of success
- Proportionality
- Last resort
- War is governed by laws

**Peace** – The absence of war and violence whilst having the ability to manage conflict constructively, as an important opportunity for change and increased understanding

### **Arab springs**

#### Tunisia

- Started in 2011 after vegetable cart owner committed self-immolation
- No ideology behind it
- Police was corrupt
- Zine El Abidine Ben Ali and regime were told to step down
- President fled after a month of protests
- Momentum set off uprising across the Middle East

#### Egypt

- Government overthrown on Feb 11<sup>th</sup> 2011
- President Hosni Mubarak steps down, faces charges of killing unarmed protester
- Elections held in November 2011
- Protests continue in Tahrir Square
- Mubarak was put in power by America, since 1980s, key ally of the West
- Military did not intervene (didn't suppress revolts in Cairo)

#### Libya

- Anti-government protests begin in Feb 2011
- Leads to civil war between opposition forces and Gadhafi loyalists
- People started protesting against Gadhafi (was in power for an extremely long time) after resignation of Mubarak (Egypt)
- Gadhafi was murdered in the same year

- Tripoli was captured, government overthrown in August
- Rebel terrorist broke down the government
- Led to weak government (currently weak government)

### Syria

- Protests on going since January 2011
- Continuing clashes between army and protesters
- Bashar al Assad (alawi) President; father was also ruler previously [extremely repressive rule],
- Syria holds key geo-political situation
- Civil war

### Yemen

- Inspired by Tunisia
- Clash between police and government vs. people
- Army was split into 2 camps (Al Qaida took advantage and occupied areas in South Yemen)
- Saudi Arabia intervened, stopped civil war in Yemen
- President Ali Abdullah Saleh signed power transfer agreement giving his power to vice President al-Hadi

### Bahrain

- People were inspired after Egypt<sup>29</sup>
- Ruling Sunni minority and mass Shia population
- Intolerance towards Shiites (re-energized sectarianism)
- Saudi-Arabia intervened but failed to do much
- Tension between both sects still remains

*\*Algeria, Jordan, Iraq, Kuwait, Morocco and Oman also part of Arab Springs*

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

### War on terrorism

- Also known as the Global war (military campaign launched by Bush Administration)
- American led global counter-terrorism campaign launched in response to 9/11

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<sup>29</sup> Egypt's such a role model! (sarcasm intended)

- Comparable to the cold war (in terms of scope, expenditure, and international relations)
- Intended to represent a new phase in global politics relations
- Important consequences for security, human rights, international law, cooperation and governance
- Major wars in Afghanistan and Iraq, covert operations in Yemen and elsewhere
- Major increase in military spending and large scale military assistance programs for cooperative regimes
- Increased funding of American intelligence agencies
  - o Capturing terrorist suspects
  - o Trading and intercepting terrorist finance
- Public diplomacy campaign to counter anti-Americanism in the Middle East
  - o New anti-terrorism legislation in the US
  - o New security institutions
  - o Preventative detainment of suspects
  - o Surveillance and intelligence gathering programs
  - o Strengthening of emergency response procedures
  - o Increased security measures generally

Success?	Failure?
Arrest of hundreds of terrorist suspects worldwide	Scattered al-Qaeda network, making it harder to counteract
Prevention of further large-scale terrorist attacks in USA	Anti-Americanism in Muslim world (attack on Afghanistan/Iraq)
Toppling of Taliban's regime and subsequent closure of terrorist training camps in Afghanistan	Amplifying message of militant Islam (uniting disparate groups in a common cause)
Capture/elimination of many of al-Qaeda's senior members	Smokescreen for a larger US 'geopolitical' agenda <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Global oil reserves</li> <li>- Military presence</li> <li>- Defense system</li> </ul>
Increased levels of international cooperation in global counter-terrorism efforts	

- \* Negative impacts were far more than any positive impacts
- \* Osama Bin Laden killed
- \* By time of George W. Bush's re-election in 2004
  - o In Iraq, US forces overthrew Saddam Hussein's government in 2003

- Underestimated difficulties of building a functioning government from scratch
  - Neglected to consider the sectarian tensions
- By late 2004, it was apparent Iraq was sinking into chaos and civil war
- \* In 2006, US faced full blown insurgency in Afghanistan led by a reconstituted Taliban
- \* Bush administration was criticized for actions considered immoral and illegal
  - Detention of accused enemy combatants without trial at Guantanamo Bay
  - Use of torture against detainees to extract intelligence
  - Unmanned combat drones to kill enemies in areas far from Afghanistan or Iraq
- \* By the end of Bush's presidency, an extremely negative opinion of him was formed
  - Helped Barack Obama win election of 2008
    - Under him, both wars were gradually wound down

### Cold War (stopping spread of communist ideologies globally)

- After WWII, USA and the Soviet Union (USSR) were the world's superpowers
- They held different ideologies about economies and government (communism vs. capitalism)
- Fought a war of ideas (UNCONVENTIONAL WARFARE)
- Post-war expansion of USSR into Eastern Europe fueled American fears of Russia ruling the world
- American's believed best defense against USSR was 'containment' (containment of Russian expansive tendencies)
  - Arms Race in 1950s (acquire atomic weaponry)
    - H-bomb/atom bomb testing caused radioactive elements in the atmosphere
  - Race to Space
    - Sputnik in 1957 was the world's first artificial satellite (Russia)
    - Creation of NASA (USA)
    - First man in space in 1961 (Russia)
    - Neil Armstrong on the moon (USA)



- The red scare in America - 1947 onwards (a promotion of wide spread fear by a society or state about a potential rise of communism, anarchism or radical leftism)
- First military action: USSR backed North Korea (communist) invaded South Korea (capitalist) [1950-1953]
  - America supported South Korea, eventually stalemate; ended in 1953
- Bay of Pigs and Cuban Missile Crisis 1961 (real communist threat lay in unstable postcolonial 'third world' countries according to USA)
- 10 years of military action by USA in Vietnam against communist regime
- Nixon was diplomatic, tried to fix relationships with Russia
- Reagan believed communism was a threat, but at that point the USSR was already disintegrating causing the power in Eastern Europe to finish.
- The end of the cold war was marked by the falling of the Berlin Wall in 1981
- USSR ended in 1991

