

## GLOBAL COMPETITION BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH

**Luca DIACONESCU**

University of Oradea, Doctoral School of Geography,  
1st, Universității St., 410087 Oradea, Romania, e-mail: [diaconesculuca@yahoo.ro](mailto:diaconesculuca@yahoo.ro)

**Abstract:** The human-geographic regionalization is a landmark in the demarcation of territories that include populations of the same demographic, cultural or economic background. A defining boundary for human characteristics across the planet can be made simple, between the North and the South. The north, though advanced economically, militarily, technologically, united, well-urbanized and landscaped, dominates the world for just 500 years before the South was in power. After a long period of stagnation, the South escapes the colonialist chains until the 1950s, after which begins a vast process of revival in which emerging new powers are emerging as well as a series of economic unions that can rival with the old powers in the North. Analyzing the number of inhabitants in the two regions, it is noted that demographic size is a priority in the slope of the power balance, so when one of the regions exceeded 50% of the total population of the Globe, it attracted wealth by exporting populations and culture that colonized the other half. After 1950, the South holds for the first time 400 years, over 50% of the total population, and in 2017 it reaches 62%, reaching 71% in 2050 and 81% of the world's population by 2100. understands that the economic difficulties in the North, financial crises, the limitation of global influence or the issue of immigrants is only at the beginning, and the transformation of the North into the southern vassal is just a matter of time.

**Key words:** population, evolution, economy, power, events, migration, period

\* \* \* \* \*

### INTRODUCTION

Of the total surface area of 510 millions km<sup>2</sup> of the Earth, the land area is only 149 millions km<sup>2</sup>. Of this area, 67% is concentrated in the northern hemisphere, and 90% of the world's population is also concentrated here.

For these reasons, from the point of view of the population of the planet, of economy and of geopolitics, the boundary between the North and the South is not in the Equator, and much to the north, being a line of demarcation which approximately accompanies the parallel of 30 northern latitude. The two human-geographic regions rather belong to the mental criterion, that is to say, man's belonging to a space or a part of the Planet (Neguț, 2011, p. 159).

<http://rpgp.uoradea.ro/>

The surface of the North overlaps with the great empires and advanced economical and technological states that have dominated the world over the past 500 years, writing the history of the Earth and hosting all the major events. It includes the regions: North America, Europe, Asia Minor, ex-USSR and East Asia.

The South is equivalent to economic instability, poverty and colonialism, a place of migration for populations and culture in the North, and a raw material base for developed countries. The South includes Latin America and the Caribbean, Africa, West, South and South East Asia as well as Oceania.

Of the total dry land, with the exception of the Antarctic continent, which is an unpopulated territory, the North has about 60 million km<sup>2</sup>, representing 44% of the planet's dry land, and the South about 76 million km<sup>2</sup>, accounting for 56% of the land.

The South and the North have been in a continuous competition throughout history. Until 1500, the developed world, empires, culture, major cities, trade and technological progress was dominated by the South where most of history was written. After this period, the North became dominant, its empires and culture capturing the whole of the South. Basically, between the years 1500 and 1950, South was considered the territory of the North, being wiped off the face of the Earth, empires, states, culture, and a part of its population.

After the year 1800, the states of Africa and southern, western and southeast Asia, the states of Oceania and Latin America are emerging, market economies, sovereign economic and military powers, atomic powers, and even luxury cities. Agriculture, tourism, financial markets, electricity production, or industrial processing are becoming available for the first time in the South, reaching today the North in more and more areas and the GDP (PPP) of US \$ 40 trillion, almost half of the 92 trillions that the North has.

All these developments actually coincide with the number of inhabitants of the two regions, so by the year 1500, the South owned over 50% of the world's population when it was overwhelmed by the North, which remained above that threshold until 1950. In the 1700s 1800, the North reaches even 62% of the total population of the Planet. With a East in knees and a split South, the world becomes a three-star star in Europe, Japan and North America, transforming it into 5 corners, so Japan will join South Korea and China, a corner will be represented by India and a corner to be represented by Sub-Saharan Africa headed by Nigeria (Toffler, 1995, pp. 420-421).

In 2017, the South reached for the first time in the past 2000 years, holding more than 60% of the population of the Planet, then in 2050 it would exceed 70% and 2100 to 80% of the world's population, while the North will only 20% of the total number of people.

Current migrations after 1950 and accentuated after 2000 are just the beginning of a massive exodus of the southern population to the north. The North will change its ethnic, religious and cultural structure and will be economically overtaken by the South, which will attract the northern financial potential, making it a raw material field.

