

You can use the internet or your own ideas

**Write a definition for the following keys terms:**

**Population:**

**Population density:**

**Population distribution:**

**Migration:**

**Push factors:**

**Pull factors:**

# Review:

**Write a definition for the following keys terms:**

**Population:** A group of individuals living within the same area.

**Population density:** The concentration of the number of individuals living within the same area.

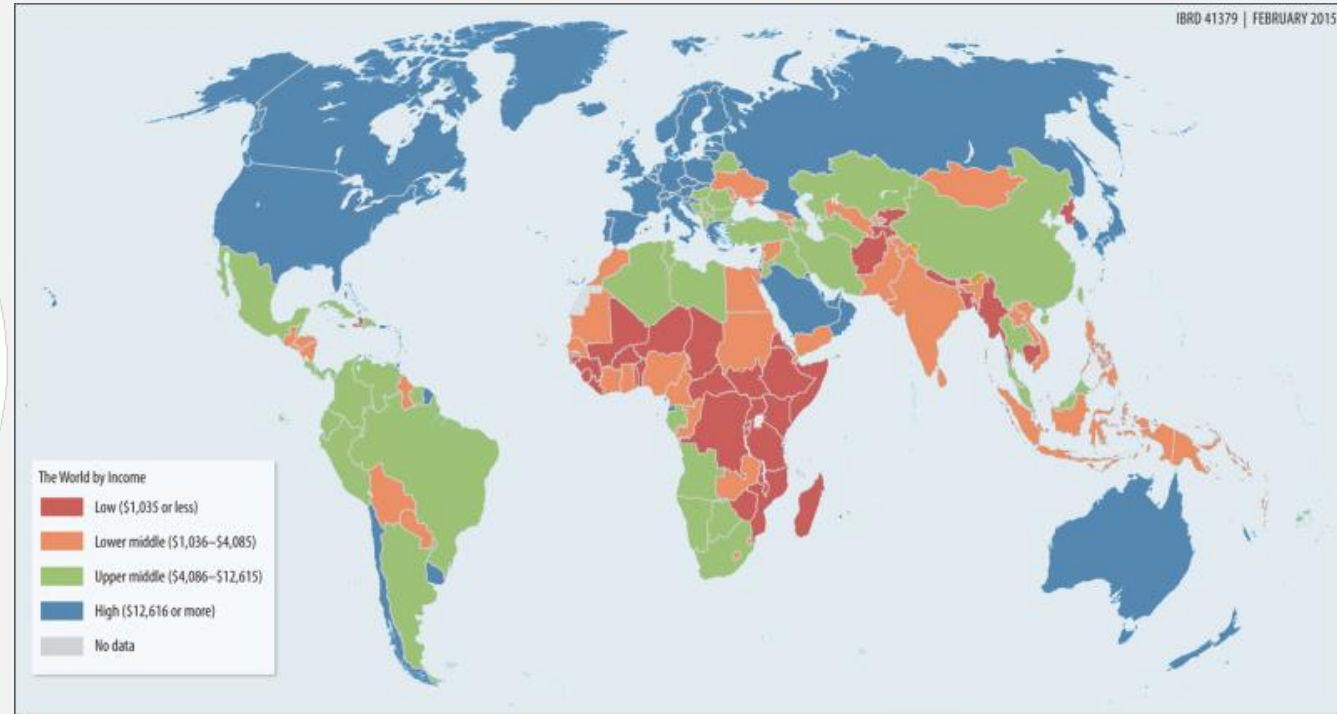
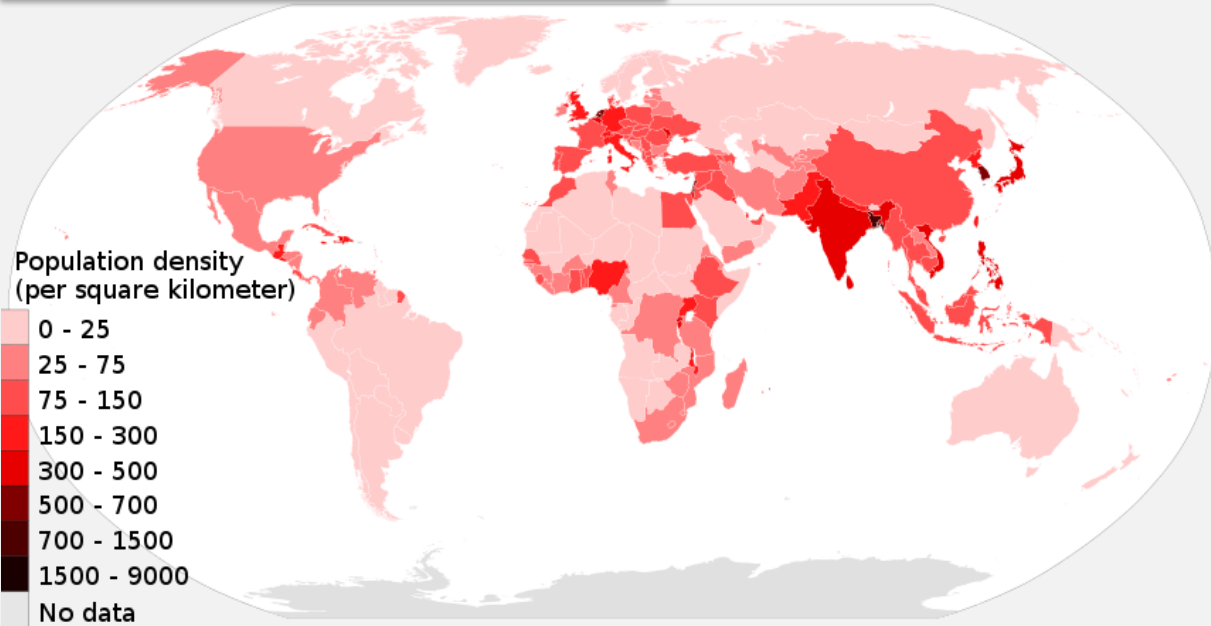
**Population distribution:** The way in which people are spread across an area.

