

Semester 1 final review

SY 14-15 4th period Parking Lot Questions

Terms.....

MDC-more developed countries

LDC- less developed countries

MDC: the higher level in the hierarchy of countries, which includes the market oriented economies of the mainly democratic states; also characterized as high-income or rich countries, the Global North, or industrialized and post-industrial countries

LDC: a term used for the majority of the world's countries and populations which includes countries in transition from socialist to capitalist economies, traditional agricultural to industrial based economies, and relatively poorer countries (also referred to as the global south)

Characteristics of Development

LDC v MDC



Less Developed Countries

1. Incomes are low, money is scarce
2. Many people are poor, a few are rich
3. Most of the population works on a farm trying to grow enough food for their family
4. Most people live in rural areas, rather than a city
5. Birth and death rates are high and life expectancy is low
6. Rates of natural increase are high. Much of the population is under 15. Very few people over 65.
7. Hunger and malnutrition are common due to not enough protein in the diet
8. Infectious, respiratory, and parasitic diseases are common: medical services are poor
9. Overcrowding, poor housing, few public service and bad sanitation lead to poor social conditions
10. Poor educational facilities result in high levels of illiteracy making scientific and technological advancement difficult



More Developed Countries

1. Incomes are high, money is available
2. Most people are well off, a few are rich and a few are poor
3. Very few people work on farms. Most people work in manufacturing or service industries
4. Most people live in cities or suburbs
5. Birth and death rates are low and life expectancy is high
6. Rates of natural increase are low. Some of the population is under 15, but just as many are over 65
7. People are well fed, overeating is a problem
8. Low incidence of disease and good medical services are available
9. Adequate housing space and high levels of public health facilities and sanitation lead to good social conditions
10. High developed and high literacy rates promote scientific and technological advancement.

Terms....

CBR and CDR

crude birth rate:

 Total # births

1,000 people alive

crude death rate:

 Total # deaths

1,000 people alive

RATE OF NATURAL INCREASE (NIR): Births (CBR) – Deaths (CDR) = (this word)

Figures....CBR & CDR

Country name	2010	2011	2012
United States	13	13	13

Country name	2010	2011	2012
United States	8	8	8

Population Review...

1. At "replacement-level fertility," the average couple has only enough children to replace itself, or about two children. Which developed countries have above replacement-level fertility?

1. Italy & France
2. United States
3. none

2. Where is a woman's life expectancy the highest in the world?

1. Japan
2. Kenya
3. United States

7. What percentage of people living in the U.S. were born in other nations?

1. 2.5 percent
2. 11 percent
3. 14 percent

9. "Carrying capacity" is the maximum number of animals of a species that a habitat can support indefinitely.

What is Earth's carrying capacity for humans?

1. 13.4 billion
2. 33 billion
3. It may be impossible to calculate.
- 4.

Think GLOBALIZATION

What has enhanced the global movement of money.....?

the improvement of electronic communications
(think development now...)

Determinism & Possibilism

p 32-33

Possibilism: The theory that the physical environment may set limits on human actions, but people have the ability to adjust to the physical environment and choose a course of action from many alternatives.

Environmental Determinism: theory in which human behavior, individually and collectively, is strongly affected by, even controlled by, the physical environment.

