# Chapter 29

Section 2
Cultures and Lifestyles

- Population Growth and Density
  - Population patters vary greatly bc of landforms and climate
  - Australia- most populous- 20million
  - NZ- about 4 million
    - Both countries- pop. growth has slowed- low birthrate
       BUT high immigration
    - In both, most people live along coasts

- Population is growing rapidly in the rest of Oceania
- Young population
- Most populous- Papua New Guinea- 5.9million
  - Large area tho- only 33 people/square mile
- Nauru- only 10k people BUT very small- 1,111
   people/square mile- one of Oceania's largest
- Overcrowding is a problem- lots of emigration

- Urban and Rural Life
  - Aus and NZ- >85% urban coastal
    - Sydney and Melbourne, Australia
    - Auckland and Wellington, New Zealand
  - In Oceania- largest Port Moresby, PNG
  - The rest is mostly rural
  - Some Australians live in rural areas called the bush
    - Work on cattle/sheep ranches called stations
  - Others farm or mine

- Ethnic Groups and Languages
  - 90% of Aus are British or Irish descent
  - More immigrants from Asia now than Europe
  - Aborigine pop grown to 400k
  - English official language- some Aboriginees still speak native language
  - NZ- less diverse- 75% European (mostly Brits)
    - 13% Maori, Asian and Pacific Islanders 10%
    - English official language but Maori is official 2<sup>nd</sup> language

- Melanesians, Micronesians, and Polynesians- 3
   largest ethnic groups of Oceania
- Subdivided- speak over 1200 languages
  - 700 in Papua New Guinea alone
  - Many speak Pigdin- combine several different languages
- Most Oceania islands have some European descent
  - Largest is French Polynesia- 1/3 European

 Influenced by Pacific, European, American, and Asian traditions

#### Religion

- Christianity is dominant- brought by Europeans in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century
- Some local religions still exist
  - Aborigine Dreamtime- when spirits wandered the Earth and created everything- all things have spirits and are related

#### The Arts

- Aboriginal cave paintings- human and nature relationship
- Australian painters- landscapes; writers and filmmakers- local themes
- NZ- Maori canoe making, weaving, and woodworking
  - Storytellers, songs, and chants of ancient myths and history
  - 1900s- action songs- blends traditional dance with modern music
- Oceania- dance for rituals and storytelling (hula)

- Daily Life
  - European background- nuclear families
  - Aborigines, Maori, and Pacific Islanders stress extended family
    - 3 or 4 generations, headed usually by men, sometimes by women
  - Aus home- wood or brick with tile or wood floor
  - NZ- timber or stone cottages
    - City residents in both- western style apartments
  - Oceania- tin or thatched roof on building held up by posts
    - Samoan fale- open to allow breezes in- palm blinds for privacy

- Meat- lamb, beef, fish, pork- served with veggies, bread, and fruit
- Fast food chains have grown
- Oceania- also eat yams and taro (a tuber or fleshy bulb)- mashed into paste called poi
- Swim, surf, and scuba in ocean
- Oceania- boat racing
- NZ and Australia- hiking and mountain climbing and RUGBY