

Course Guide: Unit Two Population and Migration

Outline:

- A. Knowledge of the geographic patterns and characteristics of human populations facilitates understanding of cultural, political, economic, and urban systems.
1. Analyze the distribution of human populations at different scales.
 - a. Factors that explain patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis (i.e., local to global)
 - b. Physical factors (e.g., climate, land forms, water bodies) and human factors (e.g., cultural, economic, historical, political) influence the distribution of population.
 2. Use population density to explain the relationship between people and the environment.
 - a. The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.
 3. Explain the implications of population distributions and densities.
 - a. Population distribution and density influence political, economic, and social processes (e.g., redistricting, provision of services such as medical care).
 - b. Population distribution and density impact the environment and natural resources (e.g., carrying capacity).
 - c. Population distribution and density affect the need for infrastructure (e.g., housing) and urban services (e.g., sanitation).
 4. Analyze population composition.
 - a. Age, sex, and ethnicity are elements of population composition that may be mapped and graphed at various scales.
 - b. Population pyramids are used to project population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.
- B. Populations grow and decline over time and space.
1. Explain contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.
 - a. Demographic factors that determine population growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.
 - b. Rates of natural increase and population-doubling times are used to explain population growth and decline
 - c. Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates
 2. Interpret and apply theories of population growth and decline
 - a. The demographic transition model may be used to explain population change over time and space.
 - b. Malthusian theory is used to analyze population change and its consequences
 - c. The epidemiologic transition explains causes of changing death rates.
 3. Evaluate various national and international population policies
 - a. Types of population policies include those that promote or restrict population growth (e.g., pronatalist, antinatalist).
 4. Analyze reasons for changes in fertility rates in different parts of the world.
 - a. Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world.
 - b. Changing social, economic, and political roles for women have influenced the patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration.
 5. Explain the causes and implications of an aging population.
 - a. An aging population has social (e.g., retirement), economic (e.g., dependency ratio), and political (e.g., voting patterns) implications.
- C. Causes and consequences of migration are influenced by cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, and political factors.
1. Explain how push and pull factors contribute to migration.

- a. Push and pull factors can be cultural (e.g., religious freedom), demographic (e.g., unbalanced sex ratios, overpopulation), economic (e.g., jobs), environmental (e.g., natural disasters), or political (e.g., persecution).
- b. Push factors are often negative (e.g., poor economic conditions, warfare), while pull factors are often perceived as positive (e.g., a better quality of life, economic opportunities).
2. Apply the concepts of forced and voluntary migration to historical and contemporary examples.
 - a. Forced migrations include those involving refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
 - b. Voluntary migrations may be transnational, internal, chain, step, and rural to urban.
 - c. Patterns of voluntary and forced migration may be affected by distance and physical features.
3. Analyze major historical migrations.
 - a. Major historical migrations include forced migration of Africans to the Americas, immigration waves to the U.S., and emigration from Europe and Asia to colonies abroad.
4. Analyze the cultural, economic, environmental, and political consequences of migration.
 - a. Governments institute policies to encourage or restrict migration.
 - b. Migration has consequences (e.g., remittances; spread of languages, religions, innovations, diseases) for areas that generate or receive migrants.

Key Vocabulary:

Population	Sex Ratio
Age distribution	Standard of living
Age-sex structures	Sustainability
Agricultural density	Zero population-growth
Arithmetic density	Asylum seekers
Birth rate	Chain migration
Carrying capacity	Cyclic movement
Cohort	Distance decay
Death rate	Emigration
Demography (composition)	Forced migration
Demographic momentum	Genocide
Demographic transition model	Gravity model
Dependency ratio	Human capital
Diffusion	Immigration
Doubling time	Internally displaced persons
Ecumene	Internal migration
Eugenics	Laws of Migration
Epidemiological transition model	Migration patterns
Fertility rate	Rural to urban migration
Infant mortality rate	Migratory movement
J-Curve	Periodic movement
Life expectancy	Push-pull factors
Maladaptation	Refugee
Thomas Malthus	Remittances
Natalist (Pro/Anti)	Step migration
Natural increase	Transhumance
Physiological density	Transmigration
Population distribution	Transnational migration
Population explosions	Voluntary migration
Population policies	
Population projection	
Population pyramid	
Rate of natural increase	
S-curve	