



**DPP30043**

# REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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DPP 30043: Regional Economic Development  
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## **Preface**

It is important to identify the existing strengths and constraints of a region as it is a significant aspect of International Business. Before a strategy can be developed, it is important to understand:

- The general economic context including sectors and industries
- Human capital
- Natural environment.

Thus, study of Regional Economic Development helps us make sense of our world. It is a studies about the world's regions which include the specific unique characteristics of places related to their:

- Culture
- Economy
- Climate
- Politics
- Environmental factors

This book has all the important information which will help to understand the characteristics mentioned above. This book also includes links to videos that will help grasp information of each region better. In addition, there are also links to videos (Flipgrid) of students' presentation on the topics. There also link provide to assessment activities for each topic.

**DPP30043**

**REGIONAL  
ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT**

by

Dr. Murugadas Ramdas

Dr. Nurfadillah Ahmad Mahmud

# SUMMARY OF CHAPTER

1. GLOBALISATION AND WORLD REGION

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2. CONCEPTS IN WORLD REGIONAL GEOGRAPHY

---

3. THE WORLD REGION

---

4. NATURAL RESOURCES

---

5. NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

---

6. CULTURAL HISTORY AND POLITICAL INFLUENCES

---

7.0 ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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## COURSE LEARNING OUTCOME

Upon the completing this course, students should be able to:

1. Discuss the effects of geographic and economic conditions towards products, industries, and resources of the world. (C1, PLO1)
2. Explain the role of population and natural resources in regional growth and change. (C2, PLO1)
3. Discuss economic processes such as globalisation, trade and their impacts on economic, cultural and social activities. (C3, PLO4) (A2, PLO 9)



Students! Does anyone know

WHAT is RED?



**REGIONAL ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT** stimulates students' interest in World affairs especially Southeast Asian countries, East Asian countries, Europe countries and North America countries which are among Malaysia's top trading partners.

Students will also discuss contemporary world affairs such as the impact of globalization, threats of climatic environmental disasters, emergence of economic powers in Asia and political alliances.

## Chapter 1: GLOBALISATION AND WORLD REGION



1.1 Introduction of World Regional Geography

1.2 Describe the Making and Remaking Regions

1.3 Explain geographical trends that makes region unique and vary from one another

### 1.1 Introduction of World Regional Geography

- Understanding the region's existing **strengths and constraints** is a crucial part in international business.
- Before a strategy can be developed, it is important to understand the general economic context including **sectors and industries, human capital and natural environment**.
- It is a studies about the world's regions which include the specific unique characteristics of places related to their **culture, economy, climate, politics and environmental** factors such as their different species of flora and fauna.

# REGION STUDIES



Cultural geography

## Cultural Landscapes

Essential because they connect culture to the actual environments in which people are living.



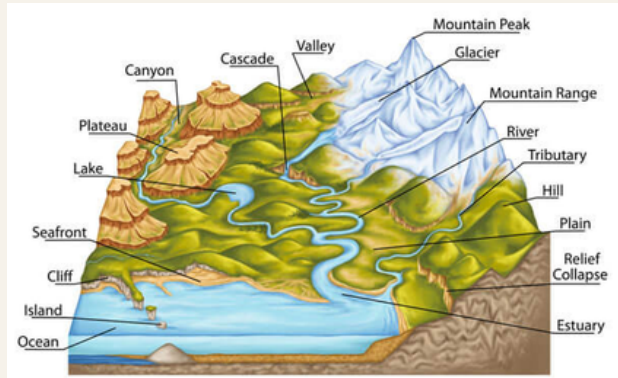
How they relate to the spaces and places

- Cultural traditions.
- Ethnicity
- Language
- Religion
- Economics
- Politics

## Physical Geography

- ~ Climate Type
- ~ Locations

- Understanding the planet's physical geography is crucial because natural processes have an impact on human civilizations for millennia, the way resources are distributed, and the circumstances for habitation.

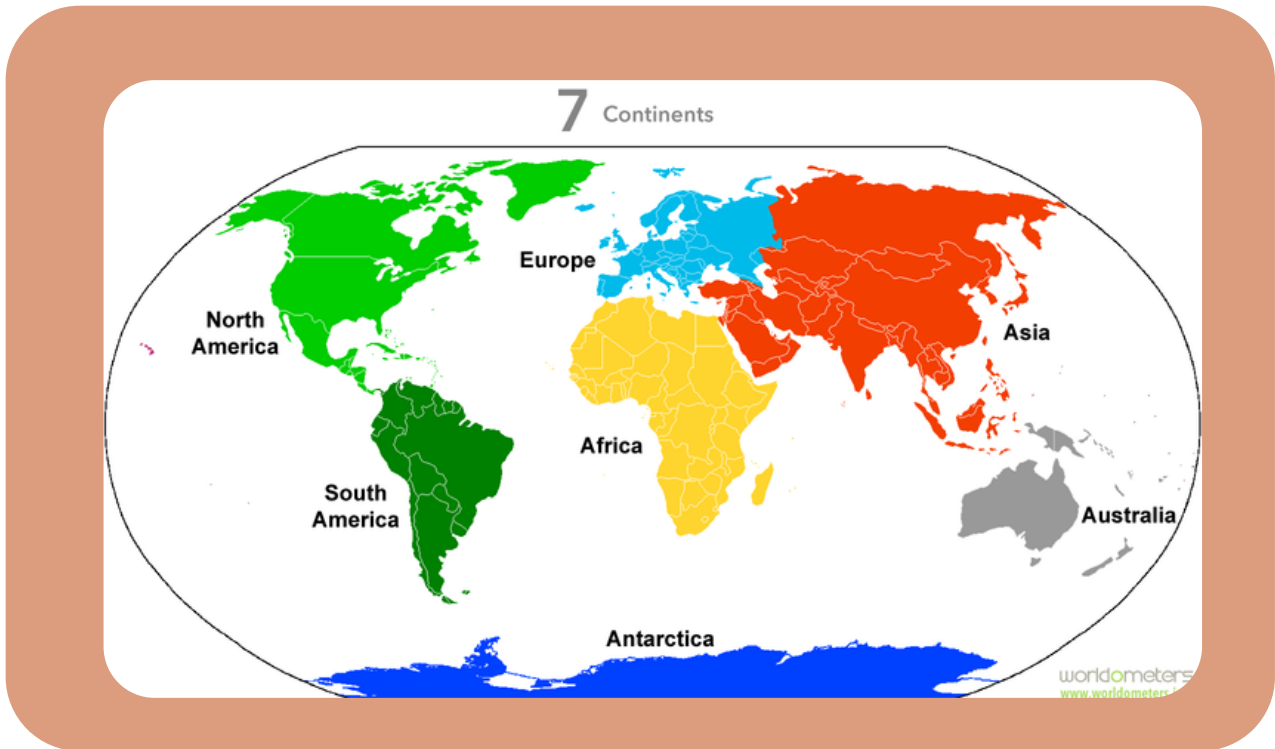


## Environment

- Living and non-living things.
- Interactions between all living things and the environment that have an impact on human survival and economic activities.

- Extremely susceptible to climate change and global warming is the Arctic region.
- Many scientific climate models also indicate that the Arctic would see more warming than the rest of the world, raising concerns about melting glaciers and decreasing ice caps in locations like Alaska and Greenland.
- It is thought that solar radiation, which further raises temperatures, is mostly to blame.

# WORLD MAP



One of Earth's seven major landform divisions is the continent. The continents are Asia, Africa, North America, South America, Antarctica, Europe, and Australia, in order of largest to smallest.

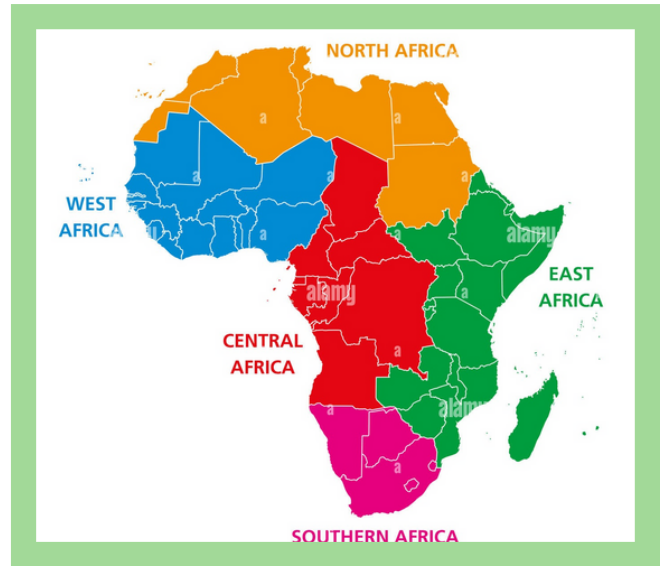
## Asia



Asia is the biggest and most varied continent on earth. It comprises Southeast Asia, East Asia, North Asia, Central Asia, and South Asia. The United Nations estimates that there are 48 countries in Asia now.



# Africa



Africa is the second-largest continent in the world (after Asia), making up around one-fifth of the planet's land area. South Africa, East Africa, Central Africa, West Africa, and North Africa are all included. According to the United Nations, there are 54 countries in Africa as of right now.

# North America



The third-largest continent in the globe, North America, is primarily located between the Arctic Circle and the Tropic of Cancer. There are 23 countries and 18 dependencies that make up North America.

# South America



The fourth-largest continent in the planet is South America. There are 12 nations and 2 dependencies in South America.

# Europe



The second-smallest continent in the globe, Eurasia (the large landmass it shares with Asia) is made up of peninsulas that stretch westward, making up approximately one-fifth of the planet's total land area. Eastern Europe, Central Europe, Southern Europe, and Western Europe are all included. Europe is made up of 44 different nations.

