

## Human Geography Review: Population and Migration ANSWERS

1. over 6 billion
2. 20<sup>th</sup> century
3. LDCs
4. the scientific study of population characteristics; how people are distributed spatially, age, gender, occupation, fertility, health, etc.
5. distribution: where the population is located, how spread out or clustered it is  
density: how many people are concentrated in a certain area
6. Must name at least four: East Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia, Western Europe, and Eastern North America
7. a. Most people live near an ocean, or near a river w/ easy access to an ocean  
b. Occupy generally low-lying areas  
c. fertile soil and  
d. temperate climate  
e. All located in the Northern Hemisphere between 10 degrees and 55 degrees north latitude with the exception of part of the SE Asia concentration
8. East Asia; China, Japan, Korea, and the island of Taiwan
9. 75% live in urban areas and work at industrial/service jobs
10. South Asia; India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh
11. India
12. Most are farmers
13. Java, Indonesia; 100 million people
14. High percentage of farmers
15. Northeastern US and southeastern Canada; extends along the Atlantic Coast from Boston to Newport News, Virginia, and westward along the Great lakes to Chicago
16. The portion of Earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement
17. Areas of Earth considered too harsh for occupancy have diminished while ecumene has increased
18. Dry, wet, highlands, and cold
19. total number of people divided by the total number of land
20. arable land
21. the number of people supported divided by a unit area of arable land
22. the ratio of the number of farmers to the amount of arable land
23. measures of crude birth rate, crude death rate, and natural increase rate
24. the total number of live births in a year for every 1000 people alive in the society
25. the total number of deaths in a year for every 1000 people alive in the society
26. the percentage by which a population grows in a year CBR-CDR
27. the number of years needed to double a population assuming a constant rate of natural increase
28. the average number of children a woman will have throughout her childbearing years
29. Crude birth rate provides a picture of a society as a whole in a given year whereas the total fertility rate attempts to predict the future behavior of individual women in a world of rapid cultural change.
30. 3 (except within 0.5)

31. the annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age compared with total live births
32. U.S. has a higher IMR than Canada and most of Europe. Many minorities in the US have IMR that are twice as high as the national average because they cannot afford good health care for their infants.
33. Africa=40's; US=late 70's;
34. The process of change in a society's population from a condition of high crude birth and death rates and low rate of natural increase to a condition of low crude birth and death rates, low rate of natural increase, and a higher total population
35. the time when human beings first domesticated plants and animals and no longer relied entirely on hunting and gathering
36. a series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods
37. a decline of the total fertility rate to the point where the natural increase rate equals zero
38. a bar graph representing the distribution of population by age and sex
39. the crude birth rate in the community
40. the number of people who are too young or too old to work compared to the number of people in their productive years
41. 0-14; 65-plus
42. the number of males per hundred females
43. high mortality rates during childbirth, poorer countries have a larger percentage of young people, where males generally outnumber females and a lower percentage of older people, where females are more numerous
44. More males because males are more likely to undertake long-distance migration
45. United States, Mexico, China, Eastern Europe or Latin America countries
46. Japan, Western Europe countries=Germany, France, Denmark, Sweden, etc
47. Stage 2 or 3
48. Stage 1: high birth and death rates Stage 2: sudden drop in the death rate that comes from technological innovation, which has been accomplished everywhere; Stage 3: the sudden drop in the birth rate that comes from changing social customs, urbanization, Stage 4: low birth and death rates
49. Everyone would die of starvation because population was growing much more rapidly than Earth's food supply.
50. Contemporary geologists have found validity in Malthus' theory because of the unprecedented rate of natural increase in LDCs. Malthus failed to anticipate that relatively poor countries would have the most rapid population growth, because of transfer of medical technology w/o wealth from MDCs.
51. By returning to stage 1 by raising the crude death rate up to the level of the crude birth rate or by moving to stages 3 and 4 by lowering the crude birth rate to the level of the crude death rate.
52. Contraceptives, women's rights, more education, economic growth
53. A permanent move to a new location
54. migration from a location
55. migration to a location
56. If the number of immigrants exceeds the emigrants, the net migration is positive, and the region has net in-migration.
57. If the number of emigrants exceeds the immigrants, the net migration is negative, and the region has net out-migration.
58. Location is still important to an individual's cultural identity and economic prospects; in a global economy, an individual's ability to earn a living depends on location; within a global culture, people migrate to escape from domination by other cultural groups or to be reunited with others of the same culture
59. Economic, environmental, family, persecution, and cultural
60. Economic