### Communism in China (People's Republic of China)

\*Aftermath of civil war between Communist Party of China (CPC) and the Nationalist Party of China immediately after WWII

- CPC was formed in 1921, Mao Zedong in control of CPC in 1927
- Mao led a revolution in China and communist party obtained control in 1947.
- Followed example of Soviet Model of development through heavy industry with surpluses extracted from peasants
- In the 1950s, Mao split from traditional 'Marxism-Leninism' and developed Maoism (Chinese interpretation of communism)
  - Mao was upset with the 'cold war' situation and capitalism vs. communism
- **Great Leap forward** (social and economic 5 year plan targeting industry and agriculture)
  - Considered a failure, many people starved to death
- **Cultural Revolution** (reassert authority over government, preserve 'true' communist ideology [socio-political movement])
  - Mao overthrew enemies and millions were killed or prosecuted
- **Deng Xiaoping** shifted ideals of China to form 'market socialism'

- Changes in economic system, developing Chinese socialism
- **'Four modernizations'** - *Agriculture, industry, science and technology, military*
- Deng turned China into the economic world power that it is today
- Opened China to outside world and industrialized successfully
- **Tiananmen Square Massacre**, military force against civilians (1989)
  - Students protesting for individual freedoms
  - Deng officially resigned in 1989, after international condemnation for his government
- **Current Constitution created in 1982**, continually revised
  - Civil rights
  - Free to speech, press
  - Free worship
  - Right to trial
  - Right to own private property
- **Computer usage** exploded in China
  - Ethics of technology has become increasingly prominent
    - Privacy, censorship, public ownership and work ethic - serious ethical issues

### Colonialism and Power in Congo

- Imperialized by Belgium (King Leopold II) in 1884
  - King Leopold II was disappointed with inheritance of Belgium (small country)(He believed overseas colonies were key to a country's greatness)
  - Congo was rich in resources; minerals, copper, ivory, rubber, network of waterways
  - 400 treaties signed by African chiefs giving land away to King Leopold
  - Officially placed under Leopold at Berlin conference of 1884
    - *Leopold was given Congo under the agreement that he would bring the people there into the modern world; Leopold ignored this and brutally governed Congo*
- Personal fortune off of Congo's ivory
- Forced labor by locals
- Huge profit from rubber for projects in Belgium
- Paid off Belgian debt by Congo's forced labor

- Some money was used to build schools, hospitals, railroads in Congo
- Belgian's Roman Catholic Church tried to take over the people of Congo's religious views and teachings
- Leopold's mistreating of Africans led to critical human rights movements
- Belgian government eventually had to take Congo away from Leopold
  - o Millions of deaths caused by Leopold resulted in his loss of power
    - Mistreatment of Africans after 'rubber boom' (forced labor)
    - Women and children held captive until rubber made
    - Unrealistic expectations of rubber quotas, if not met, limbs would be cut off
    - Leopold forced to give Congo to Belgian State in 1908 (renamed Belgian Congo)
      - *Belgian government was better than Leopold but was harsh at times*
- In 1950s people of Congo fought for independence (Set up political parties, demanded self-rule)
- On June 30<sup>th</sup>, 1960 Congo gained independence and became a free nation
- Now known as the Democratic Republic of Congo
- A LOT OF INSTABILITY AFTER INDEPENDENCE
  - o UN helped govern the state for 2 years after failure of government

*There's a really great Crash course video on Power in Congo*

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4uArRzwKHvE>

## Resource Management

**Resource** – An economic or productive factor required to accomplish an activity, or as a means to undertake an enterprise and achieve a desired outcome

1. **Human resources** - People who are the workforce of business sector
2. **Human-made resources** - Infrastructure, technology, and machinery
3. **Natural resources** - Classified according to development, origin and availability
  - a. Actual and Potential
  - b. Abiotic and biotic
  - c. Renewable and non-renewable

**Resource management** - Effective use and allocation of valuable resources in the economy (physical resources and labor)

**Natural resource management** - Putting resources to their best use for human purposes in addition to preserving natural systems

**Sustainable development** -

*“Meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”*

**Industry → Market → Economy**

## Five Sectors of Economy

PRIMARY - Extraction/Growing of raw material

SECONDARY - Manufacturing and processing

TERTIARY - Service

QUATERNARY - Knowledge based

QUINARY - Government

*\*\*\*Five sectors of economy are made up of the various industries mentioned below*

**Industry** - a field of production of certain goods or services

**Factory** - The place where the manufacturing/processing actually takes place

## Types of Industries

- Primary – Based on producing natural resources (logging)
- Generic – Reproduction of certain species for sale (agriculture, cattle rearing etc.)
- Extractive – Extraction of resources from soil, water and air (e.g. mining)
- Manufacturing – Transformation of raw materials into finished products
- Construction – Building up infrastructure
- Service – Based on human resources, services provided by humans (E.g. transport, education, call-centers)

