

Human Geography: People, Place, and Culture, 11th Edition
Chapter 02 Testbank: Population and Health

Multiple Choice

1. Replacement level, the number of births needed to keep a population at a stable level without immigration, requires a total fertility of _____

- a) 10.
- b) 2.1.
- c) 3.5.
- d) 5.0.

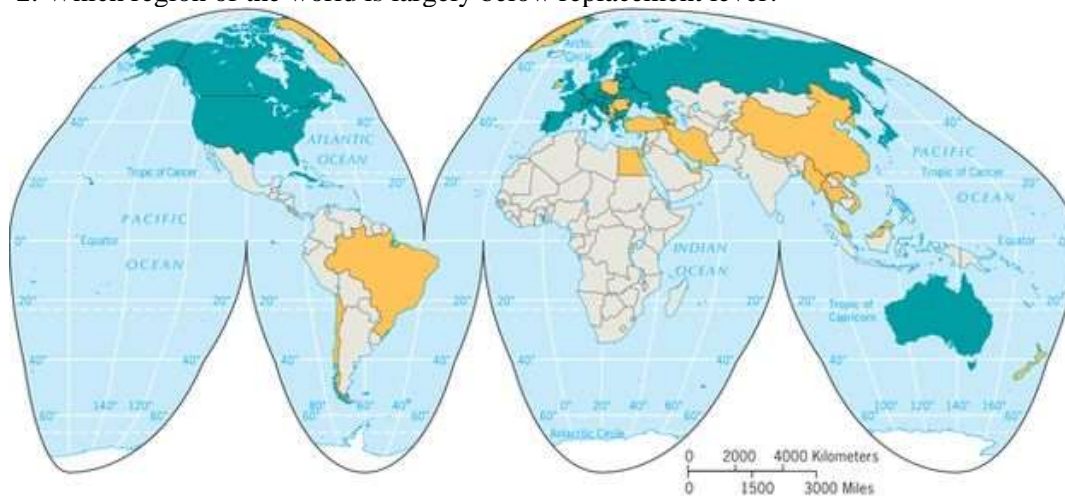
Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

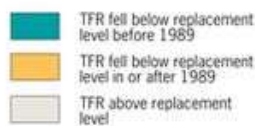
Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

2. Which region of the world is largely below replacement level?



COUNTRIES WITH TOTAL FERTILITY RATE BELOW REPLACEMENT LEVEL



- a) Sub-Saharan Africa
- b) South America
- c) South Asia
- d) Europe

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

3. Countries with aging populations attempt to stimulate economic growth to lessen the effect of rising medical and retirement costs by _____

- a) cutting social security.
- b) encouraging increased birth rate.
- c) promoting immigration.
- d) promoting emigration of the elderly.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

4. Not all countries with aging populations resort to immigration to offset economic problems. An example is:

- a) Germany.
- b) Japan.
- c) the United States.
- d) Norway.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

5. Almost everywhere on Earth, Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) are _____

- a) rising.
- b) falling.
- c) staying about the same.
- d) influenced by precipitation levels.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

6. In the Western Hemisphere, which of the following countries has a Total Fertility Rate below replacement level?

- a) the United States
- b) Haiti
- c) Mexico.
- d) Argentina

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

7. The arithmetic density of population for a country is determined by dividing the total _____
- a) population by the number of farmers.
 - b) area of square miles by 5.
 - c) area of the country by the population.
 - d) population by the total area.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

8. The problem with using arithmetic population density to investigate the population pattern of a country is that such a density figure does not take into consideration _____
- a) annual population increases.
 - b) internal clustering of people within the country.
 - c) annexation of new territory.
 - d) possible loss of territory.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

9. It has been estimated that 98 percent of Egypt's population occupies only ___ percent of the country's total area.
- a) 10
 - b) 15
 - c) 3
 - d) 25

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

10. The number of people per unit area of agriculturally productive land is the _____
- a) average density.
 - b) total density.
 - c) physiologic density.
 - d) agricultural density.

Ans: C

Difficulty: easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

11. Switzerland's physiologic density is ____ as/than its arithmetic density.

- a) the same
- b) less
- c) much greater
- d) much less

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

12. The world's three largest population concentrations are all found on the same landmass, which is: ____

- a) North America.
- b) South America.
- c) Africa
- d) Eurasia.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

13. Associated with the East Asian population cluster are ribbon-like extensions of dense population penetrating the interior. These extensions represent _____

- a) volcanic areas of good soil.
- b) narrow regions of favorable climate.
- c) basins and lowlands of China's major rivers.
- d) areas where the Chinese Government has forced people to settle.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

14. About ____ percent of the world's population is concentrated in East Asia?

- a) 5
- b) 10
- c) 25
- d) 50

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

15. In India the greatest concentration of population is found on the _____
- a) plain of the Ganges River.
 - b) central Deccan Plateau.
 - c) west coast.
 - d) foothills of the Himalayan Mountains.

