**Chapters 2 & 3 Outline (Review This For The Test!)**

**Chapter 2 (Population and Health)**

**Key Issue 1: Where Is the World’s Population Distributed?**

**Introduction** Understanding the size, distribution, and changes of Earth’s human population is an important part of geography. Population growth is most rapid in less developed countries, and geographers are concerned with population growth at the regional level. **Overpopulation** may be defined at the regional level as population relative to resources instead of absolute numbers of people.

**Clusters** East Asia holds 20 percent of the world’s population. The population of East Asia is mostly in China but also Japan, North and South Korea, and Taiwan. Population is clustered near the large rivers and the ocean. China’s population is only about half urban. South Asia’s population is mostly in India but also Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka. Population is concentrated along the Indus and Ganges rivers, and also along the coasts. About 75 percent of South Asia’s population is rural.

Southeast Asia’s population is concentrated on the larger islands of Indonesia, the Philippines, Sumatra, Borneo, Papua New Guinea. Other large populations are along the rivers of the Southeast Asia mainland. The population of Southeast Asia is largely rural. Europe holds about 11 percent of the world’s population. People live mostly in cities (around 75 percent urban). The largest population cluster in North America is in the northeastern United States and southeastern Canada. The largest population cluster in Africa is along the Atlantic coast, especially the portion facing south.

**Sparsely Populated Regions** The **ecumene** describes the areas of human habitation. Examining the changes in ecumene reveal some areas where humans do not live in large numbers. The ecumenes that are sparsely populated are very dry areas, very wet areas, very cold areas, and mountains. There are large cities in the mountains of Mexico and along the Andes because the climate is more temperate in the mountains in Latin America than in the lowlands. Africa also has some populations living at higher altitudes.

**Arithmetic Density** In population geography **arithmetic density** refers to the total number of people divided by the total land area (usually square kilometers or square miles). Arithmetic density enables geographers to compare the number of people trying to live on a given piece of land in different regions of the world.

**Physiological Density** Land suitable for agriculture is called arable land. In a region, the number of people supported by a unit area of arable land is called the **physiological density.** Physiological density can be considered a rough measure of a country’s food security. A large difference between the physiological density and arithmetic density indicates that most of a country’s land is unsuitable for intensive agriculture.

**Agricultural Density** The number of farmers per area of arable land is the **agricultural density.** Agricultural density is used by geographers as a measure of development. Many more machines are used for agriculture in more developed countries. With more machines being used in agriculture, fewer farmers are needed. Also, more developed countries have the technology and capital to allow a few people to farm extensive land areas and feed many people.

**Key Issue 2: Why Is Global Population Increasing?**

**Components of Population Growth** The **crude birth rate (CBR)** is the total number of live births in a year for every thousand people alive in society. The **crude death rate (CDR)** is the total number of deaths in a year for every thousand people in society. The **natural increase rate (NIR)** is the percentage by which a population grows in a year. The NIR is computed by subtracting the CDR from the CBR.

**Natural Increase** The NIR is given as a percent change per year, while the CBR and CDR are usually given per a thousand. The NIR affects the **doubling time**, which is the number of years needed to double population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase. World NIR has decreased from a 1963 peak of 2.2 percent to around 1.2 percent, lessoning concerns about rapid population growth. Still the average masks large regional differences: Most rapid growth is occurring in less developed countries while more developing countries have low or even slightly negative growth.

**Fertility** Geographers use the **total fertility rate (TFR)** to measure the number of live births in society. The TFR is the average number of children a women will have in her childbearing years (roughly 15 through 49). To compute the TFR, demographers assume that a women reaching a particular age in the future will be just as likely to have a child as are women of that age today. The TFR attempts to predict future behavior of individual women in a world of rapid cultural change.

**Morality** The crude death rate does not follow the global distribution of other indicators. This is because crude death rates are relatively high in places with a large portion of elderly people. Thus, the crude death rate is not an indicator of development.

**Population Pyramids** Population pyramids give a “snapshot” of the age and sex composition of a population. We can tell at one look whether a population is growing rapidly (wide base), has a long or short life expectancy (tall or short pyramid), or is aging and stable (straight sides).

**Dependency Ratio** One important way to compare age structure among countries is the **dependency ratio**, which shows the people who are too young and too old to work, compared to the number of people in their productive years. People who are 0–14 years of age or over 64 years old are normally classified as dependents. The large number of children in a poor country strains the ability of that country to be able to provide needed services such as schools, hospitals, and day care centers. The “graying” of a country’s population places a burden on the working population to meet the needs of older people for income and medical care after they retire from their job.

