

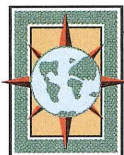
The Cultural Geography of Europe



CHAPTER FOCUS

Geographic Setting

Europe's geographic features influenced population patterns and the development of its civilizations. Closeness to the sea favored exploration and trade.



Geographic Themes

Section 1 Population Patterns

PLACE Geography and climate help to make Europe one of the world's most densely populated areas.

▲ **Photograph:** *Bustling cafe in Kraków, Poland*

Section 2 History and Government

MOVEMENT European culture has spread around the world.

Section 3 Cultures and Lifestyles

PLACE European lifestyles reflect many cultural differences.

1 SECTION Population Patterns

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Discover . . .

- the differences and similarities among Europeans.
- how Europe's physical geography influences population distribution.
- why population patterns in Europe have changed.

Key Terms

- multicultural
- refugee

Identify and Locate

Spain, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Vatican City, San Marino, Paris, London, Brussels

Balassagyarmat, Hungary

Szia! I live in Balassagyarmat, a town in Hungary. After school is finished for the day, I eat lunch. In the afternoon I spend time with friends, or in school organizing parties, competitions, working on the school newspaper, or with student council. In our spare time my friends and I like to play soccer, basketball, volleyball, or handball. Bye for now.



Eszter Visler's postcard reflects the typical lifestyle of a present-day European teenager. She comes from Hungary, a European nation that recently became a democracy after years of Communist rule. Hungary consists mainly of one ethnic group. Almost 95 percent of Hungarians are descended from the Magyars who settled the area in the late A.D. 800s. Other European nations, however, think of themselves as **multicultural**—having more than one culture. Europe is home to more than 30 countries, whose peoples speak some 50 different languages. In recent years, Europeans have been working toward unity. For centuries, however, conflict and competition have been far more characteristic. One of the challenges facing Europe today is dealing with the differences among its peoples.

REGION

Human Characteristics

Europe's diverse population reflects a long history of migrations throughout the continent. Most Europeans are descended from various Indo-European and Mediterranean peoples who settled the Continent centuries ago. Europe's population also includes more recent immigrants from Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean who arrived during this century.

European Differences

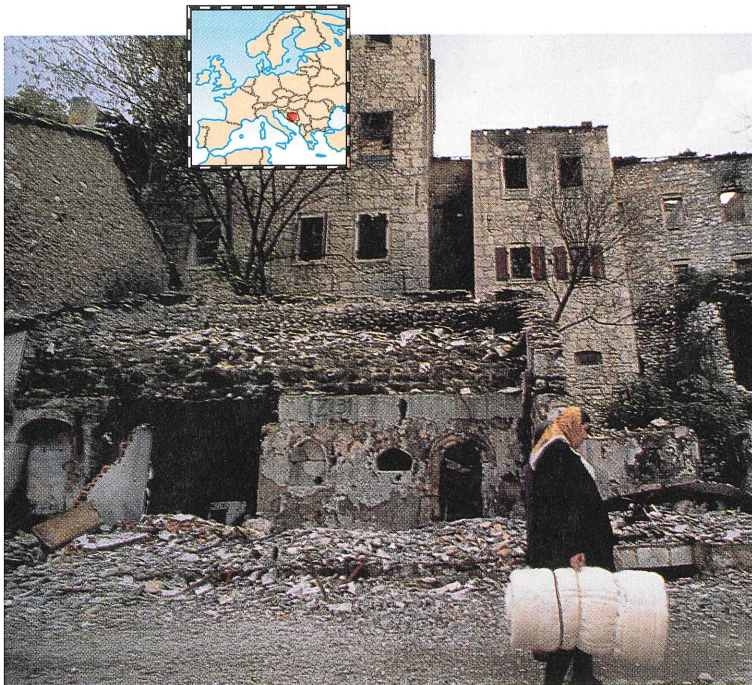
In some European countries, most people belong to the same ethnic group. For example, more than 90 percent of the people in Sweden

are Swedes, descendants of Germanic and other groups that settled the Scandinavian Peninsula centuries ago. They share a common cultural background, the Swedish language, and the Lutheran religion. In other countries, the population consists of a few or a variety of different ethnic groups. Belgium, for example, has two leading ethnic groups—the Flemings and the Walloons. The Flemings make up about 55 percent of Belgium’s population, and the Walloons make up about 30 percent. The Flemings are descendants of Germanic groups who invaded present-day Belgium during the A.D. 400s. The Walloons trace their ancestry to the Celts who lived in the area during the Germanic invasion. Flemings and Walloons share a common faith in Roman Catholicism, but language differences have led to bitter relations between them. Both groups, however, have managed to keep their disputes from endangering Belgium’s national unity.

In other cases, however, tensions among European ethnic groups have led to violent

conflict. In the early 1990s, the Balkan Peninsula became a battleground between ethnic groups in former Yugoslavia. Religious and ethnic differences among Serbs, Croats (KRO•atz), and Bosnian Muslims erupted in brutal warfare in newly independent Bosnia-Herzegovina. The Serbs, and to a lesser extent the Croats, carried out a policy they referred to as “ethnic cleansing” in which residents considered to be enemies were driven from their homes in captured areas. As a result, more than a million people became **refugees**—people who flee to a foreign country for safety.

Since the 1960s, large numbers of immigrants have arrived in western Europe. Some come from former European colonies; others come from less prosperous parts of the Continent. North Africans from the former French colonies of Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia have migrated to France. Immigrants from former French colonies in Southeast Asia have also come to live and work in France. Germany and other countries in Central Europe have admitted large numbers of people from Turkey and Greece, as well as from former Yugoslavia. These immigrants were welcomed at first because western Europe had a labor shortage. In recent years, however, economic and cultural differences have led to increased tensions between “old” and “new” Europeans. As a result of attacks on Turks by extremist groups, Germany, in 1993, decided to place limits on the flow of immigrants.



Geographic Themes

Place: Sarajevo, Bosnia-Herzegovina

In the early 1990s, fighting among various ethnic groups reduced Sarajevo to a war zone. What problems have the Bosnian people faced since independence?

European Similarities

In spite of division and conflict, Europeans share several common attitudes and values. Most Europeans regard the family as the center of their social and economic lives. They also value the importance of the past and take pride in the cultural achievements of their ancestors. Most Europeans expect government to play an important role in running the economy of their nation and in providing for their welfare. These similarities make it increasingly possible for people to think of themselves as Europeans as well as members of ethnic or national groups.



Geographic Themes

Region: Alpine Europe

This picturesque village is nestled in an Alpine valley in the Austrian province of Tyrol. How does the population of Europe's Alpine region compare with that of other parts of the continent?

PLACE

Population Distribution

Europe is smaller than any continent except Australia. Only Asia, however, has a larger population and is more densely populated than Europe. In the late 1990s, Europe's population was about 520 million. Germany, with more than 82 million people, ranked as Europe's most heavily populated country. Vatican City, with about 1,000 people, had the smallest population of any country in the world.