**Migration:** The movement of people from one place to another.

**Push factors:** Factors which force a person to move.

**Pull factors:** Factors which encourage a person to move.

# Task one:



**Describe the pattern of population density in comparison to global development.**

Success criteria:

- How are the maps similar?
- How are they different?
- How could population distribution be linked to development?

# Review:

The most underdeveloped countries in Africa are also the countries with the highest population density.

However, this pattern does not fit worldwide. Europe is a continent which is highly developed however it is also a continent that is densely populated.

Although other highly developed continents like North America and Oceania are not densely populated. This suggests no real trend between the graphs.

In the lowest income countries population could be linked to development as there are higher populations and a reason for this may be lack of education and supply of birth control meaning a faster growing population.

What are push and pull factors for rural to urban migration in NICs?

# Main task: Factors that affect population density



Task 1: Label the statements as sparsely or densely populated.

Task 2: using the table categorise the factors into social, economic and environmental.

Challenge: Write a paragraph explaining why the climate of a country might affect population density.



- Social
- Economic
- Environmental factors

<p>Areas with few resources and a lack of water can be difficult places to survive, such as the Sahara Desert</p>	<p>Areas with temperate climates where there is enough rain and heat to grow crops and support agriculture e.g. UK</p>	<p>Countries with stable governments, freedom of speech and democracy are attractive places to live</p>
<p>Groups of people want to live close to each other for security and community</p>	<p>Plenty of job opportunities attract people to move into large cities in HICs and LICs around the world</p>	<p>Limited job opportunities cause some migration as people look for work elsewhere and move to different cities or countries</p>
<p>High land that is mountainous is difficult to build on and often inaccessible</p>	<p>Areas rich in resources (e.g. coal, oil, wood, fishing etc.) provide jobs and economic opportunities</p>	<p>People tend to leave unstable countries to escape war and oppression (e.g. Syria) which often results in a decrease in population</p>

