

Name _____

Unit Two: Population

Chapter 2: Population (page 44)

1. Define demography:

2. State three reasons the study of population is important:

2.a.

2.b.

2.c.

Key Issue 1: Where is the World's Population Distributed? (page 46)

3. List the regions (areas) where most people live (e.g. near the coast):

4. The world's population is clustered in five regions. List the regions in the first column of the table below; what fraction of the world's population lives in that region in the second column; and do most people live in urban or rural areas of the country in the third column?

Region	Fraction of world population (ex; $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{2}$)	Do most people live in urban or rural areas?

5. Define ecumene.:

6. State four reasons why certain regions of the world are sparsely populated:

6.a.

6.b.

6.c.

6.d.

7. Define the following terms:

7.a. Arithmetic density:

7.b. Physiological density

7.c. Agricultural density

Key Issue 2: Where Has the World's Population Increased? (page 53)

8. Define the following terms:

8.a. Crude birth rate (CBR):

8.b. Crude death rate (CDR):

8.c. Natural increase rate (NIR):

8.d. Doubling time:

8.e. Total fertility rate (TFR):

8.f. Infant mortality rate:

8.g. Life expectancy:

9. How are the maps (figure 2-9, figure 2-10, figure 2-11, figure 2-12 & figure 2-13) similar? Point out three ways.

9.a.

9.b.

9.c.

10. Why doesn't map, figure 2-12, on CDR follow this same pattern?

Key Issue 3: Why is Population Increasing at Different Rates in Different Countries? (page 56)

11. Name and describe the four stages of the demographic transition model:

11.a. Stage 1:

11.b. Stage 2:

11.c. Stage 3:

11.d. Stage 4:

13. Describe what happened in England in each of the four stages of the DTM:

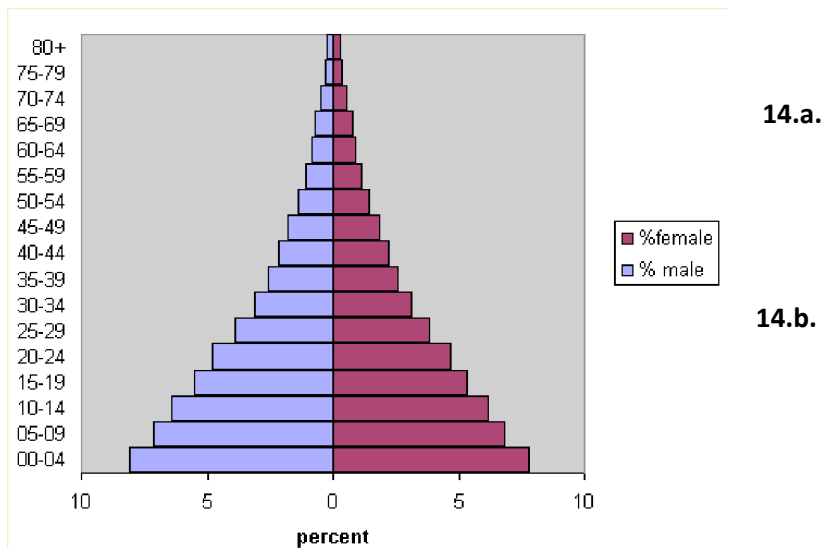
13.a. Stage 1:

13.b. Stage 2:

13.c. Stage 3:

13.d. Stage 4:

14. What are two types of information provided by a population pyramid?



17. In what stage of the DTM are most countries of the world?

18. Give two reasons why the death rate has dropped worldwide:

18.a. Reason 1:

18.b. Reason 2:

Key Issue 4: Why Might the World Face an Overpopulation Problem? (page 66)

20. Explain Thomas Malthus's (1766 – 1834) view on world population and the future:

21. Explain two ways Neo-Malthusians have changed Malthus's original theory:

21.a.

21.b.

22. Explain two criticisms of Malthus's theory:

22.a.

22.b.

23. Why didn't Malthus's views concerning world population come true?

24. Describe two ways of reducing the natural increase rate (NIR):

24.a.

24.b.

25. What is the epidemiologic transition:

Describe the different stages of the epidemiologic transition

Stage 1:

Stage 2:

Stages 3 and 4:

Stage 5: