

# HISTORICAL PERIOD

# DEMOGRAPHIC MODELS

<p>Pre - Industrial period Os cornels palestino</p>	<p>Neolithic Revolution, 10,000 years ago - Climate changes - Development agriculture - The population became sedentary. creation of cities. The growth of population depend on resources, quality of soil, and climate factors, it was slowed down by wars, epidemic and migrations, slowed down. Famine was slow, it steadily since 1st cent to 8th death. 14th cent 350 million 214m cent, 1700 million 213m cent, 1800 million 280, 1900 million</p>	<p>ANCIENT DEMOGRAPHIC MODEL ↑ fertility / + mortality confines and slow growth diseases, wars, epidemics, famines, infant mortality.</p>
<p>Industrial Revolution</p>	<p>The industrial revolution began in Great Britain during the 18th century and led to a series of important demographic economic and social changes. Early modern age, European population experienced a slight growth. It was slowed down by plagues and epidemics and by wars. I.R. caused a big increase in population growth, UK, Germany, France, population doubled 2000 million.</p>	<p>TRANSITION ↑ fertility / - mortality medical and scientific advances</p>
<p>20th cent</p>	<p>In 1950, it reached 2500 million despite deaths, result from the 1st and 2nd world wars and the Spanish Flu pandemic. Between 1950 and 1990 world population doubled. 20th economic and political problems caused many problems many Europeans to emigrate to Americas two was during this period were large numbers of death.</p>	<p>MODERN ↑ fertility (slow down) / - mortality Slow growth</p>
<p>21st cent</p>	<p>By the year 2000, the population had reached 600 million, although the growth slowed down to 70-80 million per year. In Europe the population has stagnated and there is a serious ageing, although immigration has helped to offset birth rates.</p>	<p>REGRESSIVE ↓ fertility / = mortality population growth stagnates (zero or negative growth)</p>



- Report of UN trends on demographic

- 1) Increase in population growth
- 2) Ageing
- 3) changes in familiar structure
- 4) urban population
- 5) Migrations

Increase in population growth

1) The world's population has grown from 5700 million to 7200 million. Three quarters of the growth has taken place in Asia and Africa. The population growth is restraining the United Nations suggests that the population will continue to grow and could reach 9600 million.

Ageing

2) There are countries in which the fertility has fallen under the replacement level, it's a fast ageing. Population is ageing is an important consequence of observed and predicted changes in fertility and mortality. The number and proportion of older people are expected to continue high for the future.

Changes in familiar structure

3) Few countries have met the minimum goal of reducing infant family planning need by 50%. The provision of high quality, voluntary family planning information counsel and services justifies new investments and is relevant in all the world.

Urban population

4) More than a half of the world's population live in urban zones, about a half live in cities. Urban zones are expected to absorb future population growth. The research and complexity of urban management work has increased. It has been one of the most important challenges of the twenty-first century.

Migrations

5) International migration has grown in volume. International migration flows have become increasingly diverse and many countries are now countries of origin, destination and transit. Net migration is important as a component of population change in some countries in more developed regions.

3. We find large families in developing and developed countries (+5/6 children per family) while the fertility rates in development countries quite low (0.2 children per family)