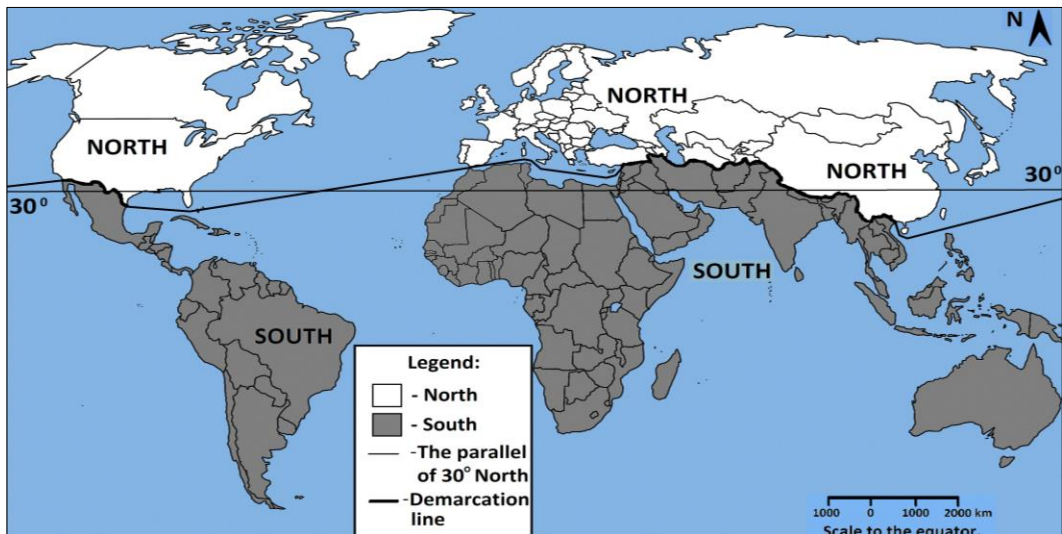
In Latin America, the population grows each year with 6.5 millions inhabitants, while in the US and Canada only 2.7 millions. East Asia grows with 6 millions people, most of it taking place in China. In contrast, Southeast Asia is growing by 7 millions, and South Asia by 24 million. India exceeds China each year with 10 millions people, with a total increase of 16 millions.

If the population in Asian Russia is declining and Central Asia, which is North, is growing by 1 million, Western Asia is growing by 4.5 millions people. In each region belonging to the North, its equivalent to the south of the demarcation line, increases by more than doubled. The difference between Europe and Oceania or Africa is even greater, while the Old Continent is growing by only 0.4 million people a year, the Pacific Ocean islands are growing by 1 million, and the Black Continent rising by 30 millions.

The number of immigrants arriving in Europe is only 0.9 million each year. The main countries they come from are: Yemen, Afghanistan, Iraq, Somalia, Sudan, Syria and Palestine, where the annual population growth is almost 4.5 million. Only in Iraq, Sudan and Afghanistan the population grows with about 1 million inhabitants for each.

If in the northern states the population decreases steadily every year, as in: Germany with - 50 thousand inhabitants, Romania - 100 thousand people, Ukraine with - 200 thousand and Japan with - 250 thousand in the South the population grows: 1.7 million in Tanzania, 2.5 millions in the Congo, 3 millions in Indonesia, 4 millions in Pakistan and 5 millions in Nigeria each year.

With an increase of 16 millions people added each year to India, Europe needs 35 years to reach this growth, the US 16 years and China over 2.5 years. Only in the state of Uttar Pradesh, which has a smaller area than the surface of Romania, has a population 11 times higher. From its 60 millions inhabitants in 1950, the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh has in 2017 224 million, and in the year 2050 it will exceed 340 million and in the year 2100 it will reach 500 million. That will mean about 2500 places/km<sup>2</sup>, while in Romania the population density will drop to only 50 places/km<sup>2</sup>.



**Figure 1.** Map of the two main economic and demographic regions of the Terra

## **DEMOGRAPHIC BALANCE BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH**

### **Force ratio up to year 0**

By year 0, the South has made the greatest contribution to the main historical events, where the most traces of mankind have been discovered. After populating the Great African Rift, the populations migrated northwards creating

Egypt that built the Great Pyramids, and the peoples of West Asia where the first cities developed, the writing, the city of Babylon and the Israeli people.

Also in the fertile plains of West Asia and on the island of New Guinea in Oceania there appears agriculture (Duby, 2015, p. 17). In South Asia the Indus civilization develops with the cities of Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro, and the Buddha is born, in the Levant there is a growing maritime culture of the Phoenicians who build in North Africa the city of Carthage, in South America the Nazca culture begins, and in Mexico the civilization of the patrons the Teotihuacan fortress is being built.

The origins of domesticated animals are mainly represented in the South. Thus, the turkeys were growing in Mexico, the Indochina cow and the pig in Indochina and New Guinea, and the main cultures were: corn, cotton, potato and pineapple of Latin America, African sorghum, rice and wheat from West Asia; and bananas and sugar cane from Asia to the SE (Duby, 2015, pp. 16-17).

