Reading Guide Chapter 2: Population & Health

Key Issue 1 Where are the World’s People Distributed?

***Pages 46-51***

**Introducing Population and Health**

1. What are three reasons why studying population geography is so important?

2. What is overpopulation?

3. What is a census? What are the two reasons why the census can be controversial?

4. Compare Figures 2-2 and 2-3 on page 47. Which depicts the shape of countries more accurately? Why?

**Population Concentrations**

5. The world’s population is highly clustered, or concentrated in certain regions. FOUR major population concentrations are identified in the text. **Shade** and **label** the areas of these concentrations on the map in **red**. TWO smaller concentrations, or emerging clusters, are also identified. **Shade** and **label** these areas on the map in **blue**.

6. In the boxes below, make note of significant facts, features, countries involved, and characteristics of the **four** most important population concentrations and **two** secondary ones.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EAST ASIA** | | **SOUTH ASIA** | |
| **SOUTHEAST ASIA** | **EUROPE** | | **EASTERN NORTH AMERICA**          **WEST AFRICA** |

7. Define ***ecumene***:

8. What would ***non-ecumene*** mean?

9. In the table below, list the four “lands” which are sparsely populated on earth. For each region, explain the reason which makes it inhospitable for human habitation.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Sparsely Populated Land** | **Reason(s) for Inhospitality** |
| Dry Lands |  |
| Wet Lands |  |
| Cold Lands |  |
| High Lands |  |

10. Use the maps on page 49 to prepare a sketch map that shows **non-ecumene** and **very sparsely inhabited lands.**



**Population Density**

11. Define ***arithmetic density:***

12. Define ***physiological density:***

13. Define ***agricultural density:***

14. Compare and contrast the physiological density and the agricultural density of the Netherlands and Egypt.