

Name: _____

Period: _____

Date: _____

AP PREP

Where And Why People Move

Population Geography

Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

Perception and Migration

- _____ distance – physical distance between two points (scales on maps).
- _____ distance - measured in terms of cost and time; perceptions of distance and direction are often greatly _____.
- _____ – long-term relocation of an individual, household, or group to a new location outside the community of origin.

Migration Theories

- “Laws” of Migration – 1885; Ernst Ravenstein (studied internal migration in England)
 1. _____ migration amounts to a fraction of the _____ migration.
 2. The majority of migrants move a _____ distance.
 3. Migrants who move longer distances tend to choose big _____.
 4. _____ residents are less migratory than inhabitants of _____ areas.
 5. _____ are less likely to make international moves than young adults.

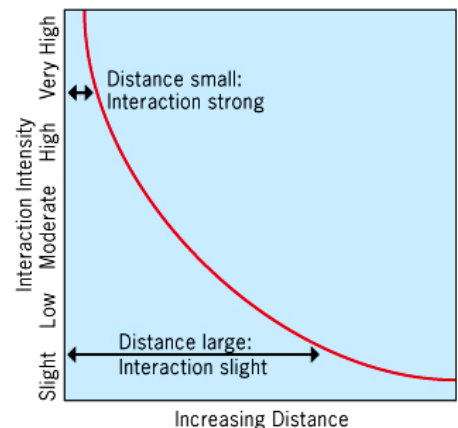
Interaction of Places

- Gravity Model – mathematical prediction of the interaction between places (Ravenstein)
- Interaction being a function of the _____ size of the places involved and the _____ between them.
- Spatial interaction (such as migration) is _____ related to the populations and _____ related to the distance between them.
- In mathematical terms: Interaction is proportional to the multiplication of the two populations divided by the distance between them.

-Gravity model equation:

Gravity Model Symbols

I_{ij} =
 P_i =
 P_j =
 d_{ij} =



Catalysts of Migration - Give FIVE examples; for each specify if it is a “push” or “pull” factor:

Factors of/Against Migration

- _____ - degenerative effects of distance on human movements and interactions.
- _____ - migration to a distant destination that occurs in stages (e.g. from a farm to a village, and later to town then city)
- _____ - the presence of a nearer opportunity that greatly diminishes the attractiveness of places farther away (e.g. jobs).
- _____ - migration that is assisted by those already living in an area (relatives, friends); people tend to immigrate to areas where they find connections and a measure of familiarity.

Types of Movement

- _____ movement – has a closed route repeated annually or seasonally (e.g. nomadic migration, “Sunbirds”); may also may define your activity (or action) space (e.g. commuting).
- _____ movement – involves intermittent but recurrent movement (e.g. college, armed service); _____ - system of pastoral farming; move according to seasonal availability (e.g. Switzerland).
- _____ movement – permanent relocation from a source to a destination (must also take _____ migration into account).

Refugees

- _____ refugees have crossed one or more international borders, whereas _____ refugees have abandoned their homes but remain in their own countries.
- Most refugees move without any more tangible _____ than what they can carry or transport with them.
- Most refugees make their first “step” on foot, by bicycle, wagon, or open boat. (_____ that facilitates modern migration is inoperative)
- Refugees move without the official _____ that accompany channeled migration.

Major Modern Migrations

- _____ - relocation by choice; _____ - the role of pull & push factors is not relevant (neither is choice).

Give TWO modern examples for each of the following: internal migration, external migration, interregional migration (from one geographic realm to another), dislocation (refugees):

Do your best to answer the following (not directly in the reading):

Over the last 150 years, Europe has changed from a source to a destination region for international migration. Identify ONE factor other than the demographic transition that was responsible for Europe’s development as a source of migrants to the United States between 1800 and 1920. Identify TWO aspects of the demographic transition model that account for Europe’s transformation into a destination region for migrants from less affluent regions, such as North Africa, between 1960 and 2000.

