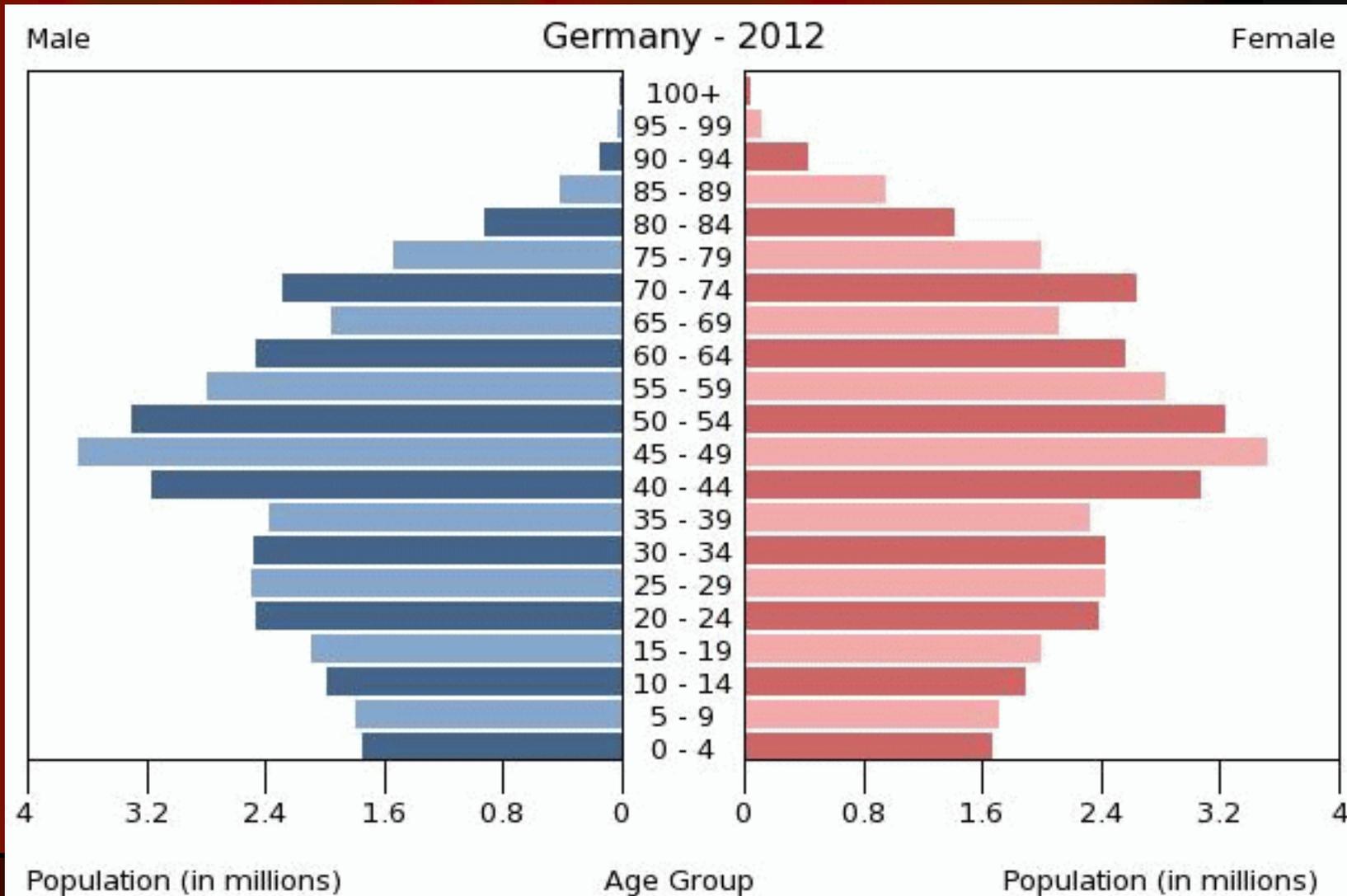


The Population and Cultural Characteristics of Europe & Russia



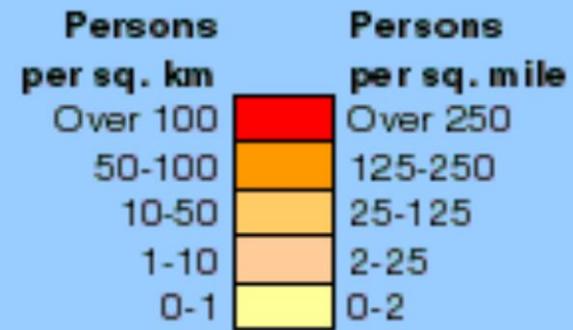