If Europe's population were distributed evenly throughout the Continent, the average population density would be 264 people per square mile (102 people per sq. km). In Europe, of course, as in all other continents, the population is not distributed evenly. Most of Europe has far less than the average population density. Some parts of the Continent, however, are among the world's most densely populated areas.

Sparsely Populated Areas

Population distribution is closely related to physical geography. Compare the population density map on page 215 with the physical features map on page 216. Notice that mountainous regions are less populated than plains regions. For example, the population density in much of the Alpine mountain system is less than 60 persons per square mile (25 persons per sq. km). The rugged highlands of northern Scotland are another sparsely populated area.

Climate also plays a role in determining population density. Compare the population density map with the climate map on page 231. Notice that the dry, barren regions of the Iberian Peninsula have a sparse population. The most sparsely populated areas of Europe include parts of the Scandinavian Peninsula and Iceland. Subarctic and tundra climates make these regions nearly uninhabited.

Densely Populated Areas

Some European countries have a high population density because of their small sizes. For



example, San Marino, a small country that is surrounded by Italy, covers only 20 square miles (52 sq. km). With a population of more than 20,000 people, San Marino has a population density of about 1,000 people per square mile (384 people per sq. km).

In general, the areas of Europe with average or higher than average population density share one or more of the following characteristics: favorable climate, plains, fertile soil, mineral resources, and inland waterways. One of the most densely populated parts of Europe extends from the United Kingdom into France and across the North European Plain into the Czech Republic and Poland. Another densely populated area extends from southeastern France into the Apennine Peninsula.

These regions contain some of the world's richest farmland. Although Europe's total agricultural area is less than half as large as that of North America, the total yearly production of European farms about equals that of North American farms. Europe's high crop yields, however, result from advanced farming techniques rather than a large number of farmers. Farming areas generally have fewer people than other parts of Europe's densely populated regions.

Industrialization and the location of mineral resources influenced population distribution in Europe. Urbanization is linked closely to industrialization. As a result of these two factors, the greatest concentration of Europe's people today live in and near its major cities.

MOVEMENT

Urbanization

Beginning in the late 1700s, the Industrial Revolution transformed Europe from an agricultural society to an industrial society. Between 1750 and 1900, many countries in western Europe became industrialized. Industrialization in eastern Europe increased rapidly after World War II but still lags behind western Europe.

By the late 1990s, about three-fourths of Europe's population lived in urban areas. According to the U. S. Bureau of the Census esti-

mates, 2 European cities—Paris and London—ranked among the world's 20 largest urban areas in 1998. Other European cities with large populations include Milan and Rome, Italy; Madrid and Barcelona, Spain; Essen and Berlin, Germany; Budapest, Hungary; and Athens, Greece.

Europe's large cities, like cities everywhere, face the challenges of overcrowding and pollution. In spite of these problems, European cities provide a unique combination of old and new ways of life. Landmarks that date back hundreds of years stand near fast-food restaurants and shopping malls.

Many Europeans oppose the modernization of their historic cities. In the 1990s, massive development projects were undertaken in Brussels, Belgium. One reporter summarized public opinion about the changes:

Brussels . . . is a pleasant city in which to live, even though much of its charm has been mauled by the new, modern, nondescript office buildings that have sprouted everywhere and are crowding out much that is Old World in a city that built its first, fortified walls in the 13th century.

SECTION

1

ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

1. **Define** multicultural, refugee.
2. **Locating Places** Where do the Walloons live?
3. **Region** What common attitudes and values do most Europeans share?
4. **Place** What are the characteristics of Europe's most densely populated areas?

Critical Thinking

5. **Drawing Conclusions** Why does western Europe have more densely populated areas and more large cities than eastern Europe?

What is the smallest country on earth?

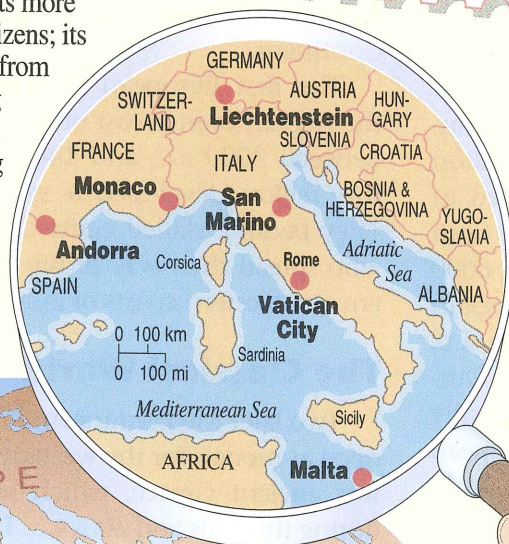


Vatican City, at only 0.2 square miles (0.4 sq. km), is the world's tiniest country. It could fit within the U. S. Capitol grounds.

Vatican City is one of Europe's "postage stamp" countries, so called because of their small size and their special stamps.

Though tiny dots on the map, some of these countries have a global reach. Vatican City is the center of the world's largest religious body, the Roman Catholic Church.

Liechtenstein counts more companies than citizens; its banks have outlets from New York to Hong Kong. Andorra is a kind of Hong Kong of the Pyrenees, with duty-free shops attracting about 10 million tourists a year.



Designed by BILL PITZER

History and Government

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Discover . . .

- how early civilizations developed in Europe.
- why European cultures had worldwide influence.
- what events led to the creation of the New Europe.

Key Terms

- city-state
- feudalism
- Crusades
- Renaissance
- Reformation
- communism
- Holocaust
- cold war

Identify and Locate

Greece, Roman Empire, Byzantine Empire, European Union

Through colonization, immigration, and trade, European civilization has had a powerful influence on world history. Europeans made great advances in learning and the arts as well as in science and technology.

MOVEMENT

The Development of European Civilizations

Scientific evidence suggests that early humans lived in Europe more than a million years ago. Prehistoric hunters, who lived in groups of 25 to 30 people, wandered from place to place in search of food. By about 6000 B.C., people in southeastern Europe had begun farming. Between the 300s B.C. and the A.D. 500s, great empires flourished in Europe. During the Middle Ages, major religions greatly influenced the development of European civilizations.

Early Peoples

A huge chinless jawbone with large teeth, discovered in Germany in 1907, led scientists to conclude that prehistoric people lived in

that area about 650,000 years ago. A painting on a wall in a cave in Lascaux in southwestern France provides a record of prehistoric life in that area around 30,000 B.C. Clues such as these have helped anthropologists determine how and when civilizations began in Europe.

With the development of farming, early Europeans no longer had to move in search of food. Europe's first cities developed from some of these early farming villages. Between 6000 B.C. and 3000 B.C., farming spread from Southwest Asia to southeastern Europe and then to all but the dense northern forest regions of the Continent.

The first European civilization began on the Aegean Islands east of present-day Greece. Between 3000 B.C. and 1400 B.C., peoples in this region developed a system of writing. They became skilled craftworkers and traders who spread their way of life along the southern and western coasts of Europe.

The Classical World

Two later Mediterranean civilizations developed as models for the western world. The first was ancient Greece, which reached its peak during the 400s and 300s B.C. The Romans borrowed Greek ideas and added many contributions of their own to European civilization. The Roman Empire reached the height of its power between 27 B.C. and A.D. 180.