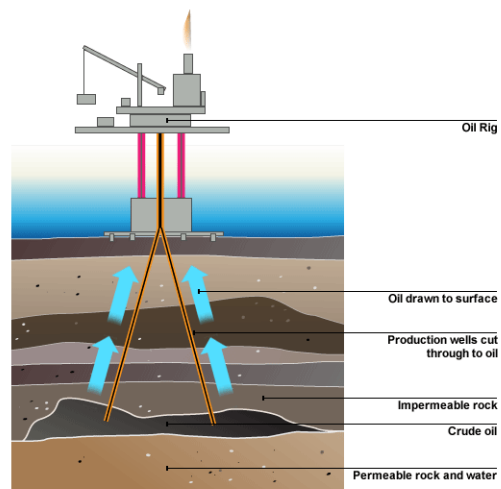
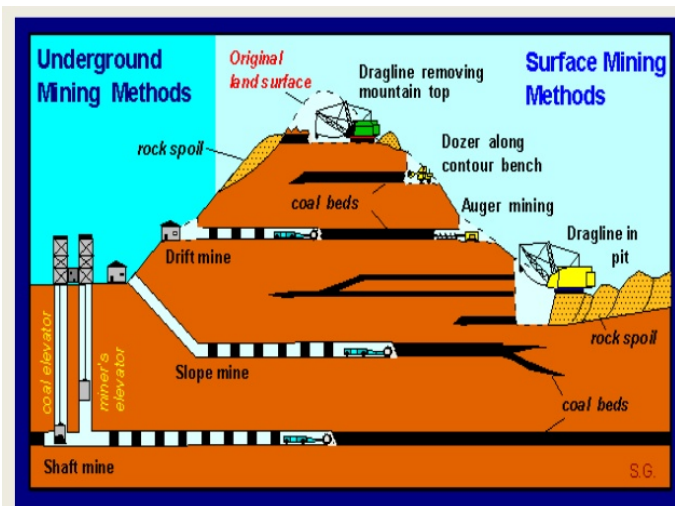
## How are Metals mined? (Example of Extraction of a Resource)

### Ways of Extraction:

**Blasting** – To remove hard, waste rock that is attached to valuable minerals

**Surface extraction** – The process of extraction of resources that are near the surface of the earth

**Underground extraction** – The process of extraction of resources that are far below the surface of the earth



1. **Blasting** (breaking rocks into smaller pieces through explosives)
2. **Hauling** (moving ore from site to mill - large trucks or conveyer belts)
3. **Processing** of ore in the mill
  - i. **Ball mill** - Steel balls grind ore to a powder
  - ii. Ground ore + water = **slurry** - Slurry pumped to flotation cells
  - iii. **Flotation cells** - Slurry + reagents; agitated in cells to make bubbles, valuable minerals attach to bubbles and float of the cells
  - iv. **Autoclave** - Oxidization of ore with high pressure steam
  - v. **Metals + Chemical solutions** (separation with carbon in large tanks later)
  - vi. **Electrical processes** (electrolysis) to precipitate gold in chemical solution
  - vii. Gold is poured into molds

#### How is water used in mines?

- Mineral processing and metal recovery
- Controlling dust
- Meeting needs of workers on site

#### Contaminated water problems due to mining

- Surface water quality
- Ground water quality
- Aquatic ecosystems (species lost, mortality, health, reproduction of species)
- Human health (irrigation, drinking and industrial application)

*Look into El Salvador and the ban of mining (many case-studies on Oceana gold, will make good examples)*

#### How does consumerism and capitalism affect resource management?

*Consumerism is the theory and/or belief that the greater the amount of consumption, the more the economy benefits (an insatiable need for more). Capitalism on the other hand refers to the system through which most of the trade and production is managed privately instead of the government doing so (maximizing profit). Consumerism makes people want*

to buy more, hence the supply needs to be met in the same way; and due to this more resources are being used than is actually required to fill artificial needs. Capitalism makes companies resort to mass production to maximize profit and sell their products at a lower price than competitors, leading to the inefficient use of resources on an extremely large scale. Capitalism and consumerism result in more waste and usage of resources, leading to an overall misbalance of resources.

\*\*\*Unequal distribution of resources has led to the unequal development of areas around the world. 1<sup>st</sup> world countries have had more access to resources since the very start; they colonized areas and seized their resources for usage too. This means:

**RESOURCES = POWER**

### Sustainable energy

- **Hydroelectric Power** – Created by water used to power a turbine
- **Solar Power** – solar panels that use photovoltaic cells to capture the sun's energy and change it into electrical energy
- **Wind power** – Generated by wind turbines
- **Tidal power** – By waves
- **Nuclear power** – Fission of radioactive elements like Uranium

*Non-renewable energy sources include gas, coal, oil etc.*

### Impacts of Mining Coal

- Scarring and disruption of area (ugly)
- Erosion increases if reclamation not done properly
- Subsidence (sinkholes)
- Toxins released (dust, gas, drainage)-- possible soil, air, water pollution
- Acid mine drainage (esp. sulfur...)
- Slurry (coal waste) pond overflow

### Renewable vs. Nonrenewable

- |                              |                                    |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| • Can be used more than once | • Can be used one time             |
| • Unlimited amounts          | • Made with fossil fuels           |
| • Lower carbon emissions     | • Limited supply                   |
| • More expensive to create   | • Higher relative carbon emissions |
| • Have environmental impact  | • Less expensive to create         |
|                              | • Have environmental impact        |

## Ecological Relationships

**Ecosystem** - An environment which consists of the interactions between biotic and abiotic things

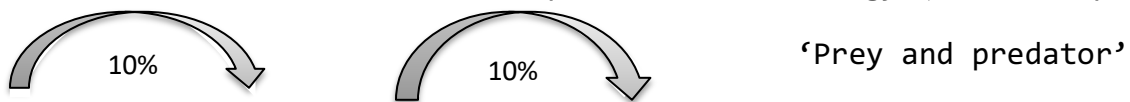
**Biotic** - Living things

**Abiotic** - Non-Living things

**Food chains** - shows the interconnectedness or interdependence between different species in an environment

**Producers** - Use sunlight to create food (autotrophs)

**Consumers** - Eat other consumers or producers for energy (heterotrophs)



Producer → herbivore/omnivore → Omnivore/carnivore

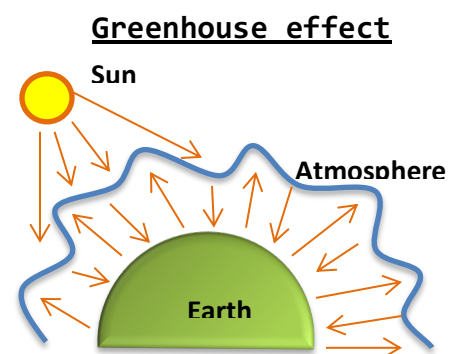
*\*Energy is lost during the transfer in between the food web*

