

**AP Human Geography**  
**Unit II. Population and Migration**

**Outline with Corresponding Multiple Choice Questions**

**II. Population and Migration (1)**

**A. Geographical analysis of population**

**1. Density, distribution, and scale**

- a. Density (arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural) (2, 3, 4, 5, 6)
- b. Distribution (35, 36, 37, 38)
  - Ecumene (7, 8)
  - Population concentrations (9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 22, 23)
  - Sparsely populated areas (20, 21)
- c. Scale
  - Local to global
  - Case studies at different scales (12, 13)

**2. Consequences of various densities and distributions**

- a. Overpopulation (carrying capacity) (24, 25, 26)
- b. Consequences and challenges (27, 28)
  - Food production, housing, employment, crime, poverty, pollution, resource depletion, etc.
- c. Under-population
- d. Specific case studies

**3. Patterns of composition: age, sex, race, and ethnicity**

- a. Population pyramids and analysis (29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 62)
- b. Analysis of the above from a variety of scales

**4. Population and natural hazards: past, present, and future**

- a. Hazards vs. disasters (41)
- b. Hazards in relationship to population distribution (40)
- c. Impact of floods, earthquakes, hurricanes, drought, fire, mass movements, and severe storms
- d. Present situation (Least Developed Countries (LDCs) vs More Developed Countries (MDCs))
- e. Future with respect to population distribution and growth
- f. Impact on marginal lands
- g. Role of urbanization
- h. Role of environmental degradation

**B. Population growth and decline over time and space**

**1. Historical trends and projections for the future**

- a. The J/S curves (42, 43, 44)
- b. Population increase and decline over time in various regions through out history (63, 64, 66)
- c. How many people can the Earth support? (45)

**2. Theories of population growth, including the Demographic Transition Model**

- a. Role of agriculture
  - b. Role of industrialization
  - c. Role of modern medicine
  - d. Malthus and neo-Malthusians (67, 68, 69)
  - e. Demographic Transition Model
  - f. Is there a stage 5?
3. ***Patterns of fertility, mortality, and health (17, 18, 19, 89)***
- a. Fertility rates since 1750 (47, 48, 49, 50, 51)
    - Least Developed Countries (LDC) and More Developed Countries (MDC) experiences
  - b. Mortality rates since 1750 (52, 53)
    - Least Developed Countries (LDC) and More Developed Countries (MDC) experiences (65)
    - Infant mortality rates
  - c. Natural increase rate and doubling time (46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61)
  - d. Life expectancy and dependency ratio (39, 70, 71, 72, 73)
  - e. Health
    - The Epidemiological Transition
4. ***Regional variations of the demographic transition***
- a. England and the industrialized world (74, 75, 77, 78, 79)
  - b. The Least Developed Countries (LDC) experience (76)
  - c. Validity of the model
5. ***Effects of population policies***
- a. Pro-natalist vs. anti-natalist policies (80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88)
  - b. Case studies: China, India, Nigeria, U.S.A. (134)
  - c. Role of economic growth and distribution of contraceptives (90)
- C. ***Population movement (96, 97)***
1. ***Push and pull factors (98, 99, 101, 102)***
- Ravenstein and the laws of migration (92, 93, 94, 95)
  - a. Cultural push and pulls
  - b. Economic push and pulls (100)
  - c. Environmental push and pulls (103)
  - d. Recent trends (106, 116)
2. ***Major voluntary and involuntary migrations (109,110,111,112,124,125)***
- a. Voluntary migrations (91,113,114,115)
    - International migrations (107,130)
    - Waves of immigration (U.S.A.) (105)
    - Europe since 1970
    - Interregional migration (108, 123)
    - Rural to urban movement (104, 128)
    - Conurbanization (129)
    - Undocumented and guest workers (127, 131, 133)
  - b. Involuntary migrations (117, 119)

- Slave trade (**118**)
- Partition of India
- Former Soviet Union (**122**)
- Role of natural hazards
- Refugees (**120, 121**)

**3. *Migration selectivity***

- a. Perception vs. reality
- b. Recent trends
- c. Migration within a region (**126**)

**4. *Short-term, local movements, and activity space***

- a. Migration or mobility
- b. Guest workers
- c. Commuting and telecommuting
- d. Activity space (daily movement) (**132**)
  - Absolute vs. relative distance