**Sex Ratio** The number of males per 100 females in the population is the **sex ratio**. Developed countries have more females than males because on average women live seven years longer than men. The large number of male babies in countries like China and India has raised the possibility that a relatively large number of female fetuses are being aborted.

**Key Issue 3: Why Does Population Growth Vary among Regions?**

The **demographic transition** is a model of population change where high birth rates and death rates transition to low birth rates and death rates. It is divided into four stages.

**Stage 1: Low Growth** In stage 1, birth rates and death rates are both high, resulting in a low rate of growth. For most of this period, people depended on hunting and gathering for food. When food was easily obtained, a region’s population increased, but it declined when people were unable to locate enough animals or vegetation nearby. There are no countries presently in stage 1.

**Stage 2: High Growth** The move to stage 2 is caused by a decline in death rates. Birth rates remain high, leading to rapid population growth. The more developed countries entered stage 2 as a part of the Industrial Revolution. Many less developed countries entered stage 2 much later as a result of the diffusion of medical technologies and knowledge into the less developed world (the **medical revolution).**

**Stage 3: Decreasing Growth** Stage 3 is marked by a drop in fertility, which brings down the birth rate and decreases the natural increase rate. A society enters stage 3 when people have fewer children. The decision to have fewer children is partly a reaction to a decline in mortality. The death rate in stage 3 societies continues to fall but not as rapidly as the birth rate.

**Stage 4: Low Growth** Stage 4 is marked by a low crude birth rate and crude death rate and nearly zero natural increase. This condition is called **zero population growth,** a term often applied to stage 4 countries. Stage 4 resembles stage 1 in terms of growth, but otherwise is very different. Instead of high birth rates and death rates, both are low. Life expectancies are much longer in stage 4 and society is much different. Finally, once the demographic transition has reached stage 4, the population has swelled during stages 2 and 3.

**Declining Birth Rates** Birth rates have continued to decline across the world but especially in developing countries. Most of this decline of birth rates has been attributed to economic development and the increased use of contraceptives. If women in less developed countries attend school longer they will learn employment skills and gain more economic control over their life. Educated women tend to have fewer children. Debate continues over birth control because some religions and governments are very opposed to any form of birth control.

**Contemporary Neo-Malthusians** Thomas Malthus predicted that population increases would soon outpace the potential increases in food supply, leading to a dramatic crisis as a result of the strain on resources. Malthus’s views remain today. In Malthus’s time only relatively wealthy entered stage 2 of the demographic transition. Countries in the last few decades have entered stage 2 of the demographic transition because of the transfer of medical technologies but not because of wealth. The gap between population growth and resources is wider in some countries than even Malthus anticipated. There is concern about the population growth outstripping water and energy supplies, not just food.

**Malthus’s Critics** The critics of Malthus’s theory argue that population growth is not so large that human ingenuity or cooperation can overcome any resources hurdles that arise. Critics of Malthus’s theory believe that a larger population generates a greater demand for goods, which results in more jobs. More people also means more brains to invent ideas about how to improve life. Marxists believe that the world possesses sufficient resources to eliminate global hunger and poverty, if the resources were shared equally.

**Malthus’s Theory and Reality** Even though the human population has grown at its most rapid rate ever, world food production has consistently grown at a faster rate than the Natural Increase Rate since 1950. Malthus was fairly close to the mark on food production but much too pessimistic on population growth. Many people in the world cannot afford to buy or do not have access to sources of food, but these are problems of distribution of wealth rather than insufficient global production of food, as Malthus theorized. Malthus expected population to quadruple during a half-century, which was inaccurate.

**Japan’s Declining Population** Japan’s population is expected decline from 127 million in 2010 to 95 million by 2050. Japan by 2050 will a very high percentage of elderly and a very low percentage of children. Japanese society has always placed a high value on social conformity dos not welcome immigrants from other backgrounds. Because of the lack of immigrants Japan faces a severe shortage of workers. They are now trying to encourage older people and woman to work. Programs are making it more attractive for older people to continue working. More women in the labor force may actually translate into a lower birth rate for Japanese women, which would cause the population to decline even more than expected.