# Australia



Australia, the world's smallest continent and one of its largest nations, is located in the Southern Hemisphere between the Pacific and Indian oceans. Three nations make up Australia (Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea). in addition to 11 Pacific Island nations.

# DYNAMIC CONCEPT of REGION



## Human Constructs Defined

- Geographers and others defined and invented regions to serve particular functions.
- Sudan, for instance, is splitting into two political nations.

There are several fundamental characteristics of regions, including physical traits like:

- Coast
- both rivers and mountain ranges
- Administrative regions or borderlines are examples of political boundaries.
- Features of the economy like money or monetary units
- Cultural customs (languages, religion).

## Physical Characteristics



## Dynamic Entities

marked by both internal and external mobility of people, things, and ideas, including:

- migration of people;
- distribution of goods and services;
- exchange of media information, the internet, and publications;
- movement of money
- technological innovations.
- A brand-new form of transportation

- At the edge where the phenomenon (feature) no longer happens or predominates, the border of a region is defined.
- For instance, the Indo-Gangetic plains start where the Himalayas and the Siwalik Mountains end, while the Deccan plateau starts when the Gangetic lowlands end.
- The language areas of India can be in a similar situation.
- The Telugu, Tamil, and Malayalam regions of India are separated by a line.

## Boundaries





- The growing degree of links between individuals in different parts of the world, especially in terms of economy, politics, and culture.
- In terms of international trade and the flow of capital investments, globalisation accelerated and intensified significantly in the 1990s.
- The blending and cross-border exchange of capital, technology, and information is a component of economic globalisation.

## Advantages

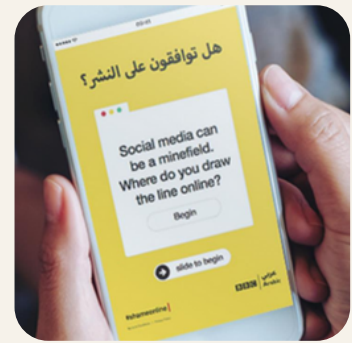
- increased international trade
- increased people and commodities transportation efficiency
- Companies have more freedom to operate internationally.
- increased capital liquidity enables investors from developed countries to invest in developing countries

## Disadvantages

- Greater potential for unintended international disease transmission
- spread of a consumerist mindset and way of life that views consumption as the key to success.
- employment, both skilled and unskilled, are moving more frequently from industrialized to developing countries as businesses look for the lowest labor.

# Localisation

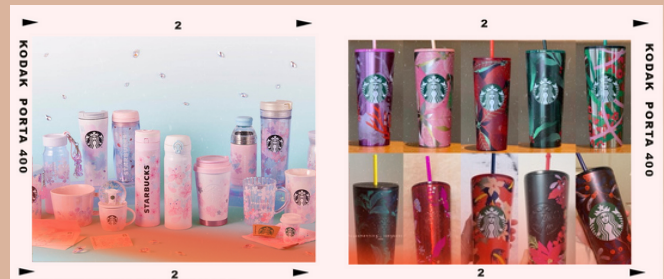
The process of customizing a product or piece of content for a particular audience or market. It is the reaction to a result of globalization. Occurs as local tradition grows or gets stronger in opposition to the practice of globalization.



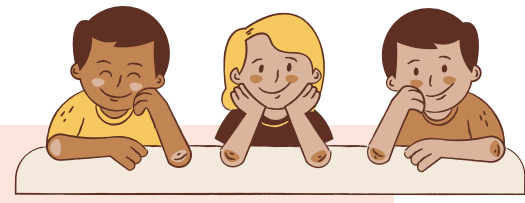
- Some people believe that globalisation poses a threat to environments, economics, politics, and cultures.
- The companies that modify their content for client culture, language, and etiquette are the most successful globally.
- To adjust currency, date formatting, unit of measurement, and other specifics, they employ localization.

“

## Facets of Localisation



- Local voices continue to be heard and guarantee that global trends are frequently not fully realised.
- Despite the forces of globalisation, numerous regional traditions and practises retain regional identities. Consider music, meals, culture, and fashion.
- Ideology, particularly those that are religious or political, change and become more intense.
- Religion continues to play a significant role in Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Buddhist, and Hindu countries.
- Demonstrators oppose international media and firms like CNN, the Murdoch group, McDonald's, Starbucks, Toyota, and Nike from visibly encroaching on the economies of other nations.



# Glocalisation

- Globalization is the idea that, in a global market, a product or service will have a better chance of success if it is tailored to the region or culture where it is being sold.
- The good or service may be modified to comply with regional regulations, practices, or clientele preferences.
- Based on local circumstances and external factors, globalization can be described.
- For illustration: International fast food business McDonald's exemplifies the idea of globalization by adapting its menus to suit local preferences and traditions.



**END OF  
CHAPTER  
ONE!!**

### Video:

<https://youtu.be/ZPZnTAAGKvs>  
<https://youtu.be/c9rRK8AzrdI>

### Flipgrid:

<https://flipgrid.com/965d32a5>  
<https://flipgrid.com/bc2869ab>

### Quiz:

[https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/62285d5213e76d001dbb0719?source=quiz\\_share](https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/62285d5213e76d001dbb0719?source=quiz_share)  
[https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/6153ceb9ecc534001d96bdf1?source=quiz\\_share](https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/6153ceb9ecc534001d96bdf1?source=quiz_share)

## Tutorial Exercise Time!

1. Which country do you like the most to travel and why did you choose that country?
2. What is localization? And give an example of a localization product.
3. Give 2 advantages and disadvantages of globalization.



# Chapter 2: Asia

- About 30% of the territory on Earth is in Asia.
- 4.4 billion people, or more than 60% of the world's population.
- The eastern 4/5 of Eurasia is referred to as Asia.
- 48 fully independent states and 6 partially sovereign or dependent regions make up the Asian continent.
- Russia has territory in both Asia and Europe, whereas Turkey only has 3% of its land in Europe and 97% of it in Asia, including its capital, Ankara.
- As diverse and distinctive as the numerous cultures and peoples that call Asia home are the music, dance, art, literature, and cuisine there.

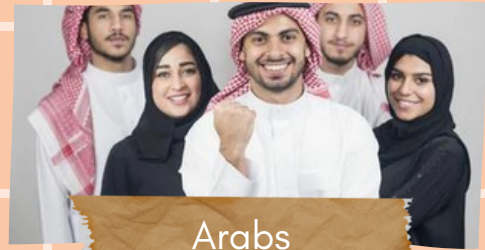
# Religions in Asia

## Ethnic Groups

- Individuals who are linguistically and culturally similar.
- For many generations, their community has included these traits.
- same ancestry, history, language, religion, customs, holidays, and food.
- Chinese, Orang Iban, Thai, Korean, Mongol, Khuen, Arab diaspora, Lao, and Uyghur populations.



Khuen people



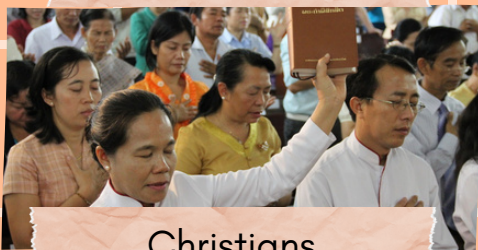
Arabs



Iban people



Muslims



Christians



Buddhist

## Religious Groups

- People who hold the same religious convictions.
- Believe in the same deity or gods and share a sacred scripture that contains a certain code of conduct.
- Prophets, prayers, history, holy texts, and the common God.
- many languages, civilizations, and ethnicities
- Typically spanning a large area or several nations.
- Even if people from various ethnic groups may practise the same religion, their cultures may differ.



## Islam

- Religion of the Middle East
- Largest Islamic nation in the world, Indonesia.
- Began in the 7th century in the Arabian Peninsula.
- Holy book: Quran
- Five Pillars of Islam

## Buddhism

- Originated in India
- 4th largest in the world
- Siddhartha Guatama.
- Four Noble Truths in life
- Nirvana, a person must follow The Middle Way
- Holy book: Tripitaka.



## Confucianism

- Official guiding practice for the Chinese government in 121 BCE.
- Moral structure for social life and politics.
- Ethical system based on good deeds and morality.
- Holy book: The Four Books and Five Classics



## Hinduism

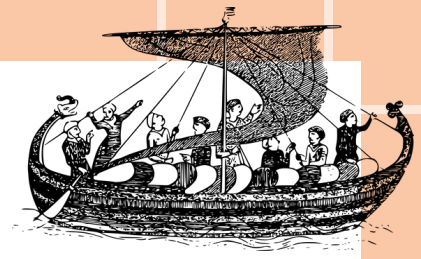
- Developed in India 1500BCE
- Largely practiced in India
- 3rd largest religion.
- Aryan priests followed prayers, rituals, and hymns known as The Vedas.
- Hindus live by the caste system.



## Shintoism

- way of the gods
- Earliest religion in Japan.
- *kami* (divine spirits that live in nature)
- Cleanliness and physical purity.
- Many people who practice Shinto also practice another religion.

# Environmental Issues



## Land pressure

- Due to Asia's rapid population increase, particularly in India, there is a significant strain on its available agricultural land.
- The overall area of land under cultivation has grown.
- There is very little chance for additional growth. The majority of the suitable land in this area is already farmed.



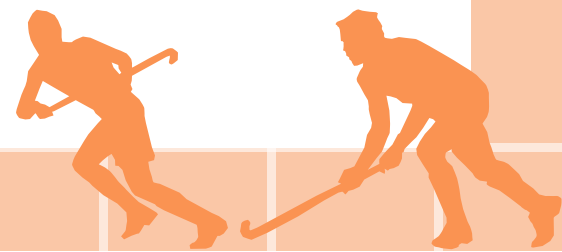
## Water shortage and water pollution

- Per capita, Asia has the least access to fresh water.
- Another issue is water contamination, which is mostly brought on by untreated sewage and industrial waste, nitrate in animal manure and fertiliser, and seawater infiltration.
- Asian rivers have a suspended solids level that is almost four times higher than the global average.



