

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?

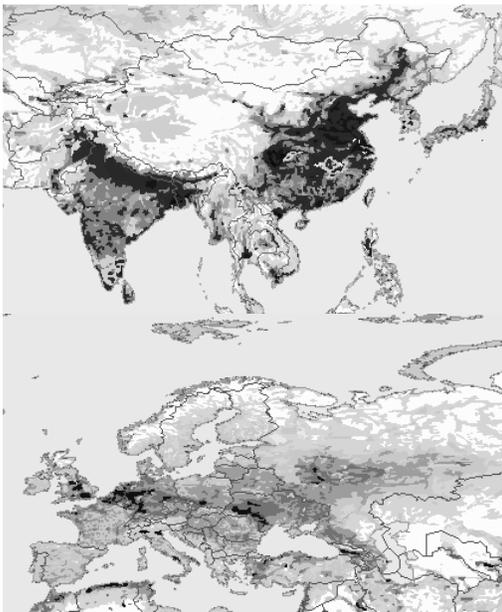
_____ = the study of patterns and rates of population change, including birth & death rates, migration trends, and evolving population patterns (population geography).

_____ population density = total number of people divided by the total land area; subject to error as it does not take account of clustering. (US: 71/sq. mi. Bangladesh: 2,478/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: 180/sq. mi.; physiologic: >9,000/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 (contain > _____ billion out of > 6 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 *coal deposits*, not fertile river valleys). Ribbons are concentrated along numerous cities & towns (due to the Industrial Revolution; Germany – 85% urban, UK - >90%).

_____ = 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 _____.

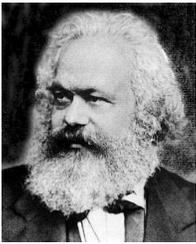
_____ = increases a country's ability to support population; Australia – *could not* support tens of millions of Chinese farmers, but *could* support tens of millions of Japanese “white-collared” workers.

Why Do Populations Rise or Fall in Particular Places?

- _____ = 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 2) the _____ of population growth rates in Europe due to the industrial revolution.
 - In the late 1960s, _____ wrote *The Population Bomb*, in which he warned that the world's population was increasing too quickly – outpacing food production.
 - _____ - _____ = a revival of enthusiasm for his ideas accompanied the alarming increase in world growth rates after World War II. With slight modifications, his theories can apply to today.



- _____ = 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*.
 - _____ theories have *not* held up very well. The former USSR and China both adopted family planning policies, and have both embraced capitalist ventures (China on a limited scale).



- _____ = 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 has an abundance of resources and humans will never use them all up; this is a very optimistic, yet unrealistic view.

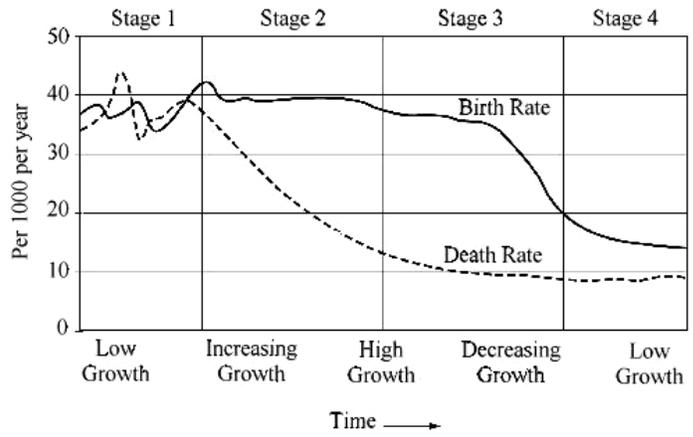
Population Growth

- _____ = the time required for a population to double in size. The formula to determine this number = $70 / \text{rate of increase}$ (this number reflects the current *trend*, it is not an absolute certainty).
- _____ = rapid growth of the world's population over the past century.
- _____ = difference between the number of births and the number of deaths during a specific period (usually 1 year).
 - _____ rate = CBR; number of live births per year per thousand people in a population (low birth rates are associated with modernization – industrialization and urbanization – except for China).
 - _____ rate = CDR; number of deaths per thousand; also known as the *mortality rate*. Should be viewed in the context of _____ mortality (deaths of infants before reaching their first birthday).
- _____ rate = number of children born to women of childbearing age; usually reported as the number of children per woman.
- To calculate demographic change in a country or region, we use a simple formula: $TP = OP + B - D + I - E$
 TP = _____; OP = _____;
 B = _____; D = _____; I = _____; and E = _____.