The north was dominated by East Asia and Europe. In China fire is discovered, Confucius is born and the Great Wall of China is being built, following a series of dynasties to the leadership of the provinces of the country. In Europe, the Minoan civilization appears on the island of Crete and the Greek civilization that gives the world a series of scholars who set the foundations of science. The city of Rome and the Roman Empire, and the famous town of Pompei, at the foot of the Vesuvius volcano, appear.

In China, soya, rice and cabbage are cultivated, oats and rye are grown in Europe, and in Central Asia domesticated: cow, pig, sheep and goat (Duby, 2015, pp. 16-17).

### **The evolution of the events between 0 and 1500**

In Year 0, the North and the South had 50% of the population of the Planet. Of the southern populations, the largest share was represented by the Indians with 33% of the total population of the world, Africans and especially the Egyptians with 10%, West Asia with Mesopotamia 8% and Latin America 3%.

In the North, the Chinese accounted for over 30% of the total population, followed by Europeans mostly concentrated on the Mediterranean coast by 17%.

After year 0, the South advances to the North, reaching 58% of the population of Planete until the year 1000, and 54% in 1500.

In the South, Jesus Christ is born, creating the world's greatest religion, and in Latin America the Mayan civilization develops. In the North, Christian religion is accepted by signing the 317th Edict of Milan. Also from the South comes Buddhism, which is introduced in China in Year 6 (Delumeau, 2014).

Later, in eastern Europe the city of Constantinople and the Byzantine Empire are developing, and in East Asia, the Chinese provinces unite.

After 476 with the beginning of the Middle Ages, the South gives the world the third great religion through the life of the Prophet Muhammad between 570 and 604 in the cities of Mecca and Medina. The Arab empire is developing to conquer and Islamize the Christian territories of northern Africa and to penetrate the North, conquering southern Europe. After 877, the Angkor and Pagan empires in Indochina are developing in the South, the Incas dominates the Cuzco Valley, and the Aztecs found the great city of Tenochtitlan, rivaling in size and wealth with the city of Rome. Africa is developing the Mali Empire, whose explorers cross the Atlantic Ocean and discover the mouth of the Amazon, discovering America before Columbus Genoese.

Orthodoxy in Eastern Europe and Asia Minor is developing in North, followed by Protestants in Northwest Europe after 1500. The city of Kiev appears, laying the foundations of the Russian Empire, and Europe is becoming stronger, the Arabs in southern Europe being chased away, and in 1099, Europeans release the Holy Land of Jerusalem from the Muslims.

The imperialist ambitions of Europeans to send Marco Polo explorer to China in 1254-1324 are quickly overcome by Mongolian invasion, followed by the Black Plague epidemic of 1347-1349, which depopulate and weaken Europe. Meanwhile, another power in the North reaches for a short while to conquer the territories of the South, the Mongol Empire in Central Asia escapes to the South, to India and West Asia.

In Europe, education was developed and in 1208 Cambridge University was founded, and in Guatemart, Gutemberg set up a printing house. Explorations are resumed this time on Atlantic waters, and in 1432 the Portuguese discover the Azores, Bartolomeu Dias arrives in southern Africa, Vasco da Gama arrives in India at Cochin in 1524, and Italian Cristofor Columbus discovers America on behalf of Spain on 12 October 1492 (Neguț, 2011, p. 54-60). The new discoveries lead to a rapid advance of the North against the South, and in 1494, the Treaty of Tordesillas, in which the South is divided colonially between Spain and Portugal (Duby, 2015, pp. 156-157), is signed.

The North, though only 46% of the world's population in 1500, with a strong technological advance and a high demographic growth, becomes the empire transforming the South into its own colony.

**Table 1.** The occupied percentage of the total population of the World, in different regions, between 0 and 1500

(Source: Creeaza Professional: [www.creeaza.com](http://www.creeaza.com))

Year	0	1000	1500
Globe	100%	100%	100%
North	50%	42%	46%
South	50%	58%	54%
Europe	17%	15%	19%
East Asia	31%	27%	25%
South Asia	33%	28%	25%
Africa	10%	12%	11%

### **North, an indisputable leader between 1500 and 1950**

After 1500, the North became more and more populated, reaching 46% to 53% of the world's total population by 1600, 51% in 1700 and 62% in 1800. North populations are becoming safer with superiority of the breed and even the Chinese consider them in other peoples to be barbarians (Lynch, 2009, p. 14). The consequences of this change in population ratios are devastating for the South, where the empires are destroyed: Inca, Maya and Aztec in America, the empires of West, South and East Asia, and the Borouin Empires in Africa in 1609 and Mali in 1660, the North Colony.