## Global warming

- Asia is contributing more and more to global warming due to its big population and quick rise in energy consumption.
- About one-fifth of the carbon dioxide emissions in Europe come from Asian nations.
- The rise in energy demand and the deployment of wasteful and harmful technology are the causes of the rise in greenhouse gas emissions.
- For instance, China emits twice as much carbon as Japan per unit of GDP, indicating that Chinese industry uses less efficient manufacturing techniques than Japanese industry.



# History

## A- Pre-Colonial Period

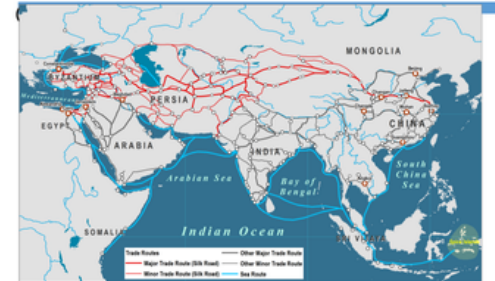
### 1. Origins of Asian Civilizations.

- Origin of agriculture
- Rice culture
- Most Pacific-Asian civilizations have emerged along a fluvial plain or a coastal gradation.
- Confucian states
- State formation

### 2. East Asian Empires

- Confucian states
- The Chinese Civilization
- The Mongolian Empire
- Imperial Japan
- Buddhist state

The Silk Road and Arab Sea Routes (8<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>)



## B-The Age of Merchants

### 1. The Drive Towards Asia

- Spice, silk and tea
- European misrepresentations
- The Fall of Constantinople (1453)

### 2. Early expeditions.

- Mercantilist drive
  - Early competition between Spain and Portugal
  - Pacific Asia has been shaped by foreign influences
- ### 3. Colonialism in Pacific Asia



### 4. Trading Companies

- Private mercantilist tool
- English East Asian Company
- Intense competition with the Dutch East Indian Company

## C-European Colonial Empires

### 1. Changes in the Patterns of Territorial Control

- New colonial powers
- Formal territorial control
- Industrial revolution in Europe



### 2. Colonial Empires in Pacific Asia

- Geographical divisions
  - Different colonial rules
  - Creation of plantations
- ### 3. Treaty Ports
- Opened to foreign trade and residence.

## D - The Collapse of Colonial Empires

### 1. Japanese Colonialism

- The Britain of the Pacific
  - The victory of Japan against Russia (1905)
  - Regional domination by Japan
- ### 2. The Second World War
- Japanese occupation (1942-1945)

### 3. The Colonial Legacy

- European powers tried to reclaim their colonies after the war.
- Decolonization
- Change in ethnic composition
- Pacific Asia saw violent cold war clashes.
- Territorial and economic changes



# Asia Council

## Objectives

- To Address Asia's Key Challenges
- To Foster Cooperation Among Asian Countries
- To Provide Policy Direction
- To Promote Visionary Leadership In Asia
- To Facilitate Cultural Integration In Asia
- To Provide Reliable & High Quality Information Resources



- The continent of Asia consists of 48 sovereign states and 6 partially sovereign or dependent territories.
- Russia have territory both in Asia and Europe whereas 97% of Turkey including its capital Ankara lies in Asia and only 3% in Europe.



## South Asia Association For Regional Cooperation

### Objectives

- To promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and to improve their quality of life
- To accelerate economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, social cultural, technical and scientific fields
- Cooperation with other developing countries, and international and regional organizations



# Asian Culture



1. Asian Culture is divided into six sub regions:
2. Central Asia (Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, and Turkmenistan)
3. East Asia (China, Japan, North Korea, South Korea, Mongolia, and Taiwan)
4. South Asia (India, Pakistan, Afghanistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka)
5. West Asia (corresponds with the Middle East)
6. North Asia (Russia and Mongolia)
7. Southeast Asia (Burma, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, and the Philippines)



## Asian Society

Asian Society has adapted to the various climate zones across Asia:

- Mountains
- Deserts
- Grasslands/Forests
- Wetlands
- Arctic



## Traditional clothing



**Baju kurung and Baju Melayu**



**Chut Thai**



**Hanfu**



**Hanbok**

**Asian society and culture are a fusion of traditional and contemporary Asian cultures.**

### Did you know?

Modern paper was first created by Chinese people. It's because they find it challenging to write on bamboo boards and maintain them for an extended period of time.

# Asian Culture

	South Korea	South Korean	Korean		Singapore	Singaporean	English/Mandarin / Malay/Tamil
	North Korea	North Korean	Korean		Thailand	Thai	Thai
	Japan	Japanese	Japanese		Malaysia	Malaysian	Malay/Malaysian
	Mongolia	Mongolian	Mongolian		Cambodia	Cambodian	Khmer
	China	Chinese	Chinese		Indonesia	Indonesian	Indonesian
	Philippines	Filipino	Tagalog/ Filipino		Laos	Laotian	Lao
	Timor-Leste	Timorese	Portuguese/ Tetum		Myanmar	Burmese	Burmese
					Afghanistan	Afghan /	

## Asian Language

Most Asian countries have more than one native language

- 600 languages are spoken in Indonesia
- 100 languages are spoken in the Philippines
- 1,683 native languages are spoken in India

## Family structure

- Family is primary
- Extended and Nuclear Family structure
- Hierarchical family structure:
  - males and older individuals holding higher status
- Patriarchal (husband led)

Gender Roles:

- Males: highly valued & desired; carry family name
- Females: less valued; subservient to males; carry



# Art, Literature, and Music



Porcelain



Paintings



Music



Poetry



Calligraphy



# ASEAN



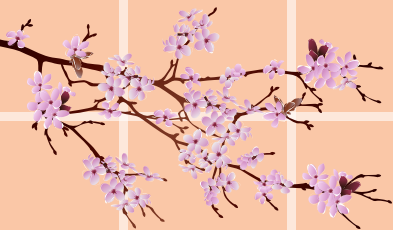
**(Association of Southeast Asian Nations), is a political and economic union of 10 member states in Southeast Asia, which promotes intergovernmental cooperation and facilitates economic, political, security, military, educational, and sociocultural integration between its members and countries in the Asia-Pacific.**

## ASEAN had established 3 community:

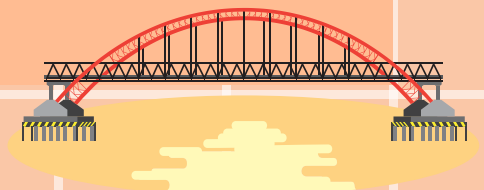
- ASEAN Political-Security Community (ASPC)
- ASEAN Economic Community (AEC)
- ASEAN Socio-Cultural Community (ASCC)

## PURPOSE

- To accelerate the economic growth, social progress and cultural development in the region through joint endeavours in the spirit of equality and partnership in order to strengthen the foundation for a prosperous and peaceful community of South-East Asian Nations.
- To promote regional peace and stability through abiding respect for justice and the rule of law in the relationship among countries of the region and adherence to the principles of the United Nations Charter.
- To promote active collaboration and mutual assistance on matters of common interest in the economic, social, cultural, technical, scientific and administrative fields.
- To promote South-East Asian studies.
- To maintain close and beneficial cooperation with existing international and regional organizations with similar aims and purposes, and explore all avenues for even closer cooperation among themselves.



- The ASEAN Political-Security Community (APSC) aims to ensure regional peace and a just, democratic, and harmonious environment. Economic Community.
- The AEC is the realization of the region's end goal of economic integration. It envisions ASEAN as a single market and product base, a highly competitive region, with equitable economic development, and fully integrated into the global economy. Socio-Cultural Community.
- The ASEAN Socio Cultural Community is all about realising the full potential of ASEAN citizens.



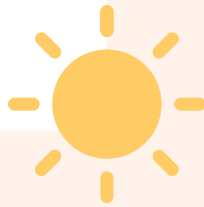
## ADDITIONAL KNOWLEDGE



The Kitti's hog-nosed bat, commonly referred to as the bumblebee bat, is found in Thailand and is thought by some to be the tiniest animal in the entire world.



Indonesia is the fourth most populous nation in the world.

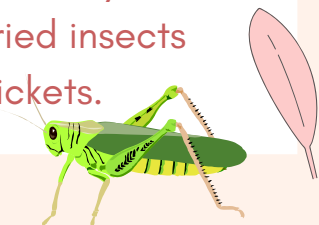


The largest island in Asia and the third largest island overall is Borneo, which is located in South-East Asia.

Asia has the most number of billionaires in the world.



In certain Asian nations, insects are consumed as delicacy. For instance, several nations enjoy eating silkworms as a snack, but you may also find other fried insects like crickets.



It is estimated that up to 90% of South Asians are lactose intolerant. Some Asians are lactase deficient or lactase-deficient, meaning they cannot digest lactose from dairy products.







