**AP Human Geography – KBAT Chapter 2 Study Guide: Population & Health**

**Essential Question: How does understanding WHERE people live help to explain HOW they live?**

**KNOW These Core Concepts and Vocabulary Terms:**

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| Core Concepts | Academic Vocabulary |
| **Key Issue 1: Where is the world’s population distributed?**  Demography / Overpopulation / Census  Cartogram: Can you ID one? What does it show?  Ecumene & Non-ecumene: Define. Where do people live and NOT live?  **Density: Arithmetic, Physiological, Agricultural: Define; How to calculate**  -Carrying Capacity / Population Center (of a region): Where & Why there? | Urgency  Capacity  **Sparse**  **Arable**  Permafrost  Hectare |
| **Key Issue 2: Why is global population increasing? Where up & down? Why?**  **Population Analysis Components:**  -Crude Birth Rate (CBR) vs. Crude Death Rate (CDR)  -Natural Increase Rate (NIR), Doubling Time (how to calculate)  -Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Replacement Fertility, Population J-Curve  -Child Mortality Rate (CMR): Which age group used to calculate?  **Population Structure & Analysis Tools:**  -Population Pyramid (Components, shapes & meaning), Age Distribution,  -Dependency Ratio, -Sex Ratio, trends of each | Fertility v. Mortality  Sub-Saharan  Midlatitudes  **Cohort**  **Agglomeration** |
| **Key Issue 3: Why does population growth vary among regions?**  **Demographic Transition Model: Five Stages & each one’s components**  -Zero Population Growth (ZPG), which phase, where & why there?  **Thomas Malthus Theory on Overpopulation: Population vs. Resources**  -Neo-Malthusians & Current Criticisms  **Population Futures: Government Policy (India vs. China)**  -One Child Policy: Why, how structured & outcome  -Natalism: Pro-natal vs. Anti-natal policy  -Elderly Support Ratio: How to calculate, meaning | Urban v. Rural  Encompass  **Contraception**  Abortion  Sterilization  Exponential  Contemporary  Forecast |
| **Key Issue 4: Why do some regions face health threats?**  **Epidemiologic Transition: Five Stages & each one’s components**  -Dr. John Snow: How was this early GIS?  -Cholera, Malaria, Tuberculosis, SARS, H1N1, AIDS: How spread?  **Health Care: Indicators, Provision & Services**  -Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) / Life Expectancy | Epidemiology  Pestilence  Pandemic  Cholera  Virulent  Eradicate  Degenerative  Prevalent  Immunization |

**Be Able To:**

* Map major population concentrations and describe demographic compositions of each
* Calculate arithmetic, agricultural, and physiological densities, AND describe the strengths and weaknesses of each demographic analysis
* Calculate doubling time and dependency ratios and describe how dependency ratios are interpreted
* Explain the elements of the population pyramid and distinguish between characteristic shapes

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**Free Response Qs for Assignment B (TWO are required):**

1. Global population is more clustered than dispersed across the Earth’s surface.
   1. Identify the FOUR major population cluster regions
   2. Choose ONE cluster from above and briefly explain where most people live within that cluster
   3. Identify the sparsely populated areas of the Earth AND briefly explain why less people live there
2. There are multiple ways to analyze population density across the Earth.
   1. Identify and define the THREE types of density used in population geography analysis.
   2. Briefly explain ONE major use for EACH type of calculation.
   3. Using Figures 2-6 & 2-7, identify ONE country, other than Egypt, that has high physiological AND agricultural densities; briefly explain what that means to the country.
3. There are various ways that population growth and structure are analyzed.
   1. Identify the THREE components of population growth.
   2. Identify ONE global region experiencing a high population growth rate and briefly explain why
   3. Using the maps provided in your text, identify TWO factors that contribute directly to the above situation.
4. Population pyramids can provide information about age distribution characteristics of a place. IF a population pyramid were shaped like:
   1. A symmetrical pyramid, what does it indicate about the gender and age distribution?
   2. A rectangular block, what does it indicate about gender and age distribution?
   3. An inverted, symmetrical pyramid, what does it indicate about gender and age distribution
   4. Briefly explain TWO issues that may arise in scenario (c) above.
5. In the late 1700s Thomas Malthus theorized about the future, having witnessed great change in Great Britain.
   1. Briefly explain his theory in relation to population and resources
   2. Briefly explain ONE contemporary situation that supports his theory
   3. Briefly explain ONE contemporary criticism of his theory

Chapter 2 – Population & Health – Homework Grid – 50 Points – Choose the Projects & Build Your Grade

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| A. **Complete a Dated Chapter Reading Log** or a dated paragraph summary of your daily learning from the reading notes / in-class lecture, activity or discussion. A paragraph requires 5-7 sentences.  (5 points per day) | B. Construct well-written paragraph responses of about 5-7 sentences to the **Free Response Questions** provided in the KBAT Study Guide. **Fully** answer all parts of the Q AND indicate each portion of the answer.  **NOTE: TWO REQUIRED** (5 points per SAQ) |
| C. **Analyzing Source Material**. Read & analyze THREE (3) of the sources listed below. For EACH document complete an ESPeN worksheet (on the “Class Documents” tab) to demonstrate your analysis:  - Any in-class Activity Documents you completed  - (p.51-53) Figures 2-10, 2-11, 2-12, 2-13 TOGETHER  - (p.55) Figure 2-15 Population under Age 15, AFRICA  - (p.59) Figure 2-24 Women Using Family Planning  - (p.66) Figure 2-34 Obesity  - (p.70 & 72) Figures 2-40, 2-44 & 2-45, TOGETHER  (5 points each) | D. **Form a Study Group & Execute ONE Effective 1-hour Study Session.** Download the Group Study Session form from the Class Documents tab, engage in a focused study session where you discuss and clarify specific content such as:  -Cartograms, what do they tell us?  -Where do people mostly live and not live? Why?  -How is population density analyzed? Calculate it!  -What regions of the world have growing, stable and declining populations? What issues arise in each scenario?  -Shapes of Population Pyramids? Demographic Transition Stages? Causes and Effects. Health Issues & Impact.  FULLY COMPLETE THE FORM to verify your learning. Each person completes their own form & includes a photo of the group in action. (10 Points) |