

THE DEVELOPMENT CENTERS AND THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD HISTORY AND PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract: Civilization has always been the center of the progressive world, where the tendencies of the moment develop and where the great men, the rulers and the ingenious ones have been able to implement the ideas and ambitions that give birth to the creative class. Civilization has always sought the most propitious lands in which it has been unbounded, moving according to the requirements of the times, through: Africa, Asia, Europe, North America and Asia again, to include in the future: Southeast Asia And South, Africa, Latin America and Europe again.

Key words: world centers, evolution, civilization, creative class, technology, advance economic

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INTRODUCTION

Africa is the cradle of mankind, where the first methods of improving life have developed and has emerged as the first creative class. The Great African Rift, with its savannas and lakes, propitious for hunting and fishing, was the first center of humanity. From here, the man continued his journey, creating new and new centers of civilization, according to the requirements of the time, creating new tendencies. With the population multiplying, people settled in creating the villages and the ancestors, and at the same time the planting and animal husbandry took place, so the new centers located on fertile and warm valleys such as the Nile Valley, the Mesopotamian Valley and the Indul Valley. The use of fire led the centers of civilization further north, creating the beginning of temperate temperament, such as the Yellow River Valley. Increasing the importance of trade in the establishment of world centers, maritime powers such as the Greeks and the Romans have become advantageous. The development of weapons has supplanted the power of maritime states, defending the empires of Western Europe such as Portugal, Spain, France, the Netherlands, Germany and England.

Technology overcame domination based on colonialism, so Europe taught North America, the northeastern seaside becoming the new center of the world. Further advances in technology have become the first priority of humanity over war weapons. At the same time, the North Pacific has advanced North America commercially, so the US has moved its priority area from west to California, and California has become the new heart of the world. At the same time, the Pacific coast of Asia has developed its own center in Japan which, together with the State of California, represents the main area of decision making, technology advancement and robotics worldwide, becoming the magnet of the creative class. Similar to the other centers of the world, and California will decline over time, yielding East Asia and thereafter to Southeast Asia, South Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe.

THE DEVELOPMENT AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CREATIVE CLASS - THE FIRST CENTERS

In the past, the foundations of civilization were put into Central Africa, roughly in the 200,000 BC. Along the Nile Valley, Mesopotamia, the Valley of the Indus River, and the Yellow River Valley, with their fertile lands that provided abundant food (Brown, 2009, p.53-111). With the development of trade between East Asia and South-West Asia as well as Europe, the Silk Road has evolved, returning the center of the world to the Middle East and South Europe. Maritime trade has secured the pre-eminence of the older continent for more than 2,000 years, passing through the Mediterranean Sea (Greece, Rome, Genova and Venice) and continuing to the Atlantic Ocean. Spain and Portugal have become the new centers of the world, their empires stretching across the Earth. They followed the states of North-West Europe and then England that built the greatest empire of all time (Grimal, 2003). They have facilitated the emergence of the industry and have revolutionized the financial industry. Meanwhile, the wars in Europe have made it hard for further progress, which has taken North America and thus the North Atlantic has become the world's main trade route, and the northeast coast, the center of the world. Europe is weakening economically, leading to the loss of colonies (Haack, Lehmann, 1960). The growing trade between the North American coast of the Pacific Ocean and East Asia has made profound changes in North America and the new concentration of the world's leading industry and attraction has become California and its neighboring areas considered the heart and home of the present creative class (Attili, 2016, p. 97).

THE CENTERS OF THE SAY WORLD

After 1980, California surrendered part of the industry that was absorbed by Japan, and North Pacific became the world's main maritime route (Diercke Weltatlas, 2000, p.231-233). Currently, there are two world centers, both located on the Pacific Ocean shore, which have created the attractiveness of high technology. The need for more and more finished products has begun to focus on quantity rather than on quality, with priority being given to cheap, young and vast workforce areas. At the same time, globalization and the liberalization of borders, as well as the ability of companies to produce a lot, are looking for new and expanding markets. North America has a small population of less than 500 million inhabitants and Europe 700 million inhabitants, investors are increasingly attracted to East Asia. The current trend is that after 2030, China, South Korea and Japan, with over 1,550 million inhabitants, will become the new center of the

world where new global trends will be created, creating the new creative class (Vlad, Josan, Vlăsceanu, 2010).