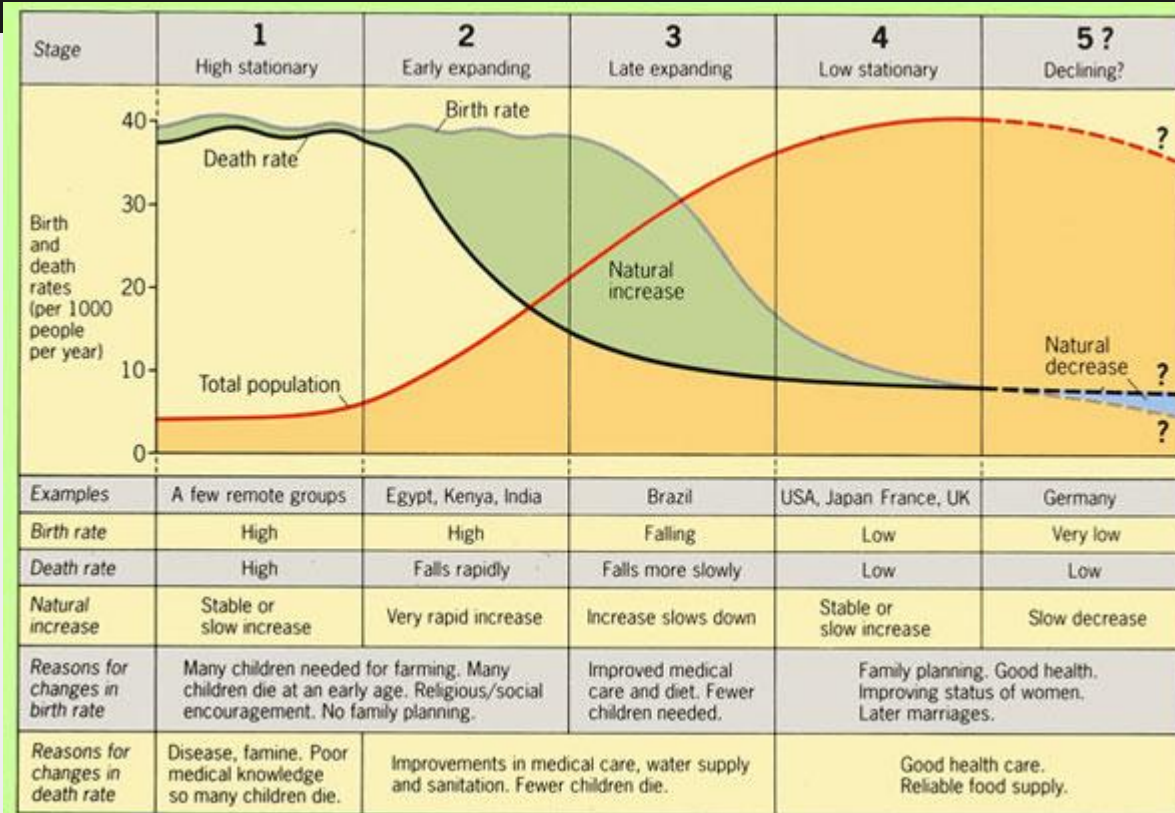
but possibilism can't explain everything

humans push “what is possible,” we can override limitations with technology

human geography now focuses on how and why humans have altered the environment and on sustainability

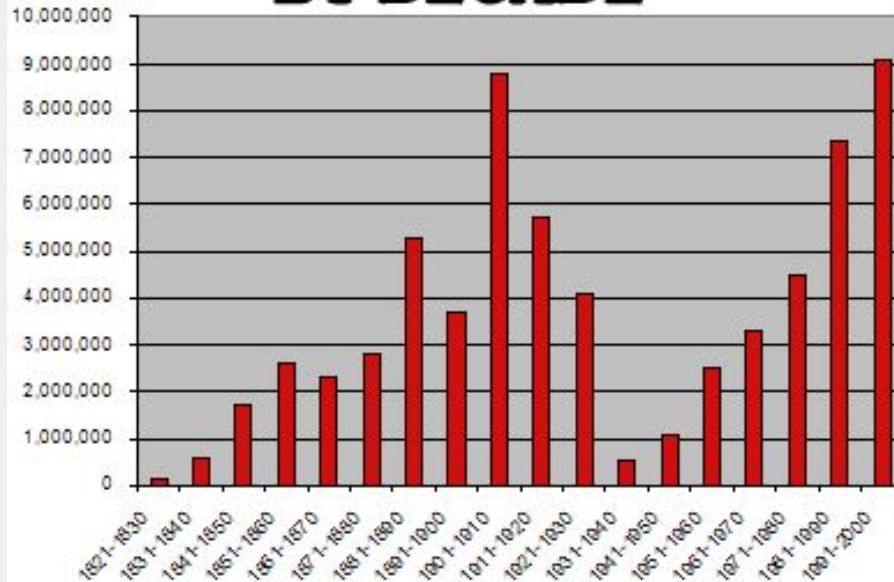
cultural ecology: theory concerned with culture as a system of adaptation to and alteration of the environment

