

1) Preindustrial period.

Climate change around 10,000 years ago was known as "Neolithic Revolution".

Temperatures increased and agriculture developed. Population became more sedentary, this allowed the creation of cities.

At first, world's population grew slowly because they depended on the resources and the land and because of wars, epidemics and migrations.

The increase of population was slowly until the Black Death (14th century), when the population ^{was} decimated.

2) Industrial period.

Began in Great Britain with the Industrial Revolution (18th century). It produced demographic, economic and social changes. The population doubled (factories needed workers), and so there were around 2,000 million people in the world.

3) 20th century

Although there were a lot of deaths because of First and Second World Wars and a lot of people emigrated to America, the population doubled again. In Asia, Africa and South America the population grew too.

4) 21st century

Population in Europe was stagnated because of low birth rates and general ageing.

In the year 2000, the world population was of 6,000 million people, although the growth slowed down to 70-80 million people

per year.

In this century, the immigration is a very important fact to increase the population.

Trends of demography for the 21st century

1. Increase in world's population.

Population in the world has been growing and the third part of the growth has been in Asia and Africa. It grew from 5700 million to 7200 million. "Naciones Unidas" expects that in the middle of century it could reach 9600 million of people.

2. Ageing

The ageing is an important consequence of the changes of fertility and mortality. The number of youngs has grown, but it will be the same in the nexts years, but the number of old people is going to increase.

3. Differences in familiar structures

In one extreme, the undeveloped countries have high fertility; it means that cause a young structure and a faster growth of population. In the other extreme, the developed countries have less fertility and this cause a faster aging of population.

4. Urban population

More than half of the population lives in urban areas. Because of the number of large urban agglomeration is increasing, half of the urban residents live in cities and smaller locations.

5. Migration

International migration has grown in volume, scope, complexity and demographic importance over the past 20 years. Migration has offset the loss and ageing of population in some developed countries.

