

Human Geography II of the United States and Canada

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GAFG 2013

EXAM INFORMATION

❖ Exam One is Tuesday, March 5.

- Bring a #2 pencil, eraser and a pen.
- Multiple choice short answer plus choice of essay topic.
- See Study Guide.
- Missed exam make-up is all essay format .

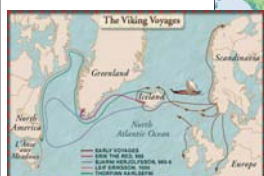
➤ The Extra Credit for Exam One is due at the start of the exam on March 5.

- ✓ Remember to provide examples from all 5 coordinates for max extra points.
- ✓ All other extra credit is by the end of the semester.

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European Exploration

It is believed that Norsemen (Vikings) reached North America in the 900s.



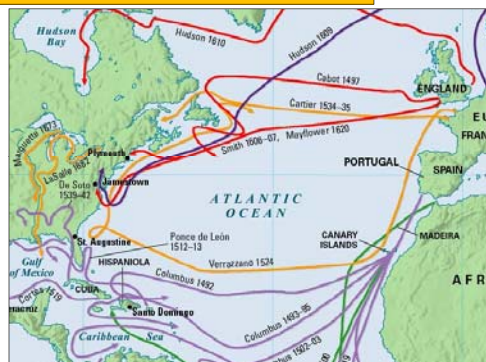
Consult appropriate maps in the Historical Atlas.



INITIAL GOAL:
Find the "Northwest Passage" to Asia.

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European Exploration



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Age of Discovery

The European *Age of Discovery* began in the mid-1400s following the "Dark Ages."

Voyages of exploration were organized for ...

- **Satisfaction** (general and scientific curiosities)
- **Economic reasons** (trade, national wealth, sources of food and raw materials)
- **Political/military reasons** (national rivalries, empire building, control)
- **Religious zeal** (missionary, conversion)
- **Ego** (adventure, personal glory/wealth)

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Europe in North America



- Early 18th century North America was divided between England, France and Spain.
- The **Hudson Bay Company** was a private fur-trading business established in 1670 by English royal charter. (Also called *Rupert's Land*, it acted as a pseudo-governmental entity.)

See Section 2 of the Historical Atlas for the location of colonies between 1600 and 1775.

Europe in North America

- **Russia** made its appearance in N.America in **1732** (Bering expedition), moving down the Pacific coast from Alaska to northern California (1812).
- With the end of the **French and Indian War** (1754-63), French control of land was reduced and French holdings were divided between Britain, Spain and Indian allies.



European rivalries led to military conflicts in North America.

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European Colonization of the Americas

European colonies in the Americas around 1763.



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English Domination of North America

The French and Indian War for control of North America involved the Algonquians (French ally) and Iroquois (English ally).

Britain defeated France. Britain took control of Canada and the area between the Appalachians and the Mississippi River.

Other than Florida, Spain did not have an east coast presence and stayed west of the Mississippi.



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After the Revolutionary War

In 1783, after the American Revolution, the western border of the U.S. was set at the Mississippi River. Additional states and territories were created during the 1790s.



See Sections 3 and 4 of the Historical Atlas for the creation of the U.S.

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The U.S. in 1810

The area called **Louisiana** was contested by Spain and French until 1763 when the French were "evicted" from North America.

- Spain sold Louisiana to France in 1800.
- The U.S. purchased it from France (1803) to protect "American interests" and preserve access to mouth of the Mississippi River. (Spanish Florida extended to the Mississippi River.)



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Manifest Destiny

- The view taken by U.S. lawmakers in the 1840s that **America had the "divine right" to expand across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.**
- The doctrine led to conflicts with Great Britain, Spain and Mexico.
- Fueled the Indian wars of the 1870-80s; led to the American Indian *diaspora*.
- Through negotiations with Great Britain and Russia the US gained areas along the Pacific Northwest (Oregon Territory) and Alaska.

