

Rubenstein Ch 2 p 48 – 53 (Key Issue 2.1: Where Are People Distributed?)

1. The study of population is especially important because:
 - a. _____.
 - b. _____.
 - c. _____.

2. What is **carrying capacity**? _____
 - a. What two factors affect the ability of the land to sustain human life?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____

3. What is **overpopulation**? _____
 - a. How is the concept of overpopulation affected by scale? _____

4. What is **demography**? _____

5. Rubenstein states that 2/3rds of the world’s population is clustered in what four regions? a. _____
 b. _____ c. _____ d. _____
 - a. Where are three other significant concentrations? _____
 - b. How does **de Blij (Ch 2 p. 41)** differ from Rubenstein in its description of major population clusters? _____
 - c. In what four types of physical environments do humans avoid clustering? _____

6. What is the **ecumene**? _____
 - a. What has happened to the ecumene over time? _____
 - b. On what percentage of the Earth’s surface do 3/4ths of the population live? _____

7. Use both texts to complete the chart. Understanding what high and low measures imply is important!

Density Measure	Definition	Implication (what does it tell you about an area?)
Arithmetic (or population) density	Total number of objects (people) within an area	Ltd. implication , good for the where question and comparing urban, suburban, rural and other population concepts.
Physiological density	What is arable land?	What concept from above is physiological density helpful in assessing?
Agricultural density		

Rubenstein Ch 2 p 54 – 65 (Key Issue 2.2: Why is Population Increasing? Key Issue 2.3: Why Does Health Vary By Region?).

8. Read carefully and be sure to complete the chart below. We will be reviewing the Demographic Transition in class with a separate graphic organizer. This skips around a bit, so keep returning to this chart as you read.

Demographic statistic	How is this statistic calculated? AND other important considerations
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	(lecture) Why is CDR higher in wealthier countries?
Natural Increase Rate (NIR) or Natural Rate of Increase (NRI)	What does NIR exclude? Where is 95% of population growth clustered? Why is this important? When did NIR reach its global peak? What was that rate?
Doubling time	What must remain consistent for doubling time to be accurate? (additional lecture notes)
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	What is the replacement rate ? What TFR # does it correspond to (de Blij Ch 2 p 49) ?
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	What does the IMR reflect? What is the Child Mortality Rate (de Blij Ch 2 p 65) ?
Maternal Mortality Rate	Why is the MMR higher in the US than in other developed countries?
Life Expectancy	
Zero Population Growth (ZPG) aka "Stationary Population Level" (SPL)	(lecture, book error!) TFR of 2.1 ≠ ZPG
Dependency Ratio	(book error! should be 65 AND over) Why is a larger dependency ratio a problem? What is a population pyramid ? (lecture) Differentiate between problems caused by aged and youth dependency. What other measure describes the number of old people in a society? (de Blij Ch 2 p 49)
Sex Ratio	What is the standard biological sex ratio?

9. In the chart below summarize the trend in population growth for various regions/countries that are mentioned.
You are to complete the last three rows fully even though I didn't provide leading questions! You'll be quizzed!

Country/Region	Summarize trends in population growth or decline
Rubenstein Ch 2 p 68 -69 (Key Issue 2.4: Why Might Population Change In the Future?)	
Japan	<p>What is Japan experiencing? What was Japan's pop. in 2010? What is expected to be by 2100? How do the Japanese feel about immigration into their country (de Blij p 49)?</p> <p>Consequently what problem does Japan face? What is a government policy that encourages higher birth rates? (de Blij p 72 - 73) What term does de Blij use for these policies? (lecture) What other strategy are the Japanese following regarding their falling population?</p>
China	<p>What policy adopted in 1980 was the core of China's population policy? This is an example what type of policy which supports lower birth rates? (de Blij p 73) What term does de Blij use for these policies? What incentives were given to families who followed the policy?</p> <p>Consequently, what happened to China's NIR? What has China done recently?</p>
India	<p>What anti-natalist policies was the Indian government the first to put in place in 1952?</p> <p>What controversial policies/laws did India institute in response to continued high growth rates in the 1970s? Were they successful, why or why not? Describe.</p> <p>What sort of programs is the govt. NOW using to encourage low birth rates? (de Blij p 55) What are regional differences in birth rates in India? What do they correlate with?</p>
de Blij Ch 2 p 48 – 49 (Population Growth at Regional and National Scales)	
Sub-Saharan Africa	Rate? What is impacting growth rate?
Muslim countries of North Africa and the Middle East (MENA)	<p>Overall? What country is an example of this? Explain the correlation between high natural growth rates and the status of women.</p> <p>Identify exceptions to this regional trend of high growth rates.</p>
Other South Asia (note India above)	<p>Are any countries below the global average? What countries have the highest rates in the region?</p>
Southeast Asia	<p>Overall? What is happening in key countries? Identify those key countries.</p>
South America	
Wealthy Countries	
Russia	

Rubenstein Ch 2 p 70 – 71 (Family Futures)

10. What two strategies have been successful in reducing crude birth rates (summarize)?

- a. _____
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - iv. _____

- b. _____
 - i. What is the relationship between supply and demand of contraceptives in LDCs? _____
 - Therefore, what must government do? _____
 - ii. What are some reasons for resistance to family planning methods?
 - _____
 - _____
- (de Blij p 53) Examples besides Islam?** _____

11. **(de Blij p. 53)** What is the relationship between “urbanization” and population growth? _____

Rubenstein Ch 2 p 66 – 67 (Epidemiological Transition). Also read de Blij Ch 2 p 45 – 47.

12. What is epidemiology? _____

13. **EPIDEMIOLOGICAL TRANSITION.** Outline the major causes of death in each stage of the DTM.

Stage	ALSO CALLED? Characteristic causes of death/why? Read and SUMMARIZE grabbing main ideas
Stage 1	<p>What is a pandemic? What is epidemic?</p>
Stage 2	<p>What historical change led to a decrease in stage 1 death rates? What disease ACTUALLY rose in incidence during this period due to overcrowding in cities? What allows this disease to persist in the modern world?</p>
Stage 3	
Stage 4	<p>(de Blij p 70) What “lifestyle” disease plagues a significant portion of the American population? (lecture) What disease is representative of the characteristics of this stage?</p>
Stage 5 (skip to p 72 – 73)	<p>What are the three reasons we may see this phenomenon happening?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 2. 3. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What has been the most lethal pandemic in recent years? (for further discussion of this epidemic go to the next section) (lecture) Let’s discuss the map on pages 72 – 73

de Blij Ch 2 p 67 – 71 (Infectious Diseases/AIDS)

14. (see first column) Why are genetic diseases of particular interest to medical geographers? _____

15. What conditions does the text use as examples? _____
16. What disease infects 300 million people today? _____
a. Through what "vector" is this disease spread? _____
b. In what geographic environments does it thrive? _____
c. Besides death, how might being afflicted with this disease affect a person/society? _____

17. What is HIV/AIDS and how is it transmitted? _____

18. How many people are estimated to be living with HIV worldwide (2007)? _____
a. What region of the world has been the most affected by AIDS? _____
b. What percentage of HIV cases are found in this region? _____
c. How has AIDS affected the life expectancy in countries of Southern Africa? Cite examples.

d. How does AIDS affect the population pyramid in countries with high rates of infection? _____
e. What groups are most affected by AIDs? Why? _____

19. What are some positive developments in the fight against AIDS? _____

Rubenstein Ch 2 p 74 (Population & Resources)

20. What argument did Thomas Malthus make in *An Essay on the Principle of Population* published in 1798? _____
a. What mathematical terms did Malthus use to describe how the growth in population and food supplies differed? _____
b. What economic and demographic changes was the UK experiencing at this time? _____
c. In what two ways did Malthus see this situation resolving itself?
i. _____
ii. _____
21. How have **Neo-Malthusians** updated Malthus' original theory? a. _____

b. _____

22. **Criticisms** of Malthus' theory? (**lecture:** What are Malthus' critics called? _____)

a. How has food production differed from what Malthus predicted? _____

i. This is due to what? _____

ii. (**lecture**) We call these improvements? _____

- They can be classified under what cultural ecology idea? _____

iii. (**lecture**) Additional anti-Malthusian theories/theorists.

- Esther Boserup and Simon Kuznets _____

- Julian Simon _____

- Marxists _____

b. Describe Malthusian accuracy with regards to population growth? _____

de Blij p 73 ("Eugenics")

23. What are "eugenic" population policies? _____

a. What countries have or have been accused of engaging in eugenics? _____
