

Unit 2

Location, Distribution, and Density

Population Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 4 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 you fill in.

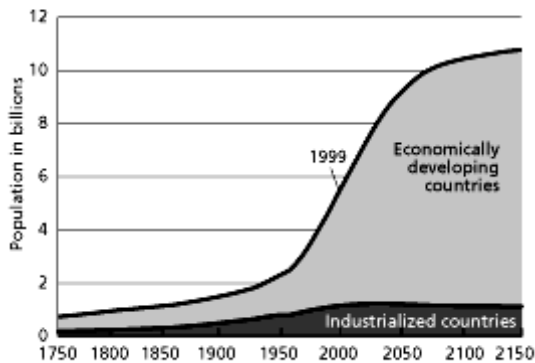
Key Issues in Population Geography

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

Number of years to add each additional billion to world population



World Population Growth, 1750–2150



- 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 technology; led to higher-yielding strains of genetically modified rice, wheat, ..., along with warmer global temperatures increased crop yields. 2000's - a combination of population growth and changing eating 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 _____, 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.

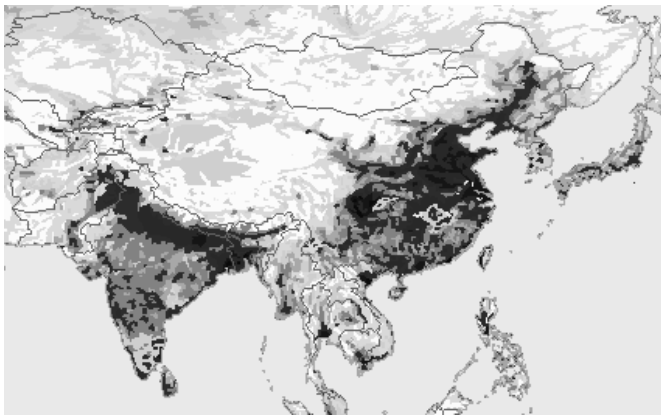
Population Distribution and Density

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

_____ 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))

Three Major Population Concentrations (contain > ____ billion out of > 6 billion people)

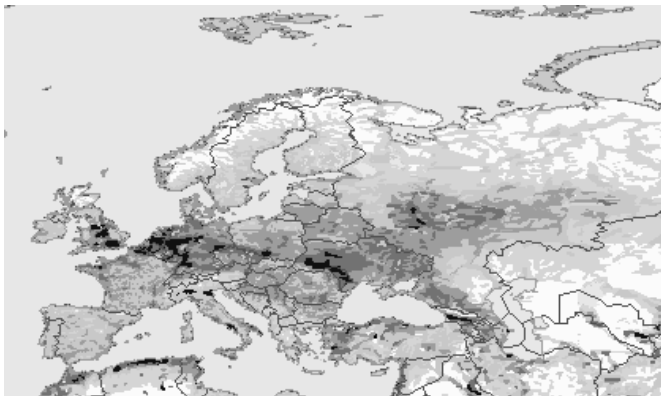


_____ = largest concentration; China, Japan, North and South Korea (>1.5 billion people). Ribbon-like extensions of dense population (clustered near *rivers*; majority of people are farmers)

_____ = 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 fields*, 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.