The People: Population

- Little natural increase

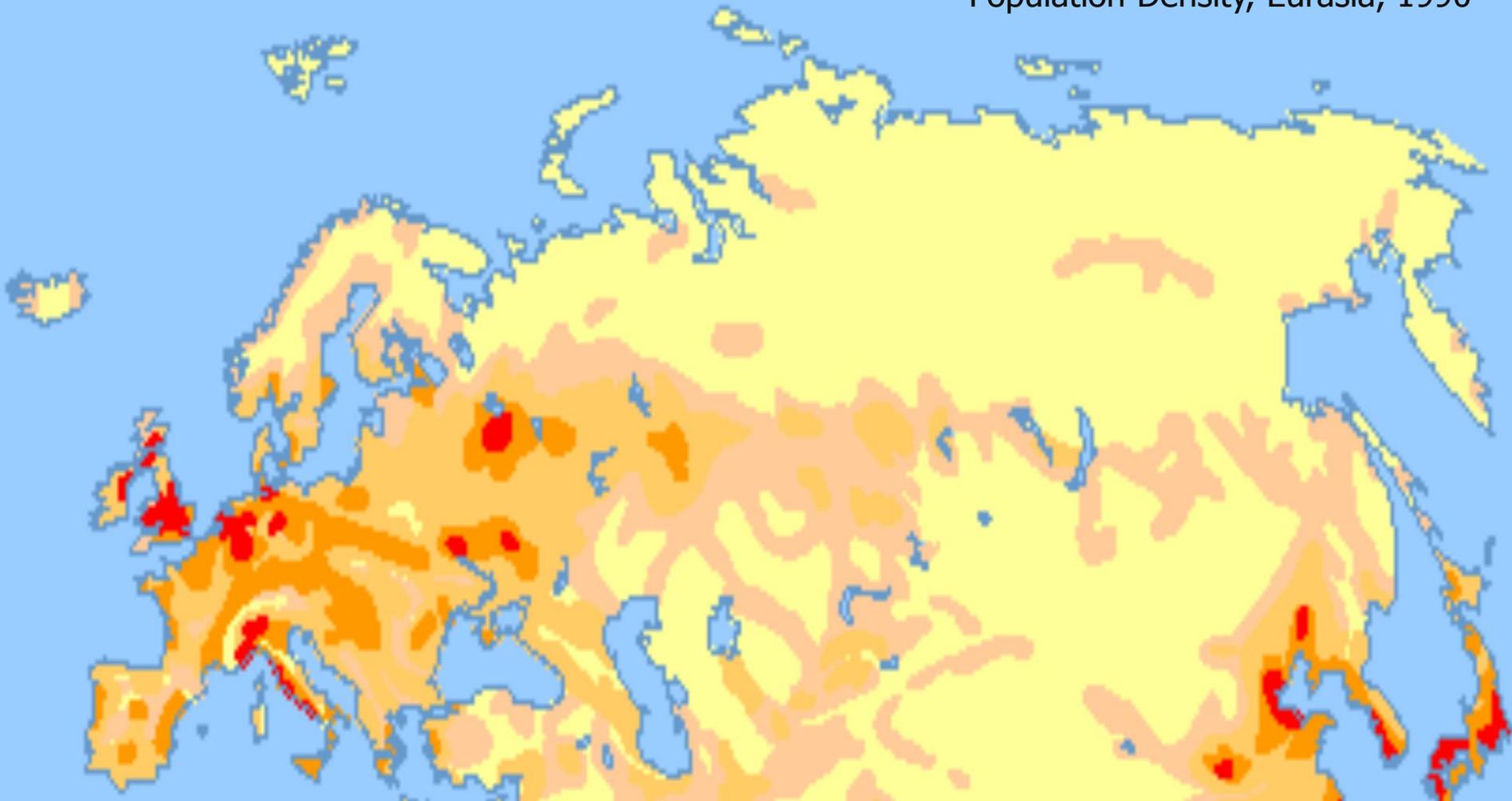


Densely settled although