Unit 3: Population and Migration

Fouberg: Chapters 2 and 3

READING QUESTIONS

Write a minimum of one paragraph explanation/answer to each of the following questions. Your answer should include key human geography terms and fully explain the concept. Write the question and the response in your five subject notebook for unit one.

MIGRATION - CHAPTER 3	
DUE DATE	**QUESTIONS**
	1. Explain and give examples of cyclic movement and periodic movement. What is the difference between internal migration and international migration? Explain the internal migrations explained in figure 3.4 and figure 3.5. Describe two historical forced migrations.
	2. List and explain each of Ravenstein's laws of migration. Include an **example for each law**, showing how the laws are still relevant today. Explain how legal statues, economic conditions, gender, and race are push and pull factors in the decision to migrate.
	3. Describe the difference among guest workers, refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons. Choose two countries from the following: Syria, Afghanistan, Somalia, Sudan, South Sudan, and Colombia. Explain these TWO countries refugee problems.(Who, What, When, Where, and Why)
	4. Explain the socioeconomic, cultural, environmental, and political consequences of migrations on the modern world explained throughout the chapter.
POPULATION - CHAPTER 2	
DUE DATE	**QUESTIONS**
	5. Define and explain arithmetic population density and physiologic population density. Explain why arithmetic population density can be misleading. Describe the population density and population distribution found in East Asia, South Asia, Europe, and North America.
	6. Explain Thomas Malthus' theory of a population catastrophe. Was Malthus right? – provide supporting evidence in your answer. Explain the beliefs of neo-Malthusians.
	7. Define crude birth rate, crude death rate, and natural increase. Using fig.2.13, identify regions that have a high birth rate and regions that have low birth rates. Using fig.2.14, identify regions that have a high death rate and regions that have low death rates. Choose a country (not the U.S) and determine where it is on the Demographic Transition Model. Explain where it is on the DTM and why is it at that stage.
	8. Hoes does the geography of health influence the welfare of a country's people when it comes to infant mortality, child mortality, life expectancy, and diseases? Identify the regions with the highest infant mortality and the regions with the lowest life expectancy. Identify the regions with the lowest infant mortality and the regions with the highest life expectancy.
	9. Explain how governments affect population change. Discuss expansive population policies, eugenic population policies, and restrictive population policies in your response.
	10. **CURRENT EVENT:** Locate a current events article (occurring within the past year) from a newspaper, news site (ex. NPR or BBC), or news magazine that relates to migration or population. **The event must be outside the United States**. You will **write two paragraphs**: • Paragraph one (4-6 Sentences) will **explain the event** – the who, what, where, why and when. • Paragraph two (4-6 Sentences) will **draw connections** between the event and **FIVE Terms** from **Unit 3**.

Vocabulary: Each of the following vocab terms and concepts will be included on the unit exam. The first group can be found in the textbook (Fouberg) in the order they are listed. The second group will be presented in classroom notes or supplemental materials.

TEXT VOCAB: FOUBERG, **Chapter 2**	TEXT VOCAB: FOUBERG, **Chapter 3**	SUPPLEMENTAL VOCAB
Population density Arithmetic population density Physiological population density Population distribution Census Total fertility rate Aging index Doubling time Population explosion Zero population growth Natural increase Crude birth rate Crude death rate Demographic transition model Stationary population level Population composition Population pyramids Infant mortality rate Child mortality rate Life expectancy Infectious disease Chronic disease Genetic disease Endemic AIDS Expansive population policies Eugenic population policies Restrictive population policies One-child policy	Remittances Reverse Remittances Cyclic movements Periodic movement Migration Activity spaces Nomadism Migrant labor Transhumance International migration Immigration Internal migration Forced migration Voluntary migration Laws of migration Gravity model Push factors Pull factors Distance decay Step migration Intervening opportunity Deportation Kinship links Chain migration Immigration wave Global-scale migration Colonization Regional scale Islands of development Russification Guest workers Refugees Internally displaced persons Asylum Repatriation Genocide Immigration laws Quotas Selective immigration	**POPULATION** Carrying capacity Cohort Demographic equation Demographic momentum Ecumene Epidemiological transition model Malthus Neo-Malthusian Natality S-curve J-curve **MIGRATION** Migration patterns Intercontinental Interregional Rural-urban Place utility