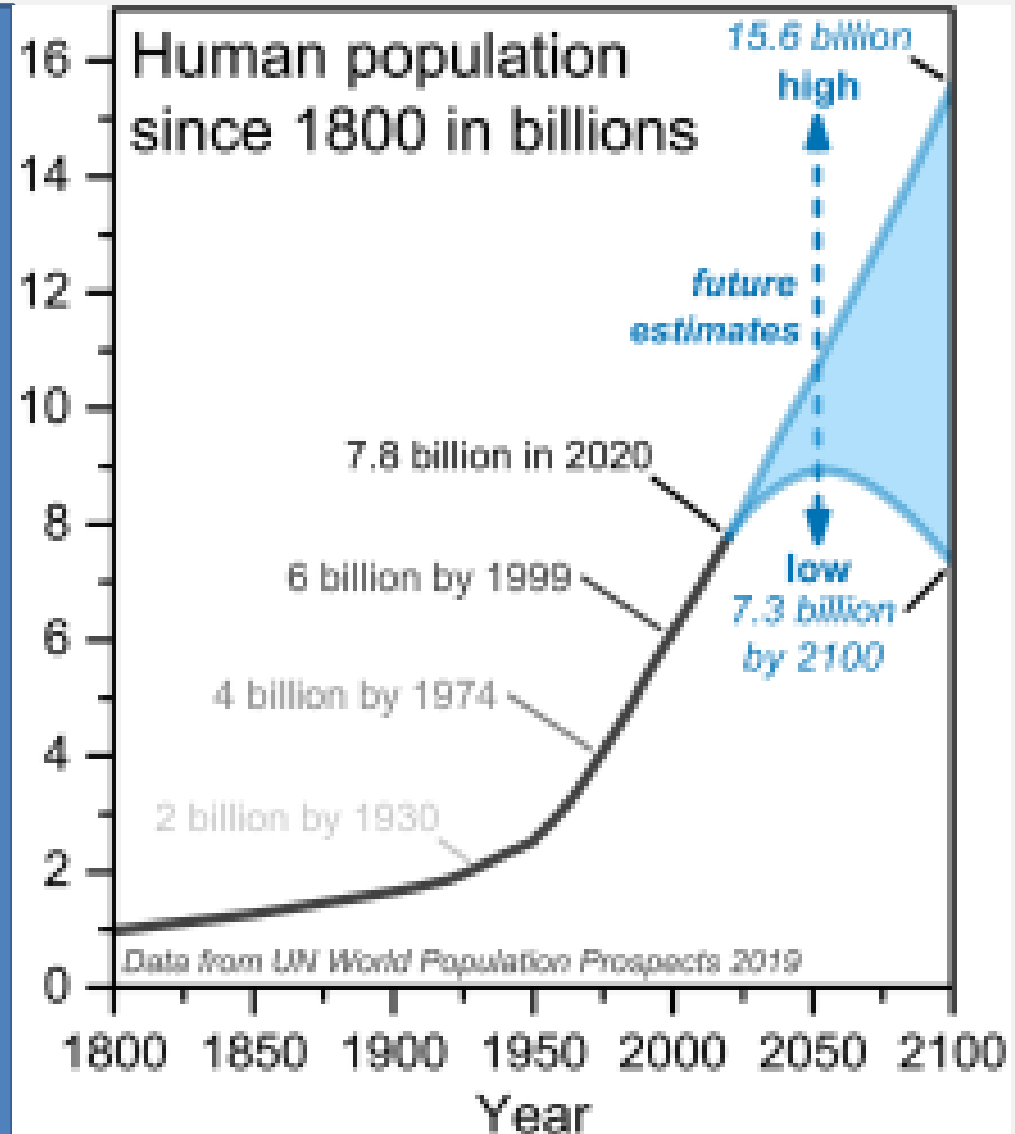
# The future of the worlds population.

