

## **COLOSSI-CRUMBS IN THE YEAR 1900 – COLOSSI-COLOSSI IN THE YEAR 2100 TRANSFER OF DEMOGRAPHIC-ECONOMIC PREDOMINANCE FROM EURASIA TO AFROAMERICA**

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**Abstract:** If in 1900 Eurasia was the mistress of the world and Afroamerica only its crumbs, by the year 2100 the two major regions will be on an equal footing, becoming two colossi with roughly equal proportions of demography, economy, influence and culture. The new geopolitical atmosphere of the world is mainly due to the planetary demographic modeling and its distribution across the continents, so in the 1800s and 1900s Afroamerica held only 12% and 16% of the world's population, reaching 30% in 2019 and over 50% 2100, when it will most likely surpass the Eurasia demographic power, creating new major demographic, economic, cultural and major trade routes, not existing in the 1900s or 2000s.

**Key words:** geopolitics, population, demographic explosion, power, empires

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### **INTRODUCTION**

Everyone agrees that the surface of the planet is in a fierce modeling, a phenomenon due almost entirely to the multiplication of the human race and its behavioral change. Scientific progress has brought us new heights of civilization, following which the human race has entered into an explosive demographic growth with drastic consequences on the environment but also with additional pressure put

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on the forced economic modernization leading to industrial- increasing agricultural competitiveness. This continuous progress acts as a stimulus to the masses of people, increasing the general well-being of the inhabitants of the planet, manifested both by economic development in some parts of the planet and by re-accelerating the demographic growth creating new and overpopulated areas, which changes decisively and over extended periods, planetary geopolitics.

Whenever a continent, an empire, a country, or a small territory had significant population, it tended to influence, colonize and culturalize the less populated territories, becoming directly or indirectly their masters. In the last millennium, the great empires that dominated the world came from Asia and Europe, colonizing and conquering territories of Africa and America, christianizing them or islamizing to them. Also within these continents, the demographic predominance of empires has also given the tone of power.

Europe has succeeded in dominating the world through economic power over the great Asian demographic power, especially as Europe as a whole, overwhelmed the Asian subcontinent population such as East Asia or South Asia, these creating different worlds due in particular to the rugged relief of of the Himalayan mountains separating them.

During this time, Africa and America have lost their identity, becoming the vassals of the former, as follows: Islamo-Christianization, the languages: Arabic, English, Portuguese, Spanish, French, Dutch, German, Italian etc., Euro-Asian culture or slavery, were introduced into Afroamerica as an outlet and exploitation market in which Europeans and Asians came as masters and Africans or Americans were leaving the two continents as slaves sold. But this what it seemed eternal past has lost its topicality, Eurasia has lost its influence and Afroamerica has been returning to the masses of the great civilizations for many hundreds of years, having a growing importance that will grow throughout the 21<sup>st</sup> century and beyond, a late demographic and economic hub of the planet, moving from the status of the Eurasian colossus, to the status of colossus with equal rights, power and ambitions. Among the main reasons for the misappropriation of the old world order, perhaps the most important is the demography of the two mega-regions, being the main element in the distribution of the current and future redistribution of power on Earth.

### **THE DOMINANT DEMOGRAPHIC TRENDS OF THE WORLD**

There are many geographic and human phenomena that radically shape the world in which we live, from: religion, independent states, territories, organizations, economy, technology, alliances, resources or urbanization, but between them the evolution of the population radically changes the whole geopolitics of the world, attracting redistribution all other economic and geographic features. The most influential demographic changes in the past and the future globally, we identified them as follows:

- the first major change at the planetary level is the demographic explosion of 1.7 billion inhabitants more than 2000 by 2020, just as the total population of the world in 1900. Only in the past 70 years, besides the 2, 5 billion inhabitants on the planet in 1950 when World War II was just over, Communism had begun to expand into Eastern Europe, the Berlin Wall had not been built, the European Union had not emerged, China was wrestling in poverty, Japan was devastated of war, and Africa was still dominated by colonialism, a year that many of those who live today they caught him, and in which it seemed that the world had reached the

maximum of overpopulation of the planet. After just 7 decades, the population triple on Terra, rising by more than 5 billion people, creating a totally different world as a demographic dimension compared to that year. To this, another 2.5 billion can be added in just 30 years, as it is expected to increase the population of the planet by 2050, ie more than three times the population of Europe or as they are: Europe, America and Oceania now plus all Arab states, Russia and Japan together. By the year 2100, another at least 1.5 to 3.0 billion people are expected to be on the earth in the 50 years (Diaconescu, 2016);

