

Chapter 3 “Human Geography” pg. 56-85”

3-1 “The Geography of Population” pg. 59-63

Connecting to Your World

How many people live in the world?

Population Growth

What are three factors that have caused the world’s population to grow so rapidly?

The term population means the number of people who live where?

**How long did it take for the world’s population to go from 1 billion to 6 billion?

Measuring Growth

What is birth rate?

What is death rate?

According to the chart on pg. 60. in 1999, the world’s population grew to how much?

How is the rate of natural increase figured?

Why do some countries have much lower growth rates than others?

The rate of natural increase is very low in: Africa, Asia, Europe, South America

**What term is used for number of deaths per 1,000 people?

Growth Challenges

What kinds of serious challenges does an expanding population create?

What three things do squatter settlements often lack?

**What is one problem associated with population growth: an aging population, fewer children, labor shortages, squatter settlements

Population Distribution

Why are people unevenly distributed on the earth's surface?

According to the chart at the bottom of pg. 61 what are the 7 most populous cities?

About two-thirds of the world is found within 300 miles of what?

Rural vs. Urban

What percentage of the world's population live in an urban area?

What is an urban area?

What is a rural area?

What is urbanization?

**Where does half the world's population live?

**What trend is affecting patterns of population distribution: environmentalism, land reclamation, rural electrification, urbanization

Population Density

Define population density (pg. 62).

How is population density determined (pg. 62)?

What are demographers?

Why can statistics be deceiving?

After reading the 3-1 section, what do you think are the major problems that the world faces as the population continues to grow?

**What does a demographer study?

3-2 "Why People Move" pg. 67-71

Connecting to Your World and Causes of Migration

From the earliest times, people have done what?

What is the process of relocating to a new region called?

What is an immigrant?

Population geographers often talk about what when they study migration?

What are push factors?

An example of a push factor is(not in book): a better job, a drought, low-priced land, family in another country

What are pull factors?

An example of a pull factor is (not in book): civil war, earthquake destruction, a more democratic country, religious persecution

Generally the causes of migration are what three things?

Push Factors

In early times, a change in environment was a major cause of what?

Climate changes thousands of years ago brought on a what?

Why did people in northern Europe move south?

What may push a person or group to migrate to a new area?

Who might flee a place to find safety from war?

The ethnic war in Darfur caused how many people to flee into refugee camps?

What is persecution (check pg. 66 for the full definition)?

People have sometimes been persecuted for what 5 things?

**Which of the following is an example of a push factor: factory jobs, low-cost housing, religious persecution, warmer climate

**Which is most likely to cause people to become refugees: overcrowding, pollution, urbanization, war

Pull Factors

What has pulled people to new regions for thousands of years?

Why did millions immigrate to the United States during the 1800s?

What are still a major reason for migration?

Why do people move today?

Another pull factor may be that the land or the region has what?

What country is an example of this?

What people from all over the world immigrate to Israel?

After reading about both push and pull factors, how do push-pull factors work together?

**If a person moves to get a better education, what is that an example of?

**If a family moves to the homeland of its ancestors, what is it's motive: cultural, economic, political, religious

Where People Migrate

What is internal migration?

What is external migration?

Internal Migration

Internal migration happens when people move from one place to another, but stay within the same what?

What are two of the most common forms of internal migration?

The world is becoming more what?

In many countries, more than 70% percent of the population lives where?

What attract people to cities?

If migrants can't find affordable housing in the city, they often build houses where?

What is the development on the outside of a city sometimes called?

How does urban sprawl happen in the United States?

**What does a large migration from cities to suburbs create?

External Migration

What was the push factor for the Bantu people?

The numbers of Bantu people were increasing, and they needed more land for what?

Migration also takes place from one continent to another what?

An example of external migration is movement from (not in book): Chicago to Los Angeles, a farm to a city in China, Mexico to the United States, southern Italy to northern Italy

The Effects of Migration

What two things do people bring with them when they relocate?

What is culture?

Migration also has both positive and negative effects from what two things?

Cultural Effects

What is diversity?

When migration causes cultures to interact, the result may be (not in book): diversity, history, pollution, urbanization

Many people believe that having diversity in a group makes it what?

In what ways did the Bantu migration change the existing culture?

What does not always benefit the people who move?

