



Demographic Transition Model

Stage 1: Population remains low because the birth and death rates are high. Example: tribes in the Amazon rainforest

Stage 2: Population increases because the death rate decreases, but birth rate remains high. Example: Afghanistan

Stage 3: Population continues to increase because birth rate is still above the death rate (however the birth rate begins to decrease) Example: India, Brazil

Stage 4: Population growth slows down because the birth rate and death rate are both low. Example: USA, UK

Stage 5: Population begins to decrease because the birth rate falls below the death rate. Example: Germany, Italy

Key Terms

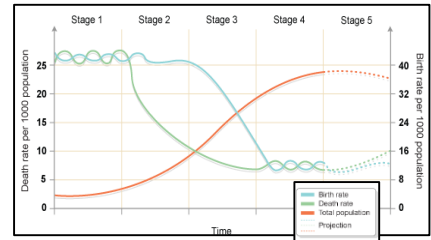
Population = The number of people living in a given area

Sparsely populated = Not a lot of people in one place

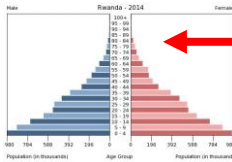
Densely populated = lots of people in one place

Birth rate = the number of babies born per 1000 people

Death rate = the number of deaths per 1000 people



Population Pyramids

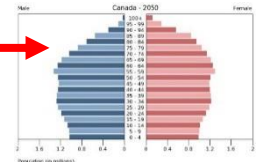


LOW INCOME COUNTRY (LIC)

Wide base = high birth rate
Narrow top = high death rate
There are more births than deaths, so population will rise.

HIGH INCOME COUNTRY (HIC)

Narrow base = low birth rate
Wider top = low death rate
This population may experience issues such as an **ageing population**.



One Child Policy

The **One Child Policy** was introduced to **SLOW DOWN POPULATION GROWTH** by **REDUCING THE BIRTH RATE**. Families were only allowed to have one child – there would be punishments if they had more than one, such as:

- Large fines
- Women forced into having abortions
- No passport issued for the children



Consequences of the policy

- **Gender imbalance** – couples would favour having a boy so baby girls were more likely to be aborted – this means there are now more men than women in China
- **Granny police** – elderly people were used as spies within communities to check if couples were having more than one baby – this created distrust in communities
- Families would spoil their one child which led to an increase in **childhood obesity**.

Beijing

Challenges

Air pollution (smog) causes people to get ill
Traffic congestion - lots of people drive around Beijing
Overcrowded public transport

Opportunities

Air pollution towers built to clean the air
Congestion charges and rules about cars in the city
Metro lines have been expanded



Controversy in China

1. **Diluting ethnic minorities** – Uyghur Muslims taken to thought transformation camps
2. **Capital punishment** – the death penalty is given for crimes such as murder, bribery and robbery
3. **The Great Firewall of China** – many social media apps, such as Snapchat and Instagram, are blocked in China



Maths Skills

CALCULATE:

MEAN (average)

Add up all the values, then divide by how many values there are

RANGE

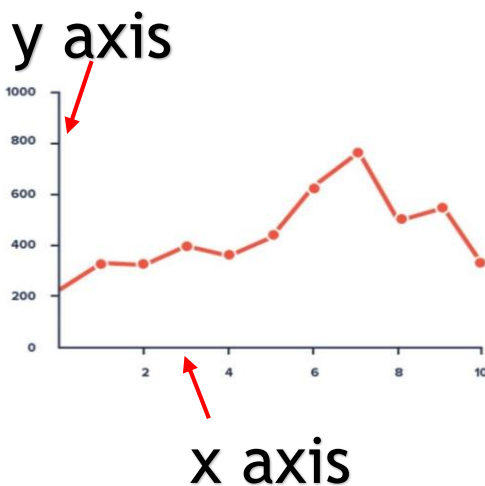
Take the smallest value away from the largest value

MODE

Find the value that appears the most

MEDIAN

Order the values from smallest to largest, then find the value that is in the middle of the list



English Skills

Connectives	Opinion phrases	Geographical key words
therefore moreover nevertheless on the other hand because this means that this suggests whereas however likewise nonetheless seemingly despite this so	in my opinion in conclusion conclusively overall clearly to a large extent to a small extent arguably undoubtedly the evidence suggests in summary ultimately finally for this reason	social economic environmental political local global national international north/south/east/west impact/effect response immediate long-term sustainable

Catholic Social Teaching

This topic will touch on discussions surrounding *human rights*, especially linked with family and communities. We will consider how important it is to always protect human rights.

Glossary

Catholic Social Teaching

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