- the second major demographic modeling of geography known in 1900 is the displacement of the planetary demographic center to the south. If we divide the surface of the land into two roughly equal halves, except Antarctica, we will see that the northern half dominated by the largest economic powers, developed areas and the civilized power that existed over the last four centuries, consisting of: Europe, Russia, USA and Canada, Asia Minor, Central Asia and East Asia, he held during world economic preeminence and demographic predominance, with 62% of the world's population. In 1950, the southern half composed of: Latin America, Africa, Oceania, South-South, South and South-East Asia reached for the first time after 400 years 50% of the world's total population and in 2000 to 62 %, with in 2050 going to be 70% and in 2.100 for 80% of the world's total population, when the northern half will only have 20%. The current migration of the southern population to the north such as the Spaniards towards the US and Canada, Africans and Arabs towards Europe, the immigration crisis, the economic crises that increasingly hit the north, the loss of global pre-eminence and the economic and financial transfer to the south are consequences of modeling demographic, being just a phenomenon just beginning, the south exporting immigrants and culture and attracting wealth and technology from the north (Diaconescu, 2017);

- the third major change is dominated by the geopolitics of the oceans, these through the commercial-economic value, leading to the rise or fall of the powers that surround them. Prior to 1500, the dominant maritime trade on Terra was in the Indian Ocean, followed by the Atlantic, and after 450 years of domination, it began to give way to the Pacific in 1950. These changes coincide with the population around these oceans, so the larger population of the world has been around the oceans as was the commercial preeminence. After 1950, the population around the Pacific Ocean became the largest population bypassing the people around the Atlantic Ocean, with the population around the Indian Ocean ranked third. According to this theory, by repeating history, the most populous population has now become around the Indian Ocean, which already has 3.0 billion inhabitants, followed by the Pacific Ocean population of 2.2 billion and the Atlantic Ocean with 1.8 billion inhabitants. The population around the Indian Ocean is in a colossal demographic explosion, estimated to reach 40% of the world's population around it with 3.6 billion inhabitants in 2050 and 50% of the world's population in 2100 with 4.4 billion people. Thus, the great maritime and economic powers are expected to be around this ocean and the states outside the established area face an economic downturn similar to Europe at present (or the transfer of US power from the Atlantic coast to the Pacific coast or Russia, from European Russia to Asian Russia) following the economic and commercial transfer from the Atlantic to the Pacific (Diaconescu, 2018a);

- the fourth major change is the transfer of demographic and inevitable and economic primacy from Europe and Asia dominating in 1900 with 81% of the

world's population into Africa and America that already have 30% of the world's population and up to 52% of the world's population by the year 2100, a phenomenon that will continue after this year, and which, together with the other three great demographic miracles, will create a whole new world with new, demographic, economic and dominant commercial routes which not existed in 1900, or in 2000.

### **DEMOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION AROUND 1900**

Not long before the First World War, the world's population was significant for that time, reaching 1.7 billion inhabitants, from less than one billion as it existed in 1800, and experts considered the demographic explosion was exaggerated for the power of support of the planet. The first mega-city with over 5 million inhabitants appears, London in Europe being considered then a colossal metropolis (At the level of 1900 there are only three cities with more than 3 million inhabitants: London 6.5 million, New York 4.0 million and Paris by 3.0 million, while at the level of 2019 there are over 160 cities that together with the urban agglomeration exceed 5 million inhabitants) (Diaconescu and Lung, 2018; Bonnet, 2000; M.C.M.X.C., 1990).

At that time, Europe had become overpopulated being on the brink of war for territorial redeployment, and Asia continent was the only very little colonized with great global influence, due in particular to its demographic and cultural power, with a double population of to Europe (Grumaz, 2013; Zakaria, 2009; Pedrero, 2008).

During this time, Africa was divided between the economic powers of Europe and America was beginning to gain the independence, under the leadership of emigrated Europeans in Europe, what they had brought along, including culture, religion, lifestyle and industrialization (Bessis, 2004; Diaconescu, 2018b).

The demographic and economic picture of the planet was dictated by the distribution of the population, so most of it was in the north-east, Asia (950 million inhabitants) and Europe (430 million inhabitants), with 81% of the total population, while the southeast of Africa (120 million inhabitants) and America (150 million inhabitants) held only 16%.

