Unit 2: Population & Migration

Content Area: **Social Studies**
Course(s): **AP Human Geography**
Time Period: **October**
Length: **5 weeks**
Status: **Published**

Transfer Skills

Understand the ways in which the human population is organized geographically and use the tools the need to make sense of cultural, political, economic and urban systems.

Enduring Understandings

Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.

Changes in population are due to mortality, fertility, and migration, which are influenced by the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors.

Changes in population have long- and short-term effects on a place's economy, culture, and politics.

Essential Questions

PSO-How does where and how people live impact global cultural, political, and economic patterns?

IMP-How does the interplay of environmental, economic, cultural, and political factors influence changes in population?

SPS-How do changes in population affect a place's economy, culture, and politics?

Content

Physical factors (e.g., climate, landforms, water bodies) 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.

Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.

Define methods geographers use to calculate population density.

Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.

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.

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.

Patterns of age structure and sex ratio vary across different regions and may be mapped and analyzed at different scales.

Understanding where and how people live is essential to understanding global cultural, political, and economic patterns.

Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.

Population pyramids are used to assess population growth and decline and to predict markets for goods and services.

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.

The demographic transition model can be used to explain population change over time.

The epidemiological transition explains causes of changing death rates.

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

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

Migration has political, economic, and cultural effects.

Skills

Identify the factors that influence the distribution of human populations at different scales.

Define methods geographers use to calculate population density.

Explain the differences between and the impact of methods used to calculate population density.

Explain how population distribution and density affect society and the environment.

Describe elements of population composition used by geographers.

Explain ways that geographers depict and analyze population composition.

Explain factors that account for contemporary and historical trends in population growth and decline.

Explain theories of population growth and decline.

Explain the intent and effects of various population and immigration policies on population size and composition

Explain how the changing role of females has demographic consequences in different parts of the world.

Explain the causes and consequences of an aging population.

Explain how different causal factors encourage migration.

Describe types of forced and voluntary migration.

Explain historical and contemporary geographic effects of migration

Identify the different types of data presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.

Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

Describe spatial patterns, networks, and relationships.

Explain patterns and trends in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data to draw conclusions.

Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.

Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

Describe spatial patterns presented in maps and in quantitative and geospatial data.

Explain a likely outcome in a geographic scenario using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories.

Describe a relevant geographic concept, process, model, or theory in a specified context.

Explain spatial relationships in a specified context or region of the world, using geographic concepts, processes, models, or theories

Resources

AP Classroom AP Classroom is a dedicated online platform designed to support teachers and students throughout their AP experience. The platform provides a variety of powerful resources and tools to provide yearlong support to teachers and enable students to receive meaningful feedback on their progress.

UNIT GUIDES Appearing in this publication and on AP Classroom, these planning guides outline all required course content and skills, organized into commonly taught units. Each unit guide suggests a sequence and pacing of content, scaffolds skill instruction across units, organizes content into topics, and provides tips on taking the AP Exam.

PERSONAL PROGRESS CHECKS Formative AP questions for every unit provide feedback to students on the areas where they need to focus. Available online, Personal Progress Checks measure knowledge and skills through multiple-choice questions with rationales to explain correct and incorrect answers, and free-response questions with scoring information. Because the Personal Progress Checks are formative, the results of these assessments cannot be used to evaluate teacher effectiveness or assign letter grades to students, and any such misuses are grounds for losing school authorization to offer AP courses.*

PROGRESS DASHBOARD This dashboard allows teachers to review class and individual student progress throughout the year. Teachers can view class trends and see where students struggle with content and skills that will be assessed on the AP Exam. Students can view their own progress over time to improve their performance before the AP Exam.

AP QUESTION BANK This online library of real AP Exam questions provides teachers with secure questions to use in their classrooms. Teachers can find questions indexed by course topics and skills, create customized tests, and assign them online or on paper. These tests enable students to practice and get feedback on each question.

Standards

TEACH SKILL CATEGORIES: Skill categories spiral throughout the course.

1. Concepts and Processes
2. Spatial Relationships
3. Data Analysis
4. Source Analysis
5. Scale Analysis

BIG IDEAS: Big Ideas spiral across topics and units linking ideas together.

PSO- Patterns and Spatial Organization

IMP- Impacts and Interactions

SPS- Spatial Processes and Societal Change

How they tie together in the Unit:

PSO 3= 2.1 Population Distribution

PSO 2= 2.2 Consequences of Population Distribution

PSO 2=2.3 Population Composition

IMP 3= 2.4 Population Dynamics

IMP 3= 2.5 The Demographic Transition Model

IMP 2= 2.6 Malthusian Theory

SPS 2= 2.7 Population Policies

SPS 3= 2.8 Women and Demographic Change

SPS 2= 2.9 Aging Populations

IMP 2=2.10 Causes of Migration

IMP 1= 2.11 Forced and Voluntary Migration

IMP 2= 2.12 Effects of Migration

SOC.6.1.12.B.15.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of the United States government's efforts to provide humanitarian assistance during international natural disasters and times of crises.
SOC.6.1.12.B.16.a	Explain why natural resources (i.e., fossil fuels, food, and water) continue to be a source of conflict, and analyze how the United States and other nations have addressed issues concerning the distribution and sustainability of natural resources.
SOC.6.1.12.C.6.a	Evaluate the effectiveness of labor and agricultural organizations in improving economic opportunities for various groups.
SOC.6.2.12.A.4.d	Assess government responses to incidents of ethnic cleansing and genocide.
SOC.6.2.12.C.6.a	Evaluate efforts of governmental, nongovernmental, and international organizations to address economic imbalances and social inequalities.