Geography played an important role in the development of Greek civilization. The mountainous landscape separated ancient Greeks in independent communities called **city-states**. Each city-state had its own way of life, but the Greeks were united by a common language and culture. Greek city-states established the first democratic governments. Except for women and enslaved persons, who could not vote, more people had a voice in these governments than in any earlier civilization. Greek art, literature, drama, and philosophy as well as mathematics and medicine spread across the Mediterranean world.

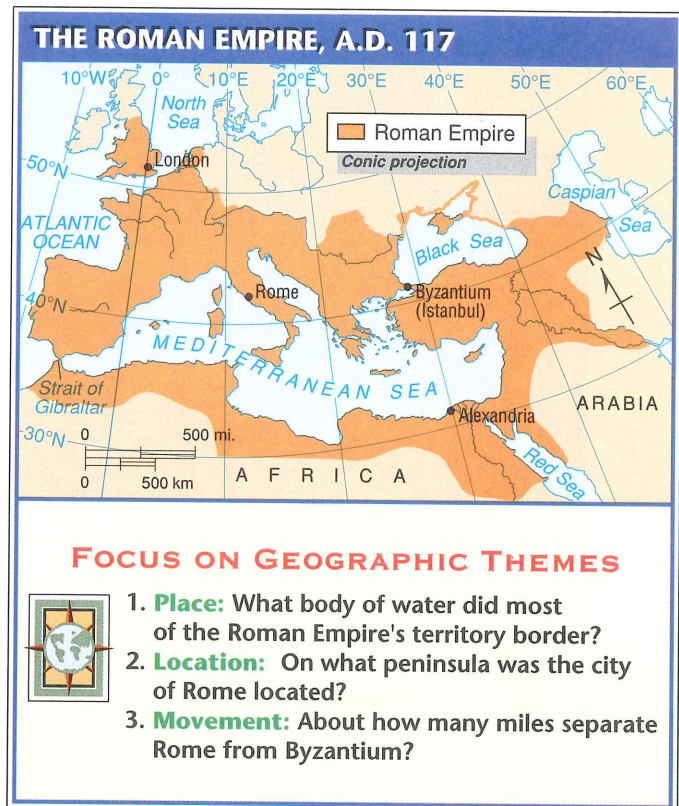
People called Etruscans (i•TRUHS•kuhnz) built a trading empire in Italy during the 800s B.C. Around 500 B.C., Rome, a city under Etruscan control, revolted and established a republic. By A.D. 117, Roman conquerors expanded their empire into half of Europe, much of the Middle East, and the north coast of Africa.

The Romans imitated Greek art and literature. They borrowed Greek science and architecture. Roman government, however, influenced many cultures. Roman engineers built a vast network of roads, aqueducts, and bridges throughout the empire.

Christianity became the official religion of the Roman Empire in A.D. 392. By the end of that century, the empire split into two parts—the West Roman Empire and the East Roman, or Byzantine, Empire. During the A.D. 400s, Germanic tribes from north of the West Roman Empire overthrew Roman rule in present-day Spain, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom. About a century later, Slavic peoples migrated from Ukraine into eastern and central Europe and the Balkan Peninsula. The Slavs lived in peace with the eastern Romans, or Byzantines. Over the next few centuries, the Slavs and Germans accepted Christianity and adopted aspects of Greek-Roman culture.

The Middle Ages

With the collapse of the West Roman Empire's government, western Europe entered the Middle Ages. During this period, from about A.D. 500 to 1500, **feudalism**—a system in which powerful lords gave land to nobles in

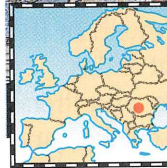
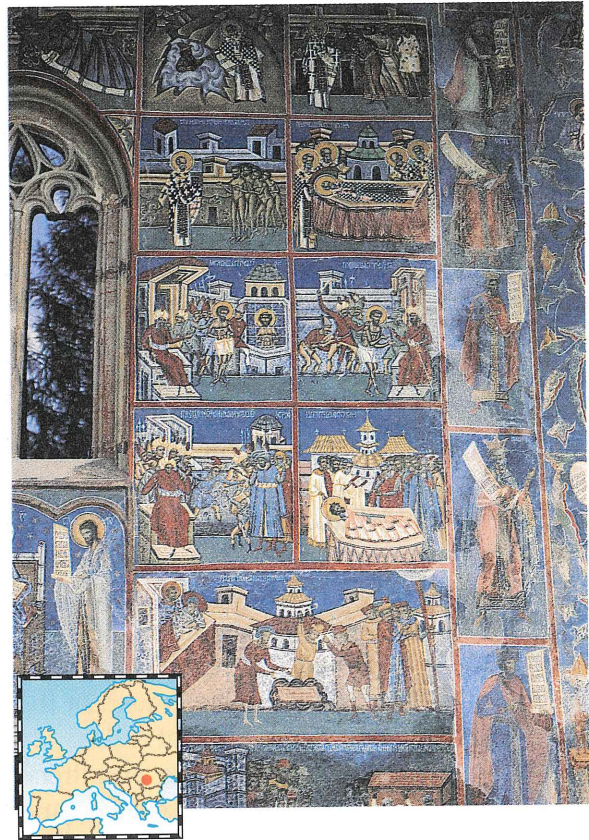
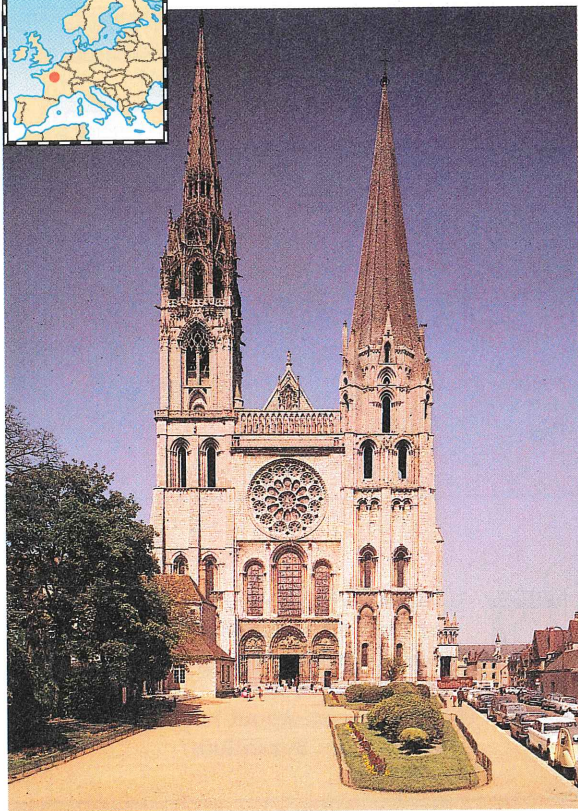


return for pledges of loyalty—replaced centralized government. The Roman Catholic Church, the western branch of Christianity, became the most powerful force in Europe. The Church introduced Roman government and justice to the Germanic peoples who had settled much of western Europe. Cathedrals and monasteries became the only centers of learning. Monks copied ancient Greek and Roman manuscripts.

The Byzantine Empire influenced the cultures of southeastern Europe and the Middle East spreading to Italy, Spain, and the north coast of Africa. The Byzantines preserved ancient Greek and Roman cultures. Eastern Orthodoxy, the Byzantine form of Christianity, spread as missionaries converted the Slavs in eastern Europe. In the 1000s, the Christian Church split into two separate bodies: the Roman Catholic Church and Eastern Orthodox Church.

Islam, a religion based on belief in one God, was preached by the prophet Muhammad in Arabia during the early A.D. 600s. The followers of Islam, known as Muslims, spread their religion through Southwest Asia, North





Geographic Themes

Place: France and Romania

France's Chartres Cathedral (left) and Romania's Moldovita monastery (right) reflect the Christian heritage of the Middle Ages. *What were the two major branches of Christianity during this time?*

Africa, and Spain, contributing much to the culture of Europe. Muslims spread the Chinese inventions of paper and gunpowder and the Hindu system of numerals and expanded mathematics, medicine, and astronomy. They developed distinctive Islamic arts and founded many universities.

MOVEMENT

The Spread of European Civilizations

Beginning in the 1000s, western European forces carried out the **Crusades**—a series of religious wars to win Palestine from Muslim rule. Europeans failed to win permanent control of the area but did extend trade routes to

the eastern Mediterranean. The increased trade renewed European interest in other parts of the world. Beginning in the early 1300s, the **Renaissance**—a 300-year period of learning and the arts—brought about great advancements in European civilization.

Renaissance

During the Middle Ages, European culture centered around the powerful Roman Catholic Church. During the Renaissance, scholars and artists were influenced by the cultures of ancient Greece and Rome. They stressed the importance of people and their lives in the present world. Writers described human feelings, artists created lifelike paintings and sculptures, and architects designed nonreligious buildings.

A religious movement called the **Reformation** lessened the power of the Roman



moved north to Canada, which had a large French population. Known as United Empire Loyalists, they settled mainly in sparsely inhabited areas of the present-day Canadian provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick.

Unlike its southern neighbor, Canada united slowly, and without the violence of war. The American War for Independence, however, did have a great impact on Canada. The arrival of the United Empire Loyalists meant that the French Canadians in Quebec no longer enjoyed a comfortable majority. Great Britain divided Quebec into Lower Canada and Upper Canada in an attempt to give representation to both the French Canadians and the Loyalist settlers. The colony of Lower Canada was situated along the eastern part of the St. Lawrence River, where mostly French Canadians lived. English-speaking Canadians occupied the colony of Upper Canada, which included the area above the Great Lakes and around the western part of the St. Lawrence River.

Upper and Lower Canada became united in 1841, and self-government was approved by Great Britain in 1849. In 1867 the Dominion of Canada was established and the four provinces of Quebec, Ontario, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick were united. Between 1869 and 1873, Canada established the provinces of Manitoba, British Columbia, and Prince Edward Island. Saskatchewan, Alberta, and Newfoundland were added in the 1900s.

Industry and Expansion

The growth of industry changed the development of the United States and Canada. The northeastern United States has many waterfalls that could be harnessed to produce power to run machines. Partly for this reason, the first water-powered cotton mill was built in Rhode Island in 1793. Other factories soon sprang up where waterpower was available. **Industrialization**—the setting up of manufacturing that uses machinery—spread. Because waterpower was limited to a few places, people in industry searched for a new source of power. In the 1800s, steam became the domi-

nant source of power. The large supplies of coal in Pennsylvania and Ohio, which were used to power steam engines, made steam power cheap and manufacturing very profitable. Soon the Midwest became a leading center of industry and business. The many rivers in the Midwest, improved by the building of canals, were used to transport goods from factories to port cities.

A growing demand for cotton by the textile industry in the Northeast made cotton production highly profitable. Cotton became the South's major cash crop. Swamps were drained and pine forests cleared for more cotton plantations. The labor of enslaved Africans became more important than ever before.

During this period of great economic development, the West became a source of raw materials for the markets of the East. In 1803 the United States bought nearly all the land between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains from France. This agreement, known as the Louisiana Purchase, gave the United States control of the Mississippi River and access to the port of New Orleans. The purchase also nearly doubled the land size of the United States and gave the United States fertile farmland and access to the Far West.

The territories of the West were rich in natural resources. The discovery of gold and silver deposits encouraged settlement in parts of the Far West, the Southwest, and the Far North. Texas, a former Mexican territory that became an independent republic in 1836 and joined the United States in 1845, was valued for cotton production and cattle ranching. The land in parts of present-day California, Arizona, and New Mexico belonged to Mexico. The United States wanted to build a railroad through this land to the Pacific coast. In the 1840s, as a result of a war with Mexico, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo gave the United States all of the present-day states of California, Utah, and Nevada, and parts of Colorado, Wyoming, Arizona, and New Mexico. This agreement between the United States and Mexico also established the southern border of Texas at the Rio Grande.

The good climate and the rich soil for farming in the northwestern United States





Geographic Themes

Movement: Craigallachie, British Columbia

The Canadian Pacific Railway was completed in 1885 with the nailing of the last spike.
What impact did transcontinental railroads have on the United States and Canada?

and southwestern Canada began to attract settlers in the 1840s. This part of the region was known as the Oregon Country. Both the United States and Great Britain claimed the Oregon Country. In 1846 the two countries agreed to divide Oregon's territory between them, extending the United States-Canadian border along the 49th parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean.

During the late 1800s, settlement of the Great Plains was encouraged by both the United States and Canada. The governments wanted to ease the crowding in eastern cities, caused by people coming to these cities from Europe. They also wanted people to farm the region, thus providing more food for city populations. Thousands of people from the crowded lands in the eastern parts of the region, as well as European immigrants, started farms on the Great Plains of Canada and the United States.

In 1867 the United States bought Alaska from Russia. Alaska was rich in fur-bearing animals and in fish. Alaska later proved to be important for its deposits of gold, oil, and other valuable resources.

Technology and Growth

Settlers on the dry Great Plains used a special farming method, called **dry farming**, to ease the shortage of water there. Dry farming is a way of saving water in the soil by plowing land so that it holds rainwater.

Advances in farm machinery also helped the farmers. Steel plows replaced iron plows. Stronger than iron plows, steel plows were better able to cut through the prairie sod. During the late 1880s, steam tractors and planting and harvesting machines made it possible to farm large areas of land faster and easier.



The completion of transcontinental railroads in the United States and Canada made it possible to transport goods from the East to the West and to transport food products and beef cattle from the West to the East. Chinese, Irish, Mexicans, and other groups of people were recruited to come to the region to help build the railroads.

By the early 1900s, the Industrial Revolution led to the development of new and better methods of mass production. These new industrial developments greatly changed the lives of many people in the United States and Canada. Now, more people lived in cities rather than in rural areas. The use of standard parts and assembly lines in automobile factories cut the time and cost needed to build an automobile. Because more people could afford automobiles, more roads had to be built. The automobile made it possible for great numbers of people to move out of the central cities by enabling them to commute to their jobs.

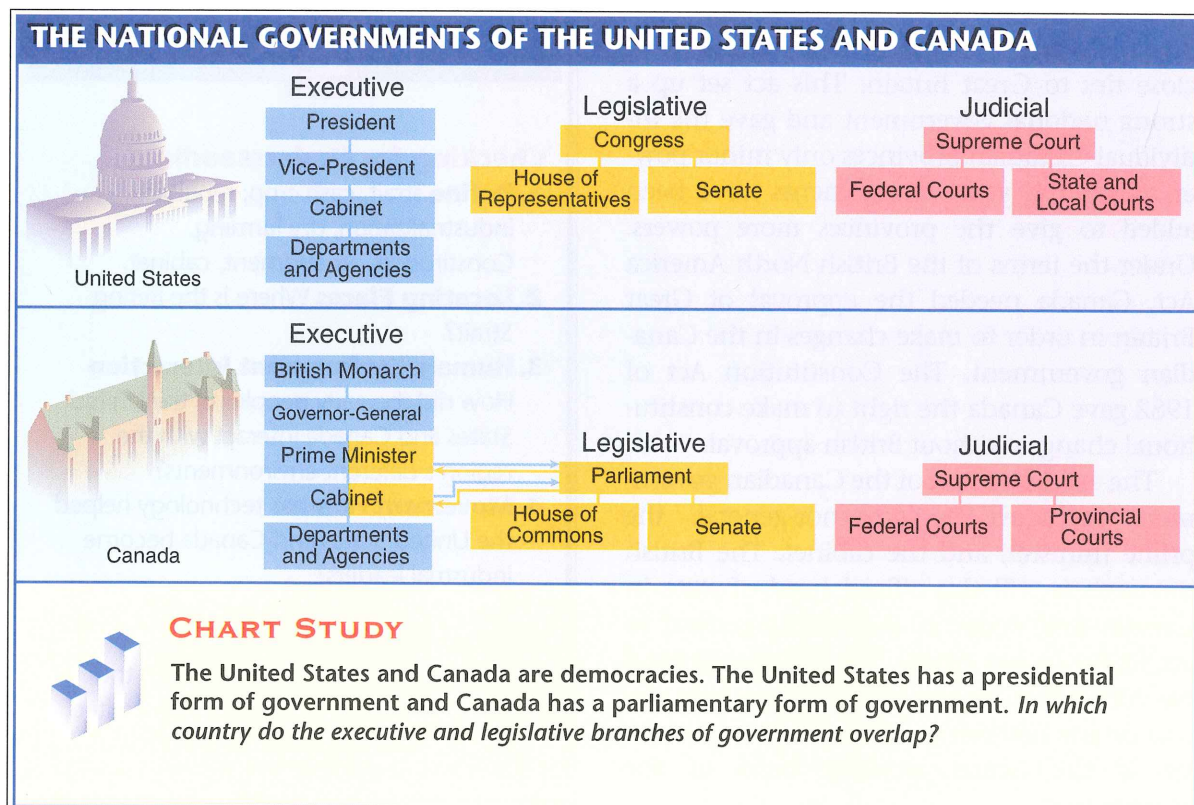
In the 1900s industries grew dramatically during the two world wars. The vast resources of the United States and Canada were used to

supply the manufacture of military equipment needed for their armed forces and for their allies around the world. Agricultural products, such as cattle and grains, were also in great demand. Because the United States and Canada were separated from the war zones by the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the countries' resources were vital to their European and Asian allies.

United States Government

In 1787 a group of leaders of the United States drafted a plan of government for the United States, called the **Constitution**. Over the years changes in the Constitution, called **amendments**, have been made to meet the changing needs of the people. The first 10 amendments to the Constitution are called the Bill of Rights. These amendments guarantee the basic rights of citizens, such as freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and freedom of the press.

The Constitution created a national government and gave it certain powers over



things that affected the entire country, such as defense and foreign affairs. Each of the former colonies of Great Britain became a state, and was also given certain powers, such as control over education. The national government and the state governments, along with various forms of local government, share the governing of the country. The government of the United States is a representative democracy in which people elect those who govern them.

The national government of the United States has three branches: executive, legislative, and judicial. The executive branch includes the President, the Vice President, and the executive departments that administer various divisions of the national government. The heads of these departments are members of the President's **cabinet**—a group of special advisers. The legislative branch consists of Congress, made up of the Senate and the House of Representatives. The judicial branch of the United States government is made up of the Supreme Court and other courts throughout the country.

Canada's Government

The British North America Act of 1867 made Canada a self-governing nation with close ties to Great Britain. This act set up a strong national government and gave the individual Canadian provinces only minor powers. Over the years amendments have been added to give the provinces more powers. Under the terms of the British North America Act, Canada needed the approval of Great Britain in order to make changes in the Canadian government. The Constitution Act of 1982 gave Canada the right to make constitutional changes without British approval.

The executive part of the Canadian government includes the governor-general, the prime minister, and the cabinet. The British monarch is still the official head of state in Canada and appoints a governor-general to act in his or her place. The governor-general has little actual power and performs only certain ceremonial duties. Canada's prime minister is the actual working head of the government.

The national legislature of Canada is called the Parliament and is made up of the Senate and the House of Commons. The Supreme Court of Canada, which is the highest court in the country, has nine judges. There are also other lower courts.

States, Provinces, and Territories

The United States is made up of 50 states and several territories. United States territories include the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands of the United States in the Caribbean Sea. American Samoa, Guam, and several other Pacific islands and island groups are also territories of the United States.

Canada is made up of 10 provinces and 2 territories. The territories, located in the extreme northern part of the country, are the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories. In 1999 a third territory—Nunavut—is being carved out of part of the Northwest Territories. Nunavut has a largely Inuit population.

SECTION 2 ASSESSMENT

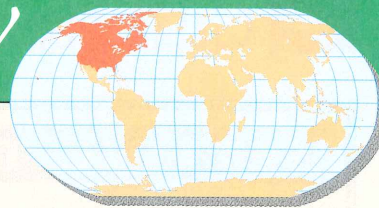
Checking for Understanding

- 1. Define** strait, cash crop, republic, industrialization, dry farming, Constitution, amendment, cabinet.
- 2. Locating Places** Where is the Bering Strait?
- 3. Human/Environment Interaction** How did the early peoples of the United States and Canada interact with the region's different environments?
- 4. Movement** How has technology helped the United States and Canada become industrial leaders?

Critical Thinking

- 5. Making Comparisons** How are the governments of Canada and the United States similar? How are they different?

Geography and History



CANADA'S TWO LANGUAGES

As you read, examine how Canada became a bilingual country.

