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## FINAL MAY REVIEW GUIDE- UNIT 2

## Directions: Take notes for each topic below – use definitions, real-world examples, and summarize in your OWN words so YOU understand it.

Here are some recommended resources to help you if you get stuck on any of the content:

- **AMSCO** AP Human Geography review book
- AP Daily Videos on AP Classroom there are videos for every unit topic! CLUTCH !!!
- Mr. Sinn Videos he has videos (often shorter) on each unit topic as well!
- <u>Big Ideas Packet 2020</u> a huge infographic of essential info for each unit all in one place!
- <u>Mr.B's One Stop Doc</u> View the many resources I find helpful for the course.



Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	
PSO-2: Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global, cultural, political, and economic patterns.	
2.1 Population Distribution	<b>Learning Objective (PSO-2.A):</b> Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.
<ul> <li>I can identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales and that they vary according to the scale of analysis</li> <li>Physical factors - climate, landforms, water bodies</li> <li>human factors - culture, economics, history, politics</li> </ul>	
2.1 Population Distribution	<b>Learning Objective (PSO-2.B):</b> Define methods geographers use to calculate population density.
I can define methods geographers use to calculate population density.	
Arithmetic	
Physiological	
Agricultural	
2.1 Population Distribution	<b>Learning Objective (PSO-2.C):</b> Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.
I can explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.	
<ul> <li>The method used to calculate population density.</li> <li>The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.</li> </ul>	

https://tinyurl.com/3prpt9px

2.2 Consequences of Population Distribution	Learning Objective (PSO-2.D): Explain how population
	distribution and density affect society and the environment.
I can explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.	
<ul> <li>Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources( carrying capacity)</li> </ul>	
2.3 Population Composition	Learning Objective (PSO-2.E): Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.
<ul> <li>I can describe elements of population composition used by geographers.</li> <li>Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped</li> </ul>	
and analyzed at different scales.	
2.3 Population Composition	Learning Objective (PSO-2.F): Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.
I can explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.	
<ul> <li>Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.</li> </ul>	

2.4 Population Dynamics	Learning Objective (IMP-2.A): Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.
I can explain the factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.	
<ul> <li>Demographic factors that determine a population's growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.</li> </ul>	

<ul> <li>Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.</li> </ul>	
2.5 The Demographic Transition Model	Learning Objective (IMP-2.B): Explain theories of population growth and decline.
<ul> <li>I can explain theories of population growth and decline.</li> <li>The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.</li> <li>The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.</li> </ul>	

2.6 Malthusian Theory	Learning Objective (IMP-2.B): Explain theories of population growth and decline.
<ul> <li>I can explain theories of population growth and decline used to analyze population change and its consequences.</li> <li>Malthusian theory</li> </ul>	
2.7 Population Policies	<b>Learning Objective (SPS-2.A):</b> Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition.
<ul> <li>I can explain the intent and effects of various long - and short-term population and immigration policies on population size and composition.</li> <li>Population policies that promote or discourage population growth <ul> <li>Pronatalist</li> <li>Antinatalist</li> <li>Immigration policies.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

2.8 Women and Demographic Change	Learning Objective (SPS-2.B): Explain how the changing role females have demographic consequences in different parts of the world.
<ul> <li>I can explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences that have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world.</li> <li>Changing social values</li> <li>access to education</li> <li>employment</li> <li>health care</li> <li>Contraception</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>I can explain how the changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration.</li> <li>Ravenstein's laws of migration.</li> </ul>	
2.9 Aging Populations	Learning Objective (SPS-2.C): Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.
<ul> <li>I can explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.</li> <li>Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.</li> <li>An aging population has political, social, and</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio.</li> </ul>	

2.10 Causes of Migration	Learning Objective (IMP-2.C): Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.
I can explain how different causal factors encourage migration.	
Push factors	
Pull factors	
<ul> <li>Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/ obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.</li> </ul>	

2.11 Forced and Involuntary Migration	Learning Objective (IMP-2.D): Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.
<ul> <li>2.11 Forced and Involuntary Migration</li> <li>I can describe types of forced and voluntary migration.</li> <li>Forced migrations include: <ul> <li>Slavery</li> <li>Events that produce refugees</li> <li>Internally displaced persons</li> <li>Asylum seekers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Types of voluntary migrations include: <ul> <li>Transnational</li> <li>Transhumance</li> <li>Internal migration</li> <li>Chain migration</li> <li>Step migration</li> <li>Guest worker Migration</li> <li>Rural-to-urban migration</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
2.12 Effects of Migration	<b>Learning Objective (IMP-2.E):</b> Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration.
I can explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration. • Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.	

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Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes Be able to fully and confidently answer these questions.	
1. How does where and how people live impact global cultural, political, and economic patterns?	
2. How does the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors influence changes in population?	
3. How do changes in population affect a place's economy, culture, and politics?	