



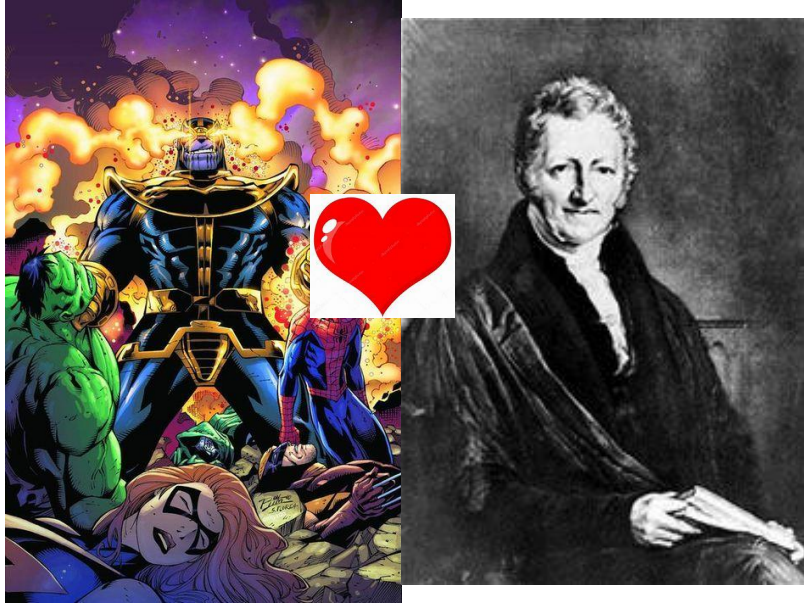
Chapters 32.3-.6

Ben, Charlotte, Juliana, Paige, Peyton, and Yasmine

32.3 - The Challenge of Population Growth

- (P) Ever since the first civilizations governments have viewed population growth as beneficial, giving governments more workers, buyers, soldiers in war time, and taxpayers, however, since the 1850s, many were fearful in Europe of the massive population growth and the weak public institutions that arose because of it would cause a crisis
- (S) Thomas Malthus was an eighteenth century intellectual cleric, who used a racist vision of China's population to scare Europeans. He thought that population growth would always go faster than agricultural production would increase.
- (S) Demographic transition- population growth rate change from birth rate high and death rate high, to high birth rate and low death rate, to even death and birth rate at a low size before 1970 only Europe faced this.
- (I) Rapid spread of AIDS and HIV caused a death rate increase in the late 1900's, but new treatments and prevention methods have slowed death rates, yet population is still increasing at a very high rate, with estimates putting the population at 10 billion in 2050.

32-3 The Challenge of Population Growth cont.



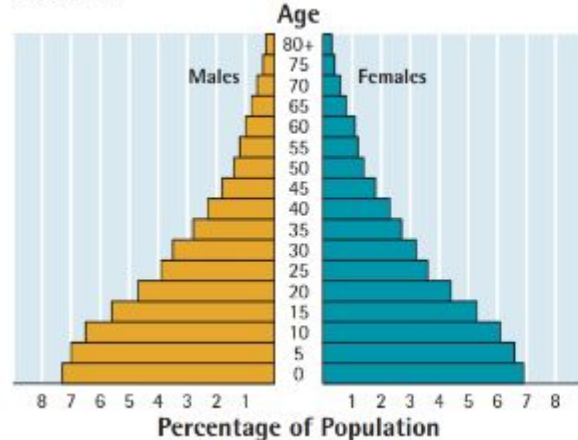
Thanos was an extremist malthusian-advocating genocide as pop. control

- (S)Industrial nations- in industrial nations, the decrease in birth rates and increase in longevity is leading to a population crisis, with too many old people, leading to the opposite of Malthus's predictions, with under population a problem in European countries and Japan. In America, high immigration and reproduction rates are staving off this crisis, and the PSR will become unsustainable.
- (S)PSR- potential support ratio ratio of possible workers(anyone 15-65) to people over 65 (likely retirees)
- (P/E)Many less developed nations at first encouraged population growth, but then, 1980's economic problems led to the governments of the countries to advocate birth control

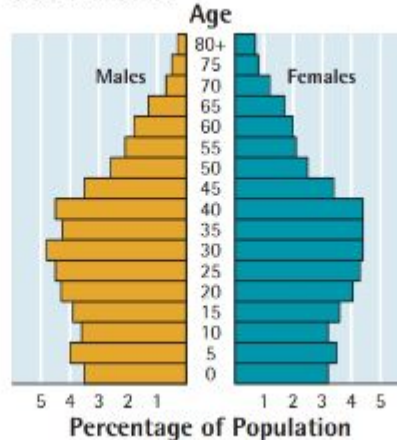
32-3 The Challenge of Population Growth cont.

