KBAT UNIT 2: Population and Migration CH. 2 POPULATION

KNOW: *You should be able to define all these terms and give examples for each. Bolded terms also show up in APES.*

Age Distribution

Age Structure Diagrams

Agricultural Density

AIDS

Arithmetic Density

Baby Boom

Carrying Capacity

Census

Child Mortality Rate

Cohort

Contraception

Crude Birth Rate (CBR)

Crude Death Rate (CDR)

Demographic Transition Model

Demography

Dependency Ratio

Doubling Time

Ecumene

Endemic

Epidemiological Transition

Food Security

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)

Life Expectancy

Malnutrition

Maternal Morality Rate

Mortality Rate

Natalism

Natural Increase Rate (NIR)

Neomalthusians

Nonecumene

One Child Policy

Overpopulation

Pandemic

Physiological Density

Population Pyramid

Replacement Level Fertility

Sex Ratio

Thomas Malthus

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)

Zero Population Growth

BE ABLE TO: *Read through these objectives before the test, if you know with confidence you can fully explain and meet each of these objectives, then you are ready for the test.*

1. Analyze the distribution of human populations at different scales.
2. Use population density to explain the relationship between people and the environment.
3. Explain the implications of population distributions and densities.
4. Analyze population composition.
5. Explain contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.
6. Interpret and apply theories of population growth and decline.
7. Evaluate various nation and international population policies.
8. Analyze reasons for changes in fertility rates in different parts of the world.
9. Explain the causes and implications of an aging population.Chapter 2 Reading Questions:

*Reading questions don’t need to be complete sentences, but they should be complete thoughts. They should be hand written in your notebook.*

Key Issue 1

1. State three reasons the study of population is important:
2. Define demography
3. List the regions (areas) where most people live (e.g. near the coast).
4. What is a cartogram?
5. The world’s population is clustered into 4 regions. List the regions in the first column of the table below; what fraction of the world’s population lives in that region in the second column; and do most people live in urban or rural areas of the country in the third column?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Region | Fraction of world population (ex; ¼, ½ ) | Do most people live in urban or rural areas? |

1. Define ecumene.
2. Briefly explain the 4 reasons why certain regions of the world are sparsely populated:
3. Define the following terms: Arithmetic density, Physiological density, Agricultural density

Key Issue 2

1. Define the following terms: Crude birth rate (CBR), Crude death rate (CDR), Natural increase rate (NIR)
2. Define: Doubling time, Total fertility rate (TFR), Infant mortality rate,
3. Define: Life expectancy, Population pyramid, dependency ratio, sex ratio
4. Name and describe the four stages of the demographic transition model, include events & terms:
5. Draw and label each line of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM)
6. Describe what happened in England in each of the four stages of the DTM:
7. What are two types of information provided by a population pyramid?

Key Issue 3

1. In what stage of the DTM are most countries of the world? Why?
2. Give two reasons why the death rate has dropped worldwide:
3. Why hasn’t the world’s crude birth rate (CBR) declined as well? Give two reasons:
4. Explain Thomas Malthus’s (1766 – 1834) view on world population and the future
5. Explain two ways Neo-Malthusians have changed Malthus’s original theory:
6. Explain two criticisms of Malthus’s theory:
7. Why didn’t Malthus’s views concerning world population come true?
8. Why is world population increasing rapidly? Give two reasons:

Key Issue 4

1. Define epidemiologic transition
2. Identify & explain the 4 stages of the epidemiologic transition
3. Define Pandemic
4. List and describe the 3 reasons for possible stage 5 in the epidemiologic transition
5. Describe the differences of provision of health care & medical services in developed & developing countries
6. Explain the social, economic, and political implications of a large aging population.
7. How have social, cultural, political, and economic factors influenced fertility, mortality and migration rates?

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