**Demographic Transition Possible Stage 5: Decline** A possible stage 5 of the demographic transition is predicted by demographers for some developed countries. Stage 5 would be characterized by very low CBR, an increasing CDR, and therefore a negative NIR. The population of a country in stage 5 of the demographic transition would be much older. The **elderly support ratio** is the number of working age people (ages 15–64) divided by the number of persons 65 and older. Relatively few workers must contribute to pensions, health care, and other support that older people need.

**China and India** Immediately after gaining independence from England, India saw a sharp decline in death rate. India became to first country to embark on a national family planning program. The government spends several hundred million dollars annually on various family-planning programs including the distribution of birth-control devices and abortions. India’s most controversial family-planning program was the establishment of sterilization camps. A sterilized person was entitled to payment which was roughly equivalent to a person’s monthly income. People were opposed to the sterilization camps because they thought that eventually sterilization would be forced.

Since 2000, China has a lower CBR than the United States. The core of the Chinese government’s family-planning program has been the One Child Policy, adopted in 1980. Couples in China receive financial subsidies, a long maternity leave, better housing, and (in rural areas) more land if they agreed to have just one child. The government prohibited marriage for men until they are age 22 and women until they are age 20. Rules have changed in the twenty-first century as China has moved toward a market-based economy and families are becoming wealthier.

**Key Issue 4: Why Do Some Regions Face Health Threats?**

The **epidemiologic transition** roughly follows the demographic transition, but instead of changes in birth rates it tracks changes in the leading causes of death. The term *epidemiologic* comes from **epidemiology**, which is the branch of medical science concerned with incidence, distribution, and control of diseases that are prevalent among a population at a special time and are produced by some special causes not generally present in the affected locality.

**Stage 1: Pestilence and Famine (High CDR)** In stage 1 of the epidemiologic transition, infectious and parasitic diseases were principal causes of human deaths. Accidents and attacks by animals and other humans were also prevalent causes of death at the time. History’s most violent stage 1 epidemic was the Black Plague (bubonic plague), which was probably transmitted to humans by fleas from migrating infected rats.

**Stage 2: Receding Pandemics (Rapidly Declining CDR)** A **pandemic** is disease that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population. Improved sanitation, nutrition, and medicine during the Industrial Revolution reduced the spread of infectious diseases. Death rates did not decline immediately and universally during the early years of the Industrial Revolution. Poor people crowded into rapidly growing industrial cities had especially high death rates.

**Stage 3: Degenerative Diseases (Moderately Declining CDR)** Stage 3 of the epidemiologic transition is characterized by a decrease in deaths from infectious diseases and an increase in chronic disorders associated with aging. Chronic disorders associated with aging include heart attacks and various forms of cancer. Sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia have the lowest incidence of cancer, primarily because of the relatively low life expectancy in those regions.

**Stage 4: Delayed Degenerative Diseases (Low but Increasing CDR)** The major degenerative causes of death—cardiovascular disease and cancers—linger, but the life expectancy of older people is extended through medical advances. Medical operations and healthier lifestyles increase people’s life expectancy in stage 4 of the epidemiologic transition.

**Reason for Possible Stage 5: Evolution** In a possible stage 5, infectious diseases thought to have been eradicated or controlled return, and new ones emerge. Infectious disease microbes have continually evolved and changed in response to environmental pressures by developing resistance to drugs and insecticides. Antibiotics and genetic engineering contribute to the emergence of new strains of viruses and bacteria.

**Reason for Possible Stage 5: Poverty** Infectious diseases are more prevalent in poor areas than other places because unsanitary conditions may persist, and most people can’t afford drugs needed for treatment. Tuberculosis is an example of an infectious disease that has largely been controlled in developed countries but remains a major cause of death in developing countries. Tuberculosis is more prevalent in poor areas because the long, expensive treatment poses a significant economic burden.

**Reason for Possible Stage 5: Increased Connections** Motor vehicles allow rural residents to have greater connections with urban areas and for urban residents to reach rural areas. Airplanes allow residents to have greater connections with people in other countries. As they travel, people carry diseases with them and are exposed to the diseases of others.

**Indicators of Health The** **infant mortality rate (IMR)** is the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births. The IMR is usually expressed as the number of deaths among infants per 1,000 births rather than as a percentage. Lower IMRs are found in countries with well-trained doctors and nurses, modern hospitals, and large supplies of medicine. Life expectancy is most favorable in wealthy countries in Europe and least favorable in the poor countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

**Provision of Health Care** Developed countries use part of their wealth to protect people who, for various reasons, are unable to work. Expenditures on health care exceeds 15 percent of total government expenditures in Europe and North America compared to less than 5 percentage in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia. Not only do developed countries spend more on health care, they spend a higher percentage of their wealth on health care.