Europeans conquer the new territories they colonize, imposing their religions, culture and languages. Spaniards dominate most of America, the Philippines and parts of Africa, the Portuguese conquer parts of Africa, Brazil and America, and the Asian seaside in Arabia, India, Southeast Asia and China, the Dutch conquer southern Africa and Indonesia, Japan, the Australian island of Tasmania, Brazil, New Amsterdam (current New York) and India, and the Turks

dominate the Arab world. The Russians are moving more and more to North and Central Asia, Belgium takes over the African Congo, and the English and French build empires that dominate the whole of the South beyond the other colonial powers of Europe. The British strengthen their global prestige after 1610 when they arrive in India, where they drove the Portuguese arrived here for a century, then the Dutch and the French, and created South Asia with the 300 million people they owned at that time, the pearl of the British crown Farndon, 2008, p. 189). Between 500 and 1500, Western Europe crosses 1,000 years of stagnation, and nothing predicts the economic advance that has followed, nor colonialism that has flourished in the small states on the western side of Eurasia, especially since southern civilizations have already been adventurous in colonizing other Territories (Ferguson, 2014, p. 33).

The whole of the South is subjugated by a small number of northern states, dividing the new lands conquered without regard to the old frontiers, and the southern populations lose their right to liberty, with the slave trade being widespread. Negrians in Africa are used on American plantations and Jews are banished from Portuguese America in 1759 and from American America in 1767.

Migration of the North-South population has intensified, and in the 1820s and 1930s there have been 4 million Europeans in Brazil and 6 million in Argentina, especially Spanish, Portuguese and Italian. Nearly 17 million Europeans migrated to the US, 17 million Europeans, dominating the English, Irish, German, French and Scandinavian populations, and between 1900 and 1930 14 million, mainly Italian, Austrian, Hungarian, Russian and Polish migrated (Bărbulescu and Bordeianu, 2008, pp. 90-91).

After 1800, the population of the French Empire exceeded the population of every empire in Continental Europe, and Napoleon began conquering Europe, reaching Vienna and Moscow, being finally stopped by the English Empire. Europe becomes more developed and incomprehensible, 7 of the world's top 10 empires being found here. The Turks move the capital to Constantinople even though most of the empire extends to Asia and Africa, and in 1703, the Russians set up the new capital of St. Petersburg, located closer to the economic core of the Old Continent. More and more powerful states appear to the interior of the continent dominated by the Germans. The Germans reunite in the Roman-German Empire, in the Empire of Austria and Prussia. Thus Europe evolves from 21% of the world's population in 1800 to 28% in the year 1900, even though there is also a strong population migration to the South.

Also in the North, on July 4, 1776, the United States, helped by the powers of Western Europe, especially France, gave the 100th anniversary of independence, in 1886, the Statue of Liberty in New York. The US extends westward to the Pacific Ocean, following the takeover of British, French, Spanish, Dutch, and Russian Territories. With the abolition of slavery in the English territories in 1834, it forced the change into the US in 1864. Canada emerged as an independent state in 1867, consolidating power in North America, and the opening of Japan's borders to foreign trade led to the establishment of the three centers economic world, in Europe, North America and East Asia, which dominates the power of decision so far.

In Europe, decades Turkey, both demographically falling from 6th place in 1800, to 12th place in 1900, and economic emerging from Greece. Spain and Portugal demographically decline from Seventh and 10th respectively in 1800 on 13 and 15 respectively, Portugal being overtaken by the population of its former

colony Brazil. Independent States of Latin America appear, so Venezuela and Paraguay become free in 1811, Colombia in 1813 followed by Argentina, Chile, Mexico and all the other states in South America, and the weakening of the English empire leads to increased rights for the colonies: Australia, New Zealand, the South African Union, or Singapore. All of these countries gain economic advance over the territories that are maintained as colonies, and are now part of the developed or developing countries.

Even though the South has only 38% of the world's population in 1900, it is becoming more and more free from the wars between colonial powers that weaken the North, leading to the demographic explosion, after which the South equals the population of the North until 1950.

Population growth in the German states of Central Europe and Turkey's weakening will provoke the alliance that will attack the old powers: France, Great Britain and Russia. After the war to weaken Europe, the Austrian Empire is dismantled, Turkey chooses the way of democracy through the reforms of President Kemal Ataturk and two new powers assert in the North, the US opens the Panama Canal in 1914 becoming the leader of America, and Japan artificially forms the state of Manchuria as the new empire of the yellow breed.

