**AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

**UNIT II Study Guide**

**POPULATION AND MIGRATION**

**Instructions:** Use your outlines and textbook to answer the following questions. You do not have to use full sentences to answer the Chapter questions. Vocabulary terms should be defined on flash cards (for example the words in 1.A.). Vocabulary words are italicized and bolded.

**You should also use your Rubenstein textbook and Text Prep companion book to study for the Unit test.**

**Chapter 2: Population; Rubenstein, pages 44–79**

1. Population Distribution, pages 47–53
2. Define ***more developed country, less developed country, demography, arithmetic density, physiological density, agricultural density***.

More Developed Country: Example\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Less Developed Country: Example \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What are the common characteristics of the four population clusters?

1

2

3

4

1. Explain why each of the following is low in population: deserts, rain forests, polar regions, highlands. Which climates have the worst ***carrying capacity***? Which climate has the best?

Deserts

Rain Forests

Polar Regions

Highlands

1. Causes of Population Increase pages 53–57
2. Define each of the following: ***crude birth rate, crude death rate, natural increase rate, doubling time, total fertility rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy.***
3. Give the CBR, CDR, NIR, TFR, IMR, and life expectancy for the United States.

CBR:

CDR:

NIR:

TFR:

IMR:

Life Expectancy:

1. Demographic Transition, pages 57–61
2. Identify: ***agricultural revolution, medical revolution***
3. Complete the following chart related to the Demographic Transition Model and incorporates the terms Industrial Revolution, and zero population growth.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage Name** |  |  |  |  |
| **CBR** |  |  |  |  |
| **CDR** |  |  |  |  |
| **NRI** |  |  |  |  |

1. Are there any countries of the world that are in Stage 1?
2. What enabled LDC/periphery countries to move into Stage 2? #11
3. List two reasons for the decline in CDR in Stage 2.
4. List two reasons for the decline in CBR in Stage 3.
5. List two reasons for the continued decline of CBR in Stage 4? #19
6. *If there was* a stage five what would it look like?
7. Population Pyramids, pages 61–63
8. What are the 3 general shapes of a population pyramid?
9. *Define “****dependency ratio****”* and explain and explain how it relates to stages of the demographic transition.
10. Explain why the dependency ratio varies from Laredo, TX, to Lawrence, KS, to Naples, FL.
11. Define “***sex ratio***” and explain any imbalances in Unalaska, AR.
12. World Health Threats, pages 72–75
13. identify: ***pandemic****,* black plague, cholera, polio, avian flu, AIDS
14. Critical Thinking: Explain how each of the five stages of the epidemiologic transition parallels each of the stages of the demographic transition.

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |

1. Additional Terms: ***Pro-natalist, Anti-natalist, Megacity***

**Chapter 3: Migration; Rubenstein, pages 80–111**

8. Reasons for Migrating, pages 80–86

1. ***Define migration, emigration, immigration, net immigration, net in-migration, net out-migration, refugee, intervening obstacle***
	1. What is the role of physical geography, transportation and political concerns/laws as intervening obstacles?
2. Migration may be classified as either ***international*** or ***internal***. What is the difference?
3. Complete the Table below with specific examples of push and pull factors:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Push Factors | Pull Factors |
| Economic |  |  |
| Cultural  |  |  |
| Environmental |  |  |

1. How does ***distance decay*** affect migration?
2. Briefly state what one would expect to occur, in terms of migration, in each stage of the demographic transition model, as it is applied to migration transition.

|  |
| --- |
| **MIGRATION TRANSITION****As applied to the DTM** |
| Stage 1 | Stage 2 | Stage 3 & 4 |
|  |  |  |

9. Distance and Characteristics, pages 86–88

1. *Define:* ***internal migration, interregional migration, intraregional migration, international migration, voluntary migration, forced migration****.*
2. Characteristics of Migrants

Complete the following table

|  |
| --- |
| **Characteristics of Migrants** |
| Who? | Where/ distance? | Why? |
| Gender | In the past?Present trends… |  |  |
| Family Status | In the past and still today…Recent changes… |  |  |

1. Answer the following questions regarding migrants from Mexico who move to the United States.
	1. In what ways does migration from Mexico to the US **support** each of the following geographic models?
		1. Migration Transition Model (from DTM)
		2. Distance-decay function:
	2. How does **seasonality** make this phenomenon as much a concept of **human mobility,** rather than **permanent migration?**

Migration Patterns, pages 88–93

10. Impact of Immigration on the United States, pages 93–96

A. Annotate the graph below, be sure to label the ‘peaks’ and ‘valleys’ as well as the national origins of immigrants from different periods.