THE FUTURE EVOLUTION OF THE WORLD CENTERS
Southeast Asia or the World Hotel

East Asia will lose its attractiveness, and Japan will lose between 10 and 20 million people by 2050, and China will experience stagnation or a decline in population (Friedman, 2009, p.83-93). Overcrowding, excessive urbanism, pollution, and perhaps authoritarian regimes, will be other elements that will encourage the region's elite as well as external investors to escape to more welcoming areas. Such a center is Southeast Asia. With over 4,000 islands, an exotic land that still occupies the main maritime route, and neighboring the world's most populated areas, the Indian Ocean Pacific states will be the world's main attraction pole until 2060 (GeoCenter International, 2008, p.86-87, 120-131). With An expanding population of 600 million people, both Islamic and Catholic, Protestant, Hindus or Buddhist, mega-cities, and at the same time extended beaches and spaces not affected by civilization, Southeast Asia, Might want the rich and the geniuses of the Earth. But the combination of holiday, research and business in the same area, cities with tens of millions of inhabitants and jungles on the same islands will not last forever in the Paradise of Asia. What will be considered as the World Hotel, Southeast Asia after dominating global tourism in the 21st century, will soon become an uncertain area, the place of rebellion between the separatists and the inter-state wars, backed by the main powers that will sharpen the struggle for the domination of this region.

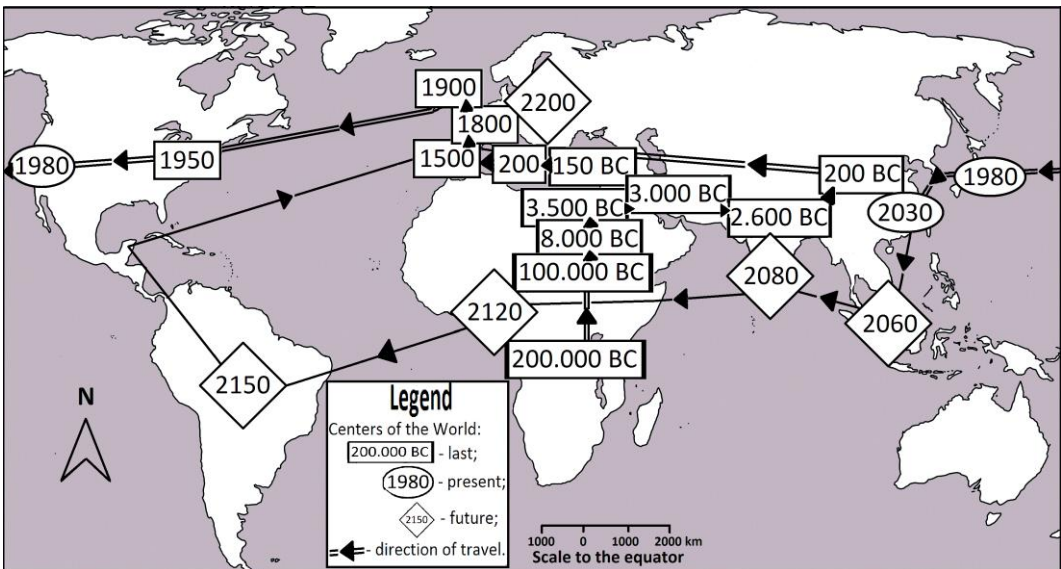


Figure 1. Migration Map of the World Economic Centers, over the course of history to date and the planned travel path for the future

South Asia or the World of the World

The next center of the world will be in an area of Hearland that binds East and Southeast Asia to the Middle East, Europe, Africa and Rimland. South Asia, has about 1.7 billion inhabitants today and will exceed 2.2 billion inhabitants by

2050 and perhaps over 2.4 billion by 2100, meaning three times the population of Europe on an area of only half, what makes it look like a huge city (Bertelsmann Lexikon Institut, 2007, p.185). Battered by the Indian Ocean's warm waters, the Indian sub-continent located between the Himalayan Mountains and the ocean, composed of 7 states of which Hindu India is dominant and Pakistan and Bangladesh representing Islamic India, Nepal being Buddhist India and Sri Lanka, South Asia will be the new pole of attraction of the world. With a density of nearly 400 places/km² and over 500 inhabitants by 2050, South Asia will become a conglomerate of megalopolis, of which Indus-Gange-Brahmaputra will exceed a billion people. In addition to the advantages of a large, easy-to-buy market on a small area and three rivers that allow ships to enter the continent, South Asia also has many problems that will make it economically unstable and thus drive away the world's elites. The lack of water in the western half as well as the pollution from the East, the continual war between East and West Islamists and Hindu Indians in the center, the Dravidian population of the South with priority access to development and an Indo-European population in the northern half, poorer and more religiously divided, As well as overcrowding, will force the ceding of global primacy that will move to Africa, the continent expanding at that time.

Table 1. Evolution of the African continent population, compared to the population of Europe and the World, between 1500 and 2100 (millions)

Source: Worldometers (www.worldometers.info); Radu., 2009, 162-167; Haack, 1989, p.10, 180-181.

