

**Need to know:**

Chapter 2: Population (23)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ replacement-level</li> <li>▪ total fertility rate (TFR)</li> <li>▪ arithmetic density</li> <li>▪ physiological density</li> <li>▪ carrying capacity</li> <li>▪ Thomas Malthus</li> <li>▪ Ester Boserup</li> <li>▪ crude birth rate</li> <li>▪ crude death rate</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ demographic accounting equation</li> <li>▪ natural increase rate</li> <li>▪ doubling time (Rule of 70)</li> <li>▪ demographic transition model</li> <li>▪ dependency ratio</li> <li>▪ population pyramid (4 types)</li> <li>▪ demographic momentum</li> <li>▪ baby boom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ child mortality rate</li> <li>▪ infant mortality rate life expectancy</li> <li>▪ epidemiologic transition</li> <li>▪ antinatalist policy</li> <li>▪ pronatalist policy</li> <li>▪ one-child policy</li> <li>▪ International Conference on Population &amp; Development (Cairo, 1994)</li> </ul>

**Should also know:**

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ arable land</li> <li>▪ demography</li> <li>▪ exponential growth (geometric) v. linear (arithmetic) growth</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ baby bust (Generation X)</li> <li>▪ echo boom (Generation Y)</li> <li>▪ maternal mortality rate</li> <li>▪ Eugenic population policy</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ demographic regions</li> <li>▪ gender-specific abortion</li> <li>▪ J-curve &amp; S-curve</li> </ul>
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**Need to know:**

Chapter 3: Migration (28)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ cyclical movement</li> <li>▪ emigration</li> <li>▪ net in-migration</li> <li>▪ net out-migration</li> <li>▪ periodic movement</li> <li>▪ seasonal movement</li> <li>▪ transhumance</li> <li>▪ chain migration</li> <li>▪ distance decay</li> <li>▪ forced migration (involuntary)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ guest worker</li> <li>▪ internally displaced persons</li> <li>▪ Ernst Ravenstein</li> <li>▪ suburbanization</li> <li>▪ intervening obstacles</li> <li>▪ intervening opportunities</li> <li>▪ pull factor</li> <li>▪ push factor</li> <li>▪ step migration</li> <li>▪ gravity model</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ brain drain</li> <li>▪ gendered space</li> <li>▪ migration selectivity</li> <li>▪ migration transition (Wilber Zelinsky)</li> <li>▪ refugees</li> <li>▪ Sun Belt</li> <li>▪ Rust Belt</li> <li>▪ U.S. Quota Acts of 1921 &amp; '24)</li> </ul>

**Should also know:**

▪ activity space	▪ interregional migration	▪ migration streams
▪ place utility	▪ intraregional migration	▪ migration counterstreams
▪ internal migration		

**Be able to**

- identify the five largest population clusters around the world.
- explain why populations rise and fall in some places and not others.
- discuss the two major theories on population growth.
- make generalizations about where high and low incidents of the following indicators exist and why:
  - ✓ TFRs
  - ✓ IMRs
  - ✓ CMRs
  - ✓ NIRs
  - ✓ Life expectancy
- discuss population policies and their effects.
- discuss how age-sex ratios vary from one country to another and why.
- identify historical and contemporary streams of voluntary and involuntary migration.
- identify who migrates and why (migration selectivity, push-pull factors, etc.).
- explain how environmental problems could both prompt and be the result of migration.
- discuss the socioeconomic consequences of migration.

**Reading Assignments**

- Rubenstein, Chapters 2 & 3
- Kuby, Chapters 5 & 4