Ans: A

Difficulty: easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

16. Over large parts of Bangladesh the rural population density is between _____ people per square mile.
- a) 10 and 100
 - b) 200 and 300
 - c) 3000 and 5000
 - d) 50000 and 80000

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

17. Terrain and environment appear to have a different association with the population cluster of Europe that extends from the British Isles into Russia than in Asia. This suggests that in Europe, terrain and environment play a _____
- a) greater role than in Asia.
 - b) role that varies from country to country.
 - c) lesser role than in Asia.
 - d) greater role now than in the past.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

18. The European population axis is directly related to the _____
- a) orientation of Europe's coalfields.
 - b) orientation to Europe's rivers.
 - c) early location of Roman settlement.
 - d) effect of two world wars.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

19. In comparison to Asia, the percentage of the population living in urban places in Germany and the

United Kingdom is _____

- a) less than in Asia.
- b) about the same as in Asia.
- c) greater than Asia.
- d) declining.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

20. After the three Eurasian population clusters, the next-ranking cluster comprises the east-central United States and southeastern Canada. This cluster is not nearly as large as the smallest of the Eurasian clusters. It is, in fact only ____ the size.

- a) one-third
- b) one-half
- c) one-quarter
- d) one-tenth

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

21. The major focus of North America's population is ____

- a) Chicago.
- b) California.
- c) the Megalopolis region.
- d) the South.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

22. Brazil's population is concentrated _____

- a) near the Peruvian border.
- b) in the Amazon Basin.
- c) the north.
- d) along the Atlantic Coast.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

23. The major focus of population in Australia is _____

- a) evenly distributed
- b) located in the center
- c) along its eastern coast
- d) along the northern coast

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

24. Two physical geographic barriers create the boundaries of the South Asia population cluster are _____

- a) the Himalaya Mountains to the north and the mountains west of the Indus River Valley in Pakistan.
- b) the Indus River Valley and the Ganges River Valley.
- c) the mangrove forests of Bangladesh and the Ganges River Valley.
- d) the Himalaya Mountains to the north and the Ganges River Valley to the west.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

25. Asian population extensions reflect fertile river valleys, while the European extension reflects _____

- a) the barrier of the Alps.
- b) the location of warm water ports.
- c) the orientation of Europe's coal fields.
- d) the orientation of Europe's pine forests.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

26. Various organizations protested the 2000 and 2010 United States census because _____

- a) of the possibility of under-counting disadvantaged populations.
- b) the census does not count minorities living in rural areas.
- c) the World Bank already conducts a census of the United States.
- d) congressional seats are no longer allotted to each state based on population.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

27. In 1789, a British economist named Thomas Malthus published an essay in which he claimed that

while population increased at what he called a geometric rate, the means of subsistence grew only at _____

- a) an arithmetic (linear) rate.
- b) a rate depending on the particular culture involved.
- c) a declining rate.
- d) an unpredictable rate.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

28. Food production, contrary to the predictions of Malthus, has grown exponentially because of a number of factors. Which one of the following is **not** one of these factors?

- a) expanded agricultural acreage
- b) improved strains of seeds
- c) fertilizer application
- d) an increase in the number of farmers in Britain

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

29. Births and _____ add to the population growth of a particular country.

- a) rise in the death rate
- b) emigration
- c) immigration
- d) increased agricultural output

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

30. In the 21st century, world population doubling time is _____

- a) 300 years
- b) increasing (i.e. taking longer to double)
- c) decreasing
- d) ten years

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

31. At the present rate of births and deaths in the world, we are adding about _____ million inhabitants

every year.

- a) 1
- b) 20
- c) 80
- d) 250

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

32. Between 1820 and 1930, world population _____

- a) decreased
- b) doubled
- c) tripled.
- d) did not change.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

33. The growth rate of population of South Asia is _____ the world average of 1.4 percent.

- a) less than
- b) the same as
- c) greater than
- d) triple

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

34. Most of the countries with low population growth rates are also among the wealthiest. An exception to this would be _____

- a) France.
- b) Spain.
- c) Italy.
- d) Russia.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

35. In the 1970's, the government of India used this method to reduce the population growth rates in certain areas of the country.

- a) tax incentives
- b) forced sterilization of males
- c) free housing for small families
- d) cash awards

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

36. ___ have annual natural rates of population increase above 3.0%.