*\*Usually only 10% of the energy is passed down from producer/consumer to consumer along the food chain*

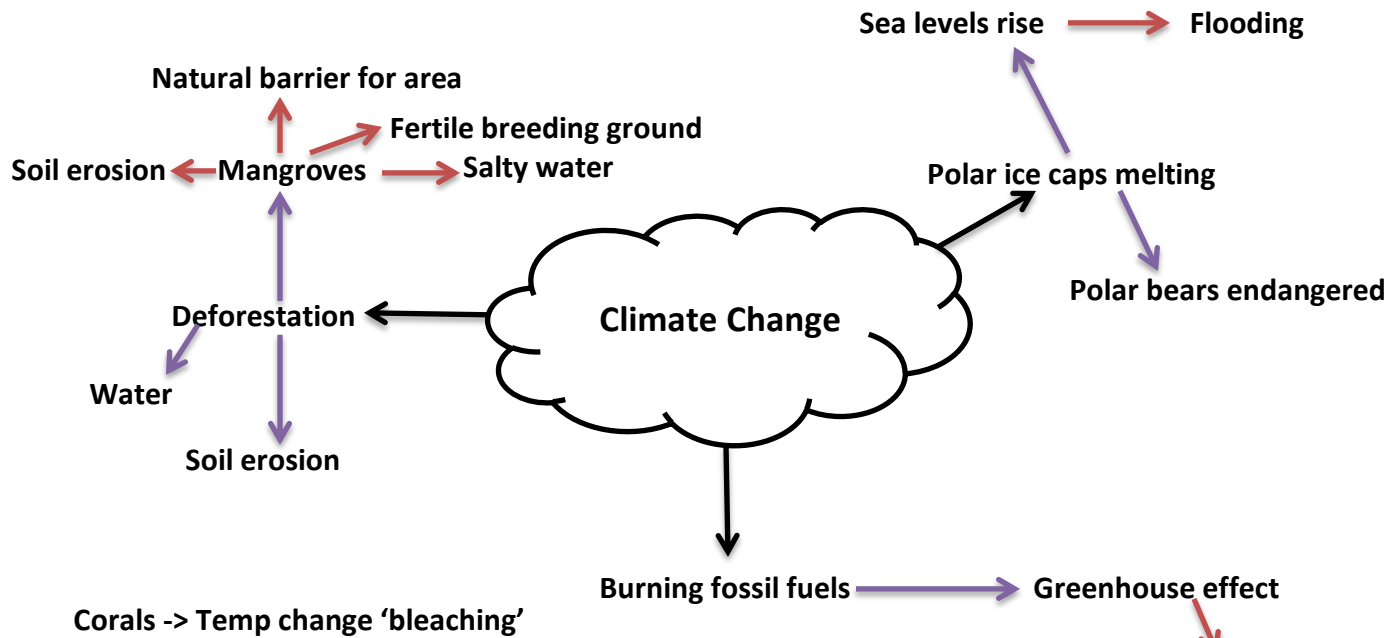
E.g. 100 J (producer) → 10 J (omnivore) → 1 J (carnivore)

### Global warming effects on the planet:

- Deforestation
- Viruses/insect manifestation
- Floods and droughts
- Climate change
- Rising levels of toxicity in soils
- Acid rain
- Air, soil, and water pollution
- Smog
- Effects on animals
  - Species endangered/extinct
  - Food chains broken
  - Habitat loss







Corals -> Temp change 'bleaching'



- Endangerment
- Extinction
- Food chain

Flora and fauna - plants and animals

**Soil erosion** - Process of which particles of soil move away due to factors of weathering

For less soil erosion

- More plants
- Less rain
- Less steep (hills e.g.)
- Trenches work moderately on lower land
- Sand/silt mixture



**Factors affecting soil erosion**

- Soil treatment
  - o Plant
  - o Trench
  - o None
- Amount of water
- Incline
- Soil type

Air/water/land pollution → acid rain → climate change

Local → regional → global

*\*Environmental problems can be solved by solving democratic crisis*

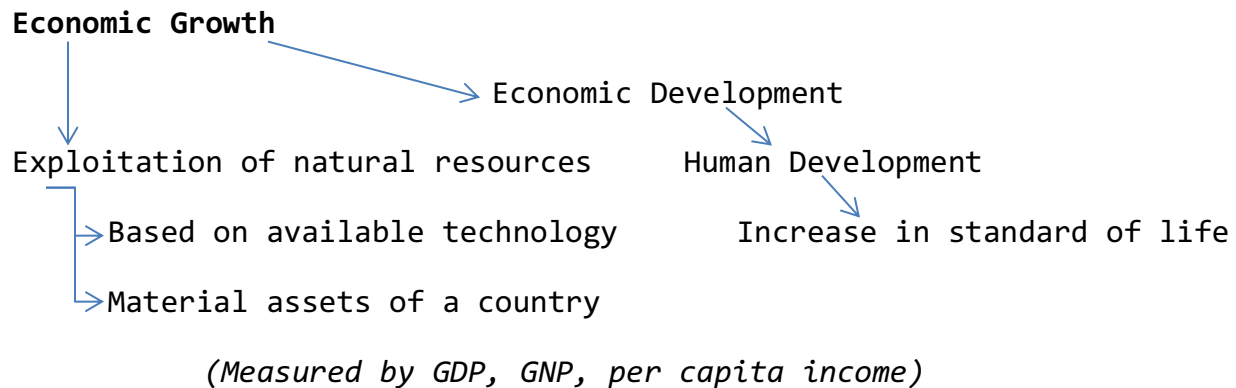
**Democracies in crisis (read on):**

<http://www.worldaffairsjournal.org/article/democracy-and-democracies-crisis>

**Some solutions**

- \* Put a price on carbon (tax companies whenever they pollute the environment)
  - o Give each company a carbon credit
  - o MNCs didn't allow that to work well (bribery, buy more etc.)
- \* Buying from eco-friendly companies
- \* Afforestation
- \* Taking carbon out of the atmosphere (buildings can do that now)

