Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period# \_\_\_\_ **Topic 2.2 – Consequences of Population Distribution**

2.2 Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.

* Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.
* Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.

**How does population distribution and density affect society and the environment?**

ESPN (Economic, Social, Political, and Natural/Environment

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Economic | * Competition for jobs. * Urbanization due to manufacturing and industrialization.   + Today, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ * Uneven \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   + Scattered/dispersed populations     - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ -> less access to services-> Overall, less developed |
| Social | * Social Services & Infrastructure: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to housing, jobs, water, and services like sanitation, medical care, fire, police, public transportation and waste collection.   + Actually \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_- less distance & travel. Rural areas have a dispersed population, but fewer facilities.   * + Yet, it is still extensive to provide services for large amounts of people. |
| Political | * Representation in Government   + Electoral Districts which have to be roughly \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   * + Determines \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_   + Redistricting -> process of redrawing electoral district boundaries after the Census every 10 years. |
| Natural/  Environment | * Carrying Capacity: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.   + High population density = pressures on the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ supply.   + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ pollution, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, use of large amounts of energy, excessive waste |

**Topic 2.6 – Malthusian Theory**

Population, Sustainability, and Malthus

***Video Link: https://youtu.be/QAkW\_i0bDpQ***

1. In 10,000 BCE, fewer than a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ people lived on earth. Around 1800 CE, human population had grown to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. What forces did Thomas Malthus theorize would check the population of humans?  
     
   1. How have humans traditionally dealt with some of these forces?
   2. For Malthus, uncontrolled \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ was the central problem.
   3. What did Malthus call his theory of history?
   4. How did Malthusian theory play a role in the Irish Potato Famine of 1846-1851?
3. From 1750 to 1850, the number of humans on Earth grew from about 800 million to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. By 1960, the population reached \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_. And since then, the world has added a billion humans roughly every \_\_\_\_ years. Sometime in 2009 or 2010, the United Nations estimates that the Earth’s \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ person was born.

1. What two major revolutions in food production were occurring during Malthus’ lifetime?
2. The most important innovation of Europe’s agricultural revolution was largely invisible—it was the decision to treat land as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.  
   1. Only through historical hindsight do we know that private property \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to experiment with new methods of food production, which dramatically increased the amount of food produced.

1. Why was Malthus wrong about his theory/prediction?

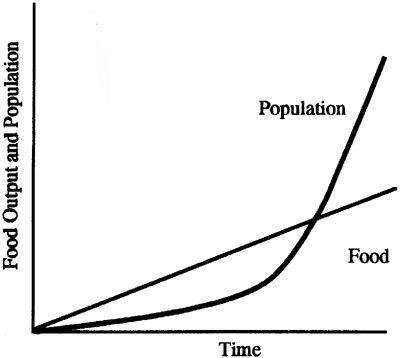
**Topic 2.6 – Malthusian Theory**

2.6 Explain theories of population growth & decline.

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

**Malthusian Theory**

Malthus’ Claim:

*  Population grows exponentially while food output only grow arithmetically. This would result in a food shortage and famine due to overpopulation.
  + Exponentially: 2, 4, 8, 16

POINT OF CRISIS

* + Arithmetically: 1, 2, 3, 4

**Criticisms of Malthusian Theory**

1. Factors that have slowed population growth:
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_of women
2. Factors that have increased the efficiency of farming:
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
   * Hybrid Seeds
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
3. New Technologies and Inventions:
   * More efficient travel to deliver food to a wider range of consumers without spoiling.
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ as well as homes to preserve food.
   * \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ for longer time periods.

**Neo-Malthusians**

*Neo = new*

* Concerns about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - the earth’s resources cannot only sustain a finite (limited) population.
  + Decreasing birth rates in developed countries
  + \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
    - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, Desertification, pollution of air and water, etc.
  + Overconsumption
  + Famine & Starvation