- (I) 95% of population growth will happen in developing nations in the future, especially in Middle Eastern and Latin American nations
- (I) Populations were mapped to see these trends using population pyramids
- The below graphs show population pyramids for a stage 3, stage 4, and stage 5 country on the demographic transition model.

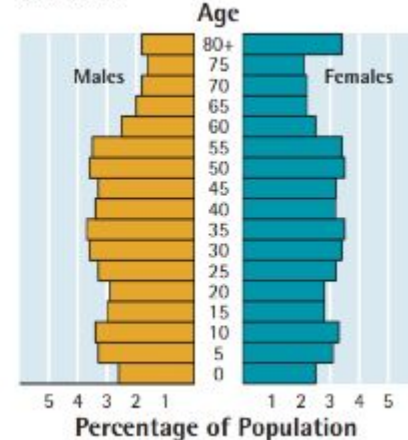
PAKISTAN



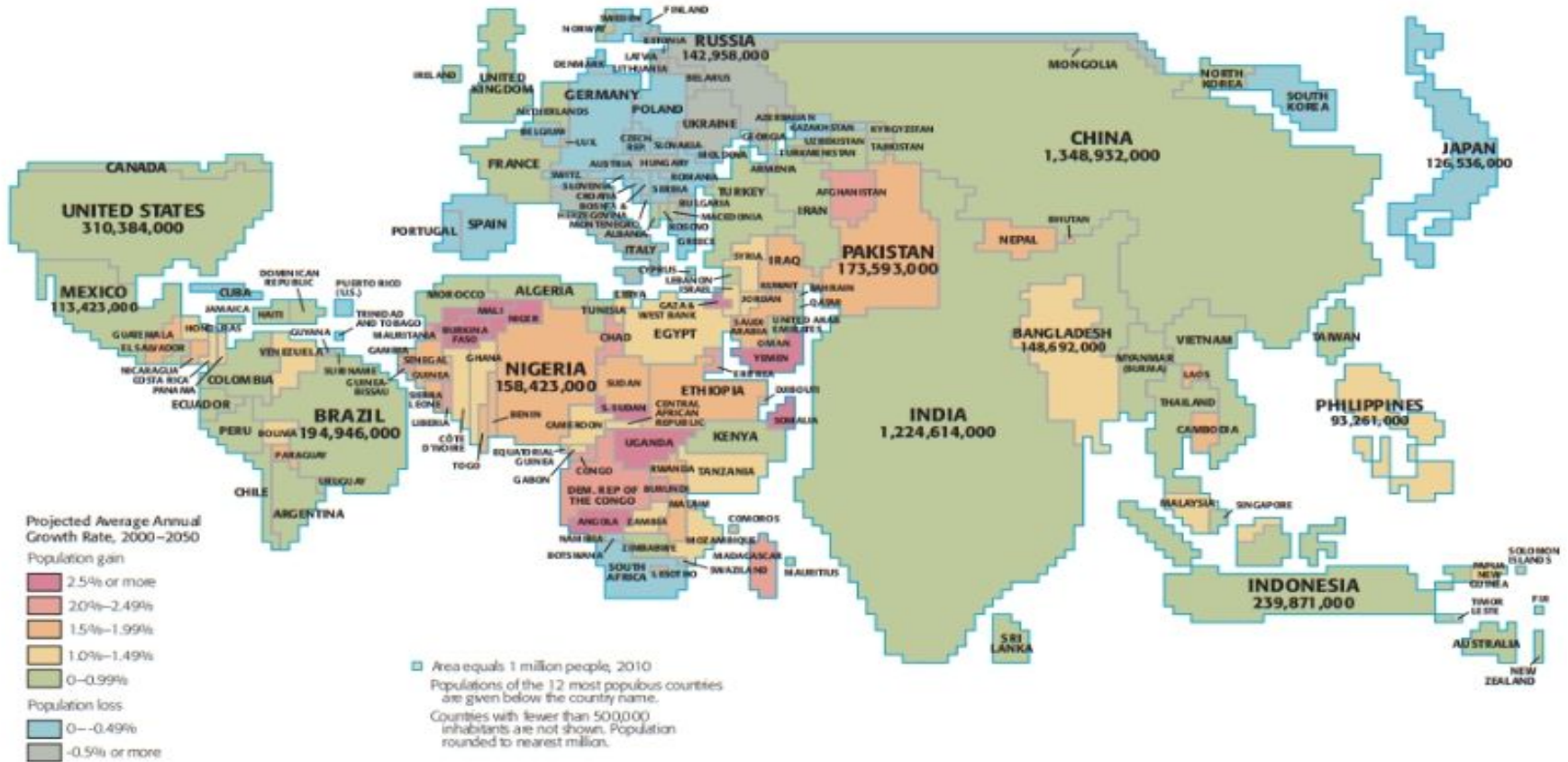
SOUTH KOREA



SWEDEN

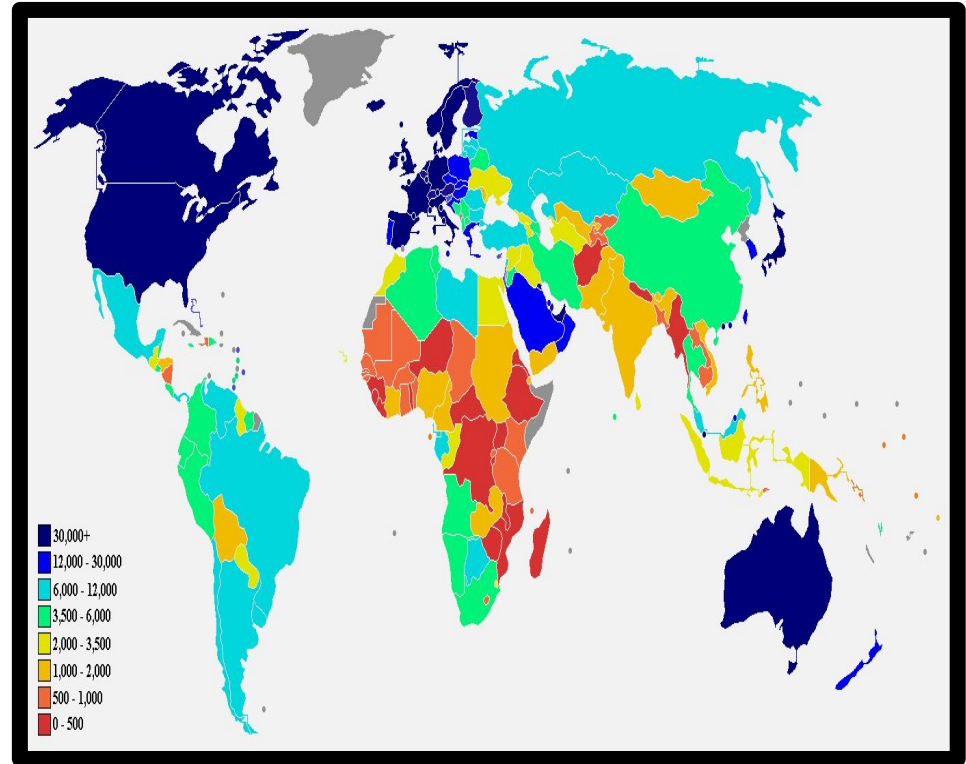


World Population Growth- Demographics and Migration



32.4 - Unequal Development and the Movement of Peoples

- (E) The gap between rich and poor nations has grown since 1945 (excluding China and Japan)
- (E) The vast majority of the world's population lives in poverty
- (E) GDP per capita is used to measure the relative wealth of nations
- (E) Generally, EU countries & the United States have the highest GDP
- (E) Developing countries like those of South America and Mexico are approaching the poorest tier of European countries
- (E) Many countries of Asia and Africa remain poor