Who may be forced into overcrowded camps to flee war?

What is discrimination?

The group discriminated against may not be able to get what?

**What did the Bantu people spread throughout Africa: language and religion, language and technology, religion and technology, religion and warfare

**Many countries have more than one official language. What does this show?

Economic Effects

How can an arrival of a new group improve a region's economy?

The arrival of large numbers of people sometimes strain's a region's what?

In 2005, many thousands of people fled their home because why?

What often broke out over the supplies at the camp?

Who may not be able to adequately provide for the refugees or may need to ask other nations to help care for the people?

**Which issue sometimes motivates governments to treat refugees badly: industrialization, limited resources, natural disasters, urbanization

Political Effects

What can be affected by the arrival of immigrants?

Sometimes immigrants may be viewed as what?

Why might a government support actions to remove the immigrants or allow the immigrants to be treated badly?

In the best of times, the new immigrants make what to the country?

Many immigrant groups brought what to the United States?

They were given the opportunity to become what

3-3 "Resources and Economics" pg. 73-77

Connecting to Your World

Something from nature that is necessary or useful to humans is a what?

Natural Resources

Identify the three basic types of resources.

What are two examples of renewable resources?

What are some unlimited resources?

What are two types of non-renewable resources?

What is the difference between renewable and unlimited resources?

******What is the term for a resource that can be used up?

******Which of the following is a natural resource: automobile, forest, plastic, rubber

******Which of the following is a non-renewable natural resource: grass fish, natural gas, wind

******Why do countries sometimes fail to use their natural resources?

Economic Systems

What does an economy consist of?

Name the four basic types of economic systems.

Who controls a command economy?

How is the production of goods and services in a market economy determined?

What type of economy is seldom used today?

The production and exchange of goods and services among a group is a what?

The way that people use resources to make and exchange goods is a what?

When a central government decides what goods and services to produce that is what type of economy?

When the forces of supply and demand decide what goods and services to produce it is what type of economy?

**In a command economy, who decides what goods are produced?

**In which type of economic system is money rarely used?

**What would be typical of a command economy: farms owned by village elders, government-owned factories, privately owned clothing stores, restaurants owned by two partners

Measuring Economic Development

What 5 things are used to measure development?

The total value of goods and services produced in a country in a year is a what?

How do geographers divide countries into developed and developing nations?

What is the difference between developed and developing nations?

****What statistic measures the total economic output of a country?**

****Test Essay Question**** Is the United States a developed or developing country? Explain.

-Think About

- types of economic activities
- the level of education and technology
- health and economic statistics

World Trade

Explain why nations trade.

A focus on making only a few products is called what?

A product sold to another country is a what?

A product that is brought into another country is a what?

An unprocessed natural resource that will be converted into a finished product is a what?

**An island nation sells fish to a landlocked country, which sells the island grain. What does this demonstrate: lack of habitable land, lack of technology, specialization, urban sprawl

3-4 "Why We Need Government" pg. 79-82

Connecting to Your World

An organization set up to make and enforce rules for a society is a what?

Types of Government

What are the 5 major types of government?

A person who owes loyalty to a country and receives its protection is a what?

How is the monarchy of the United Kingdom different from Saudi Arabia's?

Who holds political power in a communist country?

In which two types of government can possibly as low as one person hold power?

A government in which one individual holds complete power is what?

A government in which citizens hold power through elected officials is a what?

A government in which a small group of people holds power is a what?

Under Communism, the government holds all political and economic power but is controlled by the what?

A government led by a king or queen is called a what?

Why do local governments exist?

**What is a major characteristic of representative democracy: elected officials, a king or queen, military rule, one powerful ruler

**After a military takeover, a group of generals rules a country. What kind of government is that: communism, dictatorship, monarchy, oligarchy

**Which form of government allows citizens to take the most active role?

Being an Active Citizen

All citizens have the responsibility to: carry a drivers' license, fly the flag, run for office, vote in elections

What type of responsibilities are voting, serving on a jury, defending your country and paying taxes?

International Organizations

What 5 things do UN members work on to improve around the world?

Countries work together in international organizations to: achieve common goals, hold local elections, trade shares of stock, test each other's students

The world's largest international organization is the what?

** Why was the United Nations created?

****Map Portion of the Test**** You will have to be able to identify the continents and oceans on a map.