**Unit 2 Review Packet- AP Human Geography**

**Matching- Population Statistics**

1. \_\_\_\_ Crude Birth Rate (CBR)
2. \_\_\_\_ Crude Death Rate (CDR)
3. \_\_\_\_ Natural Increase Rate (NIR)
4. \_\_\_\_ Doubling Time
5. \_\_\_\_ Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
6. \_\_\_\_ Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)
7. \_\_\_\_ Life Expectancy
8. \_\_\_\_ Dependency Ratio
9. \_\_\_\_ Sex Ratio
10. The number of years needed to double a population assuming a constant rate of natural increase.
11. Total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society.
12. Measure the number of births in a society.
13. Number of males per hundred females in the population.
14. Measures the average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live at current mortality rates.
15. Total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in a society.
16. Percentage by which a population grows in a year. Subtract CDR from CBR after converting the number to percentages.
17. Annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births.
18. Number of people who are too young or too old to work, compared to the number of people in productive years.

**Which of the above population statistics would be higher in an LDC?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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**Which of the above population statistics would be higher in an MDC?**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

*MAKE SURE YOU UNDERSTAND WHY!!*

**Fill in the blank- What type of density are each of these?**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Density is the number of people supported by a unit area of arable land.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Density is the total number of people divided by total land area.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Density is the ratio of the number of farmers to the amount of arable land.

**Population Policies- Fill in the Blank**

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_-Population policies where a government tries to reduce fertility.
   1. Example of a country? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Example of a method? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- Population policies where a government tries to increase fertility
   1. Example of a country? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   2. Example of a method? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Demographic Transition**

* What does the Demographic Transition show us?
* Explain the level of the CBR, CDR, and NIR in each of the stages.

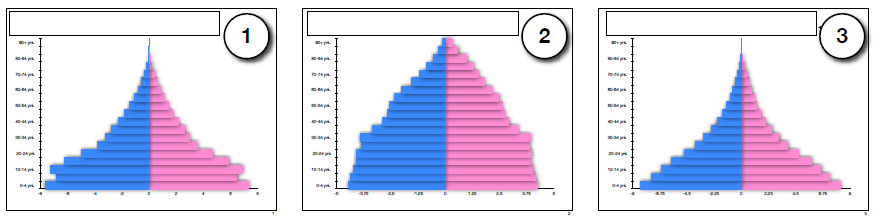
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage** | **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3** | **Stage 4** | **Stage 5** |
| **CBR** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **CDR** |  |  |  |  |  |
| **NIR** |  |  |  |  |  |

* At which stage is the NIR the highest? Why?
* At which stage is the NIR the lowest? Why?

**Population Pyramids**

* What two demographics about the population do the population pyramids show us?
* Describe what a population pyramid in stage 2 would look like. What is an example of a country in that stage currently?
* Describe what a population pyramid in stage 4 would look like. What is an example of a country in that stage currently?

**Fill-in-the-blank- Directions:** Write in the most likely stage that each of the following population pyramids represents.



**Thomas Malthus**

Thomas Malthus said that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased exponentially and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ increased arithmetically.

* What is one reason that people agree with him?
* What is one reason that people disagree with him?

**Epidemiologic Transition**

* Describe what kills people in each stage of the epidemiologic transition.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage 1 and 2** | **Stage 3 and 4** | **Stage 5** |
|  |  |  |

**Migration Transition**

* Describe what kind of migration is most likely happening in each stage of the demographic transition model

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage 1** | **Stage 2** | **Stage 3 and 4** |
|  |  |  |

**Ravenstein Migration Laws**

Name 2 of Ravenstein’s Migration Laws

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Migration Terms- Matching**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Migration
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Emigration
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Immigration
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Net Migration
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Pull Factor
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Push Factor
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Guest Workers
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Transnational Migration
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Voluntary Migration
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Forced Migration
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Internally Displaced Persons
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Internal Migration
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Interregional Migration
14. \_\_\_\_\_ Intraregional Migration
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Intervening Obstacles
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Refugees
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Asylum Seekers
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Step Migration
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Chain Migration
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Quota
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Transhumance
22. Induces people to move out of a present location.
23. A permanent move to a new location
24. Permanent movement from one country to another.
25. Environmental or cultural feature that hinders migration
26. Movement within one region
27. Permanent movement within the same country
28. Migrant has been compelled to move by cultural factors.
29. Migration from a location
30. Max limits on number of people that could immigrate to US from each country in a year period.
31. Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of nationality previously migrated there.
32. People who have been forced to migrate from their homes and cannot return for fear of persecution.
33. Migrant has chosen to move for economic improvement.
34. Difference between the number of immigrants and emigrants.
35. Movement from one region of a country to another.
36. Induces people to move into a new location.
37. Migration to a location.
38. The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures.
39. Migration is gradual and occurs in steps (especially for international migration) and often is from rural to urban
40. Programs that allow foreign workers to temporarily reside in a country for a particular job or project (construction, agriculture)
41. A person who has moved across international borders in search of protection and filed a claim for asylum with the host country’s government
42. A person who is forcibly uprooted within their country but has not crossed an international border

**LDCs vs. MDCs**

**Directions:** Rank the following regions from least developed (1) to most developed (10) (There are some that could be argued)