Task:

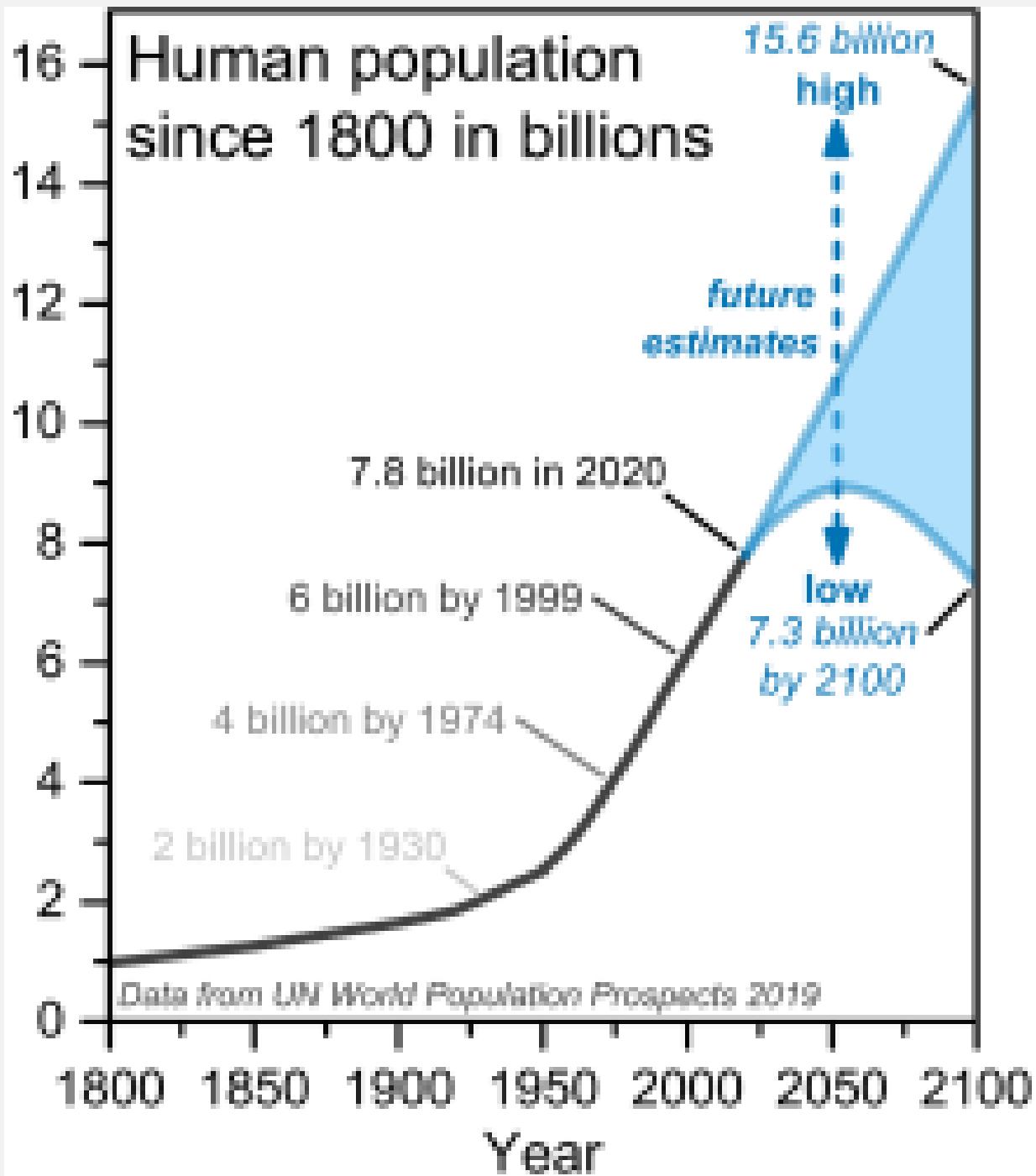
1. In your books describe the graph.