DTM (demographic transition model)



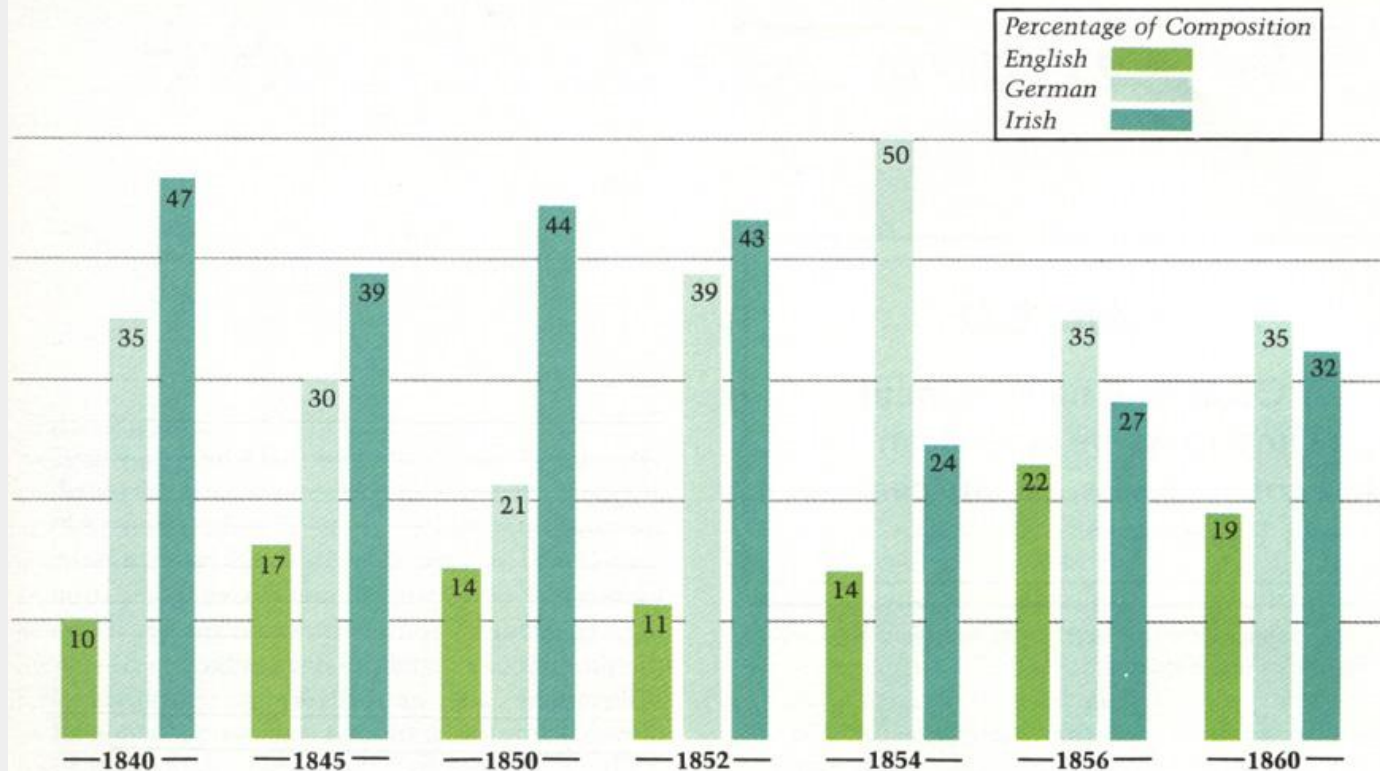
Major Immigration Trends

IMMIGRATION TO THE USA, BY DECADE



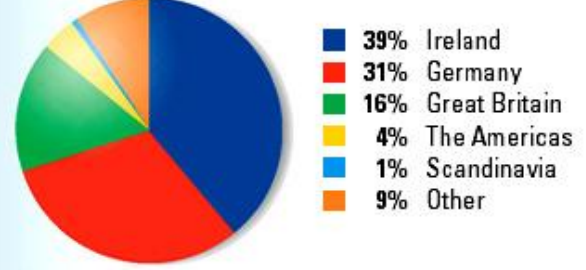
1821-1830	143,439
1831-1840	599,125
1841-1850	1,713,251
1851-1860	2,598,214
1861-1870	2,314,824
1871-1880	2,812,191
1881-1890	5,246,613
1891-1900	3,687,564
1901-1910	8,795,386
1911-1920	5,735,811
1921-1930	4,107,209
1931-1940	528,431
1941-1950	1,035,039
1951-1960	2,515,479
1961-1970	3,321,677
1971-1980	4,493,314
1981-1990	7,338,062
1991-2000	9,095,417

Composition of Immigration, 1840–1860

