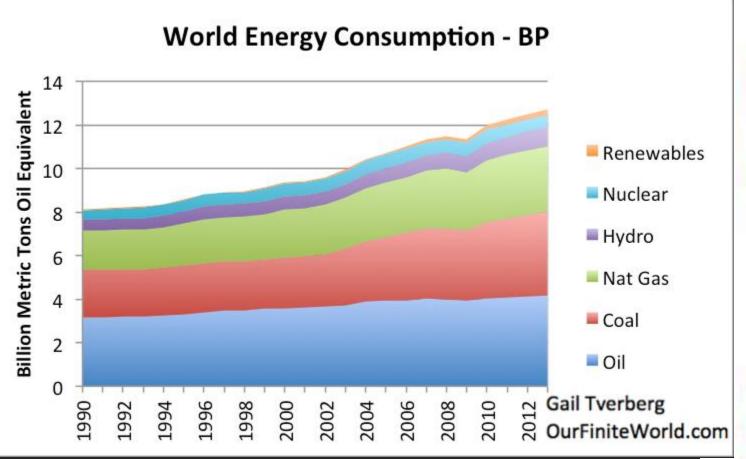
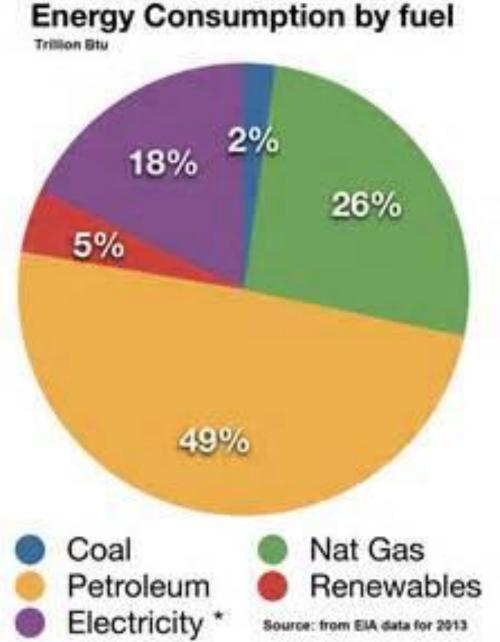
Chapter 8

Energy and Civilization:
Patterns of Consumption

World Energy Use:



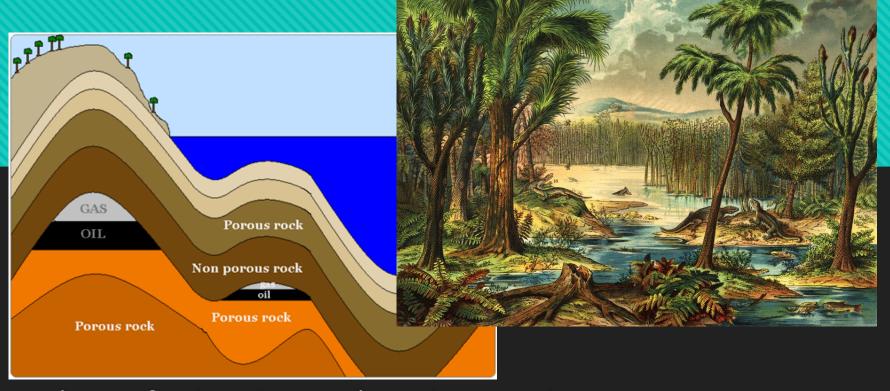


History of Energy Consumption

O History of Energy Consumption: Hunter-Gatherers (Food is energy) => Development of cities (Energy from muscle and burning biomass) => High use of wood (importation)

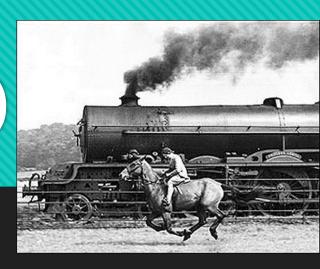
=> Coal burning.