- a) Colombia and Afghanistan
- b) Mexico and Ethiopia
- c) Mali and Uganda
- d) India and China

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

37. Population growth rates are _____ in southern India, where women have higher literacy rates.

- a) higher
- b) the same as northern India
- c) lower
- d) the same as the Indian average

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

38. The statistics that report the number of deaths per thousand people in a given year is called:

- a) the adjusted mortality rate.
- b) the crude death or mortality rate.
- c) the adjusted population level.
- d) the actual growth rate.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

39. Demographically, Great Britain experienced a _____ in the period from the late 1800s through WWII.

- a) population decline
- b) rising death rate

- c) population explosion
- d) rapid birth rate decline

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

40. The mortality rate in the United States _____

- a) is higher than in Mexico.
- b) is the lowest in the world.
- c) is about the same as in Russia.
- d) is higher than in South Africa.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

41. In 1930 and 2000, the Earth's population increased by

- a) 500,000.
- b) 1.5 billion.
- c) 4 billion.
- d) 12 billion.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

42. Low population growth resulting from high CBR and very high CDR is characteristic of stage ____ of the demographic transition.

- a) I
- b) II
- c) III
- d) IV

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

43. Demographers and population geographers who study global population growth today believe that the concept of doubling time is _____

- a) equally important as in the past
- b) more important than ever
- c) less important than in the past

d) gaining new followers

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

44. The population of a country, city or other region is a function of three variables. Which is **not** one of the variables?

- a) births
- b) deaths
- c) migration
- d) ethnic background

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

45. In Europe the marked decline of the birth rate was the result of _____

- a) rapid emigration.
- b) stabilization of food supplies.
- c) World Wars I and II.
- d) the effects of Industrialization, urbanization, and general modernization.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

46. A population pyramid with a wide base and narrow top is indicative of _____

- a) developed countries.
- b) countries in Stage IV of the demographic transition.
- c) less developed countries.
- d) low infant mortality.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.3: Explain the importance of population composition.

47. A developed country that has reached a stage where the population is most stable will develop a population pyramid that is _____.

- a) bell shaped
- b) pear shaped
- c) rectangular shaped
- d) cone shaped

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.3: Explain the importance of population composition.

48. Highest rates of infant mortality are found in this region.

- a) South America
- b) Central Africa
- c) East Asia
- d) Eastern Europe

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

49. The lowest infant mortality rate among countries with large populations is in _____

- a) the United States.
- b) Japan.
- c) Germany.
- d) Brazil.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

50. Sub-Saharan Africa's high mortality rate is strongly influenced by _____

- a) wild animal attacks.
- b) famine.
- c) AIDS.
- d) traffic accidents.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

51. Population policies which favor the promotion of birth control among certain groups in the population (ethnic, religious, or socio-economic groups) are referred to as _____

- a) population planning.
- b) eugenics.
- c) socialism.
- d) public health.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Knowledge: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.5: Evaluate the effect of governments on population change.

52. In which region of the United States is infant mortality rate the highest?

- a) the West
- b) the Great Plains
- c) the Northeast
- d) the South

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

53. A vectored infectious disease is

- a) transmitted by an intermediary, such as a mosquito.
- b) transmitted by direct contact between host and victim.
- c) never fatal to humans.
- d) always fatal to humans.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

54. Enormous strides have been made to battle the AIDS crisis, including:

- a) antiretroviral drugs
- b) reproductive education programs
- c) family planning
- d) all of these choices is correct

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

55. The number of African countries below replacement level.

- a) many
- b) few
- c) all
- d) none

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

True/False

56. In almost all cases, the TFR's of African countries are higher than those of European countries.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

57. The majority of Egypt's 70 million inhabitants are distributed evenly around the country.

Ans: False

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

58. Census records are not accurate for all countries.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

59. More than half of the world's entire population is concentrated in East Asia.

Ans: False

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

60. In all demographic cases, the higher the birth rate, the shorter the doubling time.

Ans: False

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

61. Some countries have declining populations, which means negative population growth rates.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

62. A population with both a high fertility and a high mortality rate has a broad-based population pyramid.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.3: Explain the importance of population composition.

63. During the demographic transition, the drop in birth and death rates is equal.

Ans: False

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

64. Women tend to outlive men and in Russia their life expectancy may be 12 years longer than the male population.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

65. Low life expectancy in Africa can be partly attributed to the ravages of AIDS.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

Essay

66. Compare the characteristics of the population distribution patterns of Europe with those of Asia. (Describe the characteristics in terms of density, dispersion and pattern, and look for positive and negative correlations between population and other geographic phenomena). What are the differences? What are the similarities?

