

Topic: Population
 Reading: De Blij Ch. 2, Ch. 3

% of the AP Exam: 13-17%

Regional Geography Focus:
 Africa

IMPORTANT DUE DATES:

- ❖ Pop. Research Bureau Activities: Oct. 5
- ❖ FRQ Exam: Oct. 21
- ❖ Multiple Choice Exam: Oct. 22
- ❖ Notebooks due: Oct. 22

UNIT FOCUS

Population:

1. Demographic data figures by continent & region (TFR, Density, Infant Mortality etc.)
2. How are these figures determined? What challenges do methods of determining figures present?
3. Population distribution patterns in major areas of the world we have studied (e.g. China, Egypt, India, Switzerland), AND their causes
4. Thomas Malthus' theory and its implications; include examples supporting and disproving his theory
5. Population doubling time rates, both historical and current
6. Demographic Transition & its stages; be able to explain what stage different countries are at based on a description of their situation
7. Factors/variables that determine population growth
8. Population pyramids; what information can you derive from them?
9. Factors that determine demographic data rates (disease, policies, economics) in areas we have looked at through reading and case studies
10. Population control policies enacted by different countries and in different continents to solve challenges posed by population fertility rates (both increasing and decreasing). Pay special attention to India, China, Western Europe, and Eastern Europe.

Migration:

1. Refugees: Origin, causes, US policy toward different groups (Cubans, etc.), current figures by region/country
2. Illegal immigration in the US: facts & figures
3. Remittances & their effects on both countries involved
4. Types of movement (cyclic, periodic, etc.); be able to identify examples
5. Migration patterns discussed in the text (internal within US, global)
6. Types of migration (forced, voluntary) and specific historical examples (Atlantic Slave Trade; Eastern and Southern European immigration into the US in the 19th/20th centuries).
7. Ravenstein's laws of migration
8. Models of spatial interaction (gravity, distance decay, etc.)
9. Push/pull factors and specific historical examples
10. National policies re: migration (both to stop and to encourage), and causes for these policies

KEY VOCABULARY (some are not in your textbook and need to be researched)

Population:

AIDS	doubling time	population density
arithmetic population density	ecumene	population distribution
carrying capacity	eugenic population policies	population explosion
census	expansive population policies	population momentum
child mortality rate (CMR)	infant mortality rate (IMR)	population projections
chronic diseases	life expectancy (LE)	population pyramids
cohort	Malthus, Thomas	rate of natural increase (RNI)
crude birth rate (CBR)	megalopolis	replacement level
crude death rate (CDR)	mortality rate (see CDR)	restrictive population policies
demographic equation	natural increase	S-curve
demographic transition	Neo-Malthusianism	stationary population level
demographic transition model	nonecumene	total fertility rate (TFR)
demography	overpopulation	zero population growth (ZPG)
dependency ratio	physiological population density	
dot map	population composition	

Migration:

activity space	international migration	pull factors
asylum	international refugees	push factors
awareness space	intervening opportunity	quotas
Carey, Henry (gravity model)	islands of development	Ravenstein, Ernst
chain migration	kinship links	refugees
complementarity	laws of migration	reluctant migration
counter migration	migrant labor	remittances
cyclic movement	migration	selective immigration
distance decay	mobility	spatial interaction
forced migration	movement bias	spatial search
friction of distance	natural hazards	step migration
gravity model	network	territoriality
guest workers	nomadism	transferability
immigration wave	periodic movement	transhumance
internal migration	personal space	voluntary migration
internal refugees	place utility	

CHAPTER READING GUIDE

De Blij 34-37

- Define the Total Fertility Rate (TFR).
- What TFR is required for a population to remain stable over time?
- Account for the declining TFR in wealthy countries.
- Analyze the social adjustments that an aging population requires.
- Explain the policies that Sweden has adopted to increase its TFR.
- Examine the Population map on pages 36 and 37 and answer the following questions.
 - What two countries in Latin American currently have a TFR below replacement level?
 - Compare and contrast the two Latin American countries with others in the region in order to account for their relatively low TFRs.
 - Which two predominantly Muslim countries have TFRs below replacement level?
 - What might account for the difference in these two countries as compared to the rest of the Islamic world?