**Sustainable Development**



**Human Development**

- Peace prosperity and social development
    - o Free health care
    - o Free education
    - o Free housing
    - o High literacy rate
    - o Political freedom
    - o Public transport
- Welfare states have more social benefits*

- Fast pace of economic growth (industrialization)
  - More exploitation of natural resources
    - CONSEQUENCES:
      - Resources are not replenished properly
      - Increase in consumerism

\*There must be a balance between economy and ecology

$$\text{Ecology} = \frac{1}{\text{economy}}$$

### ENVIRONMENTAL DEGRADATION



LICs – Low Income Countries

MICs – Middle Income Countries

- Land
  - Loss of biodiversity
  - Trees
- Water
  - Rising sea levels
- Air
  - Ozone layer depletion
  - Global warming
  - Climate Change

### Pillars of sustainable development:

- Social
- Economic
- Environmental

LEDCs – Less economically developed countries

MEDCs – More economically developed countries

Urban systems – Areas where daily commuting takes place

Human ecology – Human relations with natural/social/economic environment

### **Examples of Urban Stress**

- Congestion
- Air/land/noise/water pollution
- Overuse of fossil fuels
- Crimes and inequality (social problems)
- Mental health

Satellite Towns – Emerge on the edge of cities

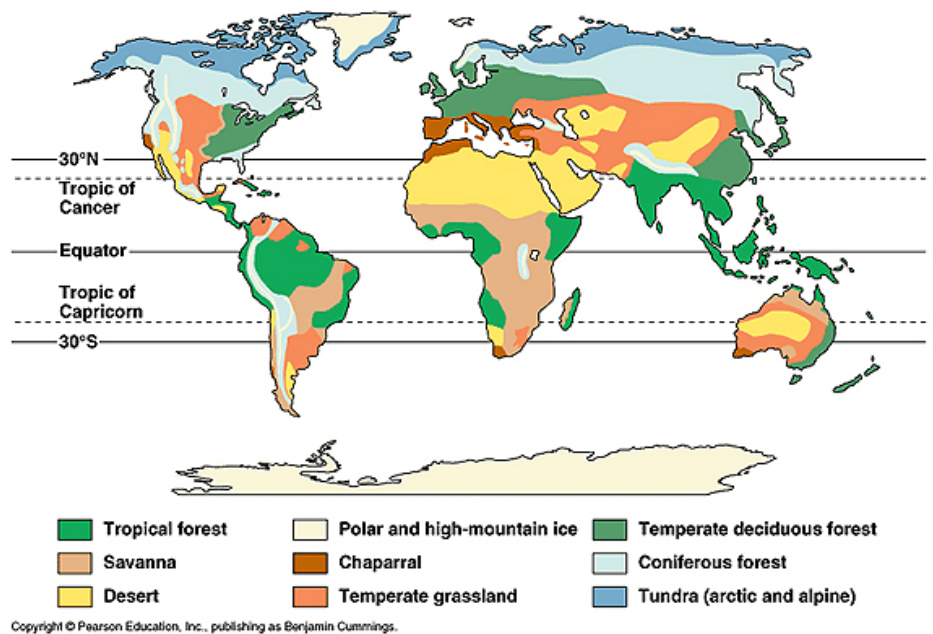
Abiotic Factors	Biotic Factors
Rain	Animals
Wind	Plants
Temperature	Micro-organisms
Altitude	Detritus (dead organisms)
Soil	*living organisms that affect each other in an ecosystem
Pollution	
Nutrients	
pH	
Sunlight	

### What's a biome?

A very large ecological area on the earth's surface, with fauna and flora adapting to their environment; it is defined by abiotic factors; not an ecosystem

### Five major biomes

- **Desert**
  - Hot and dry
  - Semi-arid
  - Coastal
  - Cold
- **Aquatic**
  - Freshwater
  - Marine
- **Grassland**
  - Savanna
  - Temperate
- **Tundra**
  - Arctic
  - Alpine
- **Forest**
  - Tropical
  - Temperate
  - Boreal
  - Rainforest



## Biome vs. Ecosystem

Biome	Ecosystem
Large naturally occurring community of flora and fauna occupying a major habitat	All biotic and abiotic factors of a particular environment that interact with each other
Consists of many ecosystems that share similar climatic conditions	Small geographical area
Large geographical areas	Multiple ecosystems can fit in one biome
5 Major Biomes	E.g. coral reefs, ponds

The 4 vital functions of an environment are (SOURCE, SINK, SERVICE, SPIRITUAL):

- i. Supplies natural resources (renewable/non-renewable)
- ii. Assimilates waste
- iii. Sustenance of life by providing biological and genetic diversity
- iv. Aesthetic purposes

*\*The environment can perform all its functions as long as nothing alters its balance and things are within its carrying capacity*

*\*\*Rate of regeneration of resources > rate of extraction of resources (Sustainability)*

## Significant Individuals

### Napoleon Bonaparte (1769-1821)

Also known as Napoleon I, he was a French military leader and emperor who conquered much of Europe in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century. He was born on the island of Corsica, and rapidly rose through ranks of the military during the French revolution (1789-1799). He was the second son of eight surviving children, and though his parents were members of the minor Corsican nobility, they were not wealthy.

