

Population and Migration

AP Human Geography



Unit Introduction

People often move from one place to another. Perhaps you have moved from one city or even country to another. This unit is designed to see how and why people move from place to place. Are the reasons universal? Or are there region specific reasons? How do people decide on where to move? And how do they do this physical move?

Unit Priority Standards

- Use geographic data to analyze variations in the spatial patterns of cultural and environmental characteristics at multiple scales.
- Evaluate the impact of human settlement activities on the environmental and cultural characteristics of specific places and regions

Unit Transfer Goals

- Formulate investigations using multiple sources of information to address a question or claim, form an opinion, or to solve a problem.
- Explain how the perspectives of people in the present shape interpretations of the past and demonstrate an acceptance toward multiple cultural and social perspectives/norms on a local, regional, & global scale/context.

Unit Essential Questions	
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. How does where and how people live impact global cultural, political, and economic patterns? 2. How does the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors influence changes in population? 3. How do changes in population affect a place's economy, culture, and politics? 	
Acquisition of Knowledge Skill	
<p><i>Students will know...</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population. 2. Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis. 3. The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural. 4. The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land. 5. Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care. 6. Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity. 7. Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales. 8. Population pyramids are used to assess population 	<p><i>Students will be skilled at...I can...</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe a relevant geographic

<p>growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration. 10. Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline. 11. Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates. 12. The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time. 13. The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates. 14. Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences. 15. Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies. 16. Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world. 17. Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein's laws of migration. 18. Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy. 19. An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio. 20. Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors. 21. Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political. 22. Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers. 23. Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban. 24. Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects. 	<p>concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.</p>
---	---

Unit Plan

Week 1:	How does where and how people live impact global cultural, political, and economic patterns?
Learning Target(s):	<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.
Acquired Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population. <input type="checkbox"/> Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis. <input type="checkbox"/> The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural. <input type="checkbox"/> The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land. <input type="checkbox"/> Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care. <input type="checkbox"/> Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.
Skills, Activities, Due Dates and Assessments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Choice Board Step 1 complete by Sept. 28 <input type="checkbox"/> Super Learning Teams (SLTs) (Thursdays)
Week 2:	How does the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors influence changes in population?
Learning Target(s):	<p>I can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.
Acquired Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales. <input type="checkbox"/> Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services. <input type="checkbox"/> Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility,

	<p>mortality, and migration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline. <input type="checkbox"/> Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates. <input type="checkbox"/> The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time. <input type="checkbox"/> The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates. <input type="checkbox"/> Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences.
Skills, Activities, Due Dates and Assessments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Choice Board Step 2 complete by Oct. 5 <input type="checkbox"/> Super Learning Teams (SLTs) (Thursdays)

Week 3:	How do changes in population affect a place's economy, culture, and politics?
Learning Target(s): I Can...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data. <input type="checkbox"/> Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories. <input type="checkbox"/> Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.
Acquired Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies. <input type="checkbox"/> Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world. <input type="checkbox"/> Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein's laws of migration. <input type="checkbox"/> Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy. <input type="checkbox"/> An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio. <input type="checkbox"/> Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors. <input type="checkbox"/> Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political. <input type="checkbox"/> Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers. <input type="checkbox"/> Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.

	<input type="checkbox"/> Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.
Skills, Activities, Due Dates and Assessments:	<input type="checkbox"/> Choice Board Mastery Check complete by Oct. 12 <input type="checkbox"/> Unit 2 Test Oct. 14

Assessment Details

Evidence	
I will check students' understanding throughout the unit by...	
<p>Summative: All students will be required to make test corrections during lab times and study halls after tests have been graded. The goal is for ALL STUDENTS to learn ALL of the learning objectives, and memorize and be able to apply all of the vocabulary for this course. Learning is not over when each unit test is complete. The unit test is a measuring point – an opportunity to demonstrate your mastery of material. If this is not accomplished, the student will have to try again. Unit Test</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rubric for FRQ • Rubric for Skills/Standards 	<p>Formative: These will act as progress checks for students. While graded, the students will have ample opportunity to use materials and make corrections as needed to ensure mastery.</p> <p>Quizzes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Quizzes will aid students in knowing basic knowledge. <p>Assignments</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These will guide students in a fuller understanding and application of knowledge based concepts.