less in the north

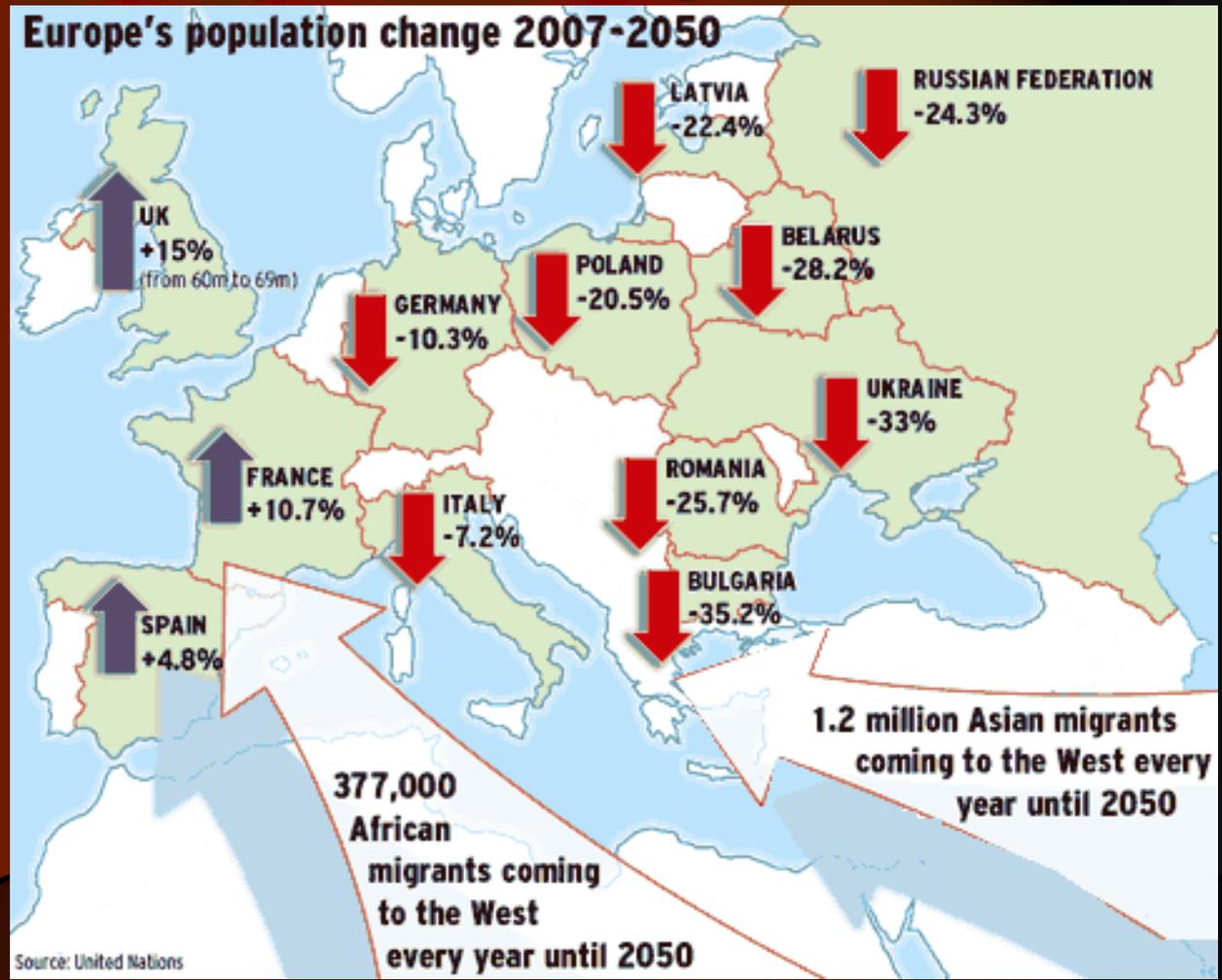
Parts of Iceland, Scandinavia, Finland & Russia are sparsely settled



Population Density, Eurasia, 1990

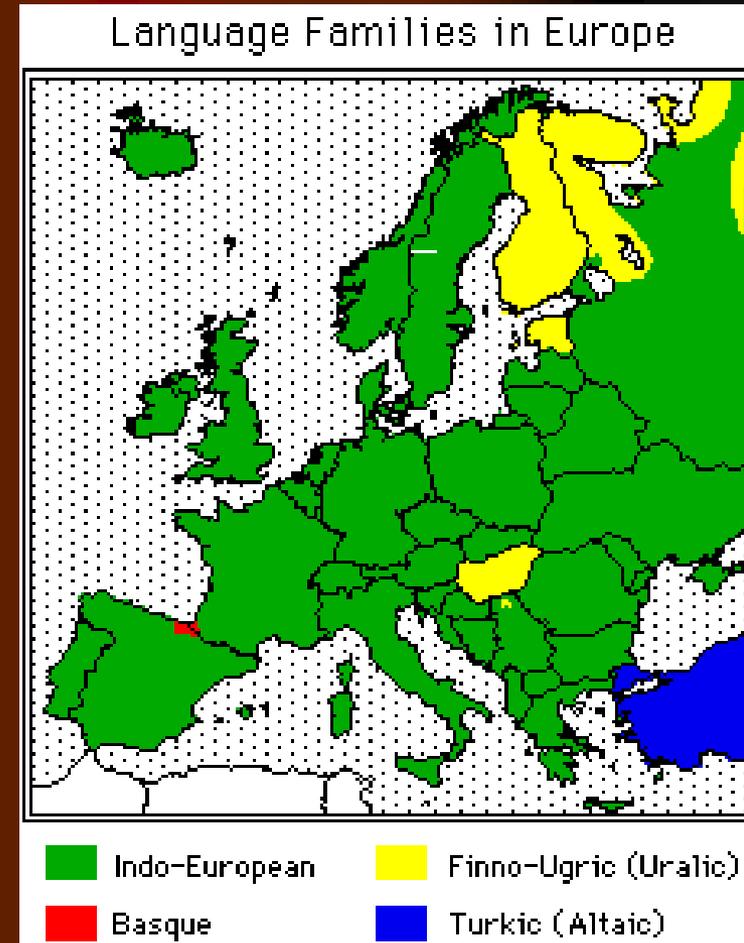


- Many are migrating out of Former Eastern Bloc countries to the west
- Despite migration trends, countries such as Germany & France depend on migration & the guest worker program for their work force



Languages

- Major language family is Indo-European
 - Exceptions—
 - In the Pyrenees the Basque speak an Asiatic language
 - In Finland, Hungary & parts of Northern Russia a Uralic language is spoken





- c. Some of the languages use the Cyrillic alphabet

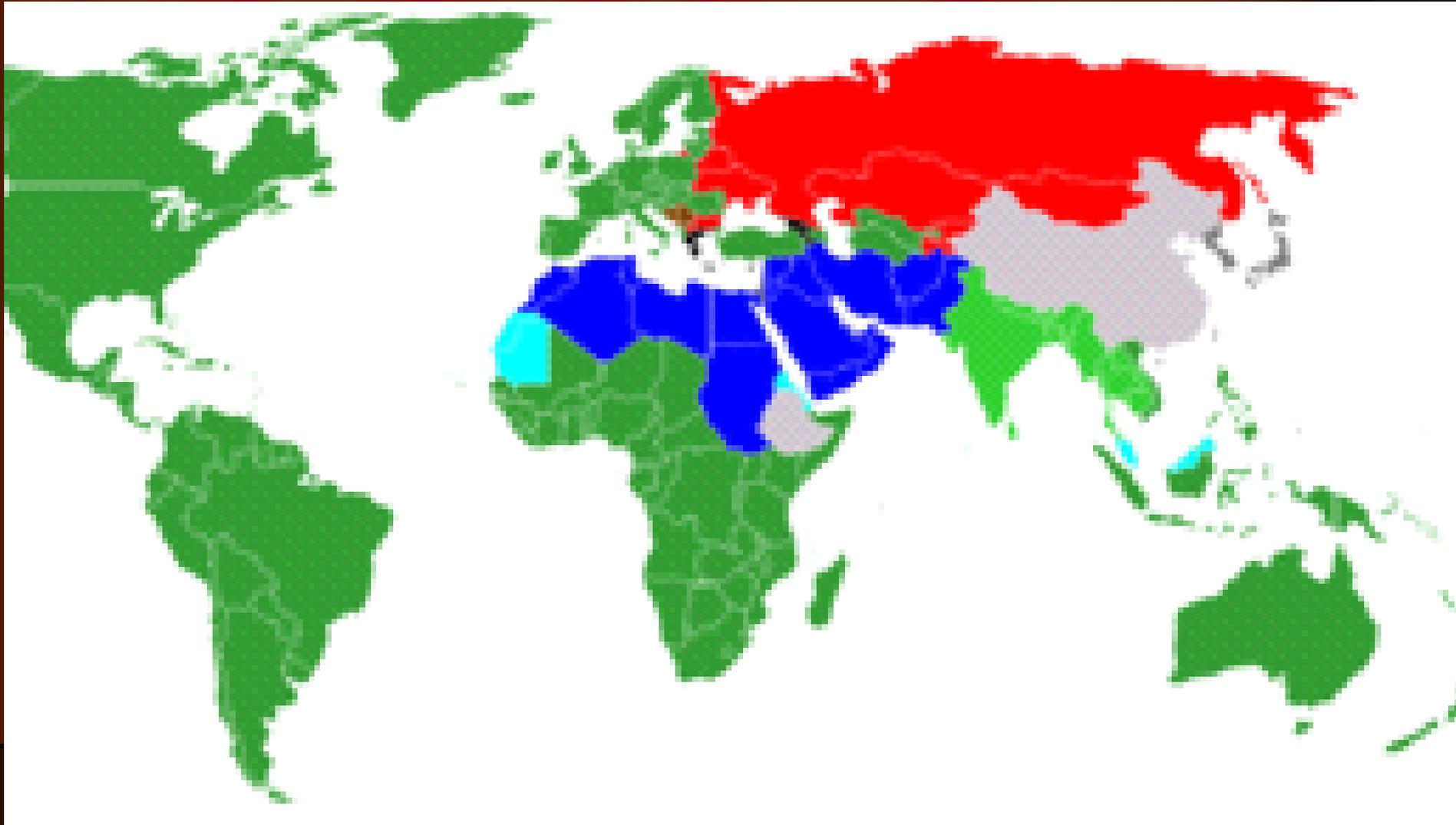
- Cyrillic is an alphabet used for several East and South Slavic languages—Belarusian, Bosnian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Russian, Rusyn, Serbian, and Ukrainian—and many other languages of the former Soviet Union, Asia and Eastern Europe. With the accession of Bulgaria to the European Union on January 1, 2007, Cyrillic also became the third official alphabet of the EU.

çïç Latin Alphabet

çïç Cyrillic alphabet

çïç Arabic alphabet

çïç Brahmic alphabet



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фхцчшщъыьэюя *абвгде*
ёжзийклмнопрстуфхцч
шщъыьэюя

Religion

- Most Europeans are Christians
 - Catholic Church is dominant in the Mediterranean, Ireland, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary & Lithuania
 - Protestant churches—dominant in the north



Raisting, Germany



Westminster Abbey , London, England, UK

- Balkan countries & Russia are Christian Orthodox
- Albania-predominantly Muslim
- Russia, Bosnia & Serbia all have large Muslim minorities
- Many in modern Europe atheist or agnostic



St. Basil's Cathedral,
Moscow, Russia!

Religious Population Patterns



Great Synagogue in Danzig, Germany

- Large Jewish populations in most of the major cities throughout Europe & in particular in Ukraine & Russia

- After WWII (1945) Eastern Bloc Countries & from 1917-1991 in the USSR religion was opposed by communist leaders
- Some older remained loyal to religion
- Today religion is reappearing
- Although, many young people are atheist



■ Mostly Roman Catholic
■ Mostly Protestant
■ Mostly Eastern Orthodox

■ Islam
■ Hinduism
■ Judaism

■ Buddhism
■ Chinese Religions
■ Shinto and Buddhism

■ Traditional and Tribal
■ Tribal and Christian
■ Tribal, Christian and Muslim

Major Religions of the Modern World

Education

- Very important in this region
- One of the highest literacy rates in the world
- In all but Portugal, Albania & Bosnia—more than 95% of the people can read & write

Government

- Historically most of Europe was small kingdoms
- Today only a few monarchies exist—most are democracies
 - some have royal families but they have no control—they are figure heads only
- Between the end of WWII (1945) & 1989-1991 Eastern Bloc Countries were communist
- Today they are changing to democracies?



Former USSR



- Prior to the communist revolution in 1917 the Russian Empire was ruled by a monarchy
 - Tsars (czars) ruled & had control of the government, power & wealth
 - 85% of the people worked as farmers for the wealthy/royal 2%

- In 1917 under Lenin the Bolsheviks took over & began a communist system

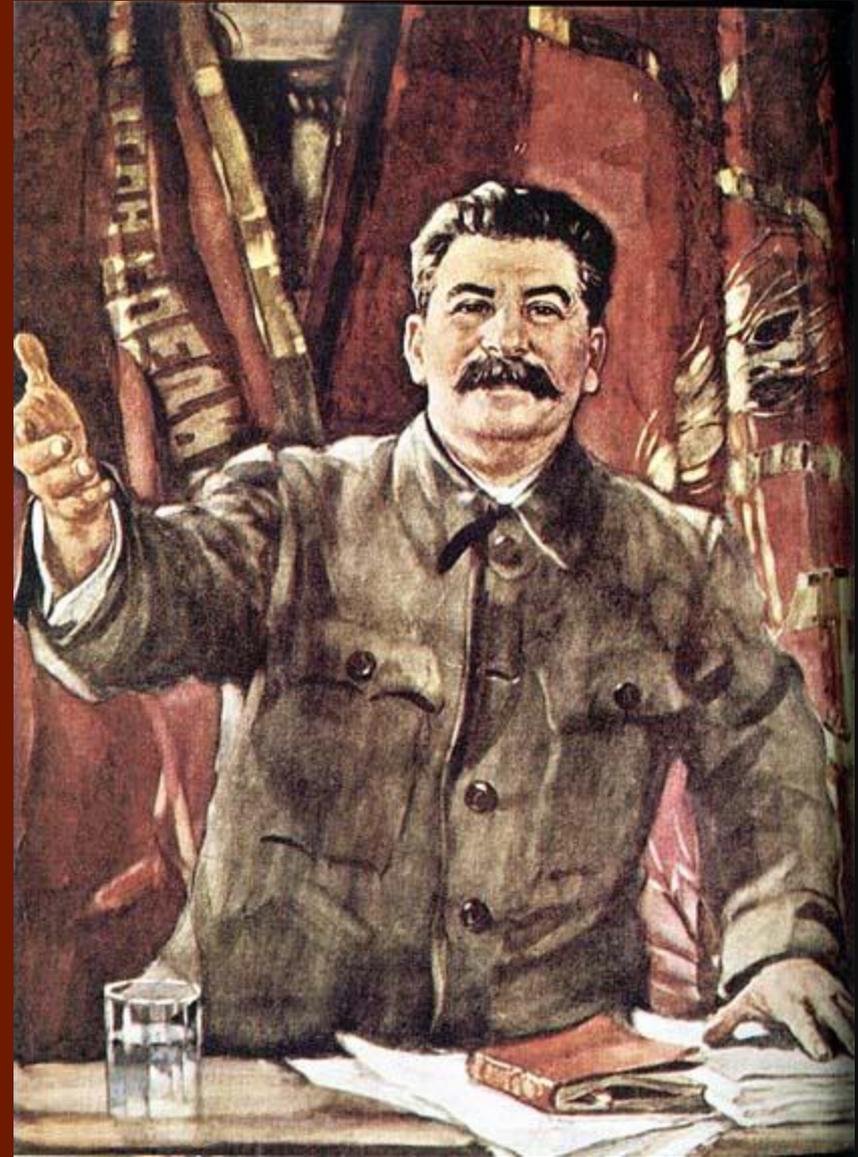


Reactions to Lenin's Communist System

- Lenin felt that the government should own & control everything
- Had few supporters and many non-Russians broke off
- Fighting occurred between the Bolsheviks (Reds/Communists) & Anti-Communist (Whites) from 1918-1922



- Stalin fought Bolsheviks for power in 1924 after Lenin's death & set up the USSR as it was until 1991

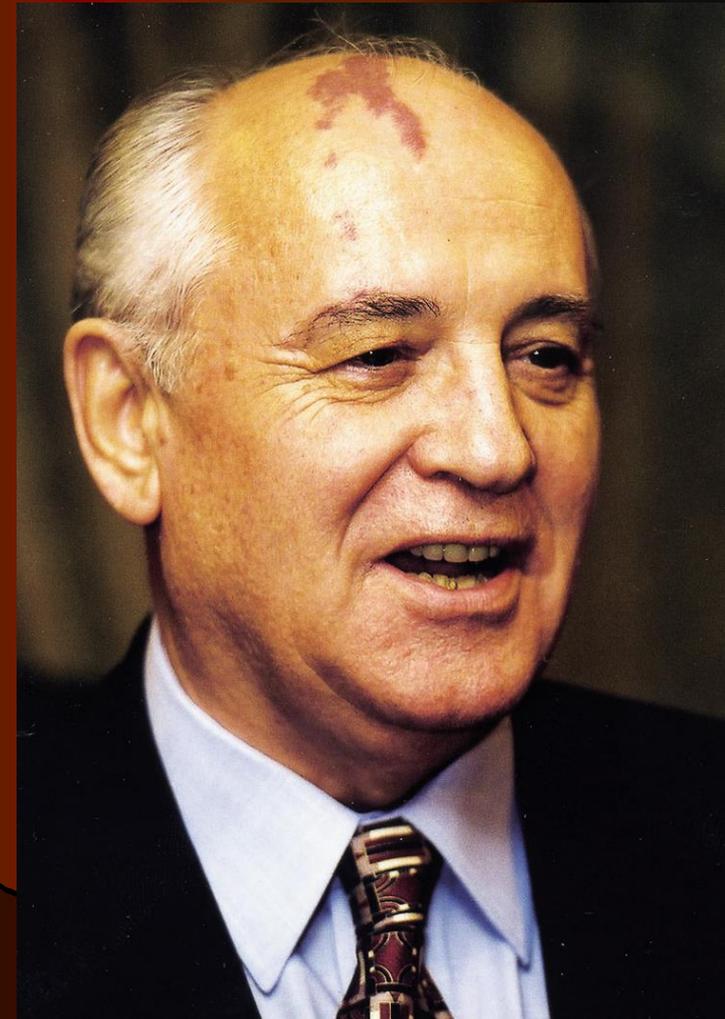


USSR Post WWII

- The USSR lowered the Iron Curtain & became feared as a world power
- They set up communist governments in Eastern Bloc Countries
- In the 1980's the USSR's economy had major problems



- In 1985 Gorbachev began to open the country to the outside through 2 programs
 - *Glasnost*-openness &
 - *Perestroika*-pol./eco. Reform
- In 1991 the USSR was voted out of existence and today is democratic



Economy

- Most European countries are Capitalist
- Some are Socialist



HISTORY: Cultural Spread

- European culture has spread to other parts of the world due to:
 - A. Exploration
 - B. Colonization
 - C. Imperialism

Exploration

- Europeans started to explore the world in the mid 15th century.
- The first European countries to explore were Portugal and Spain.
 - These countries were looking for a route to Asia in order to buy spices.