After seizing political power in France in a 1799 coup d'état, he crowned himself emperor in 1804. Shrewd, ambitious, and a skilled military strategist, he successfully waged war against various coalitions of European nations and expanded his empire. He worked to restore stability to post-revolutionary France by centralizing the government, instituting reforms in areas like banking and education, supporting science and the arts, and improving relations with the pope and his regime.

One significant accomplishment was the Napoleonic Code, which restructured the French legal system and continues to form the foundation of French civil law to this day.

From 1803 to 1815, France was engaged in the Napoleonic Wars, a series of major conflicts with various coalitions of European nations. In 1803, partly as a means to raise funds for future wars, Napoleon sold France's Louisiana Territory in North America to the newly independent United States for \$15 million, a transaction that later became known as the Louisiana Purchase.

In October 1805, the British wiped out Napoleon's fleet at the Battle of Trafalgar. However, in December of that same year, Napoleon achieved what is considered to be one of his greatest victories at the Battle of Austerlitz, in which his army defeated the Austrians and Russians. The victory resulted in the dissolution of the Holy Roman Empire and the creation of the Confederation of the Rhine.



Beginning in 1806, Napoleon sought to wage large-scale economic warfare against Britain with the establishment of the so-called Continental System of European port blockades against British trade. In 1807, following Napoleon's defeat of the Russians at Friedland in Prussia, Alexander I (1777-1825) was forced to sign a peace settlement, the Treaty of Tilsit. In 1809, the French defeated the Austrians at the Battle of Wagram, resulting in further gains for Napoleon.

During these years, Napoleon reestablished a French aristocracy (eliminated in the French Revolution) and began handing out titles of nobility to his loyal friends and family as his empire continued to expand across much of western and central continental Europe.

In 1796, Napoleon married Josephine de Beauharnais (1763-1814), a stylish widow six years his senior who had two teenage children. More than a decade later, in 1809, after Napoleon had no offspring of his own with Josephine, he had their marriage annulled so he could find a new wife and produce an heir. In 1810, he wed Marie Louise (1791-1847), the daughter of the emperor of Austria. The following year, she gave birth to their son, Napoleon François Joseph Charles Bonaparte (1811-1832), who became known as Napoleon II and was given the title king of Rome. In addition to his son with Marie Louise, Napoleon had several illegitimate children.

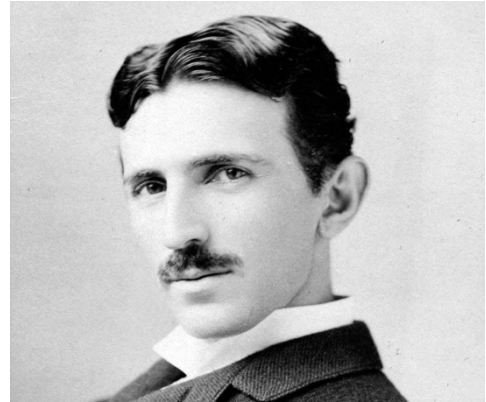
After a disastrous French invasion of Russia 1812, Napoleon abdicated the throne two years later and was exiled to the island of Elba. He briefly returned to power during his 100 Days campaign in 1815. After a defeat at the Battle of Waterloo, he again abdicated the throne and was exiled to the island of Saint Helena. Here he died at the age of 51.

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVZ4R4L\\_t2U](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YVZ4R4L_t2U)

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8aq\\_gRfmjgY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8aq_gRfmjgY)

### Nikola Tesla (1856 - 1943)

Serbian-American engineer and physicist, he made dozens of breakthroughs in the production, transmission and application of electric power. He invented the first alternating current (AC) motor and developed AC transmission and generation technology. He is known to be one of the most underappreciated and unknown geniuses in history. Unlike Edison, he was unable to make his inventions and discoveries into financial success for himself.



Nikola Tesla was born in 1856 in Smiljan, Croatia, then part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. His father was a priest in the Serbian Orthodox church and his mother managed the family's farm. In 1863 Tesla's brother Daniel was killed in a riding accident. The shock of the loss unsettled the 7-year-old Tesla, who reported seeing visions—the first signs of his lifelong mental illnesses.

Tesla arrived in New York in 1884 and was hired as an engineer at Thomas Edison's Manhattan headquarters. He worked there for a year, impressing Edison with his diligence and ingenuity. At one point Edison told Tesla he would pay \$50,000 for an improved design for his DC dynamos. After months of experimentation, Tesla presented a solution and asked for the money. Edison demurred, saying, "Tesla, you don't understand our American humor." Tesla quit soon after.

After an unsuccessful attempt to start his own Tesla Electric Light Company and a stint digging ditches for \$2 a day, Tesla found backers to support his research into alternating current. In 1887 and 1888 he was granted more than 30 patents for his inventions and invited to address the American Institute of Electrical Engineers on his work. His lecture caught the attention of George Westinghouse, the inventor who had launched the first AC power system near Boston and was Edison's major competitor in the "Battle of the Currents."

Westinghouse hired Tesla, licensed the patents for his AC motor and gave him his own lab. In 1889 Edison arranged for a convicted New York



murderer to be put to death in an AC-powered electric chair—a stunt designed to show how dangerous the Westinghouse standard could be.

Buoyed by Westinghouse's royalties, Tesla struck out on his own again. But Westinghouse was soon forced by his backers to renegotiate their contract, with Tesla relinquishing his royalty rights.

