**APHUG UNIT 2 POPULATION AND MIGRATION**

**Chapter 2: Population**

1. Define (briefly, and in your own words):
   1. more developed country:
   2. less developed country:
   3. demography:
   4. arithmetic density:
   5. physiological density:
   6. agricultural density:
2. What are the common characteristics of the four population clusters?
3. Explain why each of the following is low in population:
   1. Deserts:
   2. rain forest:
   3. polar regions:
   4. highlands:

**Section 2 Causes of Population Increase**

1. Define each of the following (briefly, and in your own words):
   1. crude birth rate:
   2. crude death rate:
   3. natural increase rate:
   4. doubling time:
   5. total fertility rate:
   6. infant mortality rate:
   7. life expectancy:

5. Give the CBR, CDR, NIR, TFR, IMR, and life expectancy for the United States. (<http://www.census.gov/population/international/data/idb/informationGateway.php>)

**Section 3 Rates of population increase**

1. Define (briefly, and in your own words):
   1. agricultural revolution:
   2. medical revolution:
   3. demographic transition:
   4. Population pyramid:
   5. dependency ratio:
   6. sex ratio:
2. Explain (and draw with proper labels) each of the four stages of the Demographic Transition; incorporate the terms Industrial Revolution, and zero population growth in your explanation.
3. Explain how the dependency ratio relates to stages of the demographic transition.
4. Explain why the dependency ratio varies from Laredo, TX, to Lawrence, KS, to Cedar Rapids, IA, to Naples, FL.
5. Explain any imbalances in the sex ratio in Unalaska, AK.
6. Countries in Different Stages of the Demographic Transition: Explain why each of these is at its stage of the demographic transition: Cape Verdi, Chile, Denmark.
   1. Cape Verdi:
      1. Explanation:
      2. Similar countries (one per continent):
   2. Chile:
      1. Explanation:
      2. Similar countries (one per continent):
   3. Denmark:
      1. Explanation:
      2. Similar countries (one per continent):

**Section 4 Overpopulation**

1. Marxist theory of food supply:
2. Explain why the world might face an overpopulation problem.
3. Who was Thomas Malthus?
4. Why was his prediction incorrect?

Choose the best answer for each item

**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.

**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.

**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.

**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

**World Health Threats**

1. Define (briefly, and in your own words):
   1. black plague:
   2. pandemic:
   3. cholera:
   4. polio:
   5. avian flu:
   6. AIDS:
2. Critical Thinking: Explain how each of the five stages of the epidemiologic transition parallels each of the stages of the demographic transition.

**Chapter 3: Migration**

1. Define (briefly, and in your own words):
   1. Migration:
   2. Emigration:
   3. Immigration:
   4. net immigration:
   5. net in-migration:
   6. net out-migration:
   7. push factor:
   8. pull factor:
   9. intervening obstacle:

1. What is a refugee? Give three examples.
2. In what way was the end of communism a push factor in migration from Eastern Europe to Western Europe?
3. How might physical environment be a pull factor? (provide at least one example)
4. How might it be a push factor? (provide at least one example)
5. How does distance decay affect migration? (provide at least one example)
6. Explain how migration could be tied to the demographic transition. (provide at least one example)
7. Define (briefly, and in your own words):
   1. internal migration:
   2. interregional migration:
   3. intraregional migration:
   4. international migration:
   5. voluntary migration:
   6. forced migration:
8. Critical Thinking: How have changes in gender roles affected gender patterns of Mexican immigration?
9. Critical Thinking: How have changes in gender roles affected age patterns of Mexican immigration?
10. The greatest total number of foreign-born residents can be found in which country?
11. The highest number of immigrants go to which region?
12. Why did Europeans primarily migrate to the United States?
13. What has the most popular destination for voluntary migrants from Great Britain been?
14. Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the 1840s and 1850s came from which part of Europe?
15. Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the late nineteenth century came from which part of Europe?
16. Most migrants to the United States during the early twentieth century came from which part of Europe?
17. Norwegians were most likely to immigrate to the United States during which time period?
18. Describe the motivations of the historic European and current Latin American immigrants to the United States.
19. The largest number of legal immigrants to the United States come from what country?
20. Why did migration to the United States increase from Europe after 1800?
21. The largest number of undocumented immigrants to the United States come from what country?
22. Describe how the locational distribution of recent immigrants to the United States would look on a US map.

**Impact of Immigration on the United States**

1. Explain how the demographic transition was a push factor in European migration during the industrial revolution.
2. What are some aspects of European cultural that have spread to the rest of the world?
3. How many unauthorized immigrants were in the United States in 2008? List the top three places from which they originate.
4. What are a couple reasons that explain why it is so easy to cross the border?
5. What are the top four destination states?
6. What is chain migration?

**Section 3 Obstacles to Migration**

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”?

**Section 4 Internal Migration (within Countries)**

1. ID: counterurbanization
2. What caused the largest level of interregional migration in the United States?
3. The U.S. center of population has moved steadily to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
4. What is the current intraregional migration trend in the United States?
5. How did the Brazilian government encouraged interregional migration?
6. List an example of a government limiting migration.
7. What is the most prominent type of intraregional migration in the world?
8. What is the cause of Suburbanization of more developed countries?