**Medical Services** Most countries in Europe have more than 50 hospital beds per 10,000 people, compared to fewer than 5 in sub-Saharan Africa. In most developed countries, health care is a public service that is available at little or no cost. The United States is a developed country where private individuals are required to pay an average off 55 percent of health care, more closely resembling the pattern in developing countries.

**Chapter 3 (Migration)**

**Introduction.** Migration captures the interest of geographers because it is so fundamentally geographic: The act of migrating affects both the place of origin and the migrant’s destination. Geographers are interested in how and why people migrate.

**Key Issue 1: Where Are Migrants Distributed?**

Nineteenth-century geographer E.G. Ravenstein’s “laws” are the basis for contemporary geographic migration study. The “laws” are organized into three groups that help us understand where and why migration occurs. These “laws” are mentioned throughout the chapter.

Geographer Wilbur Zelinksy identified a **migration transition**,which consists of changes in a society comparable to those in the demographic transition. International migrants typically leave countries in stage 2 of the demographic transition for stage 3 and 4 countries. Internal migration is more important for countries in stages 3 and 4.

**International and Internal Migration** Migration is divided into two types: international and internal. International migrants may be **voluntary** or **forced**. While international migration gathers a lot of attention, most migration is internal within a country. There are two types of internal migration. **Interregional migration** is the movement from one region of a country to another. The movement within the same region of the country is called **intraregional migration**.

**International Migration Patterns** Global migration patterns reveal that most people migrate from developing countries to developed ones.International migrants may be voluntary or forced. Asia, Latin America, and Africa have net out-migration while Europe and North America experience net in-migration. While other countries have higher percentages of foreign-born residents, the United States has the largest number, with 40 million foreign-born residents.

**U.S. Immigration: Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries** Three distinct eras of migration are observed in the United States. First, from the late 1700s to 1840, most migrants were from Europe, mainly Great Britain and forced migrants from Africa. All of the colonies in the United States were established on the Atlantic Coast.

**U.S. Immigration: Mid-Nineteenth to Early Twentieth Century** From 1840 until the outbreak of World War 1, the source regions for new migrants coincided with the Industrial Revolution diffusing from its hearth in Great Britain. The majority of the immigrants that came to the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century came from Germany, Ireland, and Scandinavia. In the early twentieth century many of the immigrants came from Eastern and Southern Europe.

**U.S. Immigration: Late Twentieth to Early Twenty-first Century** After World War II most new migrants to the United States came from Asia and Latin America. Asians and Latin Americans have come to the United States in recent decades after many of their countries entered stage 2 of the demographic transition.

**Key Issue 2: Where Do People Migrate Within a Country?**

**Migration between Regions of the United States** The history of interregional migration in the United States was largely an east-to-west phenomenon with the exception of an early start in California. More

recently the center of U.S. population has been moving slowly southward, but interregional migration in the twenty-first century is relatively small.

**Migration between Regions in the Two Largest Countries** The world’s largest countries in land area are Russia and Canada. Interregional migration has been an important means to opening up regions of these large countries for economic development. Migration in Canada was voluntary and in Russia during the Soviet Era it was sometimes forced.

**Migration Between Regions in China and Brazil** The world’s largest countries in land area other than Russia, Canada, and the United States are China and Brazil. Government policies encourage interregional migration in Brazil by moving the capital of the Brazil from the densely populated southern coastal city of Rio de Janeiro to the sparsely populated interior city of Brasilia. The Chinese have restricted the migration of people from the interior to the coast.

**Migration from Rural to Urban Areas** Intraregional migration is more common than interregional migration. Ravenstein felt that people were much more likely to migrate to a closer location. More developed countries underwent urbanization (moving from rural to urban areas) with the industrial era. This trend is now occurring in LDCs.

**Migration from Urban to Suburban Areas** In MDCs today, most intraregional migration is from the central city to the suburbs (suburbanization). Nearly twice as many Americans migrate from the cities to the suburbs each year as migrate from suburbs to cities. People typically move to the suburbs because they believe that their quality of life will improve.

**Migration from Urban to Rural Areas** The late twentieth century saw a trend to move from urban to rural areas (**counterurbanization**). People move from urban to rural areas for lifestyle reasons. With modern communication and transportation systems, rural locations are not as isolated as they used to be.