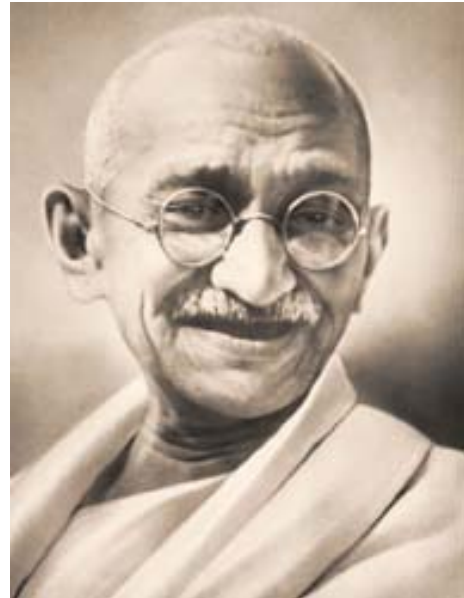
In the 1890s Tesla invented electric oscillators, meters, improved lights and the high-voltage transformer known as the Tesla coil. He also experimented with X-rays, gave short-range demonstrations of radio communication two years before Guglielmo Marconi and piloted a radio-controlled boat around a pool in Madison Square Garden. Together, Tesla and Westinghouse lit the 1891 World's Columbian Exposition in Chicago and partnered with General Electric to install AC generators at Niagara Falls, creating the first modern power station.

Tesla lived his last decades in a New York hotel, working on new inventions even as his energy and mental health faded. His obsession with the number three and fastidious washing were dismissed as the eccentricities of genius. He spent his final years feeding—and, he claimed, communicating with—the city's pigeons.

Tesla died in his room on January 7, 1943. Later that year the U.S. Supreme Court voided four of Marconi's key patents, belatedly acknowledging Tesla's innovations in radio. The AC system he championed and improved remains the global standard for power transmission.

### **Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948)**

Revered the world over for his nonviolent philosophy of passive resistance, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was known to his many followers as Mahatma, or “the great-souled one.” He began his activism as an Indian immigrant in South Africa in the early 1900s, and in the years following World War I became the leading figure in India’s struggle to gain independence from Great Britain. Known for his ascetic lifestyle—he often dressed only in a loincloth and shawl—and devout Hindu faith, Gandhi was imprisoned several times during his pursuit of non-cooperation, and undertook a number of hunger strikes to protest the oppression of India’s poorest classes, among other injustices. After Partition in 1947, he continued to work toward peace between Hindus and Muslims. Gandhi was shot to death in Delhi in January 1948 by a Hindu fundamentalist.



Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869, at Porbandar, in the present-day Indian state of Gujarat. At the age of 19, Mohandas left home to study law in London at the Inner Temple, one of the city’s four law colleges. Upon returning to India in mid-1891, he set up a law practice in Bombay, but met with little success. He soon accepted a position with an Indian firm that sent him to its office in South Africa. Along with his wife, Kasturbai, and their children, Gandhi remained in South Africa for nearly 20 years.

Gandhi was appalled by the discrimination he experienced as an Indian immigrant in South Africa. On a train voyage to Pretoria, he was thrown out of a first-class railway compartment and beaten up by a white stagecoach driver after refusing to give up his seat for a European passenger. That train journey served as a turning point for Gandhi, and he soon began developing and teaching the concept of satyagraha (“truth and firmness”), or passive resistance, as a way of non-cooperation with authorities.

In 1906, after the Transvaal government passed an ordinance regarding the registration of its Indian population, Gandhi led a campaign of civil disobedience that would last for the next eight years. During its final phase in 1913, hundreds of Indians living in South Africa, including women, went to jail, and thousands of striking Indian miners were imprisoned, flogged and even shot. Finally, under pressure from the British and Indian governments, the government of South Africa accepted a compromise negotiated by Gandhi and General Jan Christian Smuts, which included important concessions such as the recognition of Indian marriages and the abolition of the existing poll tax for Indians.

In July 1914, Gandhi left South Africa to return to India. He supported the British war effort in World War I but remained critical of colonial authorities for measures he felt were unjust. In 1919, Gandhi launched an organized campaign of passive resistance in response to Parliament's passage of the Rowlatt Acts, which gave colonial authorities emergency powers to suppress subversive activities. He backed off after violence broke out—including the massacre by British-led soldiers of some 400 Indians attending a meeting at Amritsar—but only temporarily, and by 1920 he was the most visible figure in the movement for Indian independence.

As part of his nonviolent non-cooperation campaign for home rule, Gandhi stressed the importance of economic independence for India. He particularly advocated the manufacture of khaddar, or homespun cloth, in order to replace imported textiles from Britain. Gandhi's eloquence and embrace of an ascetic lifestyle based on prayer, fasting and meditation earned him the reverence of his followers, who called him Mahatma (Sanskrit for "the great-souled one"). Invested with all the authority of the Indian National Congress (INC or Congress Party), Gandhi turned the independence movement into a massive organization, leading boycotts of British manufacturers and institutions

representing British influence in India, including legislatures and schools.

After sporadic violence broke out, Gandhi announced the end of the resistance movement, to the dismay of his followers. British authorities arrested Gandhi in March 1922 and tried him for sedition; he was sentenced to six years in prison but was released in 1924 after undergoing an operation for appendicitis. He refrained from active participation in politics for the next several years, but in 1930 launched a new civil disobedience campaign against the colonial government's tax on salt, which greatly affected Indian's poorest citizens.

In 1931, after British authorities made some concessions, Gandhi again called off the resistance movement and agreed to represent the Congress Party at the Round Table Conference in London. Meanwhile, some of his party colleagues—particularly Mohammed Ali Jinnah, a leading voice for India's Muslim minority—grew frustrated with Gandhi's methods, and what they saw as a lack of concrete gains. Arrested upon his return by a newly aggressive colonial government, Gandhi began a series of hunger strikes in protest of the treatment of India's so-called "untouchables" (the poorer classes), whom he renamed Harijans, or "children of God." The fasting caused an uproar among his followers and resulted in swift reforms by the Hindu community and the government.

In 1934, Gandhi announced his retirement from politics in, as well as his resignation from the Congress Party, in order to concentrate his efforts on working within rural communities. Drawn back into the political fray by the outbreak of World War II, Gandhi again took control of the INC, demanding a British withdrawal from India in return for Indian cooperation with the war effort. Instead, British

forces imprisoned the entire Congress leadership, bringing Anglo-Indian relations to a new low point.

