

Rubenstein p 44 – 46 (Introduction)

- 1. What is **demography**? \_\_\_\_\_
- 2. List several reasons for why people in LDCs have more children?

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How does this high birth rate economic development in LDCs (demographic trap)?

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- 3. The study of population is critical because
  - a. The world’s population is approaching (outdated) \_\_\_\_\_.
  - b. The world’s population grew at the fastest rate in history during \_\_\_\_\_.
  - c. In the past 50 years, where has most of the world’s population growth been concentrated \_\_\_\_\_.
  - d. What region of the world is likely to grow the most in the next 50 years? Why?

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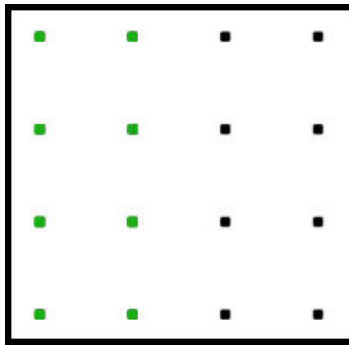
- 4. What is **overpopulation**? \_\_\_\_\_

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Rubenstein p 46 – 53, de Blij p 38 - 40 (Key Issue 1: Where is the World’s Population Distributed?)

- 5. Describe the distribution of the world’s population clusters. What is an easy way you can use to remember them? \_\_\_\_\_
- 6. How does the **de Blij** text differ from the Rubenstein in its description of major population clusters? \_\_\_\_\_
- 7. What is the **ecumene**? \_\_\_\_\_
- 8. What four areas are generally viewed as undesirable human habitats and therefore excluded from the ecumene? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_
- 9. What has happened to the ecumene over time? \_\_\_\_\_

10. Use both texts to complete the chart. Understanding what high and low measures imply is important! Use the drawing to explain it as well.



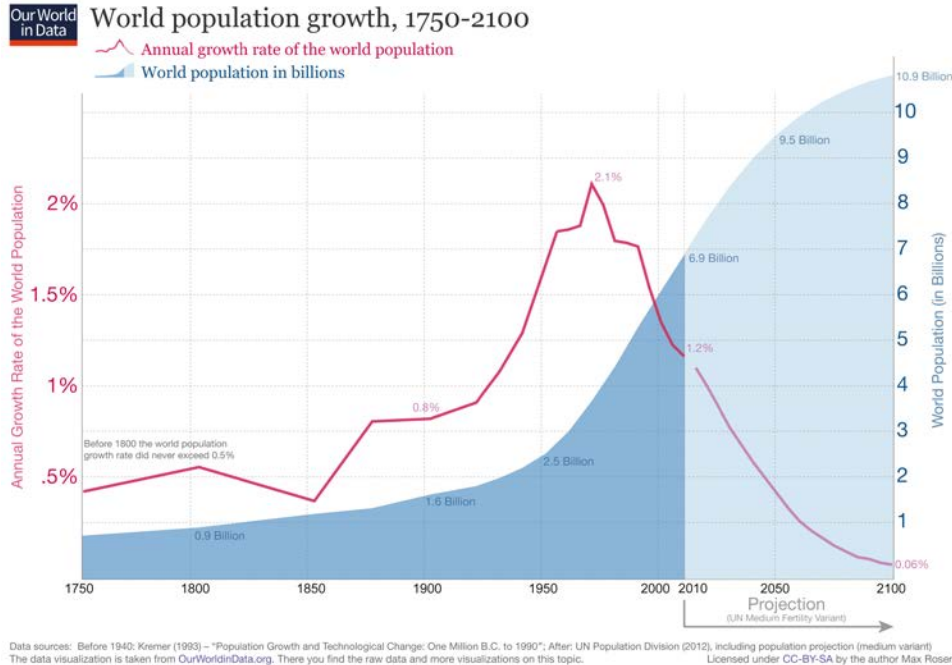
Density Measure	Definition	Implication
Arithmetic (or population) density	Total number of objects (people) within an area	Limited implication
Physiological density		
Agricultural density		We will be coming back to discuss this later.

Rubenstein p 53 – 55, de Blij p 62 - 65 (Key Issue 2: Where has the World’s Population Increased?)

11. How are the following demographic statistics calculated (this skips around a bit, so keep returning to this chart as you read)?