Year	World	Africa	Europe
1500	450	85	170
1600	500	115	170
1700	610	110	180
1800	980	110	200
1900	1600	130	410
1950	2,500	230	550
2000	6,140	810	720
2017	7,500	1,260	740
2050	9,770	2,520	715
2100	11,180	4,400	640

Africa or the New Demographic Asia

Africa, a continent of poverty, colonialism and divisions, subjected to European atrocities, will become, by the year 2208, the great hope of the world, which will attract the creative class, becoming the new workshop of the world. In order to understand the negative evolution that decimated Africa from 1500 to the present, as well as the change taking place until the year 2100, it is enough to look at the evolution of the continent's population and its comparison with the total population of the world, And of Europe. Between 1500 and 1800, the population of Africa was generally slightly more than half of Europe's population. In 1900, the situation was even more dramatic, with a ratio of 4 to 1 (Negut, 2011, p.298). In 1950, Africa recovered, accounting for half the population of Europe, taking advantage of the wars that took place on the Old Continent that eventually triggered the decolonization process. At the beginning of the millennium, Africa succeeds for the first time in reaching and surpassing the population of Europe, and in 2017 it will register almost doubled. Until 2050, if Europe's population stagnates, Africa will be the second largest continent in the world, after Asia, with

2.5 billion inhabitants. If the population of Europe was four times as large as the population of Africa at the level of 1900 when the colonization was on the rise, by 2050, the Africans would be more than three times as numerous as the Europeans, and by the year 2100 it would be Seven times more.

Latin America or the Garden of the World

Africa, with problems similar to South Asia and East Asia, will fall aside the place of the Green Continent. The emergence of high technology and robotics in industry and services will make the world economy no longer dependent on the large workforce, and the overpopulated areas will lose ground in the less inhabited and less anthropogenic regions. This is how a new era begins, where elites, investors and high technology will move to green, unpolluted and low-population settlements. With abundance of resources and infernal forests, South and Central America will be the neutral ground that will delight the entire planet (Aschenberner, Hornung, 2009, p.193, 199, 222). These will represent the Green Continent, being rediscovered after 2150 as the only oasis of tranquility still unpolluted by the human race, becoming the new magnet for the creative class.

Europe or the World Museum

With a gentle climate with a low population and long peace, Europe will return, be green and green, being the first experiment of its kind, implemented on an entire continent. Without fossil-fueled power plants, only with electric cars and historic buildings rehabilitated, Europe will be completely rebuilt, becoming a colossal open-air museum and a green continent, becoming the world's most attractive attraction until 2200. This trend is visible today, developing smart cities across in the European Union (Ferrara, 2016).

CONCLUSIONS

The first hunters and gatherers were concentrated in savannah areas, rich in herbivore animals, fruits and lakes with potential for fish. With the development of agriculture, priority was given to the fertile valleys of the great rivers where the first great civilizations were established: the Valley of the Nile, the Tiger-Euphrates Valley, the Indus Valley and the Yellow River Valley. Animal husbandry has facilitated the development of settlements on higher areas, reaching areas such as Manchuria, South China Plateau, Dekkan Plateau, Anatolia Plateau, Central Asia as well as the Balkans. By defending and developing writing, paper, compass, map as well as domestication of horses or camels that facilitated displacements on large surfaces, the Arab, Persian, and Mongol empires emerged until then in territories considered marginal. With the development of ships, developed countries from the East Asian, Mediterranean or Caribbean Sea. Over time, faster and cheaper shipments have taken trade and new maritime powers have outpaced continental ones (Venice, Genoa, The Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, England). The Industrial Revolution has brought about the replacement of the old criteria for calculating the power of a state, so countries such as England, with only 130,000 km², dominate 20% (33,000,000 km²) of the Earth's surface and 450 million people, and the Portuguese Empire of 100,000 km², dominates an area of the whole of Europe (10,400,000 km² in 1815). Meanwhile, the place of the Western European states was taken by the US, the double oceanic empire (Atlantic Ocean and Pacific Ocean), which emphasized the development of the industry. With the economic advance, the world has also experienced a military revolution that has

led to world powers like Germany and Japan. This economic and military development has caused a crisis of raw materials (the "Oil Crisis" in 1973), and thus states situated on the outskirts of the developed and sparsely populated world, have become major exporters and, at the same time, the new world power centers, Such as Canada, Australia, the USSR, South Africa, Argentina and Brazil, or the Arab states. Now, with the population decline in Central and Eastern Europe, an aging population aging in Western Europe and Japan, and a decline in population dynamics in other developed countries such as the US, Canada and Australia, countries with Young population, labor force and expanding market. As a result, technology tends to slip into the old outbreaks of civilization, well-populated, and naturally high, thus closing two millennia of continuous civilization movements. After 2010, the old developed countries face more and more problems in stopping de-occidentalization. Instead, the populated countries of East and Southeast Asia as well as those in South Asia and Africa know a continuous momentum that tends to lead to a redistribution of global power that will bring centers of influence to the world in areas with an equatorial climate.

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