Unit 2: Know and Be Able To (KBAT)

KNOW - Concepts
- age distribution
- agricultural density
- arithmetic density
- brain drain/gain
- census
- chain migration
- child mortality rate
- contraception
- crude death rate (CDR)
- crude birth rate (CBR)
- demographic transition
- demography
- dependency ratio
- doubling time
- ecumene/non-ecumene
- emigration/immigration
- epidemiological transition
- forced/voluntary migration
- guest worker
- infant mortality rate (IMR)
- internal/international migration
- intervening obstacle/opportunity
- Lee’s model
- life expectancy
- Malthus, Thomas
- natalism (pro- and anti-)
- natural increase rate (NIR)
- Neo-Malthusians
- Net migration
- overpopulation
- physiological density
- population center
- population pyramid
- push/pull factors
- Ravenstein’s Laws
- refugee
- sex ratio
- step migration
- time-contract workers
- total fertility rate (TFR)
- urbanization/suburbanization/counterurbanization
- Zelinsky’s model
- zero population growth

KNOW - Vocabulary
See the list at the end of Ch. 2 and Ch. 3 for new vocabulary words.

KNOW - Possible FRQ Topics
- Demographic Transition
- Population Density
- Population Distribution
- Migration in the US
- Ravenstein’s Laws
- Push and Pull Factors
- Recent Migrants/Refugees

BE ABLE TO - Application
✓ map major and emerging population concentrations and describe demographic characteristics of each.
✓ calculate arithmetic, agricultural, and physiological densities, and describe the strengths and weaknesses of each for demographic analysis.
✓ calculate doubling time and dependency ratios and describe how dependency ratios are interpreted.
✓ explain the elements of a population pyramid and distinguish between characteristic shapes.
✓ explain the demographic transition model:
  - What are its components?
  - What are some example countries that it describes in each phase?
  - Why might it NOT predict the future for developing countries today?
✓ explain changes - or potential changes - and the implications of each for a country’s population:
  - changes in epidemiology
  - changes and age distributions and gender ratios
  - issues of overpopulation
✓ give examples of pro- and anti-natalist `national policies and their effects in example countries.
✓ define key demographic terms and identify regions in which high and low extreme examples of each can be found.
✓ discuss natural hazards in terms of their locations, causes, and impacts on populations.
✓ distinguish between and give characteristics of the following types of human movement:
  ▪ circulation and migration
  ▪ forced and voluntary migration
  ▪ immigrants and emigrants
  ▪ push and pull factors
✓ discuss the contributions of Ravenstein to the study of human movement and migration.
✓ describe specific examples of historic and contemporary forced migrations, explaining push and pull factors associated with each.
✓ characterize a refugee and refugee population.
✓ describe major historical migrations of the modern era and their effects.
✓ discuss the migration history of the United States through the following:
  ▪ immigration history
  ▪ immigration policy
  ▪ historic and contemporary streams of migration
  ▪ internal migration patterns
✓ explain how distance decay, intervening obstacles, and migration selectivity affect migration and circulation patterns.

Assigned reading from the Cultural Landscape textbook:
Ch. 2 - Population and Health
Ch. 3 - Migration