# END OF CHAPTER 2

**Gempak ah!!**



## Link

**Video:** <https://youtu.be/q-9DzVfXQpA>  
<https://youtu.be/t1SccIiOsA>  
<https://youtu.be/lpNBDTNVhCw>

**Flipgrid:** <https://flipgrid.com/18a60c2a>  
<https://flipgrid.com/1bd993dd>

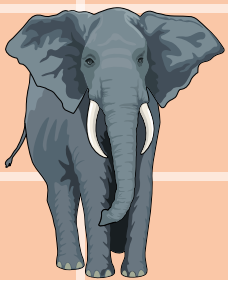
### Quiz:

[https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/60e637858318c5001c1cf3f8/asia-countries-and-capitals?  
source=quiz\\_share](https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/60e637858318c5001c1cf3f8/asia-countries-and-capitals?source=quiz_share)



## Tutorial Exercise

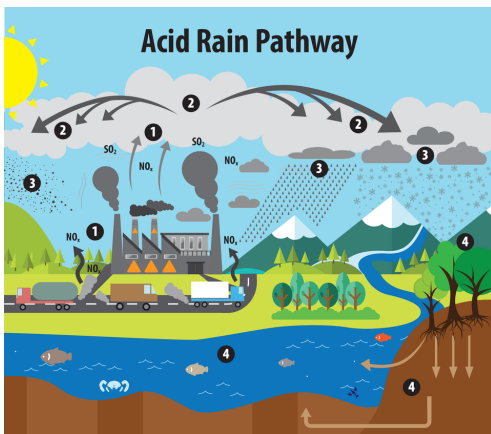
1. Name FIVE (5) countries in South Asia region
2. Explain TWO (2) objectives of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).





# Chapter 3: Europe

## Environmental Issues



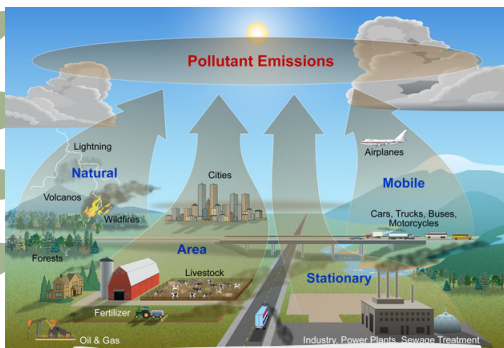
### Acid Rain

**Cause:** Acid rain is produced by factory smoke (burning natural gas, coal, oil and other fuels).

**Example:** Germany is a leading producer of goods. It is the global leader in steel, chemicals, and automobiles.

**Effect:** Minerals and nutrients in the soil of trees are dissolving and being washed away. Nearly half of the black forest was devastated by acid rain! Given that timber is one of Germany's primary natural resources, this is bad for the German economy.

**Solution:** Streams and rivers in this area are being used by factories to generate power in place of several coal-fired ones. In order to limit pollution from factories and autos, the government has implemented rules. Vehicle exhaust systems must be equipped with special converters.



### Air Pollution

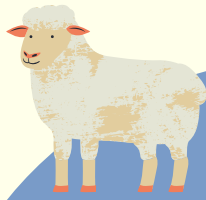
**Cause:** Exhaust gas produced when homes or businesses burn coal for heating.

**Example:** The majority of smoke-related issues in Britain are brought on by ozone and exhaust gas emissions from cars and trucks. Nitrous oxide and carbon monoxide are two of the pollutants released.

**Effect:** Contaminating the air people breathe.

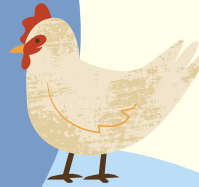
**Solution:** The government has pushed for the use of cleaner fuels, tightened regulations on automobile emissions, and encouraged people to take public transportation such buses and subway "underground" systems.

# Natural Resources



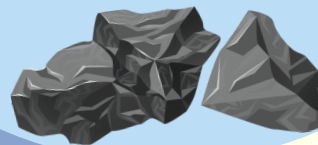
## Livestock

Irish farmers have grown a variety of animals, including cows, sheep, goats, and all varieties of birds and ducks. In Ireland, especially in the country's rural parts, maintaining livestock is still a significant industry. The primary goal of raising livestock is to supply the local market with livestock byproducts like meat, milk, and wool.



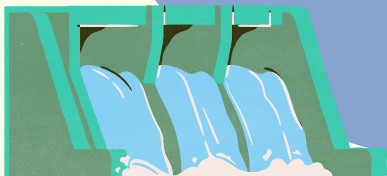
## Minerals

Between 2200 and 850 BCE, copper was mined in Wales for the first time in the UK. Gold, copper, and lead are a few of the minerals that subsequently drew the Romans to Britain, and it was the Romans who first popularised the use of iron implements. The major lead ore material, galena, was extracted with slave labour.



## Hydroelectric Energy

The most significant renewable energy source in France, making up around 19.7% of the country's installed capacity. It is only surpassed by nuclear energy. In France, several rivers run through the country's vast landscapes, creating waterfalls that are supported by dams and reservoirs and utilized to produce power for the general public.



# Characteristic of Mediterranean Climate in Europe

## Vegetation

typically low.

In this environment, herbaceous layers or shrubs, together with a low-growing flora, predominate. Its year-round leaf retention (evergreen vegetation) spares indigenous species, many of which have numerous defense mechanisms, a great deal of work (against pests and dehydration).



## Continentalism Mediterranean climate

Since it is typical in areas where the sea is not nearby, this climate mixes elements of the normal Mediterranean climate with those of the continental climate.



## Temperature

The Mediterranean region experiences year-round temperatures of about 20 °C, which rise in the summer and fall to a few degrees below 10 °C in the winter. It has a generally stable and agreeable climate.



## Precipitation

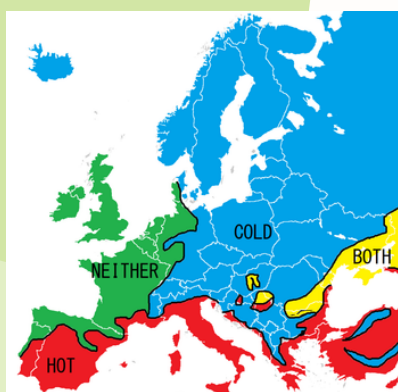
Rainfall is less common in the summer and can exceed 1000 mm per year. In contrast to tropical areas, this climate typically does not have an excessive amount of rain.

Contrary to the intertropical zone, rainfall can surpass 1000 mm in some places, however it is uncommon in the summer.



## Geographic location

The marine climate, which is found physically near the poles, and the desert environment, which is found near the equator, combine to create the Mediterranean climate, which is found on the western shores of the main continents.

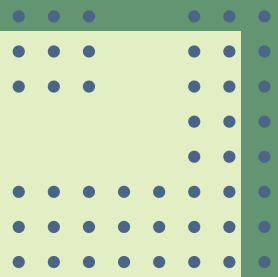


European climate in a nutshell



# EUROPEAN UNION

"UNITED IN DIVERSITY"



## Why the Euro?

- Foreign exchange costs and fluctuation risk are absent.
- Consumers will have more options and predictable costs.
- increased economic ties between EU nations



## The European Fund for Strategic Investments

The Investment Plan for Europe, adopted in November 2014, uses public guarantees to stimulate private investment.

The plan's European Fund for Strategic Investments has already mobilized €439 billion worth of investments (by October 2019), exceeding expectations.

The plan's investments have supported the creation of 1.1 million jobs, a figure set to rise to 1.7 million by 2022.

More than one million small and medium-sized companies are set to benefit from improved access to finance and the plan has helped to boost EU Gross Domestic Product by 0.9%.

## As a consumer you are protected by basic laws all over the EU, even when you travel or shop online

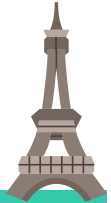
- Clear labelling
- Health and safety standards
- Unfair practice in contracts prohibited
- Passengers' rights, such as compensation for long delays
- Help to resolve problems



Llanfairpwll-gwyngyllgogerychwyrndrob-wlllantysiliogogogoch, say it ten times quickly. It's a town in Wales, not some sadistic tongue twister. Both exceptionally long and short town names can be found in Europe. Scandinavian villages are only one letter long; for example, the word "island" is represented by the village "Ö."



# EUROPEAN UNION INSTITUTION



## The European Parliament

The only institution directly elected by its citizens, with the first ballot held in 1979. The Parliament is the center of debate on issues affecting the 28 member states and their citizens and has legislative, supervisory and budgetary responsibilities. Is also the legislative arm of the European Union and represents its citizens. It has supervisory and budgetary responsibilities. It shares powers of budget and legislation with the Council of the European Union, which represents EU member state governments.

## The Council of the European Union

The Council is an essential EU decision-maker. It negotiates and adopts legislative acts in most cases together with the European Parliament through the ordinary legislative procedure, also known as 'codecision'. Codecision is used for policy areas where the EU has exclusive or shared competence with the member states. In these cases, the Council legislates on the basis of proposals submitted by the European Commission.



## The European Commission

The European Commission is the executive of the European Union. It operates as a cabinet government, with 27 members of the Commission headed by a President. The Commission is a supranational institution as its members seek to achieve what is in the best interests of the EU. Article 211 of the EC Treaty sets out the Commission's functions but in short, the Commission's function consists of considering, proposing and legislating. Many policies start at the Commission and then it administers them whilst checking that the EU's other organs are implementing them correctly. It drafts legislation and often, rather than legislating itself, passes it on to the Council or the Parliament to legislate.



# European Culture



*grazie*



## Language

The majority of people who speak a language now in Europe do so because it is descended from the Proto-Indo-European family, which gave rise to the vast Indo-European language family. It is thought that the Indo-European language family started in western Central Asia. The European Union has 23 official languages, whereas the continent of Africa has more than 60 native tongues. Arabic, Hindi, and Mandarin are among the new languages being introduced to Africa by the immigrant population.



Fish and Chips



Gyros

## Cuisine



Meat is more prominent and plentiful in East Asian cuisine than in traditional dishes. Western cuisine is frequently served, particularly steak and fried pork chops. The use of wine and sauce as spices, condiments, or condiments is also prevalent in western cuisine.