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Latin America

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ North America

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sub-Saharan Africa

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ MENA (Middle East and North Africa)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ East Asia

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Western Europe

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Southeast Asia

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ South Asia

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oceania

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Europe and Central Asia

**Multiple Choice**

1. Geographers might characterize as overpopulated a country where
   1. there are too many people according to a standard economic measure of poverty.
   2. the population numbers less than one million, but there is concern that the country's natural resources are adequate for only half that number.
   3. the population numbers more than 100 million and there is concern about the finite limits of natural resources, although the resources available in the country seem adequate to that population.
   4. the population numbers more than one million, and there is an average distribution of population to resources.
   5. All of these answer choices are correct.
2. Given patterns of development and where people live within specific regions, we might expect to find a lower proportion of farmers living in which of these areas?
   1. East Asia
   2. South Asia
   3. Southeast Asia
   4. Southeastern Europe
   5. Sub-Saharan Africa
3. Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?
   1. Stage 1
   2. Stage 2
   3. Stage 3
   4. Stage 4
   5. Stage 5
4. If your ancestors migrated to the United States during the 1840s and 1850s, barring any other evidence, you might strongly suspect that they originated in
   1. Norway or England.
   2. Ireland or Germany.
   3. Italy or Poland.
   4. Spain or Portugal.
   5. Russia or Bulgaria.
5. Leading approaches to reducing birth rates emphasize the long-term benefits of
   1. teaching people to become more active consumers.
   2. school programs that ignore contraceptive techniques and teach "abstinence only."
   3. improving men's educational attainment in conjunction with small loans to businesses owned by men in small communities.
   4. improving local economic conditions in conjunction with improving women's educational attainment.
   5. information about sexually transmitted diseases.
6. We can calculate that a country would raise, or increase, its physiological density by
   1. increasing the amount of agricultural land.
   2. limiting the number of farmers.
   3. increasing the areas of its urban centers.
   4. increasing the size of its population.
   5. limiting the number of farm animals.
7. From the discussions of demographic changes within the United States we can deduce that the largest level of interregional migration in the United States was caused by the
   1. arrival of Europeans and their wars with Native Americans beginning in the 1600s.
   2. unauthorized immigration from Latin America, especially in the 1900s.
   3. immigration of Asians beginning in the early twentieth century, despite the Chinese Exclusion Acts.
   4. opening up of the western territories to settlement.
   5. industrial development in the northeast, particularly at the outset of the Industrial Revolution.
8. Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15. In what stage of the demographic transition is this country?
   1. Stage 1
   2. Stage 2
   3. Stage 3
   4. Stage 4
   5. Stage 5
9. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in 2010, the largest number of refugees were forced to migrate from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, which have seen a great deal of armed conflict in recent years.
   1. Vietnam and Indonesia
   2. Afghanistan and Iraq
   3. Sudan, South Africa, and Colombia
   4. Mexico and Colombia
   5. Ethiopia, Nicaragua, and Somalia
10. According to the Epidemiological Transition Model, when do vaccines and improved sanitation cause the death rate to decrease?
    1. Stage 1
    2. Stage 2
    3. Stage 3
    4. Stage 4
    5. Stage 5
11. Which is the most common negative impact of emigration on the country of origin?
    1. An increase in unemployment rates
    2. A decline in the crowded conditions of urban areas
    3. Loss of farmers resulting in smaller food supply
    4. Loss of working age population to another country
    5. An increase in the number of abandoned and homeless children
12. Which of the following countries is at stage two of the demographic transition model?
    1. San Marino
    2. Nigeria
    3. Denmark
    4. Russia
    5. Finland
13. A rectangle-shaped population pyramid indicates a country that is
    1. Growing slowly or not at all
    2. Growing rapidly
    3. Experiencing high immigration rates
    4. Composed mainly of the older age classes
    5. Highly dependent on the economically productive generations
14. Which of the following countries would you expect to have the densest population?
    1. China
    2. Peru
    3. Mexico
    4. Belgium
    5. Colombia
15. Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the late nineteenth century came from which parts of Europe?
    1. Central
    2. south and east
    3. east and west
    4. north and west
    5. north and east
16. Over the past century, the population of the world has been
    1. Growing even though the fertility rate is decreasing
    2. Growing even though life expectancy if decreasing
    3. Growing because the fertility rate is increasing
    4. Declining because life expectancy is decreasing
    5. Declining even though the fertility rate is increasing
17. Which of the following countries is most likely to be showing the lowest natural increase rate?
    1. Afghanistan
    2. Liechtenstein
    3. United States
    4. Japan
    5. Chile
18. The population of developed countries can be described as having
    1. Higher fertility rates than undeveloped countries
    2. Higher crude death rates than undeveloped countries
    3. Higher crude birth rates than undeveloped countries
    4. Lower natural increase than undeveloped countries
    5. Lower life expectancy rates than undeveloped countries
19. All of the following are examples of forced migration EXCEPT
    1. The Trail of Tears in the early 19th century
    2. The Atlantic slave trade
    3. The California gold rush in the mid-19th century
    4. The Irish Potato Famine from 1846-1850
    5. The Japanese internment camps during WWII
20. Relatively few people live at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, but there are significant exceptions, especially in Latin America.
    1. low elevations
    2. Sea-level
    3. high elevations
    4. near coastlines
    5. the poles