### **PLANETARY DEMOGRAPHIC REDEPLOYMENT BETWEEN 1900 AND 2000**

After 1900, the population of Europe is starting to stagnate, the demographic momentum in Asia remains at the same rates, Africa is starting to recover demographically, and America, especially due to immigration, is witnessing a demographic explosion. Until 1950, Europe and Asia have grown from 1,380 million to 81 percent of the world's population, to 1,950 million to 77 percent of the world's population, while Africa and America are developing from 270 million and 16 percent of the world's population, to 560 million and 22% of the world's population.

By the year 2000, the demographic shift is even more pronounced, Europe is stagnating demographically, Asia reduces its demographic footprint, America is also declining slightly as the demographic gallop begins, leaving Europe and Asia to hold only 72% of the world's population by 4,430 million of the population, while Africa and America grow to 27% of the world's population with 1,640 million inhabitants. As a major consequence, African states gain most of their independence (Herman and Grama, 2018).

After another 50 years, the population of Europe and Asia will hold 61% of the world's total population with 5.980 million inhabitants, while Africa and America will account for 38% of the world's population with 3.735 million inhabitants, next in the year 2100, after another 50 years, Europe and Asia will have half of the world's population, while Africa and the Americas will also be halved, with populations ranging between 5,300 million and 6,800 million inhabitants. Depending on demographic forecasts, there is a clear trend of demographic overflow of the large Eurasia region by Afroamerica.

**Table 1.** Evolution of population by large geographic regions, in millions of inhabitants: Eurasia and Afroamerica, between 1800 and 2100

Source: Basten et al., 2013; Lutz, 2008; Lutz and Samir, 2010; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, 2004; United Nations, 2004, 1998.

Regions	1800	1900	1950	2000	2019	2050	2100
<b>EURASIA</b> 54,7 million km <sup>2</sup>	<b>820</b> <b>82%</b>	<b>1.380</b> <b>81%</b>	<b>1.950</b> <b>77%</b>	<b>4.430</b> <b>72%</b>	<b>5.340</b> <b>69%</b>	<b>5.980</b> <b>61%</b>	<b>5.300-6.200</b> <b>49-48%</b>
Europe	200	430	550	730	740	720	600-700
Asia	620	950	1.400	3.700	4.600	5.260	4.700-5.500
<b>AFROAMERICA</b> 72,9 million km <sup>2</sup>	<b>120</b> <b>12%</b>	<b>270</b> <b>16%</b>	<b>560</b> <b>22%</b>	<b>1.640</b> <b>27%</b>	<b>2.345</b> <b>30%</b>	<b>3.735</b> <b>38%</b>	<b>5.400-6.800</b> <b>50-52%</b>
America	30	150	340	840	1.025	1.215	1.100-1.300
Africa	90	120	220	800	1.320	2.520	4.300-5.500
Terra	990	1.700	2.500	6.060	7.700	9.700	10.700- 13.000

Between 1900 and 2100, among countries with over 100 million inhabitants who can represent the main cultures, economies, influence and source of population migration, there is an increasing number of them in the Africa-America perimeter. In 1900, there were only 3 states with more than 100 million inhabitants, all of them in Eurasia, climbing to 4 states in 1950 with 3 in Eurasia and one in Afroamerica and 11 in 2000, with 7 in Eurasia and 4 in Afroamerica. Currently, they have risen to 14, of which 8 in Eurasia and 6 in Africa, and by 2050 to expect an estimated 19 to 22 states to exceed this high threshold, 9-12 in Eurasia and 10 in Afroamerica. Although Afroamerica will have only 38% of the world's population, the equal number of states with over 100 million is due largely to the large number of African states. Until 2100, from only 14 states with more than 100 million inhabitants are currently (no European country not part of this ranking except Russia, only Germany approaching 82 million inhabitants, France with 65, Britain with 63 or Italy with 60 million) will reach an estimated 23 to 42 states, of which 9 to 17 will be in Eurasia and 14 to 25 in Afroamerica, being a year too distant for a low-margin forecast. It is certain that Africa will become the support of most states with over 100 million inhabitants, the number of them reaching 22, while Europe will have at most Russia that will exceed this demographic threshold.

These major changes since 1900 to date have influenced the world's perception of both old coloss such as Europe and Asia, but especially the continents that could be considered almost empty of the population into the past. If in 1900 Africa and America alone held only half of the continent's population of Europe on a seven-fold area bigger, in Afroamerica's presence it has three times as much and by 2050 it will have more than 5 times the population and 8 -10 times more in the year 2100.

It is meant to jeopardize the idea of Europe's world leader, the decrease of Asian influence and the growing interest of the general interest for Africa and America (Dobrescu, 2008, 2016; Toffler and Toffler, 1995; Kaplan, 2015).