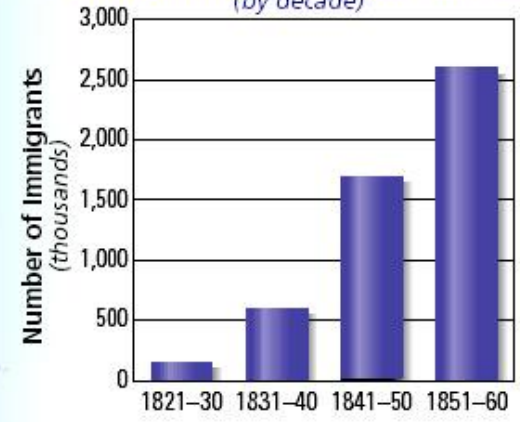


Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970, Bicentennial Edition*, Washington, D.C., 1975.

Major Immigration Trends



Immigration to the United States
(by decade)

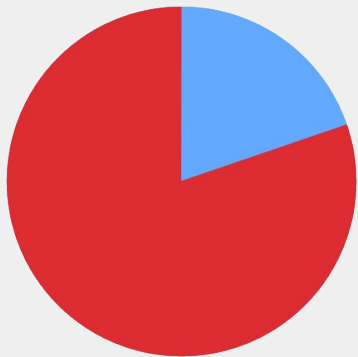


Source: *Historical Statistics of the United States*

GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER Interpreting Maps

- Place** Which states had the highest percentage of immigrants in 1860?
- Region** Compare the settlement of immigrants in the North and the South. What do you know about the South that might account for this difference?