Paella



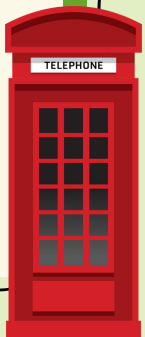
Pizza

## Folk music



Europe is home to a vast range of regional music, many of which share traits with rural areas, tourist destinations, or coastal settlements. Although folk music is rooted in an oral, unwritten tradition, more transcriptions of it have been made since the 19th century. Folk music affects some European popular music, while many classical composers employ folk tunes in their works. Pop, rock, blues, jazz, hip-hop, soul, and other popular music genres have all been popularised in Europe. Electronic dance music is the foundation of several genres associated with and named after Europe, such as Europop, Eurodisco, Eurodance, and Eurobeat.

*Danke  
Schön*



## ADDITIONAL KNOWLEDGE



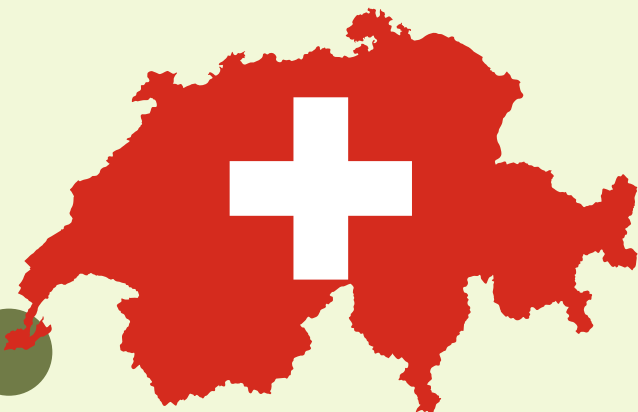
Did you know that there is a penguin who is more noble than you? Brigadier Sir Nils Olav III, a knighted penguin, resides at the Edinburgh Zoo in Scotland.

On Sundays, it's illegal to mow your lawn, build anything, wash your car, or hang your clothing outside to dry in Switzerland.



The Vatican City in Europe is the tiniest country in the world. Also home to the Pope!

Czech Republic is home to the most castles.  
The nation is home to 932 castles.  
It would take more than two years to view every castle, even if you went to one every day.



In 2007, Switzerland unintentionally invaded Lichtenstein.



# END OF CHAPTER 3

**That's bloody amazing !**

## Link

**Video:** [https://youtu.be/\\_6Z3iIDENUI](https://youtu.be/_6Z3iIDENUI)  
[https://youtu.be/6\\_jRsdyiQXk](https://youtu.be/6_jRsdyiQXk)  
<https://youtu.be/07Zoc5fgoOA>

**Flipgrid:** <https://flipgrid.com/7b37cb42>  
<https://flipgrid.com/2f55bbac>

**Quiz:** [https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/624d1b483533ad001ed8badd?  
source=quiz\\_share](https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/624d1b483533ad001ed8badd?source=quiz_share)

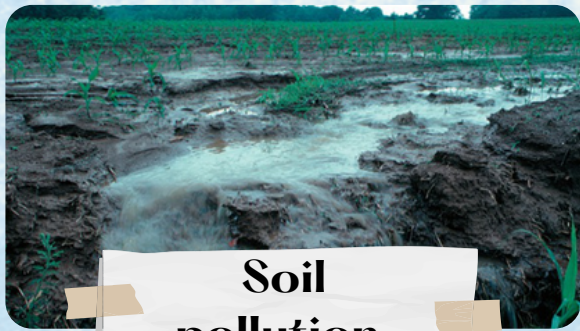
## Time For Tutorial Exercise!

1. Identify one European Culture which you feel is weird and give your opinion on it?
2. What do you think European Union (EU) could have done to avoid the Russian invasion of Ukraine?

# CHAPTER 4:

## North & South America

### Environmental Issues In North and South America



**Soil pollution.**

There is a significant environmental issue today in several states in the United States. Cause: Significant industrialisation and human intervention, including pesticide use and herbicide penetration into the soil, have raised the concentrations of harmful chemicals and compounds in the soil. Effect: As a result of the declining soil fertility level, this had a negative effect on the health of the people living nearby and contributed to future poor plant development. It has been reported that soil contamination has caused a number of diseases to affect people in numerous regions of the United States, including New Jersey, Tennessee, Montana, etc.



**Dams and water pollution**

Canada's primary energy source is hydropower. However, although being regarded as "green" energy, dams still have an impact on Canada's ecology. Effect: They have an effect downstream and may even put up barriers that cause fish populations to decline. Dams run the risk of flooding, destroying the entire ecosystem as well as crops. In addition, these catastrophes may force the relocation of towns and communities. Floods also contribute to the production of methane and carbon due to the degradation of plants. Canada has water issues in addition to dams and floods..



**Amazon deforestation**

There have been repercussions from the extensive deforestation in the Amazon rainforest, including environmental issues.

Every year, as a result, there are incredibly destructive floods that claim the lives of both people and animals. Additionally, the water body has been polluted, which has led to a decline in aquatic organisms in the stomach. Every year, deforestation in the Amazon fiercely claims and devastates shamanism shrines and other significant locations.

# North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)



- The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was a treaty between Canada, Mexico, and the United States that eliminated most tariffs between the countries. It was replaced by the United States–Mexico–Canada Agreement (USMCA) on July 1, 2020.
- NAFTA was the world's largest free trade agreement when it was established on Jan. 1, 1994.
- NAFTA was the first time two developed nations signed a trade agreement with an emerging market country.
- Through NAFTA, the three signatories agreed to remove trade barriers between them. By eliminating tariffs, NAFTA increased investment opportunities.

## Advantages and Disadvantages of NAFTA

### Advantages

- Lower tax rates
- Rise in wages
- Lower cost
- Create employment opportunities
- Get new goods

### Disadvantages

- Mexico was severely harmed.
- Negative environmental effects
- Labor exploitation

### Did you know?

The USA has no official language



## Organization of American States

- Political dialogue. To solve problems of diverse nature among the member states, serving as a political forum for the region, moving towards common objectives. For this, the countries adhere to the guidelines of the Inter-American Democratic Charter.
- Cooperation. The OAS provides support in various areas to member countries, strengthening their institutional framework and offering support in electoral and democratic matters, such as electoral observation, study grants, and support in the face of natural disasters.
- Follow-up mechanisms. The organization maintains various measurement mechanisms among its member states, to offer data and statistics regarding fundamental aspects of democratic life, such as the control of drug use, citizen rights, etc.
- Legal heritage. The member countries of the OAS sign multilateral treaties that allow common legislation on sensitive issues, such as the sale of arms, the rights of disabled people or the reduction of poverty.

# Alliances in America

Unasur's main objective, according to the constitutional treaty of the bloc, is to create an integration space, getting even closer to the integration model developed by the European Union, as it tries to develop joint actions that go beyond the economic sphere. According to the Constitutive Treaty of the Union of South American Nations, among the main areas of interest of the bloc's activities, the following actions stand out.



**Union of South American Nations (UNASUR)**

Objectives of Caribbean Community (CARICOM)

- (a) To improved standards of living and work;
- (b) Full employment of labour and other factors of production;
- (c) To accelerates, co-ordinated and sustained economic development and convergence;
- (d) To expand of trade and economic relations with third States;
- (e) To enhance the levels of international competitiveness;



**The Caribbean Community (CARICOM)**

- The Pacific Alliance began on April 28, 2011 as a regional integration initiative comprised of Chile, Colombia, Mexico and Peru, within the framework of the Latin American Pacific Basin Initiative.
- The objective of the Pacific Alliance is to form an area of deep integration that boosts further growth, development and competitiveness of the economies it comprises, by progressively seeking free movement of goods, services, capital and people; as well as becoming a platform for economic.



**Pacific Alliance**

# Economic activities in North America

Agriculture. Oranges, sugar cane, coffee, cocoa, and bananas are all harvested by farmers in North America's tropical regions. These crops flourish on moist hillsides and coastal plains. Additionally, hemp and cotton are grown in the warm, dry intermediate climate zone. These crops are significant exports for the nations of Central America. In the warm, subtropical regions of northern Mexico and the United States, fruits, vegetables, cotton, and tobacco are the main crops. The Rio Grande Valley in the U.S. state of Texas and Mexico, the Central Valley of California, the Gulf Coastal Plain, and the sandy valleys of the Appalachians are significant agricultural regions in this region. Ample rainfall and warm air currents are beneficial in these places.

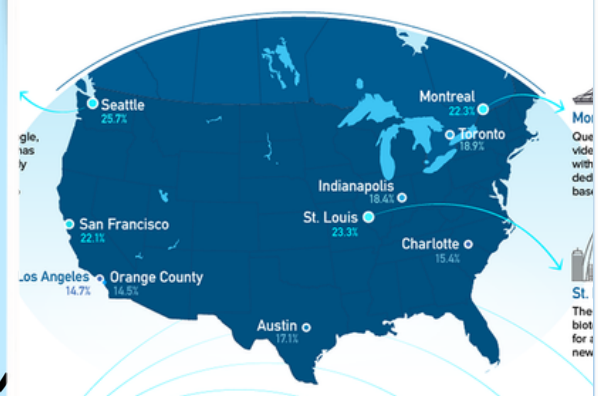


The economy of North America is dominated by mining and drilling. For the entire continent of Africa, the mining industry has generated billions of dollars and millions of employment. North American corporations sell nickel, which is used to manufacture steel, and bauxite, which is used to make aluminium, as well as iron and copper, which are used in construction, to all areas of the world. North America is also a major producer of coal for energy production.

Technology industry The technology industry contributes significantly to the American economy, according to CompTIA's 2019 annual review of the American industrial landscape, Cyberstates 2019. The employment of computer and IT professionals is predicted to grow by 11% between 2019 and 2029, faster than the average rate for all occupations.

The need for additional workers is caused by cloud computing, which includes the gathering and archiving of big data and information security. In practically every state, technology has had an impact.