Demographic statistic	How is this statistic calculated? Include useful benchmarks to remember.
Crude Birth Rate (CBR)	
Crude Death Rate (CDR)	
Natural Increase Rate (NIR) or Natural Rate of Increase (NRI)	
Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	What is the replacement rate/TFR # (de Blij p 49)?
Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	
Child Mortality Rate (de Blij p 65)	
Life Expectancy	

<b>Zero Population Growth (ZPG)</b>	
<b>Stationary Population Level (SPG) (de Blij p 59)</b>	
<b>Dependency Ratio</b>	
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	



12. Use the chart above to explain when the world's NIR was at its peak \_\_\_\_\_ . Explain why the number of people added to world for each year was at the highest in the late 80s despite a declining NIR \_\_\_\_\_

13. What is doubling time and what is happening to the world's doubling time?

a. What is the relationship between NIR and doubling time (as NIR does what the doubling time does what)?

Therefore, this relationship can be described as \_\_\_\_\_.

**Rubenstein p 56 – 66, de Blij p 60 – 61 (Key Issue #3: Why is Population Increasing at Different Rates in Different Countries?)** We will diagram the demographic transition in class, read these sections to help with the concepts.

14. Draw a **population pyramid for each of the stages of the demographic transition?** Explain the traits of each pyramid including median age, cause of death (epidemiology), migration patterns and social issues. Attach it to this.

a. What is the primary determinant of the shape of the population pyramid? \_\_\_\_\_

15. Draw a population pyramid that has an elderly dependent issue and one that has a youth dependency issue. Explain under each pyramid what issues they would have with those kinds of a population.

16. Draw the demographic transition and include a population line within it. Make sure to include all relevant terms. Attach it.

17. (pg 64) What two changes represent breaks with the past that move nations along the demographic transition?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**de Blij p 48 – 55 (Population Growth at World, Regional, National, and Local Scales)**

18. What two population factors does the NIR **NOT** take into account? \_\_\_\_\_

19. Explain the correlation between high natural growth rates and the status of women within country or region.

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

20. In the chart below summarize the trend in population growth for various regions/countries that are mentioned?

Country/Region	Trend in population growth or decline/details (Why? or what it means for this country or region, efforts to increase/decrease population growth, other factors influencing population growth.)
India	<p>Regional differences within India (p 53)</p> <p>What policies has India instituted in response to the high growth rates in the North? Have they been successful?</p>
Sub-Saharan Africa	
Muslim countries of North Africa and the Middle East	Identify and explain exceptions to this regional trend.
Other South Asia (note India above)	
China	
Japan	
Southeast Asia	
South America	
Russia and Eastern Europe	

Western Europe	
Canada	

21. What is the aging index? \_\_\_\_\_  
 a. What issues does a nation face as its population ages? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
22. What is the relationship between “urbanization” and population growth? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
23. How does religion often affect population growth rates? \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_

**Rubenstein p 66 – 70, de Blij p 45 - 47 (Key Issue #4: Why Might the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?)**

24. 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. In what two ways did Malthus see this situation resolving itself?  
 i. \_\_\_\_\_  
 ii. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
25. How have **Neo-Malthusians** updated Malthus’ original theory? A. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 B. \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_
26. What **criticisms** have been leveled at Malthus’ theory?

<b>Population growth</b>	<b>Resource depletion</b>
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			Non-vectored:	
Chronic				Examples? Which types are in decline? Which are we still struggling with?
Genetic				Why are genetic diseases especially interesting to geographers?

**Rubenstein p 71 – 73**

29. What is **epidemiology**? \_\_\_\_\_

**de Blij p 70 – 71, Rubenstein p 73 (AIDS)**

<p>30. What disease has cause a dramatic decrease in life expectancies in some parts of the world and how many people are effected? Where do we find the most cases of the disease?</p>	<p>31. Effects of this disease on the region where it is most dominant:</p> <p>Economics</p> <p>Groups most affected</p> <p>-Population Pyramid</p>
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32. What are some positive developments in the fight against AIDS? \_\_\_\_\_

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**de Blij p 72 – 76 (How do Governments Affect Population Change?)**

<p>33. Define and describe expansive policies of population</p>	<p>34. Explain what we see European countries doing to encourage population growth. Where else would we see these policies.</p>
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<p>35. Define and describe restrictive policies of population.</p>	<p>36. Explain what countries have done to restrict population and give examples from specific countries.</p> <p>Note: Why has China loosened its policies. You can use a population pyramid here.</p>
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37. What are "eugenic" population policies? \_\_\_\_\_

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

\_\_\_\_\_