De Blij 38-44

- Define population density.
- Explain the limited usefulness of the **arithmetic population density** measurement.
- In what way does the **physiologic population density** differ from the arithmetic population density?
- Name the four major river systems of China and India.
- Compare and contrast population distribution in Europe with that of East and South Asia.
- Define megalopolis.
- Explain the political and economic importance of an accurate census in the U.S.

De Blij 44-55

- Summarize the population theory of Thomas Malthus in his *An Essay on the Principles of Population* (1798).
- Evaluate Malthus' theory.
- Explain the correlation that demographers claim accounts for high growth rates in countries where women's standing is low.
- Explain the relationship between Total Fertility Rate and Population Growth.
- Account for the declining population of Russia.
- Describe the program of Uttar Pradesh for encouraging population control.
- Define the **crude birth rate (CBR)** and the **crude death rate (CDR)**.
- How do demographers account for the increased population of Britain after industrialization?
- Identify the four stages of the **demographic transition**.
- Account for high death rates in the low-growth stage of the transition.
- Summarize the component elements of the Second Agricultural Revolution in the eighteenth century.
- Describe the advances in health and medicine that contributed to stage 2 of the demographic transition.

De Blij 55-66

- Define population composition and account for its importance.
- Explain the difference between infant and child mortality.
- Discuss the causes of infant and child mortality in less developed countries (LDCs).
- Account for the difficulty in determining the present spread of AIDS throughout the world.
- Explain the reasons why governments undertake expansive population policies.
- Compare and contrast overt and covert eugenic population policies.
- Evaluate Sweden's expansive population policy in the 1990s.

- Compare and contrast the influence of the Roman Catholic church and Islam on population policies in their respective cultural spheres.

De Blij 68-73

- Describe the variety of jobs that illegal immigrants perform.
- Define *remittance* and explain how immigrants are able to send them when their salaries are relatively low.
- Discuss the provisions under which legal immigrants are allowed into the United States and Canada.
- Describe the changing cultural landscape of the U.S. – Mexican border since 9/11/2001
- Define activity space
- Analyze the effect that movement has on people and places.
- Explain the varieties of cyclic movement.
- Analyze the varieties of periodic movement.
- Define migration
- Examine the map at the bottom of page 73 and answer the following questions.
 - Which two states have received the most internal migration between 1995 and 2000?
 - Identify the states where the domestic migration rates were 17.5-70.8.
 - Explain why these states may be attractive destinations for internal migration.
- Account for the movement of internal migrants in Peru.
- How has the migration of your ethnic group changed the home and the destination?

De Blij 74-79

- Discuss the complexities of determining whether the emigration of Irish from Britain in the 19th century was forced or voluntary.
- Explain Victoria Lawson's "cooperative conflict bargaining process."
- Account for the factors that determine whether a woman from Mexico might migrate to the United States.
- Explain the key difference between forced and voluntary migration.
- Summarize and assess Ernst Ravenstein's theories on voluntary migration.
- compare and contrast push and pull factors

De Blij 79-84

- Define colonization:
- Describe the flow of global migration from India in modern times.
- Define **islands of development**
- Try to explain the non-coastal islands depicted in Figure 3.9.
- Account for Chinese regional migration to Southeast Asia.
- Analyze the migration of Jews to Israel/Palestine from 1919-1948.
- Identify the two major periods of Israeli expansion beyond the territories established by the United Nations in 1947.
- Describe the status of Jerusalem as initially envisioned by the U.N. agreement.
- Describe post-war European global emigration.
- Analyze Cuban emigration to USA.

De Blij 84-92

- Account for the return of African-Americans to the South in the 1970s.
- Discuss the effects of the Russian port of Vladivostok on the cultural and political mosaic of Eurasia.
- Discuss the ways in which guest workers in Western Europe have altered the cultural mosaic of that region.
- By approximately what factor did the number of world refugees increase between 1970 and 2000?
- Analyze the UNHCR definition of a refugee.
- Summarize the characteristics of a refugee.
- Explain the basis of the conflict in Sudan.

De Blij 92-96

- Explain the conflict between the State of California and the federal government over immigration issues.
- Compare and contrast the immigration exclusion acts of the US and Australia at the end of the 19th century.
- Examine the changes in US immigration trends in the 19th century.
- Analyze the US immigration policies that emerged after World War I.
- Account for the decline in immigration to the US prior to the 1950s.
- Explain the increased immigration to the US in the period after the war.
- Identify the decade in which Asian immigrants to the US surpassed Europeans and explain the causes.