World War II puts all the great powers of the North into battle. Germany along with Italy in Europe and Japan in East Asia form an axis and launch an ample war. Decad: Europe, North Africa, eastern half of Asia, Oceania and the western Pacific islands. Russia, Poland and France are leading the war in Europe, and in Asia, China and Korea are being devastated. Intervening later, the United States defends Britain from the German invasion, shifting from the English as a warfare, economic power and imperial influence. At the end of the war, Europe and East Asia become a ruin, Germany and its capital Berlin being divided by the Iron Curtain, which will symbolize the dividing line between the new powers of the world, the US and the USSR. There are no more neutral territories on Earth than formal, Central and Western Europe as well as East Asia becoming the semi-colonies of new masters. The US becomes a net superior to Russia, and the population of the two states is changing in favor of the Americans, which evolves from 76 million inhabitants in 1900 to 150 million in 1950, and Russia after the two great wars decreases to 136 million, to just 100 million.

**Table 2.** The occupied percentage of the total population of the World, in different regions, between 1500 and 1950

(Source: Neguț, 2009, pp. 19-24)

Year	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900	1950
Globe	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
North	46%	53%	51%	62%	62%	50%
South	54%	47%	49%	38%	38%	50%
Europe	19%	20%	21%	21%	28%	20%
East Asia	25%	33%	30%	40%	28%	21%
South Asia	25%	24%	27%	21%	18%	20%
Africa	11%	10%	10%	8%	7%	8%

### **The new era begins after 1950. The South is preparing to take the lead**

In 1950, the South's population became equal with the North, but the long period of colonialism in which industry, medicine, infrastructure, education and even food were severely restricted, as well as the chaotic division of territories and the creation of artificial borders, made the South not yet able to take over the North.

Between 1930 and 1971 in the North, the population grew in Europe from 355 to 466 million, in North America from 134 to 230 million, and in the USSR from 179 to 245 million. In the same period in the South, Latin America rises from 108 to 290 million, South East Asia from 127 to 295 million, Oceania from 10 to 20 million, and Africa from 164 to 357 million inhabitants (Cucu, 1974, p. 89).

The share of Europe's population drops from 28% of the world's total population in 1900, 20% in 1950, 13% in 2000 and only 10% in 2017. New North powers fail to maintain territorial colonialism over the South, but instead they succeed in setting up international organizations, with which they maintain their influence on the southern states. The US is the emblem of a market-led political party, and the USSR promotes communism and centralized management.

Although the North continues to write the history of the world, the problem of population decline in relation to the South has gradually reduced its influence. By the 1970s, the US reached 210 million inhabitants, making massive investments in the Asian states: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, Singapore and Thailand, as well as in Western Europe by sending financial aid through the Marshall Plan and setting up in the year 1955, NATO. As a great power, feeling invincible and ignoring the growth of the South, the US is trying to conquer the state of Vietnam.

Russia is rebuilding after the war, forming the USSR with 245 million people and becoming the dominant power before the US. It propagates communism in China and Eastern Europe, having allies all over the South, Cuba, South Yemen, India, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Indonesia, Egypt, etc. Becoming the first power of the world, the USSR becomes an economic model for the southern states adopting the planned economy, sending arms to Vietnam by preventing the US from conquering that country, triggering the Cuban missile crisis by targeting US invasion, and helping oil-exporting states form OPEC, which results in the oil price explosion and the 1971-73 crisis, causing a heavy blow to the West. The economic advance of some southern states such as Libya, Algeria, Venezuela, Kuwait, Qatar or the United Arab Emirates with the famous emirate Dubai is due to the Russians' actions that have led to the rise in oil prices that spurred the economy of the southern states. In 1980, the USSR triggered the war in Afghanistan, with the ultimate goal of Russia's centuries-old ambition of reaching the warm waters of the Indian Ocean.

The common geopolitical movements of Third World countries intensify with the demographic explosion, and in 1961, the Movement of Non-Aligned Countries is being created in Bandung to make the new states debase the Cold War that emerged between the US and the USSR. The joint action has the ultimate goal of rejecting the Nordic influence on the South.

The US is being constrained by the new situation, undergoing economic reforms, and releasing large corporations from the state's authority, taking on multinationals. Japan becomes the world's second economic power as a result of economic agreements with the Americans, and Western European states are speeding up European integration. The USSR is becoming more demographically disadvantaged in relation to the subjugated territories and loses the war in Afghanistan against Muslims armed by the United States and the United Kingdom. China becoming three times more populous than the Soviet Union, feels the taste of independent power, debases the Russians and opens the borders of trade with the US. The new changes weaken the economy and the influence of the USSR, delaying the introduction of reforms, and losing allies and, in 1991, it is dismantled in 15 states.



