1) Pre - industrial Period.

1. Evolution of the population through history

The Neolitic revolution starts 10.000 years ago.
Climates changes → temperature increased. Agriculture developed and population became sedentary, 30 cities were established.
World population grew slowly, depended on the resources (soil, climate factors, also by wars, epidemic and migrations)
Since the 1st century world's population increased slowly until the Black Death, that decimated the European population.
Data: 1st cent., 230 million > 14th cent., 400 million > 17th cent., 500 million > 1800, 900 million.

2) Industrial Revolution.
Due to the Industrial Revolution in Great Britain → Birth rates got higher. Death rates lower.
It produced several demographic, economic and social changes (caused a big increase in population growth. World population doubled, to almost 2000 million).
Large industrial cities appeared in areas of coal deposit.

3) 20th century
In 1950 it reach 4500 million people despite of the deaths in World Wars and the Spanish flu epidemic. The population doubled again. There was a big growth in Africa, Asia and South America.

4) 21st century
In 2000, it was 6000 million population, but it start to slow down 70 - 80 million per year. Immigration helped to offset low European birth rates and the general ageing of population.

(2) Demographic trends for the 21st century

1) Increase in world population.

The population in the world increase from 5.700 millions of people to 7.200 millon. The three quarter parts have been in Asia and Africa and it will continue growing up. In the middle of this century will reach 9.600 millions.

2) Ageing of the population

The ageing of the population is an important consequence of the looked, previous changes in the fertility and mortality. The number of young people has increase quikly, but it expected to continue permanently during the next 35 years. The number of people continue up in the future.

3) Changes in familiar estructure.

Since the demographic pain of new countries are more known now a days. In one hand we found the countries with the higher fertility because they have their structure, consisting in a young age and a fast increase of population. In the other hand the countries with low fertility have fall under the replace level, so because of this we have a fast ageing but in extreme cases it reduce

In few countries have reduced in 50%. their familiar necessities.

4) Urban population

most of the world population live in urban areas. Half of this people live in cities. It's expected the urban areas, take the future growth of population. The organization of the areas become of the aims more important of the 21st century

5) migrations

The international migration has grow a lot comparing it with the last years. The migrations have reach more importance as a component of the change of population. Because of his auction in compensate the decrease of population in some countries of more deloped zones.

DEMOGRAPHIC MODELS

Preindustrial — **ANCIENT**

- ↑ fertility / ↑ mortality
- continuous and slow growth.
- wars, epidemics, deseases, famines, infant mortality

Industrial rev. — **TRANSITION**

- ↑ fertility / ↓ mortality
- Medical and special advances (hygiene, waterstream).

20th century — **MODERN**

- ↑ fertility / ↓ mortality (decreasing)
- Population growth slow down

1900 - 2B
1950 - 4B } x2
2000 - 6B } +2.

21st century — **REGRESSIVE**

- ↓ fertility / ↓ mortality
- Population stagnate (0 growth or negative)