61. Induces people to move out of their present location. Ex: discrimination, lack of opportunity, war, natural disasters, loss of freedoms
62. Induces people to move into a new location Ex: jobs, education, family, freedom
63. people who have been forced to migrate from their home country and cannot return for fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group, or political opinion
64. Most migrants relocate a short distance and remain within the same country; long-distance migrants to other countries head for major centers of economic activity
65. Permanent movement from one country to another
66. Permanent movement within the same country
67. Movement from one region of a country to another
68. Movement within one region
69. From rural to urban areas in search of jobs; in more developed countries, migration has been from urban to environmentally attractive rural areas; the main type of intraregional migration has been within urban areas, from older cities to newer suburbs
70. The migrant has chosen to move for economic improvement
71. The migrant has been compelled to move by cultural factors
72. Economic reasons
73. Cultural, political factors
74. Countries in stage 2 of the demographic transition
75. The natural increase rate goes up rapidly as a result of a sharp decline in the crude death rate, international migration becomes important, as well as interregional migration from one country's rural areas to its cities; migration patterns are a result of technological change; improvement in agricultural practices reduces # of people needed in rural areas, whereas jobs in factories attract migrants to cities in another region of the same country or to a different country
76. In the demographic transition model, crude birth rates begin to decline in stages 3 and 4 as a result of social changes; in the migration transition, societies in stages 3 and 4 are the destinations of the international migrants leaving the stage 2 countries in search of economic opportunities; the principal form of internal migration is intraregional from cities to surrounding suburbs
77. Most long-distance migrants are male; most long-distance migrants are adult individual rather than families with children
78. The changing role of women, more education, opportunity, higher social status
79. mid 1800's- early 1900's; 90% from Europe
80. began in the 1970's-present;  $\frac{3}{4}$  from Latin America and Asia
81. Before 1840's: 90% of immigrants came from England; during 1840-s and 50's:immigration surged; 90% from Northern and Western Europe 2/5 from Ireland and 1/3 from Germany; desperate economic push factors compelled the Irish and German to migrate and Germans also migrated to escape from political unrest
82. The rapid population growth in Europe in the 1800's fueled emigration, because there were limited opportunities for economic advancement; to promote more efficient agriculture, some European governments forced the consolidation of small farms into larger units "enclosure movement", which forced millions of people to emigrate from rural areas; displaced farmers could choose between working in factories or migrating to the US or another country where farmland was plentiful; Now that European countries have a very low NIR, migration is not necessary
83. Great Depression and WWII; during Great Depression, emigrants exceeded immigrants by 1/4
84. China and India
85. The three leading sources were the Philippines, Vietnam, and South Korea
86. Changed from predominantly European to Asian and Latin American
87.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in California;  $\frac{1}{4}$  in New York and New Jersey;  $\frac{1}{4}$  in Florida, Texas, and Illinois;  $\frac{1}{4}$  in the rest of the states; coastal states used to be the most clustered because immigrants arrived by ship; now all arrive by motor vehicle or airplane
88. the migration of people to a specific location because relatives or members of the same nationality previously migrated there

89. from 3-20 million; of the 3 million predicted illegal immigrants, the INS estimates that 1/3 are from Mexico, 300,000 from El Salvador; 100,000 each from Guatemala, Canada, Poland, the Philippines, and Haiti
90. Maximum limits on the number of people who could immigrate to the United States from each country during a 1-year period
91. To assure that most immigrants to the United States continued to be Europeans
92. skilled workers and exceptionally talented professionals immigrating into MDCs from LDCs
93. A large-scale emigration by talented people for a period of time to work in higher-paid jobs than are available at home
94. Raises unemployment but lowers it in the source country; Guest workers earn far more than they would at home
95. Guest workers suffer from poor social conditions and has little money; may face prejudice and feel isolated due to language and cultural barriers; guest workers are usually permanent despite the idea that they have that they will be staying temporarily; Some Western European countries pay guest workers to go home but they're country of origin will not take them back; countries fear that guest workers will distort their culture
96. Interregional and intraregional
97. It gradually moved west
98. Migrate for job opportunities and environmental reasons; more leisure time=attention more to vacation and weather
99. West and South
100. Soviet officials were eager to try to develop Russia's Far North and Siberia; *Komsomol*: a brigade of young volunteers sent to help construct projects; offered incentives like higher wages, more paid holidays, and earlier retirement; didn't work too well
101. Government moved capital from Rio de Janeiro to Brasilia 1000 km away from the coast in an effort to increase the attractiveness of the interior
102. Since '69, government has tried to pay more than 5 million people off the island of Java; government program gives families 5 acres of land, materials to build a house, seeds and pesticides, and food to tide them over until the crops are ready; participants have declined due to land that could not support agriculture and disruption of indigenous people
103. European migration mostly for economy; southern to northern Italy; northern to southern in UK
104. Prevalent in 1800s for Europe and North America; ¾ of people in Europe and North America now live in urban areas; This has been very prevalent in Africa, Asia, and Latin America; Done for economic advancements
105. Because of lifestyle offered, many more developed countries are experiencing suburbanization; expands the occupation of urban areas
106. Results from rapid expansion of suburbs; represent genuine migration from cities and suburbs to small towns and rural communities; Communications and transportations allow us to work anywhere and still have access to an international network; Many migrants in this category are tired; this process has stopped since the 1980s because job opportunities have declined in rural areas and poor agricultural conditions
107. Net migration from urban to rural areas