By the year 2000, the South has strengthened in relation to the North, reaching 55% of the population of the Planet, which has the consequences of decolonising the south where new states are emerging, South-South migration begins and industry, agriculture and exploitation of own resources intensifies. Only in Africa, in 1960, 17 states became independent, and by the end of 1975, the Portuguese were the last Europeans to leave the continent (Pusderca, 2009, p. 58). By 2008, the South already owns 45% of uranium production, 50% of iron production, 70% of oil production, exploits almost half of wood production and more than half of fish caught. Also, on the agricultural level, it accounts for almost 60% of the cattle herd, half of the herd of sheep and over half of the goats and horses, and crops, plantations and food dominate with over half the sugar, soybeans, rice and citrus and all the coffee produced on Earth (World Atlas of Geography, 2008).

After 1990, the United States became the sole superpower of the World, starting a series of wars across the planet, transforming the European Union with NATO, into a semicolonium and weapon against Russia, and in Asia, the 1997 economic crisis triggered, the fall of Japan and the Asian dragons, who had become enemies of American industrialists, invading the US market with Asian products. The South becomes so populated that any North power that ventures into the South ends in economic decline and loses its influence in the World. It is the US situation in Vietnam and the USSR in Afghanistan, and now the US war in Afghanistan, Iraq, Libya and Syria has weakened US forces against the powers of East Asia, and France and the United Kingdom through the war with the US, turned them into vassals to Germany. Even the current war in Syria will have the same consequences for the nations involved in the north, and Russia will decay economically becoming a semicolonium of China, and the Near East will be divided between the powers of the South, such as Iran, Egypt, Saudi Arabia and the new state will appear in the near future, Kurdistan.

With the reintegration of the former Hong Kong colonies into the Chinese borders, as well as the economic rapprochement between East Asian states, they lead to the avoidance of an economic catastrophe and industrial rebound. China becomes the third largest power of the world in 2017, after the US and the EU, with 500 million more than both Atlantic powers combined. If in the past 300 years, a Chinese was better than a North American, in 1978 the American was 22 times richer than the Chinese, and in 2017 6 times (Ferguson, 2014, p. 31).

The second economic crisis in the West, started in September 2008, is above all a consequence of the economic decline in the North. The Euro-American side, anticipating the economic collapse that followed, provoked the Asian crisis in 1997, and in 2008-2012, rescuing, sacrificed the weakest economic side of Eastern and Southern Europe. Thus: Greece, Spain, Romania, Bulgaria, Russia, etc., became news subjects announcing the economic downturn and Western restriction.

After the crisis that affected Eastern Europe, the EU was economically overtaken by the US, and the states that refuse to become the subjects of Germany seek allies outside the continent. Turkey is moving towards the Orient, Russia is moving closer to China in the BRICs, Britain is leaving the EU and becoming a North American ally, and Eastern European states become US military allies, China's economic allies, and Russia is increasing its influence. Spain is starting its dismantling process, and northern European countries are launching more and more joint actions, sheltering from the crisis that is damaging the EU.

China has advanced westward by occupying Heartland economically, including Central Asia and Russia. Due to the demographic problems that Russia faces, it tends to become only a Chinese lance against the Western population. The Russian population was one third of the Chinese population in 1970, and in 2017 it is only 10%. China is Russia's economic and military one, which, along with Turkey and Iran, succeeds in winning the war in Syria and increasing its influence throughout the Middle East and Middle East, removing the American power that dominated the region after 27 years.

The third major economic crisis in the West will affect the core of the EU, followed by a fall in the US and Canada, announcing the global pre-eminence of East Asia, as well as declining the ultimate preference for India and other powers from the South. In the post-crisis crisis, Paul Dobrescu demonstrates that it is inevitable that other economic crises will come to weaken even more the world economic influence of developed countries. The West is stagnant, not just in economic terms, and those who have invested in the West since 2000 have had nothing to gain, and the world's economic center of gravity has shifted from North America to the East of Ural (Ferguson, 2014, pp. 11-12).

In 2017, the South already owns 62% of the world's population, similar to the value held by the North in the 1800s and 1900s. By the year 2030, the South will reach 66% of the population of the Planet, 71% by 2050, and 81% until 2100.

The European Union loses the chances of enlargement, Turkey and Russia are no longer attractive to integration by taking the east. Within the union, the eastern states are postponed full integration of the adoption of the Schengen dream and the euro. In the West, the UK opts out of the Union in favor of an ever closer economic alliance with the US and the Commonwealth members.

The migration of the South, to Europe, is just beginning. The relationship between Europe's population and neighboring regions is worrying. If in 1900 Europe had four times more population than Africa, the black continent has now reached and surpassed the population of Europeans by nearly 500 million, and by the year 2100 it would have surpassed the population of Europe seven times. Greatly, the US faces the same fears, already talking about leaving the federation by Texas and California, populated by more and more Latin Americans in the South. American dream and culture, international institutions such as the IMF and the World Bank, the US dollar, the top industry and the armed power are gradually being replaced by East Asia where new financial markets in Shanghai, Beijing, Guangzhou or Seoul are developing, skyscrapers are everywhere in big cities, km of motorway tends to overcome all the highways in North America and Europe soon, and the BRICS-based bank in Shanghai is the replacement of the IMF.

