Unit 2:

<table>
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<th>Notable Geographers</th>
<th>Briefly Explain their Theory</th>
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| **Thomas Malthus**  | Malthusian theory- Population growth relating to food supply  
1. Food grows arithmetically (1,2,3.4.5)  
2. Population grow Exponentially (1,2,4,8,16)  
Critics – E. Boserup, S. Kuznets, J.Simon, F. Engels – More people more growth, science will find a way, distribution of wealth etc. |

| **Everett Lee**     | Incentives to Migrate  
Push: Negative home conditions that impel the decision to migrate (ESPN)  
Pull: the presumed positive attractions of the destination (ESPN)  
Place Utility :  
1. The measure of a person’s satisfaction with a location  
2. Migration results when “home” has a significantly lower “place utility” than allowable alternatives AND alternatives meet a minimum “aspiration level”  | Barriers to migration  
1. Physical: Natural features such as rivers, lakes, oceans, mountains that present obstacles to migration  
2. Economic: Cost of travelling and establishing residence  
3. Cultural: Family, religion, ethnic, community relationships, fear of change  
4. Political: restrictions on migration at the government level  

**Lee’s Push-Pull Theory**
**E. G. Ravenstein**  
Laws of Migration  
1. Most migrants travel only a short distance  
2. Migrants traveling long distances usually settle in urban areas  
3. Most migration occurs in steps.  
4. Most migration is rural to urban  
5. Each migration flow produces a movement in the opposite direction (counterflow)  
6. Most migrants are adults  
7. Most international migrants are young males, while more internal migrants are females (although in recent years females outnumber males as international migrants)  
8. Economic motives dominate migration  
9. Urban residents are less migratory than inhabitants of rural areas.  
10. Families are less likely to make international moves than young adults  
11. Gender studies of migration indicate that men are more mobile, migrate farther, and have more employment choices and income than women.

**John Snow**  
Epidemiologist (Medical Geography) control of epidemics  
Link between water supply and cholera – mapper cholera deaths and location of water wells/pumps  
Outbreak – spread of disease in a short time in a limited area  
Epidemic – spread over a larger region like a city, province or country  
Pandemic – spread rapidly around the entire world
Warren Thomspon

Demographic Transition Model – Birth Rates and Death Rates – 4 stages relating to natural increase

1. BR-DR are high
2. BR high – DR drops
3. BR drops
4. BR-DR are low
5. BR drops – DR increases