Fossil Fuels



- Modified remains of plants, animals, and microorganisms that lived millions of years ago.
 - Coal was formed during the Carboniferous period (299-358 mya) when earth was warm and humid.

Industrial Revolution (18th century)



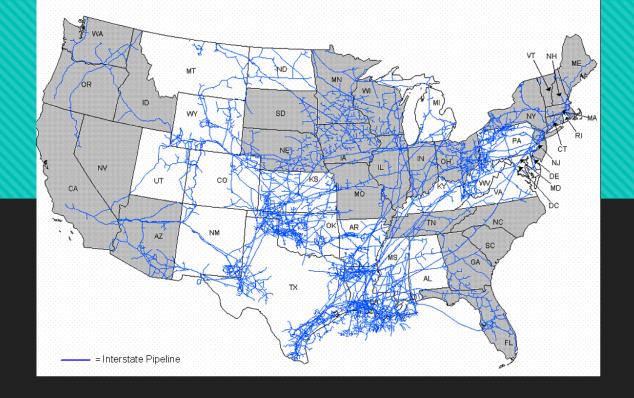
- Coal was first fossil fuel extensively used
- First in England => to all of Europe and then North America
- Machines invented to manufacture and transport goods
- Steam engine => large scale mining

The Role of the Automobile



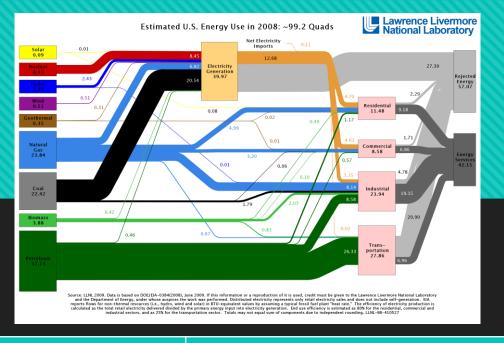
- First oil was to make kerosene for lamps gasoline was waste product
- Invention of the automobile and internal combustion engine increased demand for oil
- Autos lead to road construction, requiring energy.
- C Lead to lifestyle changes vacation, live in suburbs and buy energy-consuming products.

Natural Gas



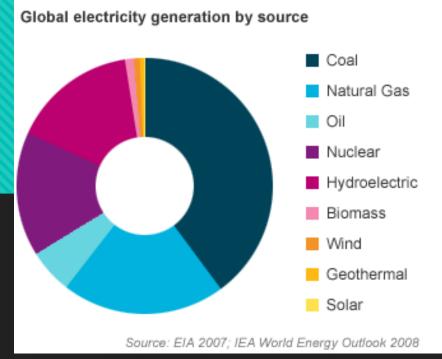
Originally a waste product of oil production, used once transport was possible.

Energy use



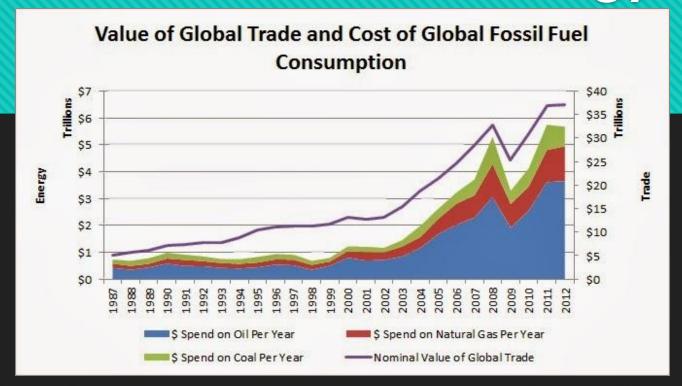
Developing countries	Transitioning countries	Developed countries
Residential (cooking and heating)	To develop industrial base	Residential and commercial
		Industrial
		transportation

Electrical Energy



- Production methods: burning fossil fuels, nuclear power plants, hydroelectric plants, and some renewable (geothermal, wind, tidal, solar).
- The methods in each country depends on the available resources and the government.