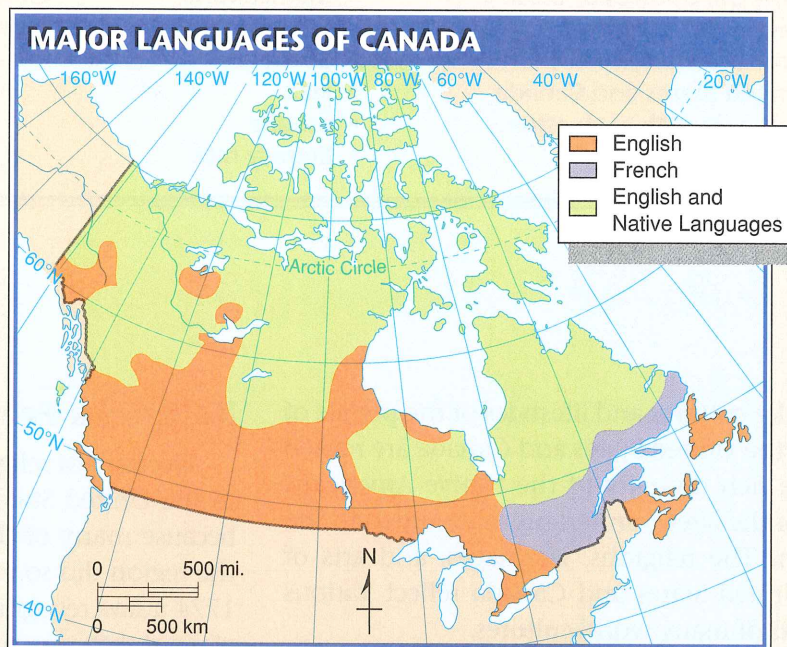
Loyalists Move to Canada

The Treaty of Paris opened to British settlement a huge area of land in the north. Known as Quebec, the British-ruled territory later provided a perfect refuge for residents of the 13 American colonies who opposed the American Revolution. Known as Loyalists, these immigrants left the unpleasant situation in the 13 colonies to resettle in Canada. With them, they brought the English language, as well as British law and customs.

French Culture Recognized

Quebec, however, was home to thousands of French Canadians. Although the British Parliament guaranteed them political and religious rights, the French Canadians felt at a disadvantage with their British rulers and the English-speaking Loyalists.

The British tried to solve the problem by dividing Quebec into two colonies in the Constitutional Act of 1791. Lower Canada, along the lower St. Lawrence River, remained largely French in population and law. Upper Canada, along the Great Lakes, was British in population and law.



Two Languages Recognized

When the modern nation of Canada was formed in 1867, both French and English were recognized as Canada's official languages. In many places, however, English continued to be used almost exclusively.

Finally, in 1969, the Canadian Parliament passed the Official Languages Act. This law guarantees all Canadians the right to communicate with the Canadian federal government in English or French.

In 1974 the Quebec legislature strengthened the position of the French language in the province by making French the sole official lan-

guage for the provincial government. In 1977 it adopted the Charter of the French Language, making French the language of business and communications.

Checking for Understanding

1. How did the relocation of the Loyalists lead to Canada's present-day system of two languages?

2. **Location** Study the map at the top of the page. Why was Canada "the perfect place" for British Loyalists?



Cultures and Lifestyles

SETTING THE SCENE

Read to Discover . . .

- how the cultures of these countries developed.
- how the lifestyles of the United States and Canada compare with each other.

Key Terms

- multicultural
- bilingual
- abstract
- jazz
- mobile
- literacy rate

Identify and Locate

New Orleans, Quebec, New Mexico

The cultures and lifestyles of the people of the United States and Canada are rooted in the rich diversity of the Native Americans and of the later immigrants who settled in the region. The religions, languages, and arts of the United States and Canada reflect various aspects of many world cultures.

REGION

A Region's Cultures

Because of their diversity, the United States and Canada are considered **multicultural** societies—that is, societies having more than one culture. One Canadian refers to his country in the following way:

— ♦ —

... Canadians believe . . . in a mosaic [an elaborate design] of separate pieces with each chunk becoming part of the whole physically but retaining its own separate color and identity.

— ♦ —

Whether described as a mosaic or some other term, these cultures offer a bounty of beliefs and traditions that help define the region of the United States and Canada.

Religious Freedom

Freedom of religion has always been valued in the United States and Canada. This is true because many of the people who migrated to the region did so to worship freely. As early as 1774 a law recognizing French Canadian religious rights was passed by the British Parliament. After the United States became an independent country, citizens were guaranteed religious freedom under the Constitution.

Most people who are members of an organized religion in the United States and Canada today are Christians. In the United States more than one-half of all religious people are Protestants, while another one-fifth are Roman Catholics. In Canada, Roman Catholics make up almost one-half of all religious people. Judaism, Islam, and Buddhism are among other religions in the United States and Canada. Religion and where people live today often reflect earlier settlement patterns.

Languages

Like religion, language in the United States and Canada also reflects the identities of early settlers. People from Great Britain brought English to the United States as the primary language. In some areas of the United States that were first colonized by Spain or France,

however, many people speak Spanish or French. Many Spanish-speaking people live in the Southwest, and many French-speaking people live in southern Louisiana.

Many recent Spanish-speaking immigrants to the United States have come from Latin America. These immigrants have generally settled in the Southwest, in Florida, and in such major cities as New York and Chicago. Therefore, in many of these places, information in public places is often printed in English and Spanish. In New Mexico, which is officially a **bilingual** state, any communications with the state government or with local governments may be in Spanish or English. *Bilingual* means "having two languages." Canada is a bilingual nation, with English and French as the two official languages. In California the presence of Asian cultures is evident in the signs written in Korean, Japanese, and Chinese.

The Arts

Early people in the region used objects from their environment to make artwork. Native Americans who settled in the Ohio and Mississippi river valleys made detailed carvings of shell or stone. Native Americans living in the Southwest used clay from their area to make pottery, and wove baskets, sandals, and mats from native plants.

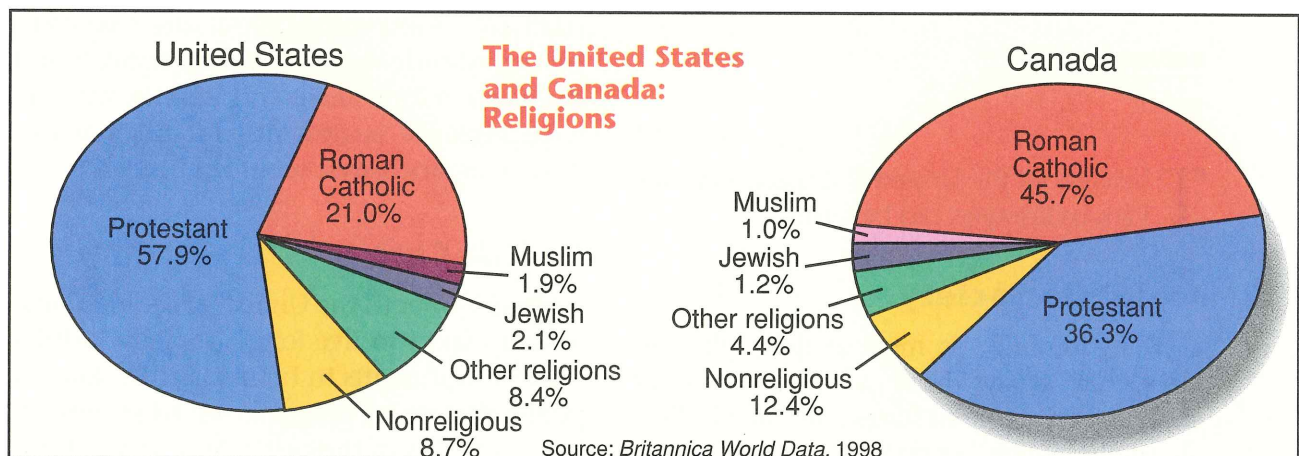
After European settlement, the arts of the region were greatly influenced by European styles. By the mid-1800s, however, the region's

artists began to create art that showed the beauty of the land and life in their own countries.

