

**Unit 2 Population and Migration Patterns and Processes****Name:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Period:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Definition	Question(s)
<b>agricultural density</b> - the number of farmers per area of arable land. Which countries would have the highest agricultural density?	How is agricultural density used by geographers as a measure of development?
<b>anti-natalist</b> - policies that supports lower birth rates. List three countries other than China that have had anti-natalist policies.	Explain why China's One Child policy was changed to a Two Child Policy in 2016.
<b>arithmetic density</b> - the total number of people divided by the total land area. Which countries would have the highest arithmetic density?	Discuss three ways arithmetic density can be misleading.
<b>asylum seekers</b> - someone who has migrated to another country in the hope of being recognized as a refugee. Asylum seekers in the United States originally come from what countries?	How is an asylum seeker different from a refugee?
<b>carrying capacity</b> - is the maximum population of a given species that the environment can sustain indefinitely given the available resources such as food and water. What is the estimated carrying capacity for the world? (This is widely debated.)	Other than food and water what other resources could impact caring capacity?
<b>chain migration</b> - migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there. What is an example of chain migration?	How does chain migration benefit new immigrants to a country?
<b>cohort</b> - a group of individuals who share a common temporal demographic experience; not necessarily bases only on age, but may also be defined based on criteria such as time of marriage or time of graduation; all individuals in a certain age range. What is your cohort?	Who are millennials? What percentage of the U.S. population is made up of millennials?
<b>crude birth rates (CBR)</b> - the total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society. Which countries have a high CBR?	What are the major concerns for countries with a high CBR?  What are the major concerns for countries with a very low CBR?
<b>crude death rates (CDR)</b> - the total number of deaths in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society. Which countries have a high CDR?	Explain what happens in a country when the CDR is higher than the CBR.  Which countries in the world have a CDR higher than their CBR?
<b>demography</b> - The scientific study of population characteristics.	List five population characteristics.

Definition	Question(s)
<b>demographic transition</b> - the process of change in a society's population from a condition of high crude birth and death rates and low rate of natural increase to a condition of low crude birth and death rates, low rate of natural increase, and a higher total population. Which countries have both high birth and death rates?	What is the Demographic Transition Model (DTM)?
<b>dependency ratio</b> - number of people who are too young or too old to work (under 15 and over 65) Which world countries have a very high dependency ratio?	What is one advantage and two disadvantages for a country with a high dependency ratio?
<b>diaspora</b> - a scattered population whose origin lies in a separate geographic locale. What is an example of a diaspora?	Describe the Caribbean diaspora in the United States.
<b>doubling time</b> - the number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural increase. List five countries that are projected to double in 50 years or less.	Explain how doubling time is calculated.  Explain how the USA doubling time is calculated.
<b>ecumene</b> - the areas occupied by permanent human habitation. List land that would not be considered part of the ecumene.	What is the relationship between ecumene and physiological density?
<b>epidemiological transition</b> - the process of change in the distinctive causes of death in each stage of the demographic transition. What is a country in each of the stages of the ETM?	Describe the stages of the Epidemiological transition model.
<b>fertility</b> - the natural capability to produce offspring. <b>Total fertility rate (TFR)</b> in simple terms refers to total number of children born or likely to be born to a woman in her life time if she were subject to the prevailing <b>rate</b> of age-specific <b>fertility</b> in the population. Which countries in the world have the lowest fertility rates?	Explain the long term consequences for a country with a TFR of 6 or 7.
<b>forced migration</b> - permanent movement, compelled by cultural or environmental factors. What is an example of forced migration?	Explain how the Trail of Tears in US history is an example of forced migration.
<b>guest worker</b> - a person with temporary permission to work in another country. Where did the majority of guest workers originate post 1945?  How can guest workers impact a country's culture?	Explain why there is a need for Guest Workers in Europe post 1945.  Explain why there is a need for Guest Workers in most countries on the Arabian peninsula.