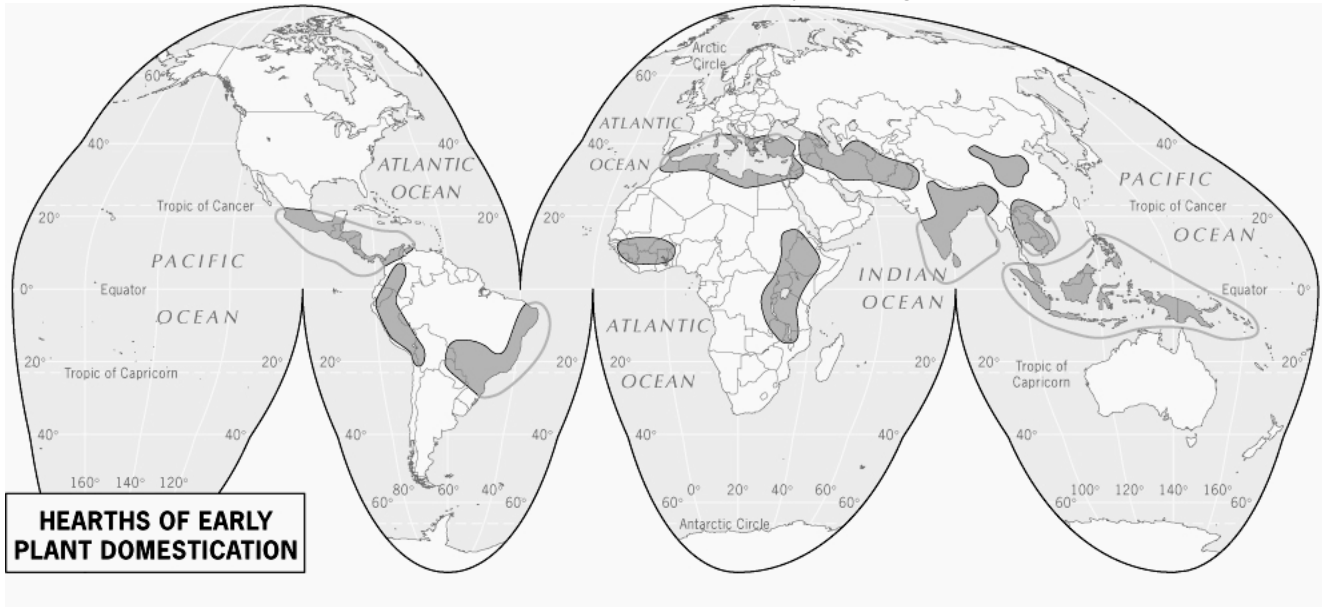
_____ = huge urban agglomeration (e.g. Bosnywash; includes Boston, New York, & Philadelphia)

_____ = 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.

_____ = began around 10,000 years ago in the area between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers (Iraq) known as the Fertile Crescent; most likely the origin of seed plant cultivation



Early Settlements and Networks

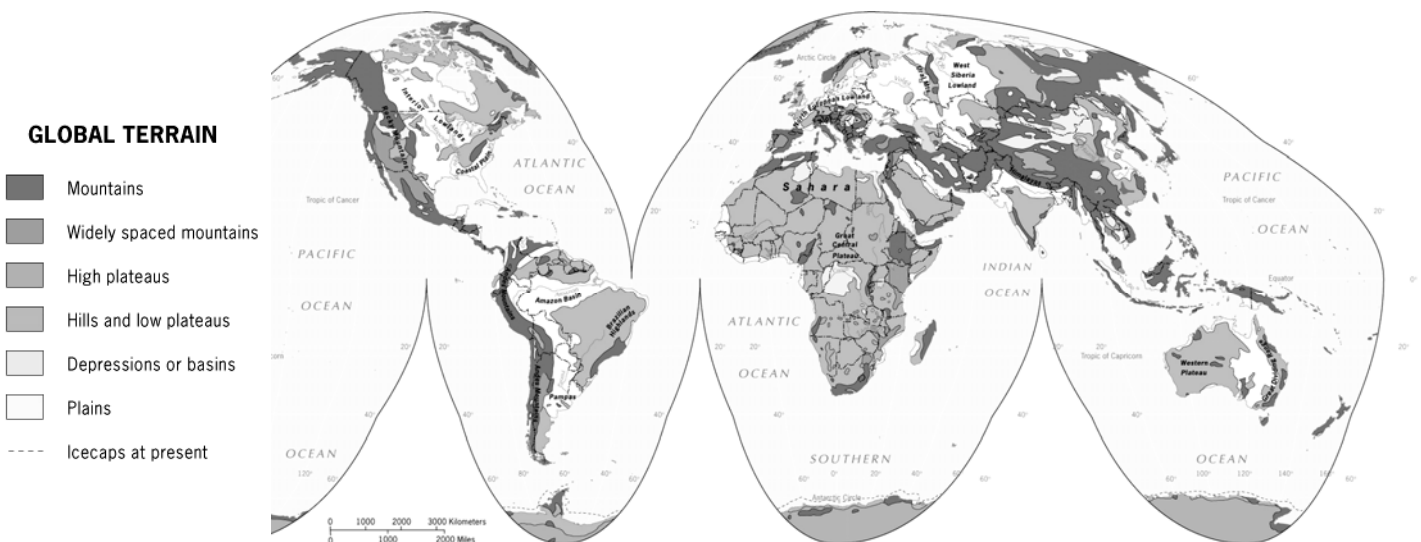
As villages grew, _____ developed, where some people exerted more power and influence