TECH JOB GROWTH  
2016/2017



# Economic activities in South America



The management of trees and other vegetation in a forest is known as forestry. In tropical South America, particularly in the Amazon River basin, it is the primary economic activity. The rainforest is home to many important tree species, including mahogany and rosewood. These trees' wood is exported to international markets where it is used for floors and cabinetry. Plantations for trees exist in some nations. For instance, Chile is a significant exporter of pulp, plywood, and wood chips. For the South American construction industry, low-grade wood is crucial. Eucalyptus is the most widely used inexpensive wood. Although eucalyptus is not indigenous to South America, it expands remarkably quickly.

The most significant activity along South America's Pacific coast is the marine fishery, despite the fact that overfishing has depleted many fish species. The coastal zone now boasts nutrient-rich waters thanks to the cold Peruvian current, which has spawned a variety of fisheries, from shrimp to whales. Anchovies harvested in Chile and Peru are processed into fish meal, which is used in fertiliser and animal feed. While Ecuador is a significant exporter of shrimp, Chile is a world leader in the production of salmon and trout.



In South America, mining is one of the most significant economic drivers. About one-fifth of the world's iron ore reserves are on this continent. All around the world, machinery and building are made with steel, a byproduct of iron. The majority of the world's known copper reserves are in Peru and Chile, which make up more than 25% of South America. Nearly a third of Chile's exports, the world's top copper exporter, in 2009 totaled \$26.9 billion in copper. Due to its excellent thermal conductivity and resistance to corrosion, copper is utilised in cables and other equipment..

# Cultures of North & South America

## Music.

Through a variety of forms, American music reflects the multiethnic population of this nation. Music from Britain, West Africa, Ireland, Latin America, and continental Europe all have an effect on it. Jazz, blues, country, bluegrass, rock, R&B, pop, hip-hop, soul, disco, ragtime, doo-wop, folk music, reggae, surfing, and salsa dancing have the most well-known schools in the nation. There is American music played all throughout the world. Some styles of American pop music have grown in popularity since the turn of the 20th century.



## Religion.

Catholicism is the dominant faith. That's between 80% and 70% in Spain and about 65% in Brazil, I can say. Additionally, there are a lot of Protestants in French Guiana. With Christianity, Hinduism, and Islam as the three main religions, Guyana and Suriname are exceptions. Animism and shamanism are particularly prevalent throughout the Andes and lowlands of South America, such as among the Urarina people of Peru's Amazon region.



## Sports.

South America is a region that loves its football. The world's top teams can be found in several nations. Brazil really holds the record for most World Cup victories, followed by Chile, Uruguay, and Argentina. Knowing the most recent information on a few clubs and players is a good idea if you want to start a conversation with locals because Latin Americans are highly passionate about their football and enjoy talking about it.

## Language.

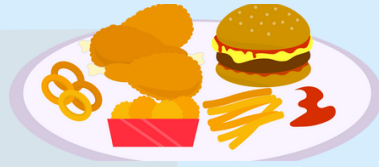
American English is a variant of the native American language also known as United State English or U.S. English. The most common language in use in the US is English. It is typically the de facto language of business, government, and education. Currently, American English is the kind of English that has the largest global influence. American English dialects differ from other English dialects around the world in many ways, including pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar patterns, particularly spelling patterns.



# Additional Knowledge

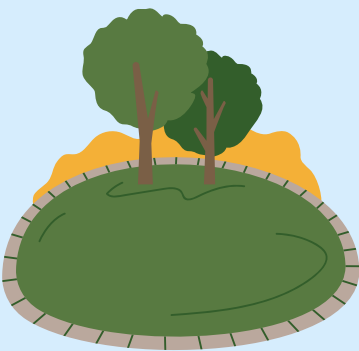
## South America

- Brazil, the world's top coffee producer, is located on this continent.
- Paraguayan homes don't have doorbells. Instead, guests introduce themselves by briefly clapping their hands.
- Bolivia is bigger than both Texas and California put together. And there's no McDonald's there!
- Pink dolphins live in South America.




## North America

- Canada includes a sizable national park in addition to a lot of lakes. The Wood Buffalo National Park, which is nearly the size of Switzerland, is the largest national park in Canada.
- 4 presidents who have taken office have been assassinated, while two have died from cerebral haemorrhages and two have passed away naturally. Despite its prestige, being president of USA has a death rate of 3.2%.







# End of Chapter 4!!

**You are on FIRE!**

## Link

**Video:** [https://youtu.be/JZk6\\_dgA9uQ](https://youtu.be/JZk6_dgA9uQ)  
<https://youtu.be/4dKVk97LXek>  
<https://youtu.be/d7VTZtrFyEg>

**Flipgrid:** <https://flipgrid.com/9711d3d5>  
<https://flipgrid.com/bc72e5af>

## Quiz:

[https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/633317a5fac4bc001dfc1007?source=quiz\\_share](https://quizizz.com/admin/quiz/633317a5fac4bc001dfc1007?source=quiz_share)

## Tutorial Exercise

1. The Amazon forest is one biggest ecosystem in the world. Recently the Amazon suffered mass fires causing big threat to the environment. Suggest one way that these disaster could have been avoided.
2. Should NAFTA be removed or continued? State one reason on the stand you choose.

# Chapter 5: Africa



## Environmental Issues

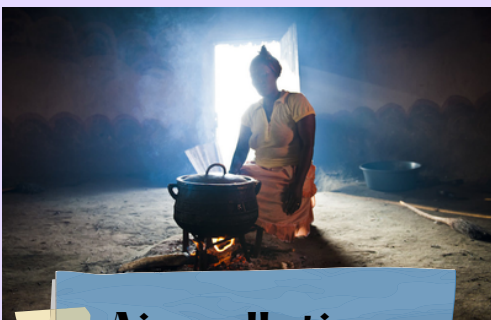


HALLO  
AFRICA



**Deforestation.**

Occurs when trees are cut down to create place for agriculture and to provide firewood and wood. Rapid urbanisation, drought, civil strife, mineral and oil extraction, as well as forest fires, are some of the causes in Africa. The biggest contributors to deforestation in Africa are economic underdevelopment and poverty. 90% of people in Africa cook with wood as fuel. The need for fuelwood as an energy source will keep rising as urbanisation and population growth pick up speed.



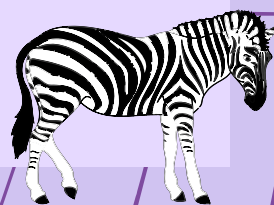
**Air pollution.**

The expanding population also indicates an increase in air pollution, even if the countries of this continent do not make a significant contribution to global air pollution. This might be as a result of the fact that these businesses were developed in regions of nations with readily accessible manpower. Additionally, a lot of homes still use coal and wood to cook their food. As a result, there was air pollution..



**Loss of  
biodiversity.**

Africa is home to a large number of threatened plant and animal species. However, biodiversity has been severely lost as a result of deforestation and the demand for land for agriculture. Tribal members who lack education still rely on hunting. Several of them set fire to the countryside and woodlands to make it easier to find animals easier. Other animals were also killed as a result of this.



# Natural Resources



## Natural gas

These natural gas reserves are estimated at 2.9 trillion cubic feet, ranking tenth in the world. Algeria's natural gas fields spread all over the country, and then liquefied in four natural gas plants. Liquid natural gas is mainly exported to European countries such as Spain, although a large amount of natural gas is also consumed locally. Algeria has many unexploited natural gas fields, especially in the northern region.



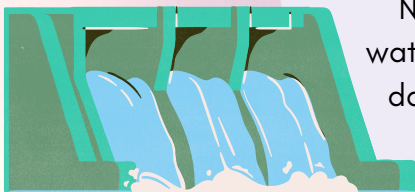
## Helium

Algeria has approximately 21% of the world's helium deposits, and is the second largest producer of helium, after the United States. The country produced an estimated 13% of all helium used in the world in 2006. The unique element has diverse uses in different sectors such as medicine, aerospace, military, and scientific laboratories. Some of the leading consumers of helium are Japan, India, and China.



## Water

Other than being used for drinking and domestic purposes, the rivers are used for irrigation, in navigation and transport and in production of power. The Aswan Dam on the Nile, provides electricity to Egypt. The dam was constructed to regulate the flow of the river, which serves the whole of Egypt. Flooding of the Nile occurs annually, with almost half of the water being drained into the sea wastefully. The dam controls floods by regulating the flow of river and supplies water for irrigation throughout the year, which almost doubles the agricultural yield.



# Ethnicity of North Africa

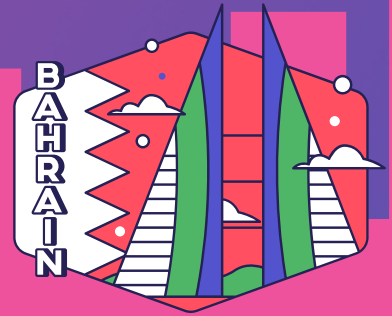
The ethnicity group of Africa numbered in thousand, with each population generally having its own language. The official population count of the various ethnic groups in Africa is highly uncertain, both due to limited infrastructure to perform censuses and due to rapid population growth.

Example of ethnicity of North African

- Berbers
- Fula People
- Bedouin
- Mizrahim Jews



**The Fula people** are one of the largest ethnic groups in the Sahel and West Africa, widely dispersed across the region. The majority of the ethnic group consisted of semi-sedentary people as well as sedentary settled farmers, artisans, merchants, and nobility.