**Table 2.** The number of states with over 100 million inhabitants and their distribution to the larger regions: Eurasia and Afroamerica between 1900 and 2100

Source: Diaconescu, 2016; Atlas of World History, 2009; Worldometers 2019; Haack, 1989; Gardner and Berenson, 1989; Meinhardt and Schafer, 1996; Negut, 2011

Year	Total states with over 100 million inhabitants	EURASIA (no. of states with over 100 million inhabitants and their ranking – millions inhabitants)	AFROAMERICA
1900	3	3 China 410 India 290 Russia 136	0
1950	4	3 China 560 India 370 Russia 100	1 USA 150
2000	11	7 China 1.240 India 1.040 Indonesia 205 Russia 147 Pakistan 140 Bangladesh 130 Japan 127	4 USA 280 Brazil 170 Nigeria 110 Mexic 101
2019	14	8 China 1.420 India 1.365 Indonesia 268 Pakistan 203 Bangladesh 167 Russia 143 Japan 126 Philippines 107	6 USA 328 Brazil 212 Nigeria 200 Mexic 132 Ethiopia 109 Egipt 100
2050	19-22	9-12 India 1.600-1.850 China 1.400-1.550 Pakistan 300-380 Indonesia 310-360 Bangladesh 210-250 Philippines 150-170 Russia 110-130 Vietnam 110-130 Japan 100-115 Turkey 90-100 Iran 90-100 Yemen 90-100	10 Nigeria 380-460 USA 370-450 Ethiopia 230-270 Brazil 230-260 Congo 210-250 Mexico 160-170 Egypt 130-170 Tanzania 120-150 Kenya 100-130 Uganda 100-130
2100	23-42	9-17 India 1.800-2.700 China 950-1.600	14-25 Nigeria 700-900 USA 450-550

	Pakistan 300-450 Indonesia 300-420 Bangladesh 180-260 Philippines 180-250 Iraq 140-200 Afghanistan 100-140 Yemen 100-130 Vietnam 80-130 Iran 80-130 Turkey 80-130 Russia 100-120 Japan 80-100 Thailand 60-100 Saudi Arabia 60-100 Malaysia 60-100	Congo 280-450 Ethiopia 260-400 Tanzania 280-350 Brazil 180-280 Uganda 170-270 Egypt 130-240 Kenya 160-230 Niger 140-220 Mexico 130-200 Zambia 100-140 Malawi 100-140 Mali 80-140 Angola 70-140 Sudan 120-130 Burkina Faso 90-130 Mozambique 70-130 Madagascar 90-120 Ivory Coast 80-100 Ghana 70-100 Somalia 70-100 Cameroon 70-100 South Africa 60-100 Senegal 60-100
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### **YEAR 2100, AFRICA AND AMERICA OVERTAKE THE POPULATION OF EUROPE AND ASIA**

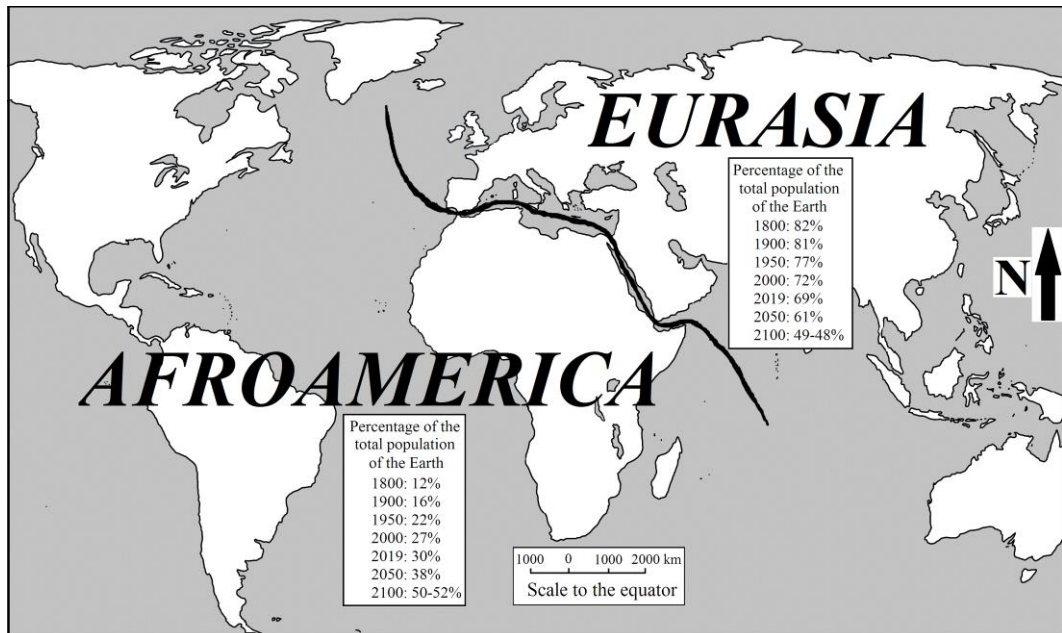
In 2100, the planetary demographic distribution is completely new to what was known in 2000, and unimaginable for the year 1900. Old Western crumbs in terms of economic, demographic or agricultural power become colossal, while the old colossians are now as an equal footing with their former colonies and the support of their own emigrants.

