



## AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography 2003 Sample Student Responses

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→ In the period between 1800 + 1920, Europe has dramatically changed. In the early to mid 1800's Europe became an unstable place demographically. During this time Europe was very unsanitary, causing an inflation in infant mortality rates. The continent was also becoming very crowded as the natural increase rate grew. More + more people were having kids + more of them than before.

Between the years of 1800 + 1920, the United States was the destination of many of Europe's emigrants. During this time the U.S. was a new, flourishing country with many promising draws. With Europe's economy on a decline + jobs becoming less available, the U.S. was appealing. The United States was experiencing good economic activity + offered hope of a better life.

In the period of 1960 until as recently as 2000, Europe has become to Africa, what the U.S. once was to Europe. After the mid 1900's Europe's economy was back up + was appealing to less fortunate countries. With Europe's increasing sanitation conditions, came lower infant mortality rates + subsequently lower fertility rates + crude birth rates. In Northern Africa at the time, infant mortality was high +

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Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

Europe provided a hope for better survival. Because of this, fertility rates were lowered since a woman didn't need to have as many children to ensure survival. With that came a lower ~~birth~~ crude birth rate among the immigrants, because less children were being born.

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the examination.

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A) In the demographic transition model Stage 2 is rapid growth and stage 3 is moderate growth of the population. ~~It~~ Between 1800-1920, was when most of Europe was in those two stages of population growth. Because the population was growing continually, many people migrated to be able to have land for their family or because they just wanted to get away.

B) Another factor for Europe's migrants was that the ~~the~~ economic advantages in the United States were huge. In that time, ~~the~~ farming was still a large part of many people's economy. The United States's land was significantly less expensive than land in ~~a~~ European countries, so many people moved ~~to~~ to the U.S. for less expensive ~~the~~ farm land. The U.S. ~~was~~ was also experiencing the Industrial Revolution at that time and many people wanted to go farm with the ~~the~~ industrial machines from the industrial revolution.

C) Three reasons with demographic transition that migrants ~~to~~ moved from North Africa to Europe are the population increase

#3

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in Africa, the stable population in Europe, and the high births in Africa. ~~The~~ Africa has ~~become~~ moved into stage 2 of the demographic transition and that means rapid population growth because of a decreased death rate. Many people wouldn't want to live in a place that will have many more people very quickly. In Europe, many countries have reached stage 4 of the demographic transition model, which is basically population equilibrium. Many people would want to live in a place that has a relatively stable population. There are also people who would want to get away from the enormous birth rate of the stage 2 countries in Africa. The death rate has gone down but people still believe they need a high birth rate. That results in a large population growth.

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A] Between 1800 and 1970, Europe was in the second and third stages of the Demographic Transition Model. The crude death rate had decreased because of technological advancement, but crude birth rate had not decreased enough to make the natural increase rate equal zero. Therefore, Europe's population in general was increasing. Instead of letting population density rise drastically, large numbers emigrated because of ~~the~~ many and favored options, such as the New World (not so new anymore).

B] The potato famine in Ireland left many Irish with no money and little other choice ~~than~~ except moving to America to try to survive there. The wave of Irish immigrants to the United States was significant.

C] Between 1960 and 2000, Europe was in the third and fourth stages of the demographic transition model. The population ~~is~~ was stabilizing due to decreasing crude birth rates in reaction to previously

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decreased crude death rate. The natural increased rate approached zero. Population growth was slow, leaving room for, and inviting immigration. Because North Africa was in the second and third stages, emigrants were many. North Africa, less developed and with rapid population growth due to relatively high crude birth rate in relation to crude death rate (possibly due to outside 1st world country influences of vaccines, etc) faced population density increase or emigration, and chose emigration. Important here is the economic need to emigrate for lack of employment opportunities for the growing working force. The demographic transition model doesn't account for stage-4 countries interfering with lower stage population growth. When this happens, economic development like in Rostow's development model, no longer parallels demographics. This happened in North Africa, further influencing emigrations to Europe.