Ans: Asia: high population density in East Asia-specifically China's cities on the east coast as well as ribbons of high density in river valleys in addition to clusters in Korea in Japan. Another Asian cluster is South Asia where there are huge concentrations in major cities, on the coasts, and along rivers. India, China and some other Asian countries have large rural populations. Europe: large cluster but not nearly as large as Asia (less than half). Similarities: Both regions have concentrations on coastal and river areas. Differences: Europe has more population centered on resources rather than river valleys, higher European concentrations in physically rugged areas such as mountains, plus more Europeans live in cities than in

rural areas.

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

67. What does the arithmetic density of the population of a country tell us? What does it not tell us? Use India or China as examples to explain this problem.

Ans: Arithmetic population tells us how dense the population of a place is by dividing the population by the total land area. It does not tell us about internal clustering. For example, China is more densely populated along the coast and not in the interior but by using arithmetic density it only gives a total for the entire country, thus masking the internal differences.

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

68. List the four stages of the demographic transition. What population pyramid shape would be characteristic of each stage? Why do stages two and three describe the actual process of change within a population?

Ans: Stage 1-high birth and death rates, low growth, Stage 2-high birth rate, decreasing death rate, increasing growth, Stage 3-birth rate begins to fall, death rate low, population explosion, Stage 4-low birth and low death rate, decreasing growth. Shapes: Stage 1- evergreen tree, Stage 2-true pyramid/triangular shape (not as drastic), Stage 3- bell shaped/Hershey kiss Stage 4-rectangular/ slightly lopsided vase (more even). Stage 2 and 3 describe the process of change because that is when the birth and death rates are the farthest apart, and this is when population booms.

Difficulty: Hard

Blooms: Synthesis

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

69. Malthus, along with neo-Malthusians of the 1960s (Ehrlich), predicted the imminent collapse of population due to famine. What assumptions made by Malthus proved to be incorrect? Why did Britain's population "explode" in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries without either increased famine or drop in standard of living?

Ans: One incorrect assumption is that food is confined spatially and that people only eat what is grown in a certain area. Another incorrect assumption was that food production was linear. Famine did not occur with Britain's population explosion as food production began growing exponentially as mechanization and other agricultural improvements increased food production. Food also became more globalized as countries such as Ireland started growing the South American crop of a potato.

Difficulty: Hard

Blooms: Evaluation

Learning Objective 2.2: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

70. Describe the impact of AIDS on the sub-Saharan African population. In particular, describe the socio-economic impact of early mortality upon the region's countries.

Ans: Diseases such as AIDS cause low life expectancies in some parts of the world with Africa in particular experiencing much devastation. By 2007, 68% of AIDS cases occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. A high percentage of working class people in some sub-Saharan countries are infected with AIDS, and it remains a leading cause of death. As a result of their parents' low life expectancies because of AIDS, many children grow up without parents and work instead of attending school.

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.4: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

71. Discuss why the United States' Infant Mortality Rate varies by region.

Ans: Infant mortality varies by region because this indicator reflects the overall health of a society. While there are a number of factors contributing to high infant mortality, some factors include the physical health of the mother, improper weaning, and malnutrition. In many less developed countries women are also poorly educated, are exhausted from work and suffer from disease –factors that impact an infant's chances of survival. Within the United States, variations occur, with the Deep South having a higher infant mortality rate. Factors such as race, ethnicity, social class, education level, and access to health care are all part of this complex topic. Leading infant causes of death include pregnancy complications, low birth weight, abnormalities, and SIDS. SIDS rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives are 2.3 times higher than the rate of non-Hispanic White mothers.

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

72. Why might the mayor of your school's town care about the results of the 2010 census?

Ans: The mayor of your school's town may care about the results of the census as they analyze various demographics. For example, schools are often interested in projecting future enrollments and by looking at younger cohort groups they are better able to predict future enrollment and future needs of the school. For example, if enrollment increased by many students, this may be cause for a referendum to increase the number of classrooms and other functions of the building. Also, federal money, including school funding, is often allocated based upon Census population counts.

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 2.1: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

73. Over the course of history, how have governments tried to affect population patterns? How do efforts in the 21st century differ from those of the 20th?

Ans: Governments have tried to influence population with instituting various policies concerning population. Such policies include expansive (encourage children), eugenic (certain groups have children)

and restrictive (discourage large families, i.e., the one-child policy). In the 20th century countries such as China were instituting restrictive policies to curb their growing population. In the 21st century many countries in our world are facing aging population. Countries such as Japan and regions such as Europe are facing an aging population and a shortage of workers. Many are instituting policies to encourage their population to have more children. Few countries today seek to limit population, however India has family planning programs today in an attempt to ease the pressure of eventually becoming the most populous country in the world but no longer institute harsh measures such as forced sterilizations as they have in the past.

Difficulty: Hard

Blooms: Evaluation

Learning Objective 2.5: Evaluate the effect of governments on population change.