In the early 1900s, a group of American artists painted scenes that reflected the reality of city life. This group of artists became known as the Ashcan school. Later in the 1900s, American and Canadian artists began to use the new European **abstract** style of art. In abstract art, the artist tries to show his or her own attitudes and emotions.

Like art, architecture in colonial times in the United States and Canada was greatly influenced by European styles. Later the region developed its own approach to architecture. The skyscraper, which can house many people or businesses over a small land area, was developed in the United States.

Literature in the United States and Canada at first dealt mainly with history and religion and reflected European themes. Later, writers such as James Fenimore Cooper, Thomas Chandler Haliburton, and Edgar Allan Poe wrote about life in North America. Since the late 1800s some American and Canadian authors have written about different regions of the country. Mark Twain wrote about life on the Mississippi River, Margaret Laurence focused on the prairies of Manitoba, and a later writer, Willa Cather, described life on the Great Plains. More recently, African American writers, such as Richard Wright, and Jewish writers, such as Isaac Bashevis Singer, have explored the experiences of their people.





Geographic Themes

Region: The American Southwest

Georgia O'Keeffe's paintings reflect her interest in the landscape of the American Southwest. *What group of Americans painted urban life?*

Native Americans developed their own music, while Europeans brought European folk and religious music to the region. At the beginning of the 20th century, a distinctive form of music known as **jazz** developed in the United States. Jazz blends African rhythms with the harmony of European music. In the 1950s another unique form of music—rock 'n' roll—became an instant success.

MOVEMENT

Lifestyles

Throughout the United States and Canada, various lifestyles can be found.

A Mobile Society

Being **mobile**, or moving from place to place, has always been a characteristic of lifestyles in the United States and Canada. People in the region generally move to increase

their business opportunities, to get better housing, or to get a better education. Widespread use of the automobile has given people a greater choice of where to work and live.

Standard of Living

The United States and Canada are among the richest countries in the world. Because the region has an agricultural surplus, foods are relatively inexpensive and are available throughout the region. Housing varies to suit the needs of individuals and families, whether it be high-rise apartments, multifamily row houses, or ranch-style suburban houses.

Health Care

People in both the United States and Canada can expect to live long, generally healthy lives. Governments in both countries support public clinics and programs aimed at improving the health of their citizens. Canada, how-



ever, spends more money ensuring the health of its citizens than does the United States.

Many people in the United States have health insurance, but the cost of this insurance, as well as of medical costs, is skyrocketing. Although the United States government does offer public insurance—Medicare and Medicaid—for older and disabled citizens, no national health insurance plan now exists. In the early 1990s, the government offered hotly debated proposals for a national health-care system.

Education

These nations have similar educational systems. Each has public and private schools. Both countries require a minimum number of years be spent in school. In the United States, school systems have 12 grades. In Canada, most provinces also have 12 grades. In addition, every province and every state has colleges and universities.

The literacy rates of the countries reflect this concern for education. The United States has a **literacy rate** of 97 percent. This means that 97 of every 100 residents can read and write. Canada's literacy rate is 96 percent.

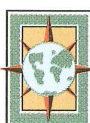
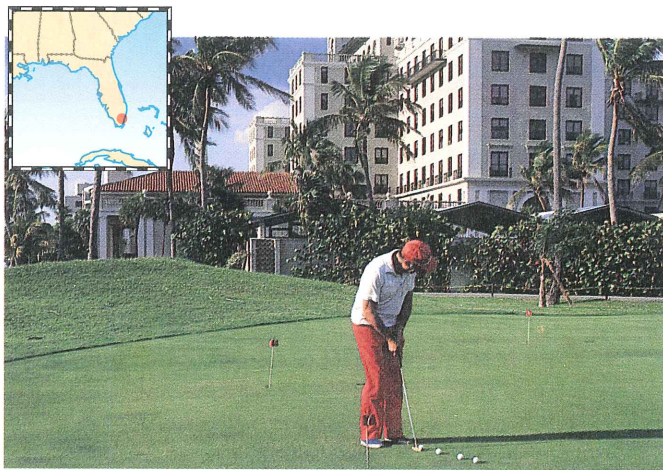
Sports and Recreation

Citizens of both nations have plenty of leisure time. Many use this time to play and watch sports. In the United States, baseball, football, and basketball are very popular.

Ice hockey tops the list of popular Canadian sports. Other winter sports, such as skiing, snowshoeing, and ice skating, are popular as well.

The United States and Canada offer their citizens a grand series of national parks in which to play. Since the establishment of Yellowstone National Park in 1872, the United States has created more than 350 national parks that together offer 125,000 square miles (325,000 sq. km) of parkland.

In Canada, every province and territory boasts at least one national park. Some of these parks are huge. The Wood Buffalo Park, lying partly in Alberta and partly in the North-



Geographic Themes

Region: The Sunbelt

The Sunbelt region of the United States is a popular recreation area that draws tourists from other parts of the country. *What natural areas are popular recreation spots for Americans and Canadians?*

west Territories, encompasses 17,296 square miles (44,807 sq. km).

Celebrations

The United States and Canada share several holidays. For example, some religious holidays are observed in both countries. Other celebrations pay tribute to certain people or patriotic holidays, such as Independence Day in the United States and Canada Day in Canada.

SECTION

3

ASSESSMENT

Checking for Understanding

- 1. Define** multicultural, bilingual, abstract, jazz, mobile, literacy rate.
- 2. Locating Places** What Canadian provinces lie west of Ontario?
- 3. Region** Why has religious freedom been valued in the United States and Canada?
- 4. Place** How do people in the United States and Canada spend their leisure time?

Critical Thinking

- 5. Analyzing Information** Why did early art in the United States and Canada reflect a European influence?



STUDY AND WRITING SKILLS

Outlining

In studying for exams or writing reports, two common problems arise: 1) identifying the most important information, and 2) keeping related information together. Outlining is an excellent tool for organizing information in a clear, logical order.

REVIEWING THE SKILL

In an outline, related ideas and facts are grouped together. Each group begins with a broad idea, followed by increasingly specific information. For example, an outline begins with two or more main ideas. Under each main idea two or more subtopics, or parts of main ideas, can be listed. Finally, supporting details follow each subtopic.


Letters and numbers identify and separate the different categories of information in an outline. Roman numerals identify main ideas. Capital letters mark subtopics, while Arabic numerals and lowercase letters identify supporting facts.

