**UNIT TWO: POPULATION & MIGRATION**

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| 1. Population Distribution 7. Population Policies
2. Consequences of Population Distribution 8. Women and Demographic Change
3. Population Composition 9. Aging Populations
4. Population Dynamics 10. Causes of Migration
5. The Demographic Transition Model 11. Forced and Voluntary Migration
6. Malthusian Theory 12. Effects of Migration
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PATTERNS & SPATIAL ORGANIZATION (PSO): How does where people live impact global, cultural, political, and economic patterns?

* Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global, cultural, political, and economic patterns.
* Topics 1-3: Population Distribution, Consequences of Population Distribution, & Population Composition

IMPACTS & INTERACTIONS (IMP): How does the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors influence changes in population?

* Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.
* Topics 4-6: Population Dynamics, The Demographic Transition Model, & Malthusian Theory
* Topics 10-12: Causes of Migration, Forced and Voluntary Migration, & Effects of Migration

SPATIAL PROCESSES & SOCIETAL CHANGE (SPS): How do changes in population affect a place?

* Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place’s economy, culture, and politics.
* Topics 7-9: Population Policies, Women and Demographic Change, & Aging Populations

1. Population Distribution

1. Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.
2. Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.
3. Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis.
4. Define methods geographers use to calculate population density.
5. The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.
6. Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.
7. The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.

2. Consequences of Population Distribution

1. . Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.
2. Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.
3. Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.

3. Population Composition

1. Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.
2. Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.
3. Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.
4. Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.

4. Population Dynamics

1. Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.
2. Demographic factors that determine a population’s growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.
3. Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.
4. Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.

5. The Demographic Transition Model

1. Explain theories of population growth and decline.
2. The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.
3. The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.

6. Malthusian Theory

1. Explain theories of population growth and decline.

 3. Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences.

7. Population Policies

1. Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition.
2. Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies.

8. Women and Demographic Change

1. Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.
2. Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world.
3. Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein’s laws of migration.

9. Aging Populations

1. Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.
2. Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.
3. An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio.

10. Causes of Migration

1. Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.
2. Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors
3. Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.

11. Forced and Voluntary Migrations

1. Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.
2. Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
3. Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.

12. Effects of Migration

1. Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.
2. Migration has political, economic, and cultural effect

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| **ESSENTIAL TERMS & CONCEPTS FOR POPULATION & MIGRATION**1. climate
2. landforms
3. water bodies
4. culture
5. economics
6. history
7. politics
8. distribution
9. arithmetic density
10. physiological density
11. agricultural density
12. carrying capacity
13. population pyramid
14. market
15. demographic
16. fertility
17. mortality
18. migration
19. rate of natural increase
20. population-doubling time
21. demographic transition model
22. epidemiological transition
23. Malthus
24. Malthusian theory
25. pronatalist
26. antinatalist
27. social values
28. contraception
29. Ravenstein's laws of migration
30. birth rates
31. death rates
32. life expectancy
33. dependency ratio
34. push factors
35. pull factors
36. intervening opportunities
37. intervening obstacles
38. forced migration
39. slavery
40. refugees
41. internally displaced persons
42. asylum seekers
43. voluntary migration
44. transnational migration
45. transhumance
46. internal migration
47. chain migration
48. step migration
49. guest worker
50. rural-to-urban migration
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