

Unit

2

Location, Distribution, and Density

Population Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 2 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks.

Where in the World Do People Live and Why?

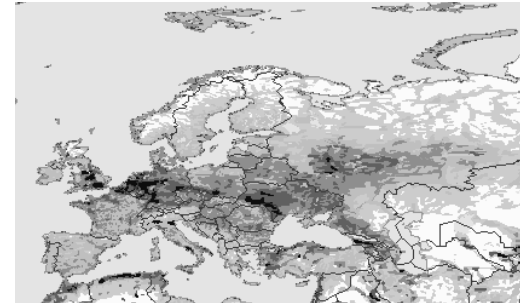
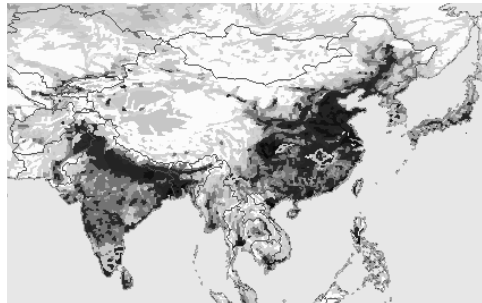
_____ = the study of patterns and rates of population change, including birth & death rates, migration trends, and evolving population patterns (population geography).

_____ population density = total number of people divided by the total land area; subject to error as it does not take account of clustering. (US: 82/sq. mi. Bangladesh: 2,741/sq. mi.)

_____ population density = number of people per unit of area of arable land (suitable for agriculture); subject to error since farmlands vary in terms of productivity. (Egypt: 201/sq. mi.; physiologic: >5,700/sq. mi. (98% of pop. occupy 3% total area))

_____ = the arrangement of something across Earth's surface, where individuals or groups (depending on scale) live. A _____ map is the best representation.

Three Major Population Concentrations (>__ billion out of __ billion people)



_____ = largest concentration; China, Japan, North and South Korea (>1.5 billion people). Ribbon-like extensions of dense population (clustered near *rivers*; majority of people are farmers)

_____ = second major concentration; India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka (1.5 billion). Also ribbon (finger)-like extensions of dense population (e.g. Ganges River in India), majority are farmers as well.

_____ = third major concentration; Britain to Russia, including Germany, Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Netherlands, Belgium, parts of France, northern Italy (700 million). Ribbon-like extension deep into Russia (follow Europe's _____ and urban development, not river valleys). (Germany = ___% urban, UK = __%, France = ___%).

_____ = a far fourth; east-central US and southeastern Canada (<200 million). Like Europe, much is concentrated in major cities. _____ = huge urban agglomeration (e.g. "Bosnywash"; Boston, New York, & Washington D.C.)

* _____ = another population concentration focused on the Nile Valley and Delta; the _____ of agglomeration resembles Asia, but not the _____.

* _____ = increases a country's ability to support population; Australia – *could not* support tens of millions of Chinese farmers, but *could* support tens of millions of Japanese "white-collared" workers.

Reliability of Population Data

- _____ data, which is taken from a periodic and official count of a country's population, is more like a series of informed estimates rather than actual counts. List some issues in collecting accurate data in developed countries; what are the implications of this for developing countries?

Why Do Populations Rise or Fall in Particular Places?

- In the 1960s, _____ wrote *The Population Bomb*, that warned the world population was outpacing food production, however, he wasn't the first ...
- _____ = in 1798 he published, *Essays on the Principle of Population*, which stated that:

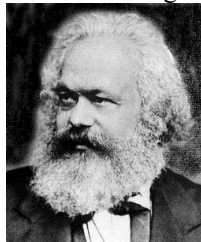


- Human population grows _____ (2, 4, 8, 16, ...), doubling every generation, ...
- Food production grows _____ (1, 2, 3, 4, ...). The result is that there would be mass starvation until population growth was *checked* by wars, epidemics, famines, ...
- His theories were questioned especially around the late 1800s because 1) he did not anticipate the technological and industrial improvements in _____, and how 2) _____ would aid the exchange of agricultural goods across the world.

*Additionally, there was a reduction of population growth rates in Europe and other developed regions due to the industrial revolution, which eased **population pressure**.

- _____ - _____ = a revival of enthusiasm for his ideas accompanied the alarming increase in world growth rates after World War II.

* the following is not in the textbook (although it should be)



- _____ = German social philosopher who discussed socialist theories in the mid 1800s:
- Population growth is *not* the primary cause of poverty and suffering (as _____ stated);
- _____ = economic system that promotes the exploitation of _____ and the unequal distribution of _____ (land, capital, etc...) – the primary cause of poverty and suffering;
- _____ = economic system that promotes the equal _____ of resources and the _____ obtained from economic production among the people – will solve problems for *all*.
- His theories have *not* held up very well. The former _____ and _____ both adopted family planning policies after the leadership of Stalin and Mao, respectively; and both have embraced _____ ventures.



- _____ = wrote *The Conditions of Agricultural Growth* (1965), stating another theory:
- Population growth can stimulate greater _____ in agricultural development, producing greater amounts of food (the opposing viewpoint of _____).
- It is more realistic to view population growth as a stimulant of _____ development of technology, than to view population growth as being _____ by agricultural

output.

- One major deficiency in her theory is that intensification of agriculture in an area can lead to the _____ of nutrients in the soil, and the consequent reduction in the amount of food produced.
- _____ theory states that the world can provide a practically limitless abundance of natural resources, and humans will never use them all up.