2. What could the worlds population be like by 2100?

Challenge task: What problems might there be if the worlds population becomes too big?







# Over population: the new population problem?

- If the worlds population becomes too big there could be the following issues:
- Food supplies
- Housing
- Energy
- Water



This COULD be a problem but scientists can't agree currently. We are going to look at this in more depth over the next few weeks.

# Big question: Was China successful in reducing its population?

- China is home to the worlds biggest population.
- The population is expected to stop growing and eventually decrease
- India has a 'one child policy' introduced in 1980's the population was growing too so families were only allowed one child.
- This policy was strictly enforced with some families being sent to prison for having more than one child.
- Males were seen as more preferable by families and this led to a gender imbalance.



# China's One Child Policy Explained

2016

# The Rules

**Couples in towns and cities can only have 1 child**

**In rural areas, you may get permission to have 2 children if both parents are only children or if the first child is a girl**

**If you have more than one child you will be fined and lose other benefits**

**Ethnic minorities can have more than 2 children per family since their numbers are low**

# The aim of the policy

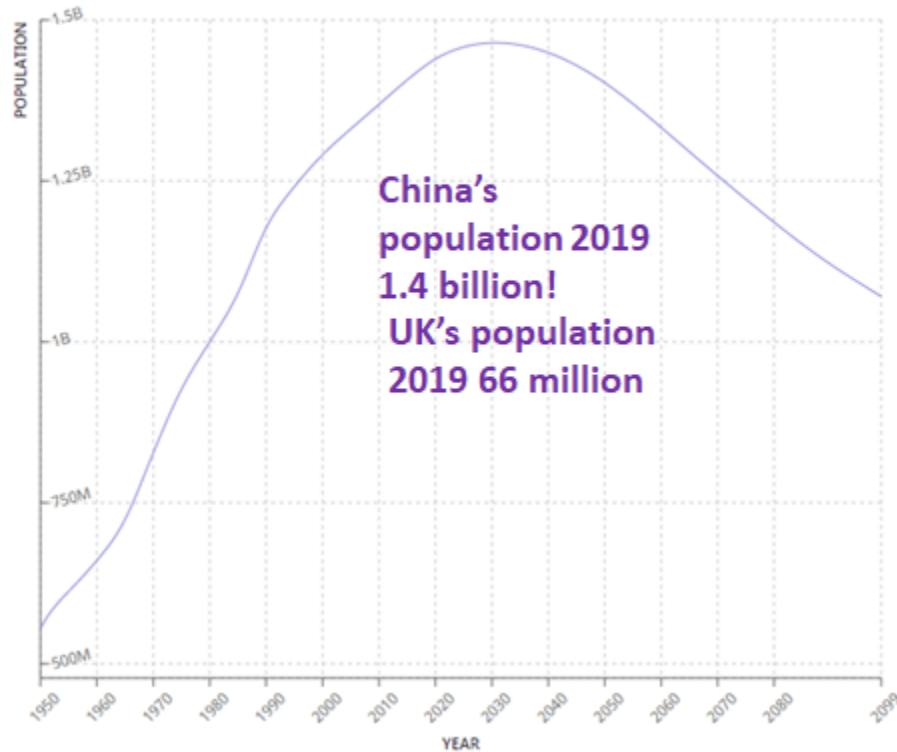
It's main purpose was to make sure that China could support its large population with facilities such as healthcare, education, housing, good jobs and most importantly, food.

The aim was to reduce poverty and to improve overall quality of life for the people.