Economics and Politics of Energy Use



- Economic Growth and the availability of inexpensive energy are linked.
- Energy and Productivity linked
- Many countries subsidize energy

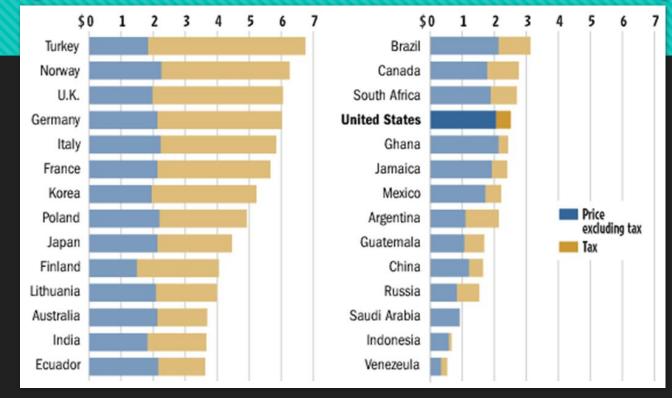
Fuel taxes



- Many European countries generate money from taxes that covers all road repairs, the US only covers 50% from taxes.
- European countries tax carbon emission on cars and the US doesn't (Didn't sign the

Kyoto Treaty).

Fuel Economy and Government Policy



The cost of gas is determined by the cost of purchasing and processing crude oil and taxes.

OPEC



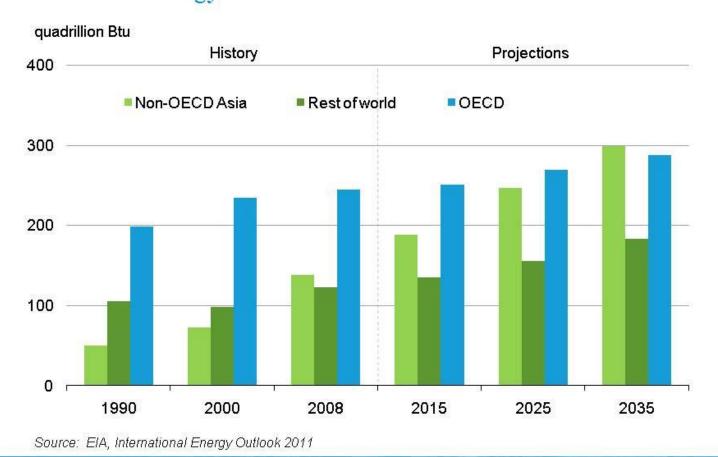
- Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Cartel
- Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Kuwait, Venezuela and Iran = original 5 leaders of oil export
- Currently 13 countries in OPEC (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, Algeria, Iraq, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Iran, Indonesia, Nigeria, Ecuador, Angola, and Venezuela.
- Control 72% of oil reserves and oil prices.

Energy Consumption Trends



Nearly half of world energy consumption is by the 25 countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD): Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Mexico, US, and European countries = Developed nations.

Figure 1. China and India account for about half of the world increase in energy use





Government Action and Energy Policy

- Governments use economic tools to encourage desired behaviors
 - Carbon tax: artificially raise the price of energy to get people to use less.
 - O Gas taxes: Encourage consumers to change driving habits or car types.
 - Oil company subsidies: Encourage oil exploration or alternative energies.
 - Tax credits for energy efficiency in homes
 - Fuel economy standards for vehicles by given dates or get fined.

Energy Conservation

HOME

- Adjust thermostat to reduce use of heat and air conditioning
- Conserve water
- Use energy-efficient appliances
- Use conservation landscaping

LARGE SCALE

- Improve fuel economy
- OUse BEVs (Battery Electric Vehicles) and hybrids
- Use public transportation
- Use green building design features

Bozeman Wrap-up