Outlines can be used in several ways. First, creating an outline is a good way to study textbook material for exams. Use the main headings in the chapter as main ideas in your outline. Then, read the material under each main heading and identify subtopics and supporting details. Second, when researching and writing essays or reports, use an outline to help clarify and organize your thoughts. Decide what main ideas to include and flesh out each main idea with subtopics and supporting details.

To use the technique of outlining, apply these steps:

- Identify the general topic of the outline and write the topic as a question.
- Write the main ideas that answer this question. Label these with Roman numerals.
- Write subtopics under each main idea. Label these with capital letters.
- Write supporting details for each subtopic. Label these with Arabic numerals and lowercase letters.

PRACTICING THE SKILL

 Study the incomplete outline of Chapter 6. The main ideas in the outline correspond to the section headings in the chapter. On a separate sheet of paper, copy this outline and fill in the missing information for Section 1.

General topic: Cultural Geography of the United States and Canada

Topic as question: _____

I. Population Patterns

A.

1. a. Most are of European descent
b.
2. Ethnic composition of Canada
a.
b. Others—Asian, Inuit, or Native American descent

B. Population Distribution and Density

1. Population Size
a. United States: 270 million, about 76 people/sq. mile (30 per sq. km)
b.
2. Low growth rate
3. Population Spread
a.
b. Most Canadians live within 200 miles of the U.S. border

C. Urbanization

1. a.
b. Southern port cities
c.
2. Inland cities
a. Near inland waterways
b.

II. History and Government

III. Culture and Lifestyles

For additional practice in outlining, see Practicing Skills on page 126 of the Chapter 6 Assessment.



The **Glencoe Skillbuilder Interactive Workbook, Level 2** provides instruction and practice in key social studies skills.

1

SECTION

Population Patterns

KEY TERMS

SUMMARY

immigrant (p. 107)
Sunbelt (p. 108)
suburbs (p. 109)
metropolitan area
(p. 109)
megalopolis (p. 109)

- Most immigrants to the United States and Canada were of European descent, with Great Britain supplying the greatest number.
- Other ethnic groups include French, African American, Hispanic, and those of Asian ancestry.
- Climate limits the population of Canada's northern two-thirds, and most people live along Canada's border with the United States.
- Most of the people of the region live in urban areas.



Skyline of Chicago

2

SECTION

History and Government

KEY TERMS

SUMMARY

strait (p. 111)
cash crop (p. 113)
republic (p. 114)
industrialization
(p. 115)
dry farming (p. 116)
Constitution (p. 117)
amendment (p. 117)
cabinet (p. 118)

- Scientists believe that the first humans to settle in the region crossed a land bridge between Asia and North America.
- Colonists fought the War of Independence to free themselves from Great Britain.
- The British North America Act of 1867 made Canada a self-governing nation with ties to Great Britain.



St. Louis Street in old Quebec City

3

SECTION

Cultures and Lifestyles

KEY TERMS

SUMMARY

multicultural (p. 120)
bilingual (p. 121)
abstract (p. 121)
jazz (p. 122)
mobile (p. 122)
literacy rate (p. 123)

- Freedom of religion has always been valued in the region.
- The United States has a largely English-speaking population, although many Americans speak Spanish and other languages. Canada recognizes both English and French as its official languages.
- Citizens of both countries enjoy a variety of cultures and a high standard of living.



Golfers in southern Florida



Reviewing Key Terms

Choose the vocabulary term that best completes each of the sentences below. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- immigrants (p. 107)
- Sunbelt (p. 108)
- strait (p. 111)
- cash crops (p. 113)
- republic (p. 114)
- amendments (p. 117)
- cabinet (p. 118)
- bilingual (p. 121)
- abstract (p. 121)
- jazz (p. 122)
- mobile (p. 122)

SECTION 1

1. Those who leave their homes to settle in another country are ____.
2. The ____ includes southern and southwestern states with temperate climates.

SECTION 2

3. Middle Colonies produced ____ for sale.
4. A narrow body of water called a ____ often separates two larger seas.
5. The first 10 ____ to the United States Constitution are known as the Bill of Rights.
6. The heads of executive departments in the United States government are members of the President's ____.
7. A ____ is a form of government in which citizens elect their own officials.

SECTION 3

8. Because Canada has two official languages, it is considered ____.
9. In ____ art, the artist tries to show his or her own emotions and attitudes.
10. ____ means moving from place to place.
11. A musical blend of African rhythms and European harmony is called ____.

Reviewing Facts

SECTION 1

12. What are the population densities for the United States and Canada?
13. Where is Canada's least populated area?

SECTION 2

14. How was the land of the United States and Canada changed by European settlers?
15. What were the first four provinces to join the Dominion of Canada?

SECTION 3

16. How has immigration affected language in the United States and Canada?
17. What are Medicare and Medicaid?

Critical Thinking

18. **Analyzing Information** Why do most Canadians live near the United States?
19. **Determining Cause and Effect** How do archaeological finds suggest when people first came to North America?
20. **Predicting Consequences** How would things be different if the United States were officially bilingual?



Geographic Themes

21. **Human/Environment Interaction** Why was Pittsburgh's location favorable for the development of the steel industry?
22. **Human/Environment Interaction** How did early art reflect the environment?
23. **Movement** Why do most people in the United States and Canada generally move?



Practicing Skills

Outlining

Create a detailed outline of Chapter 6, Section 2, similar to the one you completed for Section 1 in the skill lesson on page 124.

Using the Unit Atlas

Refer to the cultural geography section of the Unit Atlas on pages 86–87.

24. What are the two most densely populated provinces of Canada?
25. What five states once belonged to Spain?

Projects

Individual Activity

Use an encyclopedia to help you select a United States territorial acquisition, such as the Louisiana Purchase. Write a report on the area's importance today.

Cooperative Learning Activity

Working in groups of four, imagine your class is immigrating to the region. Use your text's physical and climatic maps to select a location. Present a speech explaining your

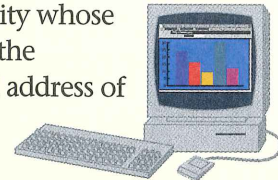
choice. After all speeches are heard, take a class vote on your future home.

Writing About Geography

Description Using your journal as well as reference works in your library, find out what major group or groups of immigrants settled in your local area. Write an essay about the cultural influences these people have had.

Technology Activity

Using E-mail Analyze a state or provincial map. Find a city whose name is unusual. Using the Internet, find the E-mail address of that city's chamber of commerce. Then e-mail your selected city, asking how the city got its name, what the city is known for, and whether anyone famous grew up there. Share your responses with the class.



Locating Places

THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA: PHYSICAL/POLITICAL

Match the letters on the map with the places and physical features of the United States and Canada. Write your answers on a separate sheet of paper.

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Yukon Territory | 6. Saskatchewan |
| 2. Great Salt Lake | 7. Prince Edward Island |
| 3. Nova Scotia | 8. Manitoba |
| 4. Quebec | 9. Ontario |
| 5. Alberta | 10. Nunavut |
| | 11. British Columbia |