Definition	Question(s)
<b>internally displaced persons (IDP)</b> - someone who has been forced to migrate for similar political reasons as a refugee but has not migrated across an international border. What is an example of a IDP?	Explain why Syria, Iraq, and DR Congo have some of the highest number of IDPs.
<b>internal migration</b> - permanent movement within a particular country. How is rural to urban migration an example of internal migration?	Explain why some people in the northeast US have migrated to the southern US.
<b>intervening obstacles</b> - an environmental or cultural feature of the landscape that hinders migration. What is an example of an intervening obstacle?	What was an intervening obstacle for Europeans wanting to migrate to the United States?
<b>intervening opportunities</b> - something that causes a person who is migrating to stop at a place between the place they left and the place they intended to go. What is an example of an intervening opportunity?	Explain the difference between an intervening opportunity and an intervening obstacle.
<b>life expectancy</b> - the average number of years an individual can be expected to live, given current social, economic, and medical conditions. Life expectancy at birth is the average number of years a new-born infant can expect to live. Which countries in the world have the lowest life expectancy?	How has the USA life expectancy changed with each decade since 1960?
<b>infant mortality</b> - the total number of deaths in a year among infants under 1 year of age for every 1,000 live births in a society. Which countries in the world have the highest infant mortality rates?	What causes a country to have a high infant mortality rate?
<b>Thomas Malthus</b> - English economist and cleric was the most famous pioneer observer of population growth with the publishing in 1798 of <i>An Essay on the Principle of Population</i> . He believed that the human ability to multiply far exceeds our ability to increase food production. He maintained that “a strong and constantly operating check on population” will necessarily act as a natural control on numbers. He regarded famine, disease, and war as the inevitable outcome of the human population's outstripping the food supply.	Why was Thomas Malthus wrong in his predictions on world population concerns?
<b>migration</b> - a form of relocation diffusion involving a permanent move to a new location. From which countries did most migrants into the US originate since 2000?	What is the difference between an immigrant and an emigrate?
<b>pandemic</b> - an epidemic that occurs over a wide geographic area and affects a very high proportion of the population at the same time. What is an example of a pandemic?	How did the Spanish Flu pandemic in 1918 affect world populations?
<b>physiological density</b> - the number of people supported by a unit area of arable land. What is a country with a high physiological density?  What is a country with a low physiological density?	Explain why knowing the physiological density of a country is more beneficial than only knowing the arithmetic density.
<b>pull factors</b> - a factor that induces people to move to a new location. List three pull factors.	What specific pull factors explain why many people want to move to the United States.

Definition	Question(s)
<b>push factors</b> - a factor that induces people to leave old locations. List three push factors.	What specific push factors explain why some people have moved out of the Great Plains and Midwest USA?
<b>rate of natural increase (NIR - Natural Increase Rate)</b> - the percentage by which a population grows in a year, excluding growth by migration. What countries in the world have the highest NIR?	Explain how NIR is calculated.
<b>refugees</b> - people who are forced to migrate from their home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion. Give two examples of refugees wanting to come to the USA or to EU.	Why has many people left Syria as refugees?
<b>replacement level fertility</b> - the <b>level</b> of fertility at which a population exactly replaces itself from one generation to the next. What is the world's replacement level fertility?	Discuss what happens in a country where its fertility rate drops below replacement level.
<b>step migration</b> - migration to a distant destination that occurs in stages, for example, from farm to nearby village and later to town and city. What is another example of step migration?	Explain how rural to urban migration can be viewed as an example of step migration.
<b>transnational migration</b> - a process of movement and settlement across international borders in which individuals maintain or build multiple networks of connection to their country of origin while at the same time settling in a new country. What is an example of transnational migration?	Explain the title of the article "Transnational Migrants: When "Home" Means More Than One Country."
<b>voluntary migration</b> - permanent movement undertaken by choice. What is an example of voluntary migration?	Discuss three reasons someone might undergo voluntary migration.
<b>zero population growth (ZPG)</b> - a decline of the total fertility rate to the point where the natural increase rate equals zero. What is a country with ZPG?	What are the consequences for countries who reach a ZPG?