32.4 - Unequal Development and the Movement of Peoples

- (I) Internal migration from rural areas to urban centers has increased threefold since WW2
- (E) This migration has caused the economic benefits of moving to cities to crumble
- (I/C) Dramatically increasing levels of international migration have led to rising levels of ethnic tensions and cultural conflict
- (P) Political violence and civil wars in places like Iraq and Syria have contributed to this increase
- (P) Right-wing movements have shifted to anti-immigrant policies
- (S/I) Immigrant populations tend to have higher fertility rates than native populations of developed countries

TABLE 32.2 The World's Largest Cities (Urban Agglomerations of 13 Million or More)

City	1970	City	1990	City	2011	City	2025
1 Tokyo	23.3	1 Tokyo	32.5	1 Tokyo	37.2	1 Tokyo	38.7
2 New York	16.2	2 New York	16.1	2 Delhi	22.7	2 Delhi	32.9
		3 Mexico City	15.3	3 Mexico City	20.4	3 Shanghai	28.4
		4 São Paulo	14.8	4 New York	20.4	4 Mumbai	26.6
		5 Mumbai	12.4	5 Shanghai	20.2	5 Mexico City	24.6
		6 Osaka-Kobe	11.0	6 São Paulo	19.9	6 New York	23.6
		7 Calcutta	10.9	7 Mumbai	19.7	7 São Paulo	23.2
		8 Los Angeles	10.9	8 Beijing	15.6	8 Dhaka	22.9
		9 Seoul	10.5	9 Dhaka	15.4	9 Beijing	22.6
		10 Buenos Aires	10.5	10 Calcutta	14.4	10 Karachi	20.2
				11 Karachi	13.9	11 Lagos	18.9
				12 Buenos Aires	13.5	12 Calcutta	18.7
				13 Los Angeles	13.4	13 Manila	16.3
						14 Los Angeles	15.7
						15 Shenzhen	15.5
						16 Buenos Aires	15.5
						17 Guangzhou	15.5
						18 Istanbul	14.9
						19 Cairo	14.7
						20 Kinshasa	14.5
						21 Chongqing	13.6
						22 Rio de Janeiro	13.6
						23 Bangalore	13.2

32.5 - Technological and Environmental Change

- (I/E) new tech increases productivity, makes markets more efficient, increases information flow
- (C) computers/phones become smaller and more convenient
- (E) machines replace some human labor
- (I) multinational corporations made possible by international trade agreements/ free markets
 - (I) exploit less developed countries for cheap production and labor
 - (E) ability to move locations when one country's rules limit production
- (S) tech now available for lower classes due to reduced price/size



32.5 - Technological and Environmental Change

- (I) deforestation, animal extinctions, river/ocean pollution, global warming
- (I) Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, and Endangered Species Act in United States, Europe, and Japan
 - smog levels decline by a third, less pollution in general
- (I) Paris Agreement: limit carbon emissions in attempt to reduce rate of global warming
- (P) lesser developed nations (China, India, Brazil) did not have the ability to effectively impose these rules
 - pressure on highly developed countries to enforce global rules



