

Ch. 2 Population and Health- The Cultural Landscape by Rubenstein 12th Edition

Key Issue 1: Where is the World's Population Distributed? (Pages 46-51)

1. Define *overpopulation*.
2. Explain how the census is used to collect population data and in what 2 ways it is controversial?
3. The world's population is highly clustered, or concentrated in certain regions. FOUR major population concentrations are identified in the text. **Shade** and **label** the areas of these concentrations on the map in **red**. TWO smaller concentrations, or emerging clusters, are also identified. **Shade** and **label** these areas on the map in **blue**.



4. In the boxes below, make note of significant facts, features, countries involved, and characteristics of the **four** most important population concentrations and **two** secondary ones.

1. EAST ASIA	2. SOUTH ASIA

3.SOUTHEAST ASIA	4.EUROPE	5. EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
		6. WEST AFRICA

5. Define ***ecumene***:

6. What would ***non-ecumene*** mean?

7. In the table below, list the four “lands” which are sparsely populated on earth. For each region, explain the reason which makes it inhospitable for human habitation.

Sparsely Populated Land	Reason(s) for Inhospitability
Dry Lands	
Wet Lands	
Cold Lands	
High Lands	

8. Use the maps on page 47 to show **non-ecumene** and **very sparsely inhabited lands** on the map below.



9 . Define ***arithmetic density***:

10. Define ***physiological density***:

11. What occurs when the rate of physiological density increases?

12. Define ***agricultural density***:

Key Issue 2: Why Is World Population Increasing? (Pages 52-57)

1. Define ***natural increase rate (NIR)***:

2. What is the NIR today?

3. When did the global NIR peak, and what was it?

4. About how many people are being added to the world's population each year?

5. Define ***doubling time***:

6. In what world regions is most growth occurring?

7. Define *life expectancy*:

8. Define *crude birth rate (CBR)*:

9. Define *crude death rate (CDR)*:

10. Define *total fertility rate (TFR)*:

11. What is the global “average” TFR?

12. Note the rates and locations of the global “highs and lows” in TFR.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION MODEL – VERY IMPORTANT!!!! (A MUST KNOW FOR THE AP EXAM!)

13. The *demographic transition* is a _____ of _____ in a society’s _____ from high _____ and low _____ to a condition of low _____, low _____ and a _____ total population.

14. Fill in the chart below with characteristics describing each stage in the demographic transition model (CBR, CDR, NIR, etc.). Characterize the amount of growth of each stage (high, low, stable, etc.)

<i>Demographic Transition Model</i>			
<u>STAGE 1</u>	<u>STAGE 2</u>	<u>STAGE 3</u>	<u>STAGE 4</u>

15. There are certain events and forces that push a country into its next stage. In the boxes below indicated these events/forces for each stage.

Stage 1 event/force	Stage 2 event/force	Stage 3 event/force	Stage 4 event/force

● **COUNTRIES IN DIFFERENT STAGES OF DEMOGRAPHIC TRANSITION**

16. In the table below, which represents the four stages of demographic transition, identify a country which is in that stage and briefly describe why it is where it is.

Stages of Demographic Transition: Example countries			
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4
<p>NO COUNTRIES IN STAGE 1</p>			

17. Identify the two “**big breaks**” in the demographic transition and their causes.

a. The first break...

b. The second break...

18. What would characterize a possible stage 5 of the DTM?

18. What is *epidemiologic transition*?

19. Complete the table below with notes on the stages of epidemiologic transition:

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Possible Stage 5 (See Key Issue #4)

Key Issue 4: Why Might Population Increase in the Future? (Pages 66-73)

1. Complete the table below to describe the views/theories of various population theorists:

Thomas Malthus	Neo-Malthusians	Critics of Malthus

2. Where has Malthus's theory proven right?

3. In what ways was Malthus mistaken?
4. Examine Japan's population:
 - a. How is Japan's population expected to change by 2050?
 - b. Why is this expected to happen?
 - c. Why is it problematic for Japan?

5. In the chart below, summarize/bullet key points of India's and China's population policies

India	China

6. In the chart below, explain the circumstances and diffusion of the following as reasons for an epidemiologic transition increased CDR in the future.

Evolution	Poverty	Pandemics
Circumstances:	Circumstances:	AIDS Circumstances:
Diffusion:	Diffusion:	AIDS Diffusion:
		Ebola Circumstances:

		Ebola Diffusion:
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7. The CBR has declined rapidly since 1990. **Identify** the **two** strategies that have been successful in reducing birth rates and **explain why** they have been successful.

a.

b.