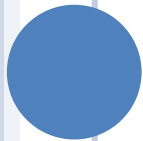




AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

Population & Migration Review



POPULATION DEFINITION QUESTIONS

- Explain why a geographer defines overpopulation as too many people compared to resources?
- How do the economics of a country affect their stage of the DTM?
 - For instance, what happens to birth rate? Death rate? NIR?
- Without looking it up, how could I determine the most populated country from this list:
 - Iraq
 - France
 - Indonesia
 - Russia
 - Algeria



YOU DECIDE...

- Which characteristics appear on each type of land, and is it ecumene or non-ecumene?
 - Cold
 - Dry
 - Wet
 - Warm
 - High



POPULATION AND LDC'S

- **Environmentally** speaking, why is it that LDC adults are having more children than adults in MDC's?
- Although South Asia has the fastest growing NIR (pg. 51) and India is set to take over as the most populated country, as a region which of the following is experiencing the most rapid growth? Which stage of the DTM are most of its countries experiencing?
 - Eastern North America
 - Central Europe
 - Sub-Saharan Africa
 - Central Asia
 - South America



POPULATION GROWTH

- Identify and explain reasons why population exploded in the 20th Century.
 - Remember, the United States and Europe reached Stage 2 in the 1800's due to the Industrial Revolution
 - So what revolution pushed African, Asian, and Latin American countries into Stage 2 in the 20th Century?



MALTHUS- WHAT'S WITH HIM?

- What he got correct?
 - Population increase
- What he missed?
 - More brains, more technology
 - Higher yielding seeds/ Agricultural productivity
 - Social injustice vs. not enough food
- Why do some believe he could be right?
 - Population has been rising quickly
 - Limited use of contraception in stage 2 countries
 - Food supply has generally grown as Malthus predicted
 - Conversion of farmland for urban use
- Why do some believe he is wrong?
 - Population has not been rising exponentially
 - Population policies such as one-child
 - Carrying capacity has expanded
 - Human ability to create new techniques



The slide features a dark blue background. On the left side, there are several vertical stripes of varying shades of blue and white. A series of blue circles of different sizes are arranged vertically, with the largest one at the top and smaller ones below it. The text is positioned to the right of these circles.

MIGRATION TIME

Here we go!

Ravenstein's Laws of Migration

- British sociologist (1834 – 1913)
- **Laws of Migrations:**
 1. Most migrants go only a short distance
 1. Distance Decay
 2. Most migrations proceed step-by-step (Lee's Model)
 3. If they do move a long distance, they are more likely to travel to a big city (Gravity Model)
 4. Every migration flow produces a counterflow
 1. Rural migrants move to city; city dwellers move to suburbs
 5. Most migration is from rural to urban
 6. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults
 7. Most international migrants are young males
 1. Changed with time; women comprise 40-60% of International migrants (55% of U.S. migrants)

U.S. IMMIGRATION

- 17th and 18th Centuries
 - (mostly) voluntary from Europe
 - Harsh economic conditions and persecution can make the argument for forced, but as a whole, it was voluntary
 - Forced from sub-Saharan Africa
- Early 20th Century (a little of late 19th Century)
 - Million of immigrants came to the U.S.
 - Ireland- economic push factors
 - Germany- political unrest
 - Southern and Eastern Europe- Industrial Revolution diffused to these areas and triggered a population boom



MIGRATION VOCAB WE DIDN'T GO OVER

○ Step Migration

- Migration to a distant destination that occurs in stages, for example, from farm to a nearby village and later to town or city.

○ Chain Migration

- Migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrates there.



REPEAT OF THIS QUESTION- DO YOU UNDERSTAND SCALE?

- How would scale affect rural to urban, internal migration?



WHAT DO EACH OF THESE DESCRIBE?

- When trying to migrate to California from New York, you detour to Washington State because of California wild fires
- When migrating from Chicago to Florida, you need to wait in Northern Tennessee because of mud slides in the Appalachian Mountains



DESCRIBE COUNTERURBANIZATION