China



Porcelain

Moluccas



Cloves

The Age of Exploration

China

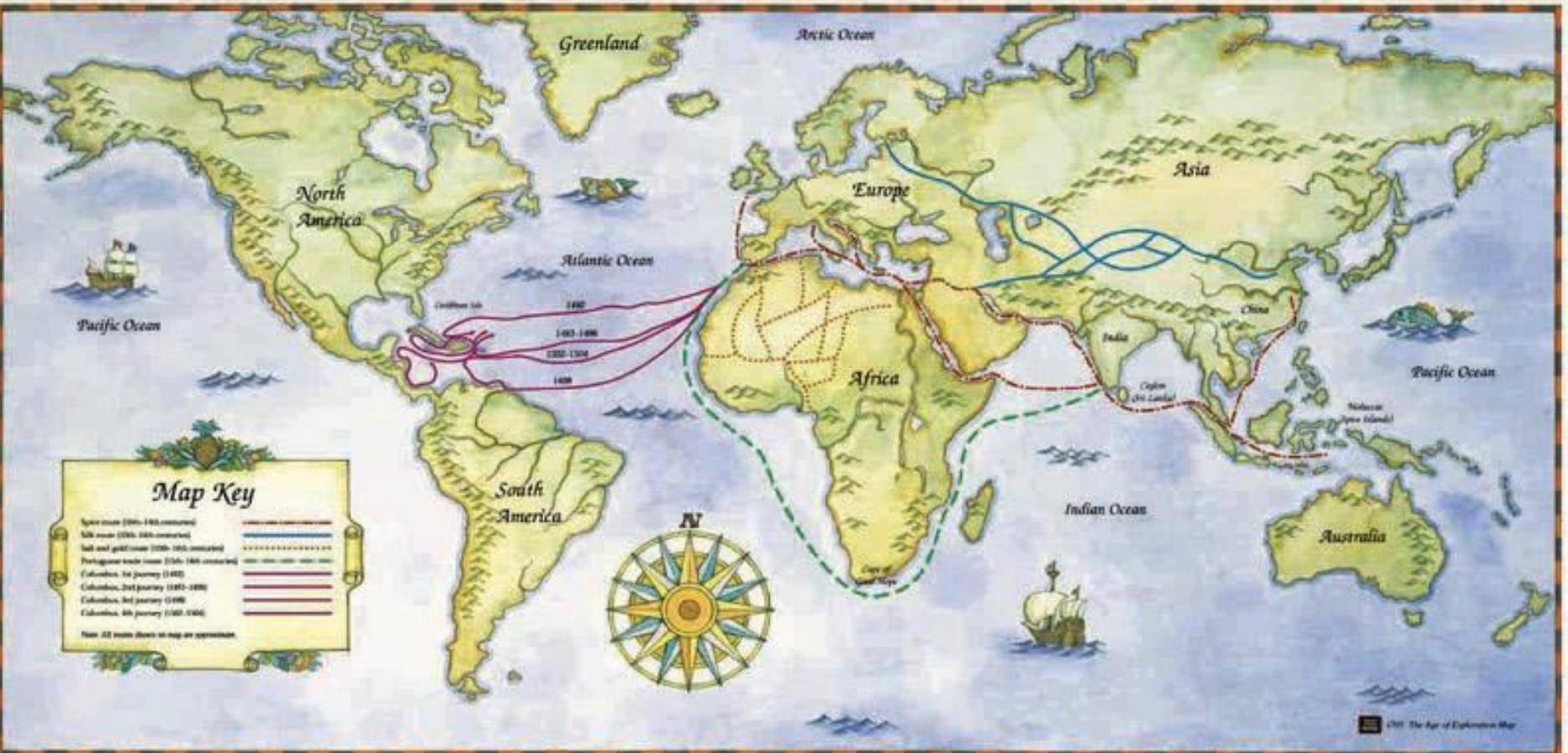


Silk

India and China



Ginger



Africa



Salt Cones

India



Pepper

Ceylon (Sri Lanka)



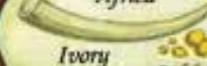
Cinnamon

India



Rubies

Africa



Ivory
Gold

Caribbean Isle



Allspice

Moluccas



Nutmeg

Colonization

- To take control of an area and send people to live there



Colonization

- European countries claimed and colonized other parts of the world to increase wealth and trade.



Imperialism

- a policy of extending a country's power and influence through diplomacy or military force.



Imperialism

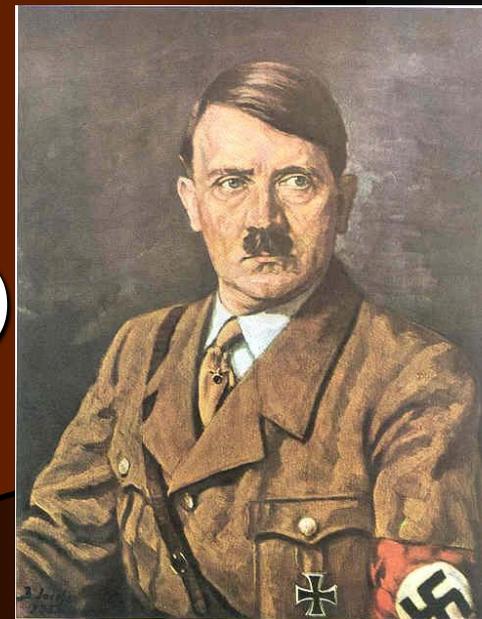
- European countries took over countries and regions all over the world.
- They did this to control resources and also to compete with other European countries.
- Imperialism was made possible by industrial revolution.

History of Conflict

- Each country had its own government, language, money, laws & traditions
- Various wars have occurred over territory & several have had tariff wars
- Two rulers have tried to unite Europe by force

Napoleon (1804-1815)

Hitler (1930s-1945)



Since WWII

- Europe was in ruins at the end of WWII
 - Cities & transportation systems were destroyed
 - Most mines & factories had stopped production
 - They had to rebuild