Gandhi strongly opposed Partition, but he agreed to it in hopes that after independence Hindus and Muslims could achieve peace internally. Amid the massive riots that followed Partition, Gandhi urged Hindus and Muslims to live peacefully together, and undertook a hunger strike until riots in Calcutta ceased.

In January 1948, Gandhi carried out yet another fast, this time to bring about peace in the city of Delhi. On January 30, 12 days after that fast ended, Gandhi was on his way to an evening prayer meeting in Delhi when he was shot to death by Nathuram Godse, a Hindu fanatic enraged by Mahatma's efforts to negotiate with Jinnah and other Muslims.

## Martin Luther King Jr. (1929 – 1968)

Martin Luther King, Jr. was a social activist and Baptist minister who played a key role in the American civil rights movement from the mid-1950s until his assassination in 1968. King sought equality and human rights for African



Americans, the economically disadvantaged and all victims of injustice through peaceful protest. He was the driving force behind watershed events such as the Montgomery Bus Boycott and the 1963 March on Washington, which helped bring about such landmark legislation as the Civil Rights Act and the Voting Rights Act. King was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1964 and is remembered each year on Martin Luther King, Jr. Day, a U.S. federal holiday since 1986.

A gifted student, King attended segregated public schools and at the age of 15 was admitted to Morehouse College, the alma mater of both his father and maternal grandfather, where he studied medicine and law.

Although he had not intended to follow in his father's footsteps by joining the ministry, he changed his mind under the mentorship of Morehouse's president, Dr. Benjamin Mays, an influential theologian and outspoken advocate for racial equality. After graduating in 1948, King entered Crozer Theological Seminary in Pennsylvania, where he earned a Bachelor of Divinity degree, won a prestigious fellowship and was elected president of his predominantly white senior class.

King then enrolled in a graduate program at Boston University, completing his coursework in 1953 and earning a doctorate in

systematic theology two years later. While in Boston he met Coretta Scott, a young singer from Alabama who was studying at the New England Conservatory of Music. The couple wed in 1953 and settled in Montgomery, Alabama, where King became pastor of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church.

They had four children: Yolanda Denise King, Martin Luther King III, Dexter Scott King and Bernice Albertine King.

The King family had been living in Montgomery for less than a year when the highly segregated city became the epicenter of the burgeoning struggle for civil rights in America, galvanized by the landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* decision of 1954.

On December 1, 1955, Rosa Parks, secretary of the local chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), refused to give up her seat to a white passenger on a Montgomery bus and was arrested. Activists coordinated a bus boycott that would continue for 381 days, placing a severe economic strain on the public transit system and downtown business owners. They chose Martin Luther King, Jr. as the protest's leader and official spokesman.

By the time the Supreme Court ruled segregated seating on public buses unconstitutional in November 1956, King—heavily influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and the activist Bayard Rustin—had entered the national spotlight as an inspirational proponent of organized, nonviolent resistance.

King had also become a target for white supremacists, who firebombed his family home that January.

In 1960 King and his family moved to Atlanta, his native city, where he joined his father as co-pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church. This new position did not stop King and his SCLC colleagues from becoming

key players in many of the most significant civil rights battles of the 1960s.

Their philosophy of nonviolence was put to a particularly severe test during the Birmingham campaign of 1963, in which activists used a boycott, sit-ins and marches to protest segregation, unfair hiring practices and other injustices in one of America's most racially divided cities.

Arrested for his involvement on April 12, King penned the civil rights manifesto known as the "Letter from Birmingham Jail," an eloquent defense of civil disobedience addressed to a group of white clergymen who had criticized his tactics.

Later that year, Martin Luther King, Jr. worked with a number of civil rights and religious groups to organize the March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom, a peaceful political rally designed to shed light on the injustices African Americans continued to face across the country.

Held on August 28 and attended by some 200,000 to 300,000 participants, the event is widely regarded as a watershed moment in the history of the American civil rights movement and a factor in the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964.

The March on Washington culminated in King's most famous address, known as the "I Have a Dream" speech, a spirited call for peace and equality that many consider a masterpiece of rhetoric.

Standing on the steps of the Lincoln Memorial—a monument to the president who a century earlier had brought down the institution of slavery in the United States—he shared his vision of a future in which "this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: 'We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal.'"



The speech and march cemented King's reputation at home and abroad; later that year he was named "Man of the Year" by TIME magazine and in 1964 became the youngest person ever awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.

In the spring of 1965, King's elevated profile drew international attention to the violence that erupted between white segregationists and peaceful demonstrators in Selma, Alabama, where the SCLC and Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) had organized a voter registration campaign.

Captured on television, the brutal scene outraged many Americans and inspired supporters from across the country to gather in Alabama and take part in the Selma to Montgomery march led by King and supported by President Lyndon B. Johnson, who sent in federal troops to keep the peace.

That August, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act, which guaranteed the right to vote—first awarded by the 15th Amendment—to all African Americans.

The events in Selma deepened a growing rift between Martin Luther King, Jr. and young radicals who repudiated his nonviolent methods and commitment to working within the established political framework.

As more militant black leaders such as Stokely Carmichael rose to prominence, King broadened the scope of his activism to address issues such as the Vietnam War and poverty among Americans of all races. In 1967, King and the SCLC embarked on an ambitious program known as the Poor People's Campaign, which was to include a massive march on the capital.

On the evening of April 4, 1968, Martin Luther King was assassinated. He was fatally shot while standing on the balcony of a motel in Memphis, where King had traveled to support a sanitation workers'

strike. In the wake of his death, a wave of riots swept major cities across the country, while President Johnson declared a national day of mourning.

James Earl Ray, an escaped convict and known racist, pleaded guilty to the murder and was sentenced to 99 years in prison. He later recanted his confession and gained some unlikely advocates, including members of the King family, before his death in 1998.