**APHG: Unit 2 Test Study Guide**

Know **all terms and concepts** from your Unit 2 vocabulary – your completed definitions with examples/applications are due by 8:30am on the test day.

Strategies for studying:

* + Review class notes while watching the topic videos on AP Classroom – I recommend adding to your notes as you review – active studying (writing – doing something instead of “just watching” is a more effective way to review for most people).
	+ Work through Unit 2 in a test prep book (like Barron’s or Princeton Review) if you have one.
	+ Review the questions in your Unit 2 Progress Check and Topic Questions on AP Classroom (in addition to another strategy from above – I wouldn’t rely just on this alone)
	+ Review Unit 2 in the Ethel Wood Study Guide (in addition to another strategy from above – I wouldn’t rely just on this alone)

Here is the list of the topics we covered in unit 2. Focus your time on the studying the content for the ones you struggled with the most during the unit.

2.1 Population Distribution

* Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, bodies of water) and human factors (e.g., culture, economics, history, politics) influence the distribution of population.
* Factors that illustrate patterns of population distribution vary according to the scale of analysis.
* The three methods for calculating population density are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural.
* The method used to calculate population density reveals different information about the pressure the population exerts on the land.

2.2 Consequences of Population Distribution

* Population distribution and density affect political, economic, and social processes, including the provision of services such as medical care.
* Population distribution and density affect the environment and natural resources; this is known as carrying capacity.

2.3 Population Composition

* Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.
* Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.

2.4 Population Dynamics

* Demographic factors that determine a population’s growth and decline are fertility, mortality, and migration.
* Geographers use the rate of natural increase and population-doubling time to explain population growth and decline.
* Social, cultural, political, and economic factors influence fertility, mortality, and migration rates.

2.5 The Demographic Transition Model

* The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.
* The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.

2.6 Malthusian Theory

* Malthusian theory and its critiques are used to analyze population change and its consequences.

2.7 Population Policies

* Types of population policies include those that promote or discourage population growth, such as pronatalist, antinatalist, and immigration policies.

2.8 Women & Demographic Change

* Changing social values and access to education, employment, health care, and contraception have reduced fertility rates in most parts of the world.
* Changing social, economic, and political roles for females have influenced patterns of fertility, mortality, and migration, as illustrated by Ravenstein’s laws of migration.

2.9 Aging Populations

* Population aging is determined by birth and death rates and life expectancy.
* An aging population has political, social, and economic consequences, including the dependency ratio.

2.10 Causes of Migration

* Migration is commonly divided into push factors and pull factors.
* Push/pull factors and intervening opportunities/obstacles can be cultural, demographic, economic, environmental, or political.

2.11 Forced & Voluntary Migration

* Forced migrations include slavery and events that produce refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers.
* Types of voluntary migrations include transnational, transhumance, internal, chain, step, guest worker, and rural-to-urban.

2.12 Effects of Migration

* Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.