Chapter 2 Reading Guide – pg. 44- 49

Introduction

Population is critically important for the following reasons:

1.

2.

3.

**Key Issue 1 “Where is the World’s Population Distributed?”**

Two basic properties

1.

2.

What is a cartogram?

And what regions of the world should you pay attention to as we go throughout the chapters and why?

Contemporary Analysis and the Census

How often does a census in the U.S. take place?

How often for businesses?

Why is the census controversial? Summarize

1. Nonparticipation -

2. Sampling –

“Population Concentrations”

Why are the population clusters located where they are?

Clusters of population -

1. East Asia
2. South Asia –
3. Europe –
4. Southeast Asia -

Other Clusters –

Where is the largest pop. concentration in the Western Hemisphere?

“Sparsely Populated Regions”

What is the ecumene?

What has happened over time to areas of Earth that humans consider too harsh?

Dry Lands –

Wet lands –

Cold Lands –

High Lands -

“Population Density”

Arithmetic density (used most frequently by geographers) –

What does arithmetic density enable geographers to do?

Does it explain “why” population is distributed or just “Where” it’s distributed?

“Physiological Density”

What is physiological density and why is it more meaningful than arithmetic density?

Egypt Example: Look at the Table on pg. 48 to compare densities and countries.

Egypt compared to The Netherlands

Summarize the difference between Arithmetic, Physiologic, and Agricultural Density below. If you can’t, than you need to make sure you understand it after I explain it in class.

**Key Issue #2 “Why is Global Population Increasing? Pg. 50-55**

Three measurements of population growth are?

1. CBR -

2. CDR -

3. NIR –

Natural Increase – how many people are being added annually?

What year was it the highest?

Why is it that just 1/10 of a change in population can cause very large swings in population growth?

What does doubling time assume?

Where is 95% of the natural increase clustered?

What specific regions are mentioned?

What does regional differences in NIRs mean?

Fertility – What is TFR?

What is the world TFR? Sub-Saharan Africa? European?

Mortality

What statistics tend to show a familiar pattern and what is that pattern?

Make note of the examples listed in this section (Denmark vs. Cape Verde, U.S. vs. Mexico)

Why does CDR not follow this pattern?

“Population Structure”

What does a population pyramid show?

What reasons are given as to why population pyramids vary within the U.S? (look at Figure 2-14)

Dependency Raitio –

Who are the dependents in the dependency ratio?

What are the numbers for Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa?

Why is it so high in Africa?

What strains does it put on the region?

Sex Ratio –

Why do developed countries have more females than males?

Why do most Asian countries have more males than females?

**Key Issue #3 pg. 56-63**

Stage 1: Low Growth – characteristics of this stage?

Stage 2: High Growth – characteristics of this stage?

1. Industrial Revolution Impact?
2. Medical Revolution Impact?

Stage 3: Decreasing Growth – characteristics of this stage?

Stage 4: Low Growth – characteristics of this stage?

1. zero population growth

Declining Birth Rates

1. Lowering birth rates through education and health care –
2. Lowering birth rates through contraception –
   1. Examples of countries that are using contraceptives
3. What has caused the rapid growth in acceptance in regions of the world where access to education and modern contraceptives in limited?
4. Why do some oppose birth-control programs?
5. What has been the response of the U.S. to such programs? (domestic or abroad)

Malthus on Overpopulation

Thomas Malthus – why is he so important?

What did he write and when?

He feared that population growth would press against available resources unless what happened?

Contemporary Neo–Malthusians

What two arguments do Neo’s make about Malthus’ thesis that are more frightening today?

1.

2.

What do the critics say?

1. Resource Depletion –
2. Population Growth –

Theory vs Reality (summarize)

Japan’s Declining Population

Why is the U.S. growing while Japan is declining in population?

What does a declining population mean for Japan in the future?

Possible Stage 5? - characteristics of this stage?

What examples are given to illustrate this trend in population decrease?

India’s Population Policies –

When did India gain independence from England?

What has India done to curb population growth?

What has been the most controversial?

China’s Population Policies

Why has China been more successful at curbing their population growth?

How have those policies changed in the 21st century?

**Key Issue #4 – Why do Some Regions Face health Threats? Pg. 64-73**

What is epidemiologic transition?

Identify the characteristics of the following stages:

Stage 1: Pestilence and Famine

Stage 2: Receding Pandemics

Stage 3: Degenerative Disease

Stage 4: Delayed Degenerative Diseases

Infectious Diseases

Stage 5 possiblilities:

1. Evolution
2. Poverty –
3. Increased Connections –

Health Care

In general, what does the IMR reflect about a country?

What does life expectancy say about a country?

Provision of Health Care

Discuss the difference in health care provision in developed regions vs developing regions.

Medical Services

What is the trend for health care in developed regions vs developing regions?

What is unique about the U.S. health care system?