Rate of Increase (%)	Doubling Time (yrs.)	Example (1998)
0.50		Ireland
0.60		United States
1.00		China
2.00		Costa Rica
3.50		Yemen

The Demographic Transition

- _____ model = multi-stage model based on Western Europe's (UK's) experience of changes in population growth due to industrialization.
- _____ stage = 1st; high fertility and high mortality; highly variable population, but with little long-term growth (no modern country exists in this stage).
- _____ stage = 2nd; high fertility and declining mortality; leads to increasing growth (many LDCs are in this stage today).
- _____ stage = 3rd; declining fertility and mortality, but with already-low mortality, population growth continues (e.g. the United States is in this stage).
- _____ stage = 4th; low fertility and low mortality; very low rate of growth (some countries are actually experiencing negative growth such as Russia, Germany, and Japan).

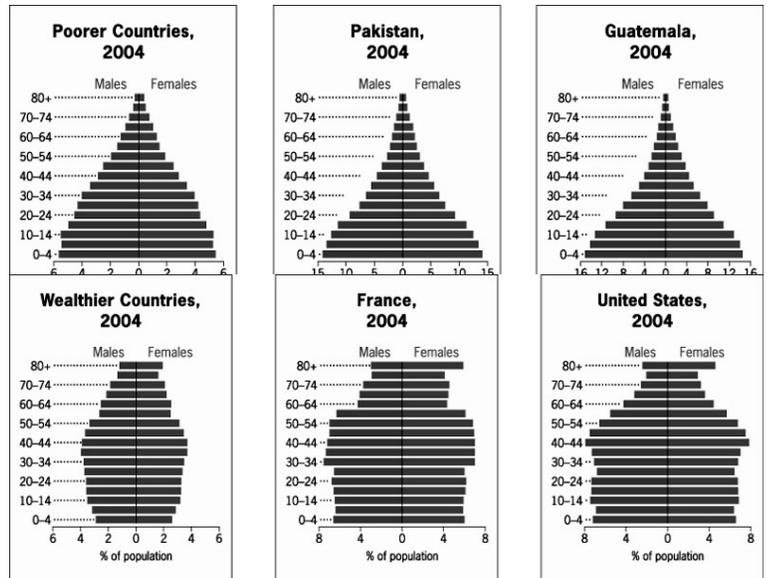


* The actual *demographic transition* is represented by stages 2 and 3, in which birth and death rates fall.

- * When Europe's population revolution began (19th c.), the base was much _____ (Britain had between 6-7 million people). It is unwise to assume that all countries will progress in the same way (quantitative differences b/w MDCs and LDCs).
- _____ = the level at which a national population ceases to grow. Some countries have achieved this; their major problems will involve the aged, not the young.

Why Does Population Composition Matter?

- _____ = graphic representation (profile) displaying the *composition* of a population; shows the percentages of the total population by age and sex, normally in five-year groups known as _____.
- A pyramid with a wide base and a narrow top indicates a country with relatively _____ growth rates (typically a _____ country), whereas a more rectangular "pyramid" indicates a country with relatively _____ growth rate (typically a _____ country).



Population Growth: Environments and natural resources strained by the needs of a mushrooming population. Population has increased _____ from its level a hundred years earlier.

- **Food Supply:** 1970's – advances in _____ (green revolution) along with _____ global temperatures led to increased crop yields; 2000's – a combination of _____ growth and changing _____ habits (more meat) could lead to a global crisis (many developing nations are growing too many _____ grains rather than _____ grains)
- **Health:** Rapidly growing populations can produce _____ of disease (e.g. in remote equatorial areas). Infant and child mortality rates are mostly matters of concern in _____ nations.
- **Status of Women:** Statistics often fail to reflect differences between men and women. (Afghanistan's literacy rate: 31% total; 47% male, 15% female). When governments instituted measures to reduce _____ growth, the impact fell disproportionately on females (e.g. China's "One Child" policy: infant girls abandoned, malnourished, deprived of medical care)
- **Migration:** Governments have tried to limit immigration with meager success (U.S. Chinese Exclusion Act – 1882). Major population movements may occur _____ a country (e.g. ethnic conflict, civil war, impoverishment in rural areas,...).
- **Reliability of Data:** _____ and population data are based on careful assessments, yet are inherently unreliable; cost, organization, and reporting are major obstacles.