**Key Issue 3: Why Do People Migrate?**

**Reasons for Migrating** Most people migrate for economic reasons, but may be also influenced by political or environmental factors. Economic, political, and environmental **push factors** and **pull factors** combine to motivate a migrant to leave their present home and influence their choice of destination.

**Political Push and Pull Factors** A difficult question in immigration policy is how to distinguish between economic migrants and **refugees**. Refugees are pushed out of a country by political factors. People that have been forced to migrate for similar political reasons as refugees but have not crossed an international boundary are called an **internally displaced person**. The United States, Canada, and Europe accept refugees but do not accept all economic migrants. Someone that has migrated to another country and hopes to be recognized as a refugee is called an **asylum seeker**.

**Environmental Push and Pull Factors** People will sometimes migrate for environmental reasons. They are pulled toward physically attractive regions and pushed from hazardous ones. Many people are forced to move by water-related disasters because they live in a vulnerable area like the **floodplain** of a river. A lack of water will often force people to migrate from an area.

**Economic Push and Pull Factors** Most people migrate for economic reasons. They migrate from areas with limited job prospects to areas where jobs are available. The United States has always been a magnet for migrants because of the economic opportunities. Economic migrants are often not admitted into a country unless they posses special skills.

**Europe’s Migrant Workers** Immigrants serve a useful role in wealthy European countries because they take low-status and low-skilled jobs that the residents won’t accept. The **guest worker** program in the 1960s and 1970s allowed immigrants to temporarily move to a country to obtain a job. Turkey and North Africa are the leading source of economic migrants to Europe. Many immigrants from Eastern Europe find work in the wealthier Northern European countries.

**Asia’s Migrants Workers** Many Chinese have traditionally **emigrated** to find work in other countries around the world. China’s booming economy is actually attracting immigrants from neighboring countries to China. Wealthy oil-producing countries in Southwest Asia are also attracting a large number of immigrants from poorer countries in the region.

**Key Issue 4: Why Do Migrants Face Obstacles?**

**Intervening obstacles** that make it difficult to migrate were once primarily physical, but are now largely political. Migrants used to face a long, arduous, and expensive passage by land and sea. Transportation improvements have diminished the importance of environmental features as intervening obstacles. Now the biggest obstacle for migrants is the lack of a passport or visa.

**U.S Quota Laws** The United States has long used **quota laws** to limit the source regions and numbers of new migrants. Quota laws were historically preferential to Europeans. Today’s quotas give preference to talented and skilled workers in wanted professions which in the long run harms the countries these professionals are emigrating from. This situation is called **brain drain**. Family members of U.S. citizens are also given preference.

**Characteristics of Unauthorized Immigration** Migrants who enter the United States without proper documents are called **unauthorized immigrants**. More than half the unauthorized immigrants in the United States emigrated from Mexico. They are also most likely to be employed in construction and hospitality industries. The states with the largest number of unauthorized immigrants are California and Texas. Thirty-five percent of unauthorized immigrants have been in the United States for 15 years or more.

Many unauthorized immigrants migrate disproportionally to states that have large cities and where previous migrants have located (in a process called **chain migration**). Proximity to the U.S.-Mexico border also plays a role for some Mexican migrants. Due to the recession that started in 2008, the number of unauthorized immigrants has declined because there are fewer job opportunities in the United States.

**Mexico’s Border with the United States** The United States has constructed a barrier along the U.S.-Mexico border that covers approximately one-fourth of the border’s length, but locating the border is difficult in remote areas. Mexicans oftentimes urge understanding and sympathy for the plight of the immigrants trying to cross the border. Ironically, many Mexicans want stronger security along their southern border with Guatemala.

**Gender of Migrants** Ravenstein theorized that men were the more likely than women to migrate long-distances. This had been the case until the 1990s, after which women were more likely to migrate long-distances then men. The increased female migration partly reflects the changing role of women in society.

**Age and Education of Migrants** Ravenstein also theorized that most long-distance immigrants were young adults seeking work. This pattern continues in the United States, though an increasing number of children are also migrating with their families. The typical unauthorized Mexican immigrant has a year more of education than the average Mexican.