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The U.S. in the 1850's



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Canadian Confederation

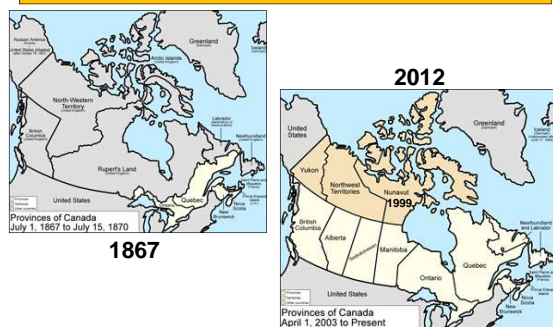
- **Canadian Confederation** was created on July 1, 1867.
- Originally it was composed of four provinces (New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario and Quebec).

Canada now consists of 10 provinces and 3 territories.



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Growth of Canada



Night Image of North America



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Settlement and Diffusion from Culture Hearths



HEARTH: Source area of human cultural traits.

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Settlement of Canada



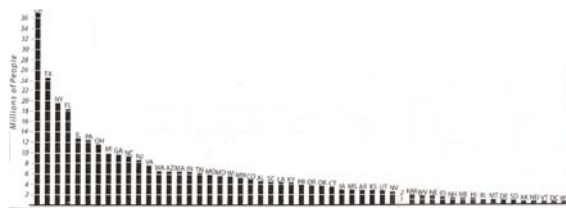
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Population Density of N. America



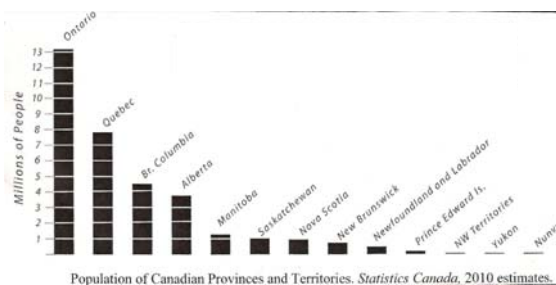
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US Population by State 2010 census



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Canadian Population by Province/Territory 2010 estimate



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Center of Population

- The "population center" is the theoretical point at which a country's population is equally balanced in all directions.

As many people live to the north as to the south, and as many to the east as to the west.

If a country had 8 million people, 2 million would be found in each quadrant.



- Population centers shift with population growth, migration and additional territory and can be used to track settlement.

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Centers of Population



Location of US population center:
50% N and S of this point
50% E and W of this point

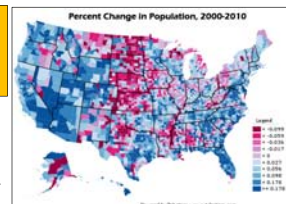
Canada's population center is just
NW of Toronto and moving westward.

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Change in US Population 2000-2010

RIGHT: Increase in population in BLUE. Decrease in RED.

Below: Faster than the national average in BLUE. Slower in RED.



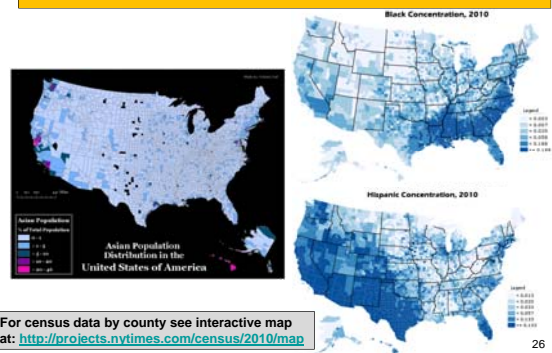
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Percentage Ethnic Change in U.S. Population, 1920-2010

Category	1920	1970	2010
White	89.7%	83.5%	63.7%
Black	9.9	11.1	12.2
Asian	0.2	0.8	4.7
Hispanic	---	4.5	16.3
Other	0.2	0.1	3.0
Total	100%	100%	100%

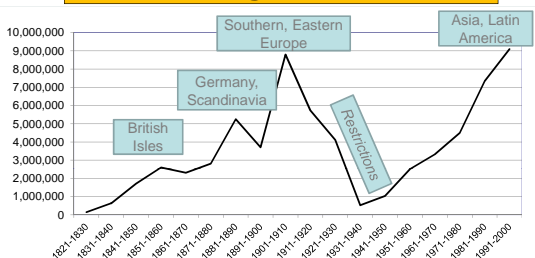
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Concentrations by Ethnicity



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U.S. Immigration Trends



Push Factors

1840s: Irish Potato Famine
1850-1920: Overpopulation, wars
Recent: Overpopulation, war, oppression

Pull Factors

Economic opportunity
Political/religious freedom
Land availability

See Table 3.1 in text

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Early Immigration

Early period (early 1600s to 1815):

- Most immigrants were from northern and western Europe
- Most French came in the 1600s, totaling about 15,000
- In 1790 (first census), two-thirds of American whites were British; Dutch, Germans were the next largest groups

Africans

- About 20 million taken in the slave trade; 50% died.
- Accounted for 20% of population in 1790, then percentage declined with end of slave trade.

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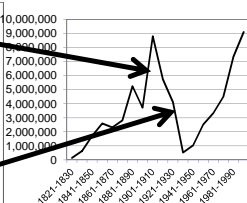
European Immigration

1815-1914

Trend of **increasing numbers**
Shift from northern and western Europe to **southern and eastern Europe** with spreading Industrial Revolution

Post-World War I

Restricted immigration
Depression and World War II: reduced numbers of immigrants



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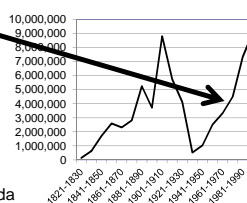
European Immigration (cont'd)

Post-World War II

- End of **nationality quotas**
- Increased numbers
- New controls after September 11, 2001, attacks
- Issue of **illegal immigration**

Destinations

- More to the U.S. than to Canada
- Major determinant: **economic opportunity**
- Few try to duplicate conditions in home countries
- Closeness to points of entry



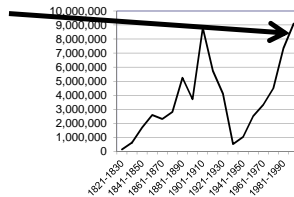
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Recent Immigration

Asians and Latin Americans:

- Mexico
- Philippines
- Vietnam
- Dominican Republic
- China
- India

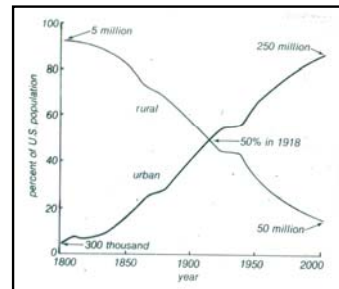
- Settlement near point of entry.



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INTERNAL MIGRATION

Rural-to-urban population change in the United States, 1800-2000



Fueled by economic change and focus on industrialization.

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The Great (Internal) Migration

"African-American Diaspora"

- The large-scale migration during the 20th century of African-Americans from rural areas in the South to urban areas in northern, mid-western and western states.
- An **initial** movement between 1910-1940 involving about 1.6 million people destined mainly to the Northeast and Midwest.
- A **secondary** migration between 1940-1970 involving about 5 million people for whom California was the principal destination.

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Push-Pull Factors for the Great Migration

Push Factors

- Oppressive social conditions in the South.
- A boll weevil infestation in southern cotton fields (c.1910) that forced farmers and laborers to seek new employment.
- The Great Mississippi River Flood of 1927, which displaced hundreds of thousands of people.

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Push-Pull Factors for the Great Migration

Pull Factors

- Receptive legal and social environment in the North.
- An expansion of manufacturing jobs in the North and Midwest during and following World War I.
- The Immigration Act of 1924 created openings for locals when the supply of new factory workers from Europe was stopped.

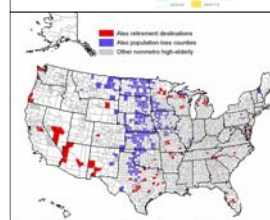
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Concentration of the Elderly

Top map shows the percent of total population **75 years** and older.



Bottom map shows rural counties with **18% or more** of its population 65 years or older.



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Culture

Culture: People's assemblage of beliefs and learned behavior.

- Impact on landscape (human imprint).
- Variations/uniqueness:
 - Language - Sports
 - Architecture - Food

Acculturation: borrowing and blending of cultures (melting pot)

Regional Food Preferences