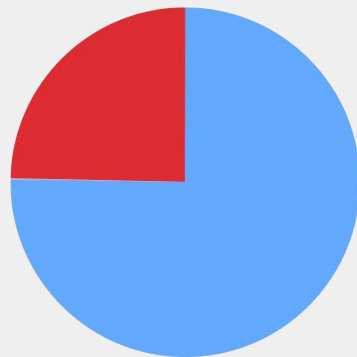
Major Immigration Trends



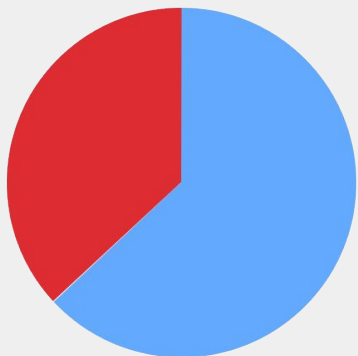
1881-1890



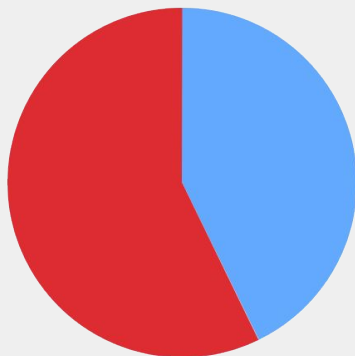
1891-1900



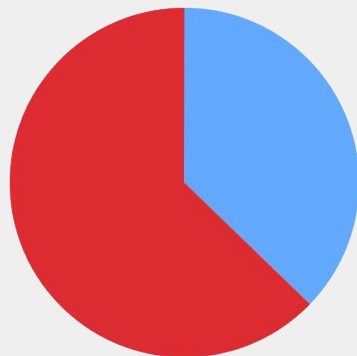
1901-1910



1911-1920



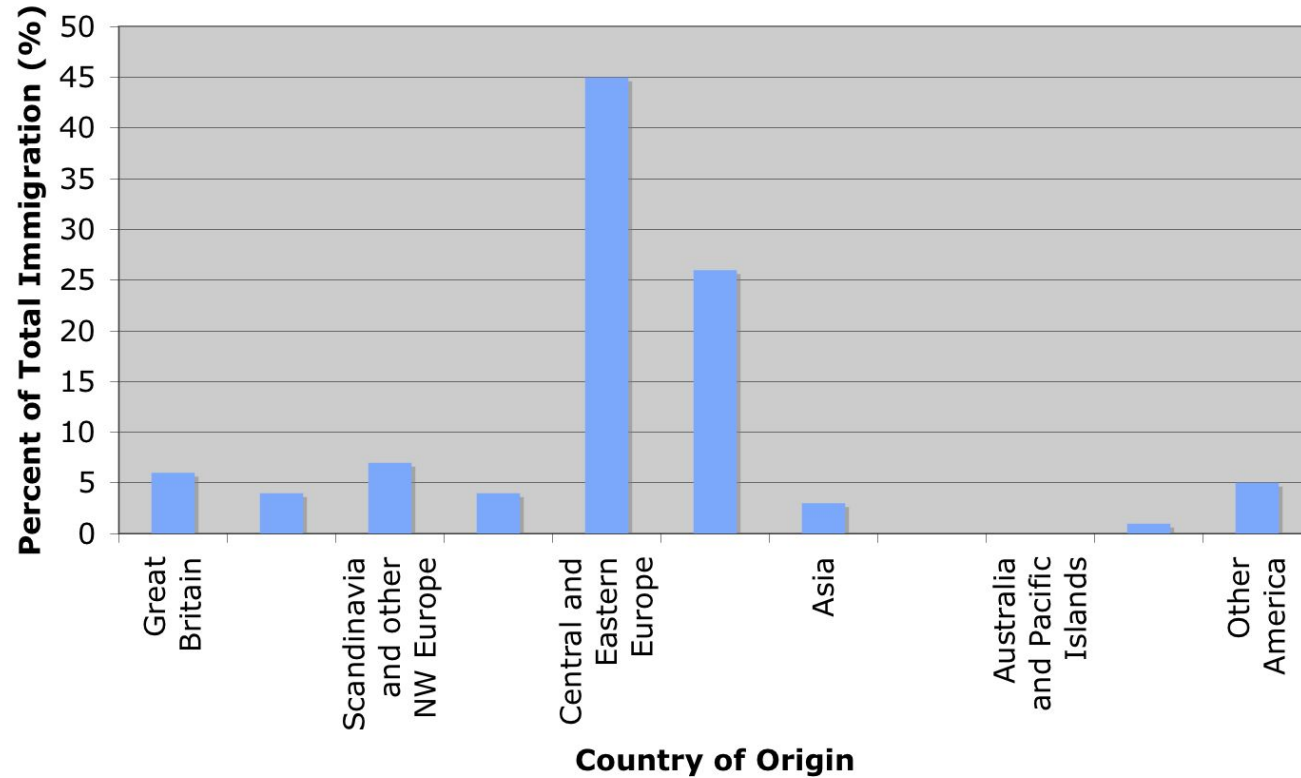
1921-1930



1931-1940

Major Immigration Trends

Immigration to the U.S. 1900-1914



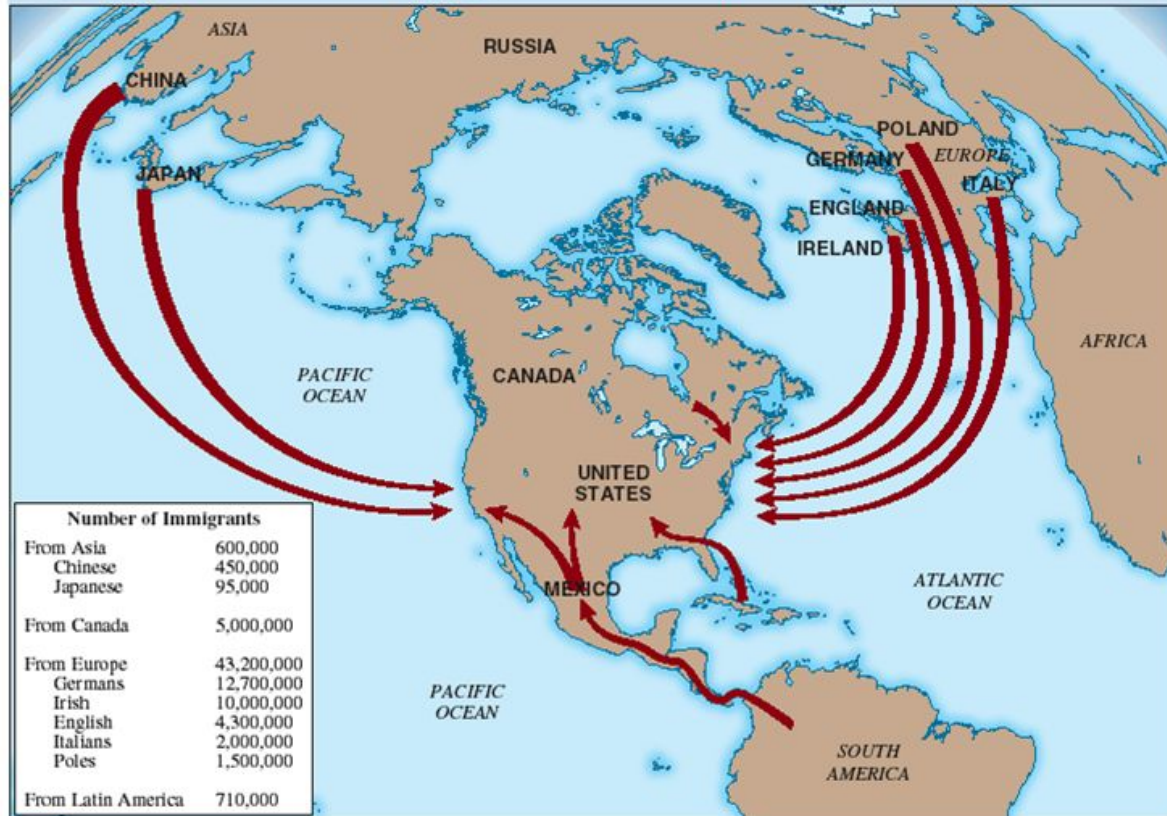
Major Immigration Trends



Migration to the United States, 1860–1910

This map makes clear the many parts of the world that sent population to the United States. Many of those who came were dislodged by economic changes in their home countries.

Reflecting on the Past What were the most important short-term consequences of these migratory streams? What have been the most important long-term consequences?