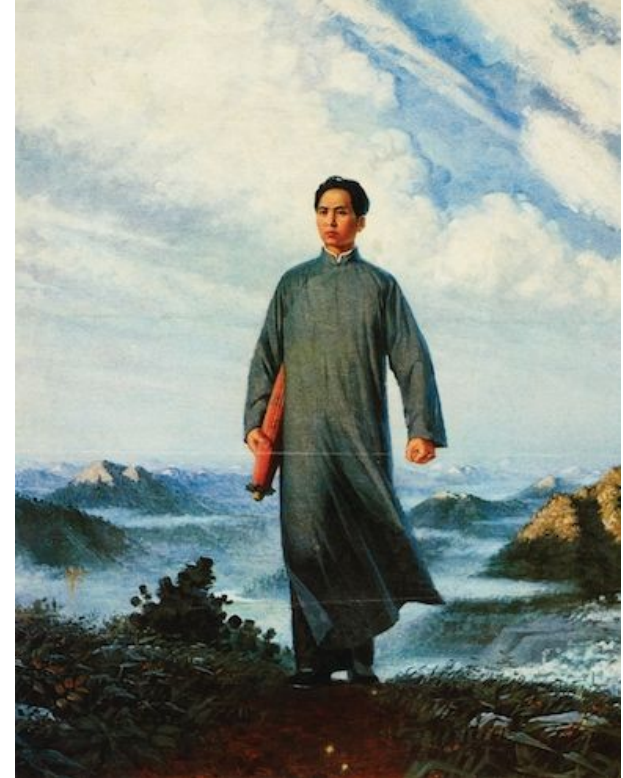
32.6 - Conclusion



- (I) world changes through population growth, technological developments and environmental changes
- (I/E) world economy grows until recession in late 2000s
- (I) increased birth rates leads to migration for economic opportunities
 - (C) tension between different ethnic groups in countries with migrants
- (I) technology allows globalization
- (I) more production leads to environmental issues

Chairman Mao en Route to Anyuan, Liu Chunhua. 1967, oil on canvas

This color lithograph oil painting holds the young, powerful, determined Mao Zedong (ruled 1949-1976). This painting is considered typical Chinese communist propaganda. His youth allows him to appear more revolutionary than he would have if he were painted as he appeared in 1967. The mountain range in the background appears very grandiose, however, the mountain Zedong is standing on is even higher, allowing the audience to perceive young Mao Zedong as holding an even greater amount of power than the tallest mountains. His body language and gestures give off a superior, confident vibe. He appears of paramount importance.



<https://youtu.be/KB4syeafOsQ>

Chinese Propaganda



Chairman Mao en Route to Anyuan - Specific Features



Face of determination



Fist of power and
and potential



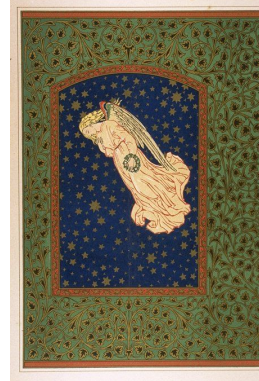
Bold, confident posture



Power stance atop the tallest mountain

Chairman Mao en Route to Anyuan - Style

- Socialist realism
- Oil on canvas
- Color lithograph
 - Color printing using a smooth stone or metal
 - Chemical repellence of oil and water



**Androgyne III. Magdalena Abakanowicz (Polish). 1985.
Sculpture. Burlap, resin, wood, nails, string. 121.9 x 161.3
x 55.9 cm**





Content: Molded- torso shell seated on a low stretcher made up of wooden logs. Wooden logs act as legs for the torso. Abakanowicz uses the same molded- torso used in her series: Backs (1976-1980). The ridges in the torso give it the appearance of human skin.

Style: Both abstract and figural- Forms human figure

Contextual analysis: This piece implies the brutality of war. The lack of limbs and a head is a declaration of suffering, making the piece disturbing yet sad. The central meaning of this piece is left to the interpretation of the viewer. Abakanowicz wants the viewer to focus on the humanity of the figure and its existence. Made to be seen in the round.

Historical context: This sculpture may be a reflection of Abakanowicz's time helping in hospitals during WWII and seeing her home get invaded by Germans when she was a young girl.



***Rebellious Silence* (from the Women of Allah series). Shirin Neshat. 1994 C.E. Photograph.**

Content: A black and white photograph of a Muslim woman with calligraphy of farsi (Persian) text on her face, a veil, barrel of a gun dividing her face, and a confident gaze.

Style: It is contemporary art as well as massurrealism.

Contextual Analysis: The four symbols: the text, veil, gun, and gaze, represent the Western perspective of the Muslim woman. The farsi (Persian) text on her face is a poem that represents the thoughts of female warriors during the Islamic Revolution of 1979. The specific text she uses discusses the honor of women's bravery and punishment for rejecting forced beliefs. The veil protects the woman's body from being seen as a sexualized object of men. The symmetrical split of the gun implies a violent rupture or social fragmentation. The gaze frees the woman from objectification, which is commonly used by feminist artists.





How it relates: Political violence and civil wars began to increase in the middle east as ethnic and racial tensions were increasing in many places such as Europe. Stereotypes of Muslim woman in war played a role in the ethnic and racial tensions.