Chapter 2 Key Issue 1 Questions
AP Human Geography

1. Why is it important to study population? What do geographers look at? Why?
2. What is demography? What does it focus on? Why?
3. How can concentration and density help us understand how population is distributed?
4. In what four regions of the world do 2/3s of the people live? How are the regions similar?
5. East Asia: What defines East Asia? How many people live there? What percentage? Why isn't population distributed evenly?
6. South Asia: What defines South Asia? How many people live there? What percentage? Where is the population concentrated? Why?
7. Southeast Asia: What defines Southeast Asia? How many people live there? What percentage? Where is the population concentrated? Why?
8. Europe: What defines Europe? How many people live there? What percentage? Why isn't population distributed evenly? Where is the population concentrated? Why? How does it differ from the Asian regions?
9. US/Canada: What defines the US and Canada? How many people live there? What percentage? Why isn't population distributed evenly? Where is the population concentrated? Why? How does it differ from Europe and the Asian regions?
10. West Africa: What defines West Africa? How many people live there? What percentage? Why isn't population distributed evenly? Where is the population concentrated? Why? How does it differ from the US/Canada, Europe and the Asian regions?
11. What is ecumene? What defines it?
12. How much of the Earth is dry land? Where are they located? Why don't people live there? Are there any exceptions?
13. How much of the Earth is cold land? Where are they located? Why don't people live there? Are there any exceptions?
14. How much of the Earth is high land? Where are they located? Why don't people live there? Are there any exceptions?
15. What is population density?
16. What is arithmetic density? How is it used? How is it calculated?
17. What is physiological density? How is it used? How is it calculated?
18. What is agricultural density? How is it used? How is it calculated?

Chapter 2 Key Issue 2 Questions

1. Where and why has the world's population increased?
2. How do geographer's measure population growth? (CBR, CDR, NIR- what are they?) How are growth and decline calculated?
3. What is doubling time and what are the dangers of it coming too soon?
4. Why is life expectancy so low in LDCs?

CHAPTER 2 Key Issue 3 Questions

DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION-
1. What is the demographic transition and how does it affect a country?
2. Why is Stage 1 considered "low growth?" What are its characteristics?
3. What makes Stage 2 a "high growth" level of transition? What were the causes in more developed countries? What were the causes in lesser developed countries?
4. How does a country enter Stage 3? What factors contribute to this move?
5. What causes a country to enter Stage 4? What causes zero population growth? What contributes to a Stage 4 existence?
6. Since Stage 1 and Stage 4 are both low growth stages, are they similar? How? How do they differ?
ENGLAND-
7. Why is England a good country to study demographic transition?
8. Describe its Stage 1.
9. How did it transition into Stage 2? Discuss its characteristics.
10. What caused its moderate growth in Stage 3?
11. What caused England to move into Stage 4? Describe its factors.
POPULATION PYRAMIDS-
12. What is a population pyramid and what does it display? How is its shape determined?
13. Why is age distribution important? What role does dependency play? How is it determined?
14. What effect does a high dependency rate have on a country? Why? Give examples.
15. What is a sex ratio? How is it determined? How does it affect a country?
16. How can differences in sex ration effect the shape of a population pyramid?

COUNTRIES IN DIFFERENT STAGES-
17. CAPE VERDE- STAGE 2:
When did it move to current stage?
What led to its shift to Stage 2?
What factors enabled the change?
What happened to its CDR and CBR during this time?
How does its population pyramid and graph reflect these changes?
18. CHILE- STAGE 3:
How did Chile change to a Stage 3?
What factors played a role in this change?
What does the CDR show about the country? Why?
What major contribution helped Chile move into Stage 3?
What obstacle does it face that can keep it from moving into Stage 4?
19. DENMARK-STAGE 4:
How did Demark move in to Stage 4?
Discuss its path through the other stages of transition.
What factors have contributed to its move into Stage 4?
WORLD GROWTH-
20. Summarize the last section of the Key Issue.
GLOBAL FORCES, LOCAL DECLINE-
21. Why is Japan's population declining? What is contributing to this?

Chapter 2 Key Issue 4 Questions

1. What is the Malthusian Theory and what does it claim about population growth?
2. What did he suggest?
3. Why has Malthusian Theory continued to be applied to population analysis?
4. What are the two concerns Neo-Malthusians have regarding population growth today versus 200+ years ago?
5. What are the main arguments against the Malthusian Theory?
6. Is there support for Malthus' theory in the past? In the present? Why or why not?
7. What are the reasons for declining birth rates?
8. How can economic development contribute to declining birth rates?
9. How can widespread distribution of contraceptives contribute to declining birth rates? What can hinder the effectiveness of this approach?
10. What is an epidemiologic transition and how does it impact population?
11. Describe the epidemiological transition stages and the impact of their diseases.
12. Why is an epidemiological Stage 5 possible? What are the reasons for it?
13. What impact has AIDS had on population? What impact will it continue to have and in what regions?