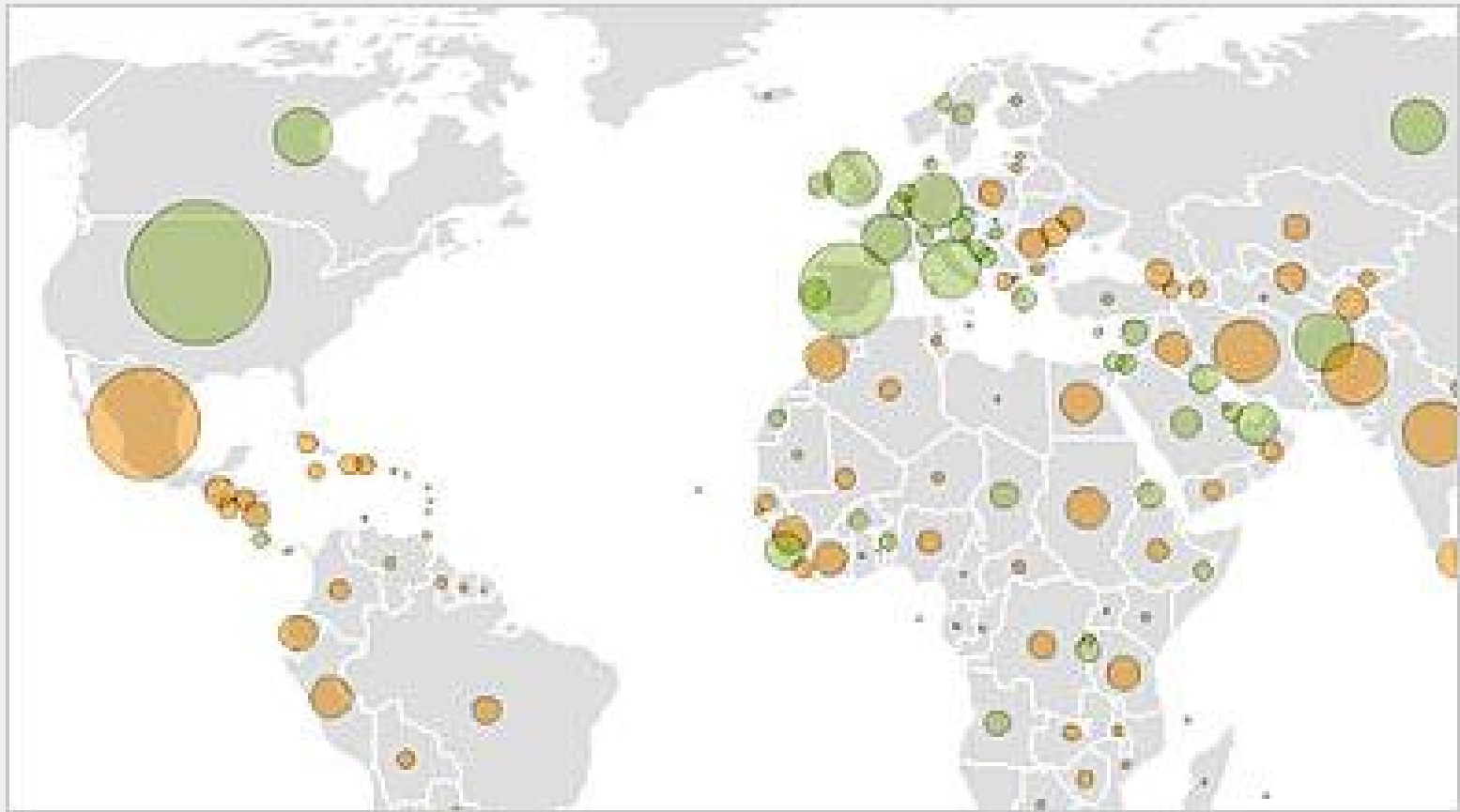
major im



1880-1920

<http://www.ushistory.org/us/38c.asp>

crash course review of us immigration trends



http://www.nytimes.com/ref/world/20070622_CAPEVERDE_GRAPHIC.html

State v nation v nation state

nation: a group of people with a common culture living in a territory and having a strong sense of unity

state: an area organized into a political unit and ruled by an established government with control over its internal and foreign affairs (country)

nation-state: A country whose population share a common identity (Japan! France!); people who have sovereignty and control over their governments and decisions

skip

-when and where did geography originate (you can find it in your book if you're uber curious)

-What impact does technology have upon work output and value added? (we will look more at this when we do industry, i thought this was unfair so I took it off)