**Immigration Concerns in the United States** Recent immigrants have long faced hostility from non-foreign-born citizens in the United States. Arizona and Alabama have passed laws that favor stronger enforcement of authorized immigration. Many Americans want more effective border patrols so that fewer unauthorized immigrants can get into this country. Controversy even extends to exactly what to call the unauthorized immigrants in the United States. People that advocate for more rights for these individuals prefer the term **undocumented immigrant**. **Illegal alien** is a term used by groups who favor tougher restrictions and enforcement of immigration laws.

**Immigration Concerns in Europe** It has become much more difficult for non-Europeans to immigrate to a European country, while it is much easier for Europeans to migrate to other European countries. Recent immigrants to Europe also encounter resistance from citizens. Hostility to immigrants has become a central plank in the platform of political parties in many European countries. The severe global recession of the twenty-first century has reduced the number of immigrants to Europe and the United States.

European emigration has had impacts around the world, but especially on American culture. Indo-European languages are now spoken by half of the world’s people. Europe’s most prevalent religion, Christianity, has the world’s largest numbers of adherents. European art, music, literature, philosophy, and ethics have also diffused throughout the world.

**TEST INFORMATION**:

* 25 multiple choice questions = 20 minutes (2 points each – 50% of total score)
* scantron - Bring a #2 or mechanical pencil.
* 1 free response essay question = 25 minutes (50 points – 50% of total score)

**Hints for answering multiple choice questions**

* Go through the entire set of questions and answer ONLY the ones you know for sure
* When you reach a question you are not quite sure of, but think you can answer given more time, mark that question. (devise a strategy that works best for you, perhaps you can circle the question number)
* After you have answered all the questions you know for sure, go back to the questions you circled. If you can narrow down the choices to two possible responses, go ahead and make your best guess.
* If time remains, scan through all the questions you haven’t answered, and answer them.

**Hints for answering free response essay questions**

* FYI--Free response questions often consist of a statement, sometimes accompanied with a graphic and two to three questions following that statement.
* When constructing your response, it is not necessary to construct a typical 5 paragraph essay. Instead, focus on answering each of the two to three questions as thoroughly as possible. High scores will be given to responses that provide **specific examples** to illustrate the concept, process, or pattern under discussion. Also, high scores will be given to students who correctly identify and relate relevant areas of human geography other than that which is being directly addressed in the question.
* Focus on answering the question as accurately, clearly and succinctly as possible.
* Provide specific examples to help answer each question.
* Write neatly with complete sentences and correct grammar.
* Before constructing response, brainstorm and outline your answer.

**Possible free response essay questions for chapters 2 & 3**  (you will be tested on **ONE** of these! Study them ahead of time!)

1. According to the demographic transition model, population growth should slow down as a country becomes more developed. **(Ch. 2)**
2. Where is the United States according to the demographic transition model?
3. In the 1990’s, the United States experienced increased population growth; explain this recent growth, and compare it to slow growth patterns in other highly developed countries.
4. At the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, Egypt in 1994, the Indian delegation claimed that population policy involved much more than limiting growth. **(Ch. 2)**
5. Describe India’s claim that consumption of natural resources must enter global conversations on population policy
6. Discuss the ways that population, technology, and affluence (money) have affected the environments of three countries: Costa Rica, China, and Canada.
7. The demographic transition is a model of population change where high birth rates and death rates transition to low birth rates and death rates. It is divided into four stages **(Ch. 2)**
8. Thoroughly describe the four stages of the demographic transition
9. Explain why today's *less developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.
10. Imagine you were the leader of a populous country with very limited resources, and the citizens were concerned about the growth of the population. **(Ch. 2)**
11. Would you institute birth control policies more similar to those of India or China? Why?
12. Contrast some details of each country's policies while preparing your answer.
13. Describe the difference between international and internal migration. **(Ch 3)**
14. Discuss the **TWO** types of international migration and the **TWO** types of internal migration and provide an example of each (so…**FOUR** total) as discussed in the textbook.
15. Relate this to the movie “Far and Away”.
16. The United States plays a special role in the study of international migration as the world’s third –most-populous country is inhabited overwhelmingly by direct descendants of immigrants. **(Ch 3)**
17. Thoroughly discuss the **THREE** primary immigration periods within US history (include approximate dates of the three periods, and the primary nationalities of the immigrants)
18. Relate this to the movie “Far and Away”
19. People decide to migrate because of push factors and pull factors. **(Ch 3)**
20. Explain the difference between push and pull factors (define each)
21. Discuss the **THREE** types of push and pull factors and provide an example for each (so…**SIX** total) as discussed in the textbook
22. Relate this to the movie “Far and Away”