Success of villages and early city-states was often a case of geography. _____ was one of the largest and most powerful cities of antiquity (began around 4,100 BC); a center of political power, economic strength, and religious dominance; the Fertile Crescent provided a wealth of food (e.g. *Hanging Gardens*)

Human/Environmental Interaction

How have humans transformed the earth during the Holocene? List seven ways:

Global Terrain



The map above is from pgs. 44-45 from the text. Key points to ponder: only 30 percent of the Earth's surface consists of land; perhaps only 30 percent of that land is truly hospitable; generally mountains (look at central Asia) and high plateaus (all of Africa sustains fewer people than India) support sparse populations

Land and Climate

WORLD CLIMATES After Köppen-Geiger

A HUMID EQUATORIAL CLIMATE

- Af** No dry season
- Am** Short dry season
- Aw** Dry winter

B DRY CLIMATE

- Bs** Semi-arid } h=hot
k=cold
- Bw** Arid

C HUMID TEMPERATE CLIMATE

- Cf** No dry season
 - Cw** Dry winter
 - Cs** Dry summer
- a=hot summer
b=cool summer
c=short, cool summer
d=very cold winter

D HUMID COLD CLIMATE

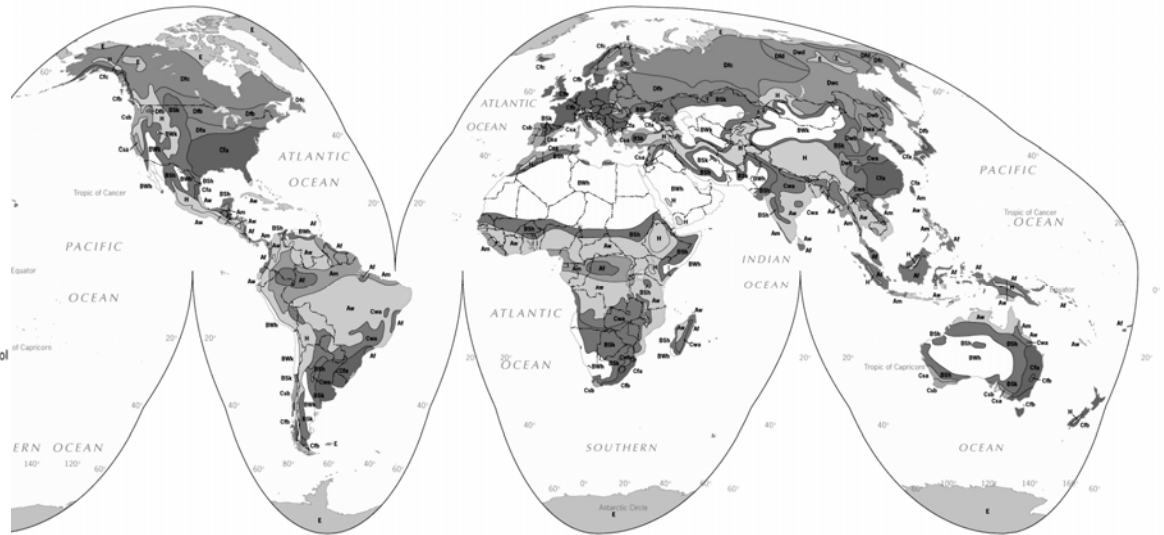
- Df** No dry season
- Dw**

E COLD POLAR CLIMATE

- E** Tundra and ice

H HIGHLAND CLIMATE

- H** Unclassified highlands



The map above is from pgs. 46-47 from the text. Key points to ponder: Wladimir Köppen's map (classifies climates on temperature & precipitation); A climates - hot & generally humid (rainforest, monsoon); B - dry climates; C - humid and temperate (e.g. Mediterranean - Chile, South Africa's Cape, southern Australia, California); D - humid & cold (upper US Midwest & Canada); E - cold polar (tundra & ice); and H - unclassified highlands; *the natural environment may strongly affect cultures and regions*