**Chapter 2 Learning Guide – Population**

**Key Issue 1 – *Where is the World’s Population Distributed?***

Pgs. 44 – 53

**Population Concentrations**

1. The world’s population is highly clustered, or concentrated in certain regions. FOUR major population concentrations are identified in the text. **Shade** and **label** the areas of these concentrations on the map in **red**. TWO smaller concentrations, or emerging clusters, are also identified. **Shade** and **label** these areas on the map in **blue**.



2.

|  |
| --- |
| In the boxes below, make note of significant **facts, features, countries** involved and **characteristics** of the **four** most important population concentrations and **two** secondary ones. |
| **EAST ASIA** | **SOUTH ASIA** |
| **SOUTHEAST ASIA** | **EUROPE** | **EASTERN NORTH AMERICA****WEST AFRICA** |

**Sparsely Populated Regions**

1. Define *ecumene:*
2. What would *non-ecumene* mean?
3. List the four “lands” which are sparsely populated in Earth in the table below. For each region, briefly explain the reason that makes it inhospitable for human habitation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Sparsely Populated Land | Reason for Inhospitality |
| Dry Lands |  |
| Wet Lands |  |
| Cold Lands |  |
| High Lands |  |

1. Use the maps on page 49 to prepare a sketch map that shows **non-ecumene** and **very sparsely inhabited lands.**



**Population Density**

1. Define *arithmetic density:*
2. Define *physiological density:*
3. What occurs the higher the rate of physiological density?
4. Define *agricultural density:*

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**Key Issue 2 – *Where Has the World’s Population Increased?***

Pgs. 53 – 56

1. Define *crude birth rate (CBR):*
2. Define *crude death rate (CDR):*
3. Define *natural increase rate (NIR):*

**Natural Increase**

1. What is the NIR today?
2. When did the global NIR peak, and what was it?
3. About how many people are being added to the world’s population each year?
4. Define *doubling time:*
5. In what world regions is most growth occurring?

**Fertility**

1. Define *total fertility rate (TFR):*
2. What is the global “average” TFR?
3. Note the rates and locations of the global “highs and lows” in TFR.

**Mortality**

1. Define *infant mortality rate:*
2. Define *life expectancy:*
3. How are these mortality rates distributed globally, in terms of the developed and developing worlds?

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**Key Issue 3 – *Why is Population Increasing at Different Rates in Different Countries?***

Pgs. 56 – 66

**The Demographic Transition**

1. The **demographic transition** is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with several \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and every \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is in one of the stages.
2. Fill in the chart below with characteristics describing each stage in the demographic transition model (CBR, CDR, NIR, etc.). Characterize the amount of growth of each stage (low, moderate, high, etc.).

|  |
| --- |
| **Demographic Transition Model** |
| Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 4 |
|  |  |  |  |

1. Read about how England passed through the various stages of the model on page 59 with Figure 2-17. Describe a historical event for stages 1 and 2 and a cultural attitude for stage 4.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Stage 1 Event | Stage 2 Event | Demographic Transition Model in England… | Stage 4 Attitude |
|  |  |  |

**Population Pyramids**

1. The shape of a pyramid is primarily determined by what demographic rate?
2. What is the *dependency ratio?*
3. What age groups are categorized as “dependent”?
4. What does the “graying” of a population refer to?
5. What is the *sex ratio?*
6. What types of countries/regions are likely to have more males than females? Why?

**Countries in Different Stages of Demographic Transition**

1. In the chart below, which represents the four stages of demographic transition, identify the country and where it is located which is in that stage and briefly describe how it got to that stage.

|  |
| --- |
| **Stages of Demographic Transition: Example Countries** |
| Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 | Stage 4 |
| No Country inStage 1 |  |  |  |

**Demographic Transition and World Population Growth**

1. How many countries are in Stage 1 of the demographic transition?
2. What portion are in Stages 2 and 3?
3. And in Stage 4?
4. Identify the two **“big breaks”** in the demographic transition and their causes.
5. Complete the following statement: The first break came to Europe and North America as a result of…
6. Complete the following statement: The first break came to Africa, Asia and Latin America as a result of…

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**Key Issue 4 – *Why Might the World Face an Overpopulation Problem?***

Pgs. 66 – 73

**Malthus on Overpopulation**

1. Complete the chart below to describe the views and theories of various population theorists.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Thomas Malthus | Neo-Malthusians | Critics of Malthus |
|  |  |  |

**Declining Birth Rates**

1. Where was Malthus right?
2. In what way was Malthus mistaken?
3. What two strategies have proven successful to lower birth rates?
4. Take notes on important facts regarding the distribution of *contraceptives.*

**World Health Threats**

1. What is *“epidemiologic transition”?*
2. Complete the chart below with notes on the stages of epidemiologic transition.

|  |
| --- |
| **Epidemiologic Transition** |
| Stages 1 and 2 | Stages 3 and 4 | Possible Stage 5 |
|  |  |  |