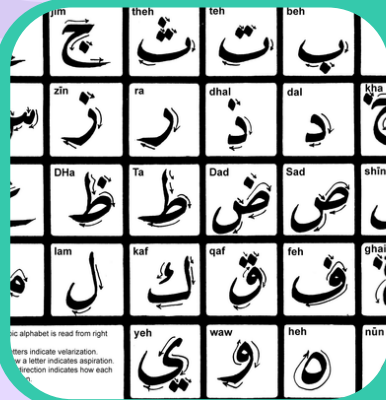
**Bedouin** are a population of nomadic Arabs who have historically inhabited the desert regions in North Africa, the Arabian Peninsula, Upper Mesopotamia and the Levant. The vast majority of Bedouin adhere to Islam.



**The Berbers** are taken as the original population that inhabited the region. Berber tribes in Morocco live in remote, rural, and mountainous areas. Tribes could be divided into three groups depending on the region they inhabit.



# Culture of North Africa



## Language

Arabic is one of the official languages of the people of North Africa. French and English are also widely spoken languages. These tongues are not acknowledged as the region's official tongues, nevertheless. However, English is acknowledged as the official language in Sudan, Algeria, and Morocco. Berbers are also recognised in Algeria and Morocco.



## Religion

Muslims or Islamists make up the majority of the population in North Africa. They have a sole faith in Allah. Muslims pray five daily prayers. They consider loving and serving God to be the reason for their existence.



## Holiday

In Africa, festivals and celebrations play a significant role in daily life. Every nation observes its own festivals and celebrations.

A Christian holiday is called Epiphany. Christian communities around the continent celebrate this day. Mawlid al-Nabi is a Muslim holiday, which is celebrated by prayers and procession in commemoration of Muhammad. In Egypt, the South Sinai Camel Festival features camel races.





# Various Cultures



FUFU

## Eating habits and cuisine

Cooking bananas, cassava, sorghum, and peanuts are the staple foods of Central African cuisine. A type of porridge is made from the cassava root or the grain sorghum and is typically consumed with vegetables, fowl, beef, or fish, depending on the situation. Another source of alcohol production is sorghum or cassava.

Goats and chickens are frequently sold as well as given as presents and placed in homes.

## Clothing in central Africa

In almost all of central Africa, people wear pano or pagne. Men and women in West Africa, Central Africa, and Southern Africa frequently don the wrapper, sometimes known as a lappa or pagne. It comes in both formal and casual variations and ranges from straightforward draped garments to fully tailored ensembles.

The fabric chosen to make the wrapper determines how formal it will be.



Liputa



Thogu



## Music in West Africa

It furthers their religious goals. Drums, xylophones, bells, flutes, and Mbanzas (the forerunner of the banjo) were just a few of the instruments used by folk musicians to generate rhythmic accompaniment for dance, which is an essential component of religious ceremonial. The call-and-response singing technique is also essential to the ritual. Polyphonic sounds and complex rhythms distinguish this kind of music for voice..



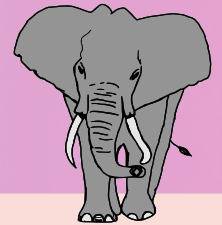
Afro-Calypso



African jazz

# Africa Union

## East African Community



- a) To maintain a common markets for the member states and promote balanced economic cooperation.
- b) To provide common services to the three member states especially in the areas of transport and communication.
- c) To promote political cooperation between the three countries and hence peace and security.
- d) To facilitate the movement of the people within the region to foster greater co-operation and understanding among them.
- e) To expand the market in a region where population and incomes are low.

## Southern African Development Community (SADC)



- a) Achieve development and economic growth, alleviate poverty, enhance the standard and quality of life of the people of Southern Africa and support the socially disadvantaged through Regional Integration;
- b) Evolve common political values, systems and institutions;
- c) Promote and defend peace and security;
- d) Promote self-sustaining development on the basis of collective self-reliance, and the inter-dependence of Member States;
- e) Achieve complementarity between national and regional strategies and programmes.

## Economic community of west african states (ECOWAS)



The objectives of establishing ECOWAS are

- To promote co-operation and development in all fields of economic activity.
- Raise the standard of living of its people.
- To increase and maintain economic stability in the region.
- To have regional economic co-operation.
- To abolish obstacles to the free movement of persons, services and capital between member states.

## Intergovernmental Authority On Development (IGAD)



The aims of IGAD include:

- Promote joint development strategies and gradually harmonize macro-economic policies and programmes in the social, technological and scientific fields;
- Harmonize policies with regard to trade, customs, transport, communications, agriculture, and natural resources and environment, and promote free movement of goods, services, and people within the region.
- Create an enabling environment for foreign, cross-border and domestic trade and investment;





# Extra Knowledge



## Rifts and Rivers

Geologically unique

- One fifth of the earth's surface.
  - No mountain backbone / range
- Tectonic forces

Eastern volcanic mountains.  
Great Lakes of Rift Valleys. Valleys formed as parallel faults of sinking or subducting crust.



## African Genesis

- Cradle of humankind
  - Precolonial period
  - African cultures established in all environmental settings
- 

## Did you know?

AFRICAN ANIMALS ARE THE BIGGEST, TALLEST, AND FASTEST IN THE WORLD!

An African elephant, which can grow to a length of seven metres and weigh more than six tonnes, is the largest terrestrial mammal in the world. The giraffe, the tallest animal in the world, can grow as tall as 6 metres for males and about 4 metres for females.

## Physical Geography

Africa's Deserts

- The continent straddles the Equator.
  - Sufficiently large to include land in both the northern and southern hemispheres.
  - Receive very little rainfall.
  - Relatively little moisture can accumulate in the air masses that are the sources of the outflow of air.
- 



# END OF CHAPTER 5!



## TO DO



### Video:

<https://youtu.be/EylldzTOTRg>  
<https://youtu.be/TW46xDXNO3Q>  
<https://youtu.be/ZENqZCNsrzg>



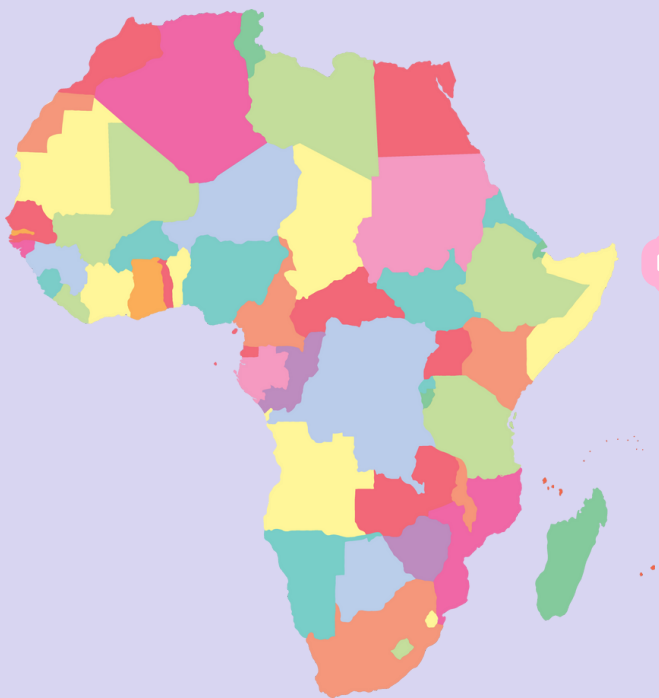
### Flipgrid:

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### Quiz:

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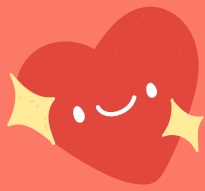
## EXERCISE

1. Suggest one action that be taken to protect the wild animals in Africa
2. How things would have been for Africa if they control over their natural resources?

# Chapter 6: Oceania



- A region that spans the central and southern Pacific and is made up of thousands of islands. Australia, Melanesia, Micronesia, and Polynesia are all part of it.
- Population of over 41 million. In terms of continents, Oceania has the smallest land area and the second-smallest population, only behind Antarctica.
- The Pacific Ocean is correctly identified as the continent's defining feature by the term "Oceania."
- Physical geography, environment, and human geography of Oceania can all be taken into consideration independently.
- The natural resources of Oceania are best understood in relation to its island groups.
- The other Pacific Islands rely more on their natural resources for subsistence than for economic development, unlike the mainland islands of Australia, New Zealand, and Papua New Guinea.



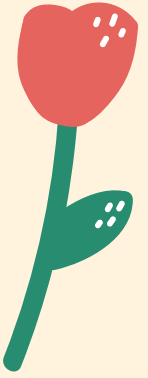
# History



- The European colonization of Australia and Oceania defined the continent's early political geography.
- Exploration began in the 16th century when Portuguese explorer Ferdinand Magellan landed on the Mariana Islands.
- Many countries, especially Australia, New Zealand, and New Caledonia, have majority European populations and a strong European culture.
- Indigenous populations were treated harshly during the colonial period.
- European powers claimed Australia and Oceania's lands as their own because they considered them terra nullius, or a "no man's land" inhabited by heathen natives.
- Colonizers implemented their own systems of governance, land management, and trade.
- Foreign forces also transformed Australia and Oceania's political landscape during World War II and the Cold War.
- More than 215,000 Japanese, Australian, and American troops died in the southern Pacific theater between 1942 and 1945.
- The Battle of the Coral Sea (1942) took place in the waters between Australia, New Guinea, and the Solomon Islands.
- The Battle of the Coral Sea, fought by American and Australian troops against the Imperial Japanese Navy, was significant because it was the first battle in history in which aircraft carriers were involved.
- During the Cold War, the isolated islands of Australia and Oceania became a popular location for American, British, and French nuclear testing.
- These tests had devastating human and environmental impacts on the islands.

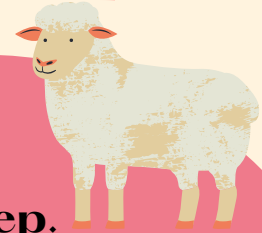


# Natural Resources



## Opal.

The size of Australia's opal mines is unmatched by all other opal mines in the world put together. Opal is, unsurprisingly, Australia's national treasure. About 90% of the world's supply of opal is produced in Australia. The production of opal in Australia has decreased recently as a result of rising fuel prices, limitations on the use of explosives in mining, and out-of-date mining regulations..



## Sheep.

Australian sheep producers have developed breeds of sheep suited to the unique climatic conditions and topography of their nation. Sheep are raised for their wool and for food. Merino sheep are the predominant breed of sheep in Australia. Since their arrival in Australia in 1797, merino sheep have been raised for their wool. To produce premium lamb and mutton, it is also crossed with British long-haired and short-haired sheep.



## Wheat.

one of Australia's primary winter crops. Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland are the states in continental Europe that produce the most wheat. Depending on the climate, crops are seeded in the autumn and harvested in the spring or winter. Wheat is mostly exported from Western Australia to countries in Asia and the Middle East, where it generates roughly \$2 billion in revenue yearly.



## Apples.

Australian apples come in a wide variety of delectable varieties. Different cultivars are grown in various regions of Australia and harvested at various times throughout the year. Kalei and Golden Delicious apples are the most well-liked varieties. In Queensland, kalei apples are grown naturally through cross-pollination without the use of pesticides or genetic modification. Both customers' health and growers' economies benefit from it.



# Environmental Issues



**Deforestation.**

The amount of salt in the soil will significantly rise as a result of clearing the forest. As a result, the downstream or downhill water quality will be impacted by the salt water released from these locations. Since European settlers arrived, 13% of Australia's native vegetation has been destroyed due to agricultural land cleanup. One of the main threats to Australia's biodiversity is overgrazing. A significant portion of grassland and open grassland forest land has altered as a result of grazing and various agricultural improvement techniques.



**Overfishing and illegal fishing.**

Some of Australia's fish resources have been seriously depleted due to overfishing. This issue is caused by two main factors: the intensive use of commercial and recreational fisheries, which results in low biological productivity in some regions (so the fish population will not regenerate soon). 17 of the 82 species evaluated in Australian seas in 2005 were deemed to be overfished. Some species, particularly Patagonian toothfish in the southern seas and sharks (for shark fin soup) in northern Australian waters, are under greater strain as a result of illegal fishing.



**Introduction of exotic species.**

In Australia, roughly 20 new pests or diseases are reportedly discovered each year. Sugar cane toads, rabbits, willows, and more recently, black striped mussels and red fire ants, are a few well-known examples. Wildcats, foxes, and rabbits have historically been to blame for the extinction of local species. The variety of activities carried out by local animals has considerably decreased as a result of habitat alteration and predation.

# Culture

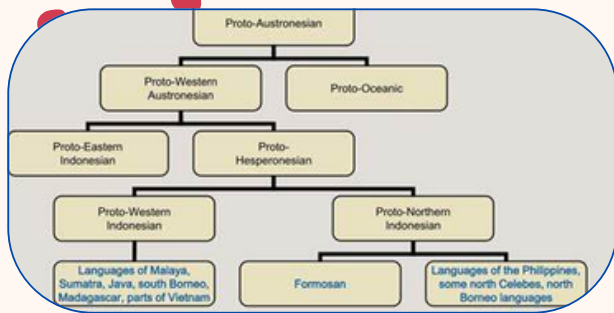


## Art.

The term "Australian theatre" describes the development of the performing arts in Australia or by Australians. Dramatic and dramatic elements are present in several Australian aboriginal rites, such as the corrosion ceremony. Australian theatrical art throughout the colonial era was typically linked to the larger English literary heritage as well as English and Irish drama. Aborigines, Anglo-Celtic immigrants, and multicultural Australians have all contributed to Australian literature and drama over the past 200 years, bringing Australian culture and the traits of the New World to the international arena.

## Language.

Three geographic categories make up the native tongues of Oceania: the extensive Austronesian language family, which includes Polynesian tongues like Mori and Hawaiian as well as Indo-European languages like Malay (Indonesian), Tagalog (Filipino), and others. Several indigenous Australian languages, include many members of the Pama-Newgan family. Several Papua languages, including the numerous trans-New Guinean languages, are spoken in New Guinea and its neighbouring islands. The interaction between Papua and Austronesian has produced a number of hybrid languages, including Mysin.



## Cuisine.

Since Oceania is made up of islands, seafood plays a significant role in cuisine, and the primary sources of carbohydrate are vegetables like potatoes, sweet potatoes, taro, and yam. Tropical Oceania depends heavily on the coconut and its derivatives, such as coconut milk, coconut oil, and coconut sugar. The earth oven, which involves placing food on hot rocks and burying it in the dirt, is one of Oceania's most unusual cooking techniques. This technology was developed in Papua New Guinea and afterwards spread by South Island colonists.



# Ways that can be applied by countries in Oceania to protect their fishing resources from exploitation of other countries.

## Establish national boundaries.

By establishing national borders, other countries cannot come to Oceania to develop its resources. Because we have strengthened customs laws to control the border. In this way, we can punish those who cross the border to catch resources without permission. This way will undoubtedly reduce the large-scale exploitation of other countries in Oceania, because there is strict legal protection at the border.

## Give fishery subsidies.

By giving fishery subsidies, fishermen will have more money to buy more production technology or larger boats. This can improve the productivity of fishing and get more income from the fishing industry. With the government's policy of providing subsidies, more and more people will be attracted. When we get more production equipment and enough manpower in fishery, Oceania will maximize its income from fishery resources, and there will be no exploitation from other countries.

## An agreement between countries.

Oceania governments can reach agreements with other countries. For example, exchange natural resources instead of exploitation, just like Oceania will buy palm oil from other countries while in return sell fishing resources to that country. This can create a win-win situation and good state-to-state relations. In this way, through good cooperation between the two countries, exploitation will be minimized, and it will contribute to the development and peace of the two countries.





# Original settlers of Australia, New Zealand, and Oceania

The Aborigines, Australia's earliest people, feel a direct relationship to the landscape that has shaped their movements throughout the island continent. Australia's Aborigines may have the oldest surviving culture in the world.



New Zealand's indigenous peoples, known as the Maori (MOWR•ee), came from the Pacific islands of Polynesia. In New Zealand they hunted, fished, established villages, and raised crops. Many ancient Maori traditions still remain a part of Maori life.



There are three major indigenous groups—Melanesians, Micronesians, and Polynesians—based on the island cluster on which each group lives. People on all three island clusters generally support themselves by fishing or farming.

The first cluster is Melanesia, located in the southwestern Pacific Ocean.

Next is Micronesia, situated in the western Pacific east of the Philippines.

The last cluster is Polynesia, located in the central Pacific area. Three independent countries— Samoa, Tonga, and Tuvalu—are found in Polynesia.

# European settlement influence the region

## Religion.

Indigenous peoples of the area have strong religious traditions that emphasise how humans interact with nature. For instance, the Aborigines of Australia hold that the Dreamtime represents the prehistoric period when wandering spirits are believed to have created the earth's physical features, plants, animals, and humans. They hold the view that everything in the natural world—including rocks, trees, plants, animals, and humans—has a spirit and is connected. Christianity was later introduced by Europeans, and it quickly gained popularity among the native populations. In Australia and Oceania today, Christianity is the religion that is most extensively practised.

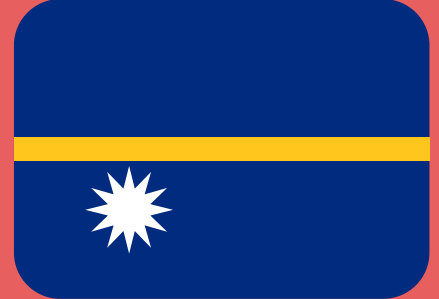


## Arts.

The Arts South Pacific peoples traditionally used art, music, dance, and storytelling to pass on knowledge from generation to generation. Australian Aborigines, for example, recorded their past in rock paintings and developed songs to pass on information about routes and landmarks. In New Zealand, Maori artisans developed skills in canoe making, basketry, tattooing, and woodcarving. Today Maori meeting houses are decorated with elaborate wood carvings. After a time of copying European themes and styles, European artists in the region began looking to the South Pacific environment for inspiration.

## Additional Knowledge

The only country without an official capital is Nauru.



The only place in the world where monotremes, or mammals that lay eggs, are found in Oceania.



Rugby is the most popular sport in Oceania. The haka that is done during rugby matches and other sporting events is a modern rendition of the traditional haka that New Zealand Mori people have performed throughout history.



The Sydney Opera House is a thriving center for the arts and one of the most recognizable landmarks in the southern hemisphere.



The majority of shops in Australia carry kangaroo meat, along with emu, crocodile, camel, and other "game meats."



# END OF CHAPTER 6

## Tutorial Exercise.

### The Aborigines are:

- a. A sea creature in the Coral Sea
- b. The first European settlers to Australia
- c. The name of Australia's Parliament
- d. The indigenous people of Australia

\_\_\_\_\_ is one of the worst developed countries in the world for broadscale deforestation—killing tens of millions of native animals (including threatened species) and wiping out endangered forests and woodlands.

- a. Hawaii
- b. Australia
- c. Pacific Island
- d. Solomon Island

### Link Video:

[https://youtu.be/74\\_HWoyluIU](https://youtu.be/74_HWoyluIU)  
[https://youtu.be/cnRbaa\\_u2BE](https://youtu.be/cnRbaa_u2BE)

### Flipgrid:

<https://flipgrid.com/0c8ba866>  
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### Quiz:

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**The physical geography of Oceania has most likely causes societies in the region to:**

- a. become isolated on various islands
- b. depend on a diet of citrus fruits
- c. building homes from stone
- d. use ocean water for irrigation



**THE**

**END**