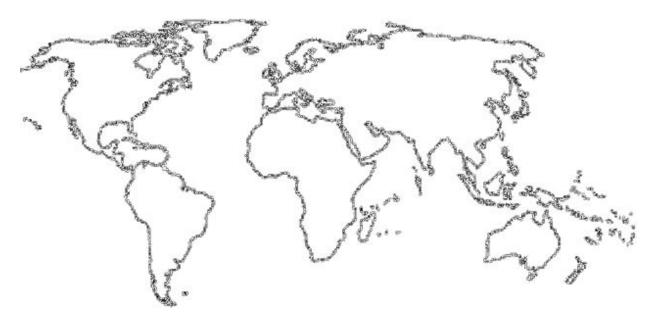
Key Issue 1: Where is the World's Population Distributed? *Pages 45-49*

***Always keep your key term packet out whenever you take notes from Rubenstein. As the terms come up in the text, think through the significance of the term.

1. The world's population is highly clustered, or concentrated in certain regions. FOUR major population concentrations are identified in the text. **Shade** and **label** the areas of these concentrations on the map in **red**. TWO smaller concentrations, or emerging clusters, are also identified. **Shade** and **label** these areas on the map in **blue**.



2. In the boxes below, make note of significant facts, features, countries involved, and

<u>characteristics</u> of the **four** most important population concentrations and **two** secondary ones.

EAST ASIA		SOUTH ASIA	
SOUTHEAST ASIA	EUROPE		EASTERN NORTH AMERICA
			WEST AFRICA

- 3. Define *ecumene*:
- 4. What would *non-ecumene* mean?

5. In the table below, list the four "lands" which are sparsely populated on earth. For each region, explain the reason which makes it inhospitable for human habitation.

Sparsely Populated Land	Reason(s) for Inhospitality
Dry Lands	
Wet Lands	
Cold Lands	
High Lands	

- 6. Use the maps on page 47 to prepare a sketch map that shows **non-ecumene** and **very sparsely inhabited lands.**
- 7. Define *arithmetic density:*



- 8. Define *physiological density:*
- 9. What occurs when the rate of physiological density increases?

10. I	Define	agricultural	density	v:
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Key Is	ssue 2: Why Is Global Population Increasing?
Pages	50-55
1.	
2.	Define crude death rate (CDR):
3.	Define <i>natural increase rate (NIR)</i> :
4.	What is the NIR today?
5.	When did the global NIR peak, and what was it?
6.	About how many people are being added to the world's population each year?
7.	Define <i>doubling time:</i>
8.	In what world regions is most growth occurring?
9.	Define total fertility rate (TFR):

11. Note the rates and locations of the global "highs and lows" in TFR.

10. What is the global "average" TFR?

12	. The shape of a pyramid is primarily determined by wha	t demographic rate?
13	. What is the dependency ratio?	
14	. What age groups are categorized as "dependent"?	
15	. What does the "graying" of a population refer to?	
16	. What is the <i>sex ratio?</i>	
17	. What types of countries/regions are likely to have more	e males than females? Why?
Pages	ssue 3: Why Does Population Growth Vary A 5 56-63 is is an ESSENTIAL KEY ISSUE!!!! You will be required to a	
<u>c</u>	also need to be able to read population pyramids and co	onnect them to stages of the DTM!*
1.	The demographic transition is a	with several
	and every	is in one of the stages.
2.	Fill in the chart below with characteristics describing ea model (CBR, CDR, NIR, etc.). Characterize the amount of	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·

decreasing (aka moderate) etc.).

	Demographic Transition Model				
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4		

3. In the chart below, which represents the four stages of demographic transition, identify the country and where it is located which is in that stage and briefly describe how it got to that stage. Use the DTM samples and population pyramids on pages 56-57 to help you with this.

	Stages of the Demographic Transition Model				
Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4		
No country in stage 1					

- 4. How many countries are in each of the following stages of demographic transition?
 - a. Stage 1?
 - b. Stages 2 and 3?
 - c. Stage 4?
- 5. In what sense can we say that the first break came to different world regions for different

6.

7.

8.

9.

10. Examine Japan's population:

reasons and in different ways?					
a. It came to Europe and N	Iorth America				
b. It came to Africa, Asia, a	and Latin America				
	ice 1990. Identify the two strateg why they have been successful.	ies that have been successful in			
a.					
<u>.</u> .					
b.					
Complete the table below to de	scribe the views/theories of vario	us population theorists:			
Thomas Malthus	homas Malthus Neo-Malthusians Critics of Malthus				
Where has Malthus's theory pro	oven right?				
In what wavs was Malthus mista	aken?				

a. How is Japan's population expected to change by 2050?

b. Why is this expected to happen?

c. Why is it problematic for Japan?

11.	. Identify the two "big breaks" in the den a. The first break	emographic transition and their <u>causes</u> .
	b. The second break	
12.	. What would characterize a possible stag	ge 5 of the DTM?
13.	. In the chart below, summarize/bullet ke	ey points of India's and China's population policies
	India	China

Key Issue 4: Why Do Some Regions Face Health Threats? Pages 64-73

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1.	W/hat is	onido	mเกเกเ	aic 1	ransition	,
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2. Complete the table below with notes on the stages of epidemiologic transition:

Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Stage 4	Possible Stage 5

- 3. Two important indicators of health in a country are infant mortality rate (IMR) and life expectancy.
 - a. Define infant mortality rate:
 - b. Define *life expectancy:*
- 4. How are these mortality rates distributed globally, in terms of the developed and developing worlds?

5. Compare and contrast reasons for variations in health care between developed and developing countries.