The problems of the decline of Europe and North America are direct consequences of the decline of their population relative to the total population of the World. If Europe as a whole, Russia, Canada and the US together hold less than 1,200 million people, China alone currently has nearly 1,400 million inhabitants. But the population of East Asia in relation to the total population of the Planet is also declining. If in 2000 East Asia owned 26% of the total population, in 2017 it still has only 21%, falling to 16% of the world's population in 2050 and only 11% in 2100. The main rival of the Chinese population is the population of South Asian Indians. It increased from 23% of the total population in 2000 to 25% in 2017, surpassing East Asia by 4%. By 2050, it will reach 27%, and in 2100 to 22%, which will mean double the population of East Asia.

At the 2008 level, 57% of the world's population lived on the 15.6% of the Planet area occupied by: Europe, East Asia and South Asia (Erdeli and Dumitrache, 2009, p. 53).

Overcrowding of the South and the demographic decline of the North will lead to the explosion of South-North immigration, which will change the structure of the North population. India will overtake China's population by 2022 and India's industrial and industrial output will overtake the Chinese by 2070. India will become the world's first power, and the Indian Ocean will rival commercial and economic primacy with the Pacific Ocean. Indonesia's economy will overcome Japan's economy and the Nigerian or Brazilian economy will overtake any European country. Southeast Asian tourism will overcome tourism in Europe, and Asian investments in Latin America will boost agricultural activities, which will outpost North American agricultural production. Southern mega-markets will become increasingly populated and large financial and economic markets that will replace the old centers in the North.

Until 2100, as China is now more populated, it is taking power from the EU and the US in the North, so India will take power from China, and Sub-Saharan Africa will take power from South Asia. Africa, which has held between 0 and 8% of the population of the planet, reached 13% in 2000, 20% to 15% in 2017 and 19% in 2030. In the year 2050, Africa will reach 27% of the total population, being equal to the percentage held by the South Asian Indians. Until 2100, the African population is expected to grow to nearly 40% of the population of the Planet, and only Nigeria alone will outnumber the population of Europe. According to estimates, in 2100, Africa alone would have twice as many people as the whole of the North.

**Table 3.** Estimated occupancy percentage of the total population of the World, in different regions, between 1950 and 2100

(Source: processed by data Worldometer, [www.worldometers.info](http://www.worldometers.info))

Year	1950	2000	2017	2030	2050	2100
Globe	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
North	50%	45%	38%	34%	29%	19%
South	50%	55%	62%	66%	71%	81%
Europe	20%	13%	10%	9%	7%	6%
East Asia	21%	26%	21%	20%	16%	11%
South Asia	20%	23%	25%	25%	27%	22%
Africa	8%	13%	15%	19%	27%	39%

## CONCLUSIONS

Throughout history, there have been major developments in the movement of power on Earth. It includes territories that are at their peak in certain periods, followed by their decline and replacement with other new territories that take over power.

Calculating the number of people in different periods of history and making a direct relationship between them and the main territories that have written history as the place of the largest and most decisive events, find that the most populated territories had the hardest word to say. Thus, when the South had over 50% of the population of the Planet, it also held economic precedence and was the basis for progress, and the southern populations migrated by conquering and changing the ethnic and religious structure of the North. A diametrically opposed situation was when the North owned over 50% of the total population, becoming the world's first economy and turning South into the colony.

By the year 1500, the South had more than the North, so the languages and ethnicities of the North are mostly from the South, the religions of Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, or Islam that are found in the North, have appeared in the South and migrated north with populations. Democracy, cities, laws, trade, writing, Arabic figures, agriculture, and more are taken from the South.

After 1500, when the North becomes more populous, it gives the world all great empires such as the empire: Portuguese, Spanish, French, English, Dutch, Belgian, German, Austrian, Turkish, Russian, Japanese or Chinese, US, USSR, Canada and especially the European Union. Populations, culture and trends take the southern path, and South goods migrate to the North. Firearms, large-scale colonialism, slavery, industrial revolution, commercial, financial, resource-ridden, Orthodox, Catholic, Protestant or Confucian religions, world wars, communism, capitalism, American culture, Japanese robotics, multi-state and all other major changes since 1500, are developed in the North and imposed on the South.

After 1950, the South became more populous than the North, and in 2017 it already has 62% of the world's total population, and by 2050 it will have to exceed 70% of the total population, and by the year 2100 it will have over 80 % of the population, which means that the South will be four times more populous than the North.