In 1900, China had a population as much as the continent of Europe but four times as much as the continent of Africa. At present, it has reached a population twice that of the continent Europe but equal with the population of Africa, and by the year 2100, the Chinese population will be twice as large as the population of Europe, but will be overtaken by Africa four times.

If in 1900 Nigeria had a population of only 16 million inhabitants, which was slightly more than twice the London population at that time and under 4% of Europe's population, so far the African state already has a population equal to that of Germany, Italy and Britain together while the main city of Lagos exceeds the population of London by at least 50%, and by 2100 Nigeria will have a larger population than the whole of Europe, and Lagos as a city will exceed the population of Germany. Also, Russia will have about the same population in the 1900s as in 2100, about 110-140 million inhabitants, while the population of the Ethiopian and Congo states will grow from just 4 million inhabitants each (6.5 millions of inhabitants were the population of Romania at that time), are expected to increase by 2100 to over 400 million people for each (approximately 15 million inhabitants expect to own Romania) (Stășac, 2009; Attili, 2016; Friedman, 2009; Erdeli and Cucu, 2007; Gaceu, 2007; Ilieș, 2006; Muntele and Raluca, 2010).

Changes may be even more relevant to the population of cities in the two major land areas of the Earth. If in 1900 the large cities of Eurasia had populations as whole states in Afroamerica, until 2100, the situation would be

reversed. At 1900, the city of Paris had a population of 3 million, that is, a population equal to the state of Peru in America or the States: Angola, Mozambique or Madagascar, and almost double the population of Kenya and three times the Malawi from Africa. Until 2100, the population of Paris will most likely have a population of between 10 and 20 million inhabitants, while Peru's population will exceed 50 million, the state of Kenya will exceed 200 million and the other states will each exceed 100 million inhabitants, while in each of them there will be at least one city that will exceed the population of Paris (Lima), or even more than 4-8 times (Nairobi, Luanda, Maputo, Magadiscio, Blantyre or Lilongwe).



**Figure 1.** Evolution of the population of the large Eurasian and Afroamerica regions of the world's total population between 1800 and 2100

Source: Basten et al. 2008; Lutz and Samir, 2010; International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis, 2004; United Nations, 2004, 1998; Drago et. al., 1995.

### **AFTER 2100. THE TRANSFER OF DEMOGRAPHIC PREDOMINANCE BRINGS WITH IT THE ECONOMIC TRANSFER**

Even after 2100, the world demographic trend will still be in favor of Afroamerica, whose population will continue to grow rapidly, with more and more percentages of the world's population at the expense of Eurasia, most likely by 2150, to 55-60% of the world's total population.

As demonstrated throughout history, large demographic concentrations have attracted the world's wealth, becoming new planetary economic centers, to the detriment of regions that have diminished demographic explosion. Compared to 1900 when Europe surpassed America's economic strength several times, in 2019, America's \$ with 28 trillion surpassed the continent of Europe with an economic power of 22 trillion US dollars (Peptenatu et. al., 2005; Neğuç et. al., 2009; Toffler, 1995). Until 2100, only North America expects to exceed with 50% the economic power in Europe, and Central and South America along with the



newly industrialized Africa to begin approaching and even overtaking the Asian economic power. South America will most likely become the world's agricultural power, North America will be the main territory of exploiting natural resources and technological power and Africa will become the world's new atelier as a great industrial power.

## CONCLUSIONS

If Europe and Asia represented the human and economic geography of the planet in 1900, during which Africa and America, continents without demographic power, obviously economic, without prestige, culture, influence or national dignity, being basically crumbs of the world that count, until 2100, Eurasia loses total demography and obviously in economy, culture and influence, being on an equal footing with its old playground, Afroamerica.

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