\* In what years did immigration from Latin America explode and peak?

B. Complete the table from your reading:

|  |
| --- |
| EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION |
| What were some of the Causes of European immigration to the United States? | What were some of the important effects of European immigration to the US and other world regions?  |
|  |  |

1. Identify and define: ***Chain Migration, Step Migration, Seasonal Migration (aka Nomadism/ Cyclical), Agricultural Migration (aka Transhumance), Periodic Migration, Forced Migration, Transnational Migration and Internal Migration.***
2. Read *Destination of Immigrants within the US* (page 97) and annotate the map below. What states are the destinations of most immigrants to the US? Where are immigrants coming from? Which states are destination of which groups of immigrants?



11. Obstacles to Migration, pages 96–102

1. Explain the limits placed on immigrants after 1923.
2. In what ways did those limits change after 1965? What exceptions are now made to quotas?
3. Why do some countries accuse the United States of encouraging a “***brain drain***”?
4. Why might it be hard to determine if Cubans, Hatians, and Vietnamese are economic migrants or refugees?
5. What kind of obstacles do guest workers face?
6. Ask your parents, about the obstacles they faced in immigrating. If you are an immigrant, then you may use yourself for this question. (What are some obstacles that immigrants face?)

12. Migration within Countries, pages102–109

A. Identify: ***counterurbanization***

Review the “[History of Migration](https://pantherfile.uwm.edu/jnelsen/www/apgeog/unit2/migration.pdf)” Reading and chart (This was an in-class assignment)

B. Review: What are Ravenstein’s Laws of migration? A model which explains who and where people will migrate. (summarize the general laws)

C. What does the Gravity Model show? How is it calculated?

Some food for Thought:

1. Technically, migration should only refer to cross border movement
2. Four of the largest forced migrations in history were: Slave Trade, Convicts from England to Australia, Indians to Reservations, Russian political prisoners to Siberia
3. Although nomadism is often envisaged as aimless wandering, in actuality nomadic movements tend to take place along familiar routes repeated time and time again.
4. In 1900, only 10% of the U.S. black population lived outside of the South; in 2000, the percentage was 50%
5. The five main catalysts (aka push factors) of migration are the following: economic conditions, political conditions, armed conflict, environmental conditions, and cultural factors
6. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ states that spatial interaction is directly related to the populations and inversely related to the distance between them.
7. Ravenstein's laws of migration can be summarized into 5 general rules:
	1. Net Migration amounts to only a fraction of the gross migration between 2 places
	2. The majority of migrants move short distances
	3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big city destinations
	4. Urban residents are less migratory than people in rural areas
	5. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults

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**CHAPTER 2, SECTION 4**

**WHY MIGHT THE WORLD FACE AN OVERPOPULATION PROBLEM?**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

1. Thomas Malthus concluded that

a. population increased arithmetically while food production increased

geometrically.

b. the world’s rate of population increase was higher than the development of

food supplies.

c. moral restraint was producing lower crude birth rates.

d. population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.

e. crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.

2. In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population

growth during the past half-century, the principal difference is that

a. actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.

b. Malthus’s theory predicted much higher food production than has actually

occurred.

c. actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.

d. Malthus’s theory predicted much higher population growth than has

actually occurred.

e. population increased geometrically while food production increased

arithmetically.

3. The principal reason for declining natural increase rates in less developed

countries today is

a. increasing crude birth rates.

b. declining crude birth rates.

c. increasing crude death rates.

d. declining crude death rates.

e. balanced natural increase rates.

4. The low rate of contraceptive use in Africa reflects the region’s

a. improving education of women.

b. low status of women.

c. rapid diffusion of contraceptives.

d. all of the above

e. A and B

**AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

**CHAPTER 3, SECTION 2a**

**MIGRATION PATTERNS**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

1. The greatest total number of foreign-born residents can be found in

a. China.

b. Australia.

c. Germany.

d. the United States.

2. The highest rates of immigration are to

a. some Middle Eastern countries.

b. the United States.

c. Europe.

d. Mexico and Latin America.

3. Europeans migrated to the United States primarily because of

a. decreased economic opportunities as European countries experienced

rapid population growth.

b. decreased political stability as European countries were wracked by

revolutions.

c. religious freedom in the United States as European countries oppressed

their citizens.

d. discoveries of gold in California and Alaska.

4. The most popular destination for voluntary migrants from Great Britain has been

a. Asia.

b. Australia.

c. North America.

d. South America.

e. South Asia.

5. Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the 1840s and 1850s came

from which part of Europe?

a. Norway and England

b. Ireland and Germany

c. Italy and Poland

d. Spain and Portugal

e. Russia and Bulgaria

6. Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the late nineteenth century

came from which part of Europe?

a. central

b. south and east

c. south and west

d. north and west

e. north and east

7. Most migrants to the United States during the early twentieth century came from

which part of Europe?

a. central

b. north and west

c. south and east

d. south and west

e. north and east

8. Norwegians were most likely to immigrate to the United States

a. prior to 1840.

b. during the 1840s and 1850s.

c. during the 1880s and 1890s.

d. during the U.S. Civil War.

e. between 1900 and 1915.

9. Which statement most accurately describes the motivations of the historic

European and current Latin American immigrants to the United States?

a. Both were and are motivated primarily by economic factors.

b. Migrants from Europe were fleeing religious persecution while migrants

from Latin America are motivated by economic factors.

c. Both were and are motivated by a desire to join family members already in

the United States.

d. Migrants from Europe mostly spoke English while migrants from Latin

American mostly speak Spanish.

e. Both were and are motivated by famine in their home country.

10. The largest number of legal immigrants to the United States come from what

country?

a. Cuba

b. Mexico

c. the Philippines

d. South Korea

e. Dominican Republic

11. Migration to the United States increased from Europe after 1800 in part because

of

a. deteriorating public health, medicine, and food supply.

b. expanded economic opportunities during the Industrial Revolution.

c. plague and famine.

d. rapid increase in the crude death rate.

e. higher natural increase rates.

12. The largest number of undocumented immigrants to the United States come from

what country?

a. Cuba

b. Mexico

c. the Philippines

d. South Korea

e. Dominican Republic

13. Recent immigrants to the United States

a. are nearly evenly distributed among all states.

b. are distributed evenly along the southern U.S. border and the east and

west coasts.

c. are concentrated in Texas, California, and Illinois.

d. are concentrated in a few states according to economic prospects and

migrant's country of origin.

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**CHAPTER 3, SECTION 4**

**WHY DO PEOPLE MIGRATE WITHIN A COUNTRY?**

**Directions:** Choose the best answer.

1. The largest level of interregional migration in the United States was caused by

the

a. arrival of Europeans beginning in the 1600s.

b. illegal immigration from Latin America.

c. immigration of Asians beginning in the early twentieth century.

d. opening up of the western territories.

e. industrial development in the northeast.

2. The U.S. center of population has moved steadily to the

a. east.

b. north.

c. south.

d. west.

e. center.

3. Which is a current intraregional migration trend in the United States?

a. rural to urban

b. urban to suburban

c. metropolitan to nonmetropolitan

d. net emigration from the northeast

e. all of the above

4. The Brazilian government encouraged interregional migration by

a. making Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo more attractive.

b. dictating optimal locations for factories.

c. clearing the rain forest for agricultural activities in the interior.

d. moving the capital to Brasilia.

e. industrial development on the Atlantic coast.

5. An example of a government limiting migration is

a. the State of Assam.

b. Bangladesh.

c. Mexico.

d. the United Kingdom.

e. Norway.

6. The most prominent type of intraregional migration in the world is

a. north to south.

b. region to region.

c. urban to rural.

d. city to city.

e. rural to urban.

7. Suburbanization of more developed countries is due to

a. expanding urban territory.

b. increasing employment opportunities.

c. desire to change lifestyle.

d. regional development.

e. global investment.

8. Counterurbanization is

a. the move from urban core to suburban areas.

b. due to expanding suburbs.

c. migration to rural areas and small towns.

d. the trend of the elderly retiring to rural locations.

e. decline of the inner-city infrastructure.