Under the new circumstances, history is repeated, the South is capturing wealth from the North and sending instead an increasing number of immigrants who will economically weaken the North and will change their ethnic, religious and lifestyle structure.

Currently, the world's economic power is shifting to the North, Europe and North America, to East Asia, where nearly half of the North's population lives. China alone owns more than 200 million, more people than the US, Canada, the European Union, Russia and Japan together.

But the South Asian population is in an accelerated growth, with 24 million people adding each year. Currently, populations in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh already have 1,700 million inhabitants, with more than 100 million more than China, Japan and South Korea combined, and by the year 2100 they will be twice as densely populated. The new economic power of Chindia, which attracts resources from all over the world and has developed an industry capable of rivaling with American and European industries (Pusderca, 2009, p. 63), tends to change until the end of the 21st century in India.

Also, Africa was overtaken by the people of Europe four times at the level of 1900, in 1995 their populations are roughly equal, and now Africans are almost twice as numerous as the Europeans, and by 2100 they will be 7 times more.

The fact is that the North loses economic precedence in the South, as well as the power of influence and decision. The South will impose culture on the North but also religions, way of life and new economic milestones. The economic crises that will hit the North will intensify, hordes of immigrants will assault the developed northern states, and investors and multinationals will reduce their investment in the North in favor of the South. And the population of the North will migrate all the way to the north, so US populations will reach Canada, southern Europe will travel to Northern Europe, Central Asia will migrate to Kazakhstan and European Russia, and the Chinese will migrate to Siberia.

The takeover of power by the South is inevitable and the changes are more and more present. In Africa, there are already twice as many mobile phones as in the US (Burrows, 2016, p. 29), and the percentage of those who know to read

increased from 40% to 63% between 1986 and 2006 Algeria, from 33% to 64% in Nigeria, from 27% to 47% in Côte d'Ivoire and from 40% to 67% in Rwanda (Attali, 2016, p. 109). As in history, the more populous region takes over riches and sends emigrants to the less populated region. If the North dominated the World after the year 1500 until 1950, now the South ranks. The economic advance of some southern regions such as Mexico, southern Brazil, South Africa, the Indian seaside, the Persian Gulf coast or the major urban centers of Southeast Asia and sub-Saharan Africa were inconceivable until 1950. But this is only the beginning a major change, with the largest contribution being the number of inhabitants.

## REFERENCES

- ATTALI J., (2016), *Brief History of the Future*, Polirom Publishing House, Bucharest.
- BĂRBULESCU A., BORDEIANU C., 2008, *Geographic School Atlas*, Cartographia Studium, Publishing House, Cluj-Napoca.
- BURROWS M., (2016), *The Future Declassified: Megatrends that May Destroy The World*, Litera Publishing House, Bucharest.
- CUCU V., (1974), *Geography of Population and Human Settlements*, Didactic and Pedagogical Publishing House, Bucharest.
- DELUMEAU J., (2014), *Religions of the World*, Humanitas Publishing House, Bucharest.
- DUBY G., (2015), *Atlas historical Duby*, Corinth Publishing House, Bucharest.
- ERDELI G., DUMITRACHE L., (2009), *Geography of the World Population*, University Publishing House, Bucharest.
- FARNDON J., (2008), *India: the rise of a new World superpower*, Litera Publishing House, Bucharest.
- FERGUSON N., (2014), *The Great Decline: How Institutions Drop and Die Economies*, Polirom Publishing House, Iași.
- LYNCH M., (2009), *Modern China*, Niculescu Publishing House, Bucharest.
- NEGUȚ S., VLASCEANU G., BRAN F., POPESCU C., VLAD L.B., NEACȘU M.C., (2009), *World Economic Geography*, Meteor Press Publishing House, Bucharest.
- NEGUȚ S., (2011), *Human geography*, Academy Romanian Publishing House, Bucharest.
- PUSDERCA R., (2009), *Historically Illustrated Atlas of the World*, Litera Publishing House.
- TOFFLER A., (1995), *Power on the Move: Knowledge, Wealth and Violence in the 21st Century*, Antet Publishing House, Bucharest.
- World Atlas of Geography (2008), *The World in digits*, ErcPress Publishing House, Bucharest.
- [www.creeza.com/legislatie/demografie/EVOLUTIA-NUMERICA-A-POPULATIEI223.php](http://www.creeza.com/legislatie/demografie/EVOLUTIA-NUMERICA-A-POPULATIEI223.php), Creeza Professional, numerical evolution of the population, last accessed, June, 2017.
- [www.worldometers.info](http://www.worldometers.info), Worldometers.info, real time world statistics, last accessed, June, 2017.

Submitted:  
August 18, 2017

Revised:  
October 30, 2017

Accepted:  
November 21, 2017

Published online:  
November 28, 2017