The government believe it prevented 400 million births

# Big question: Was China successful in reducing its population?

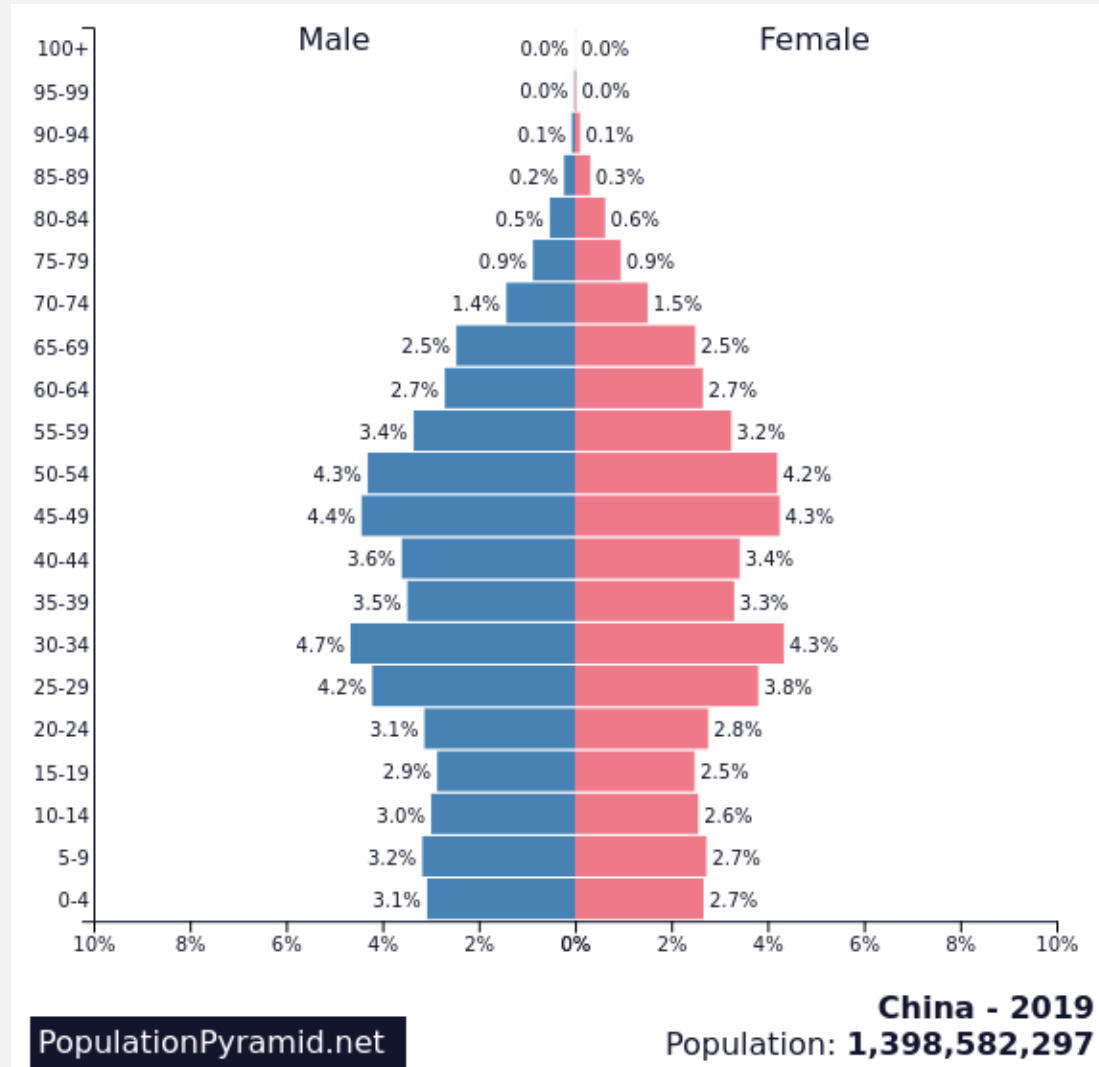
Figure 1



Using **Figure one**  
**describe** the change to  
China's population  
(2 marks)

**Keywords:**  
Increasing  
Decreasing  
Peak  
Trend  
1965

# Big question: Was China successful in reducing its population?



Describe China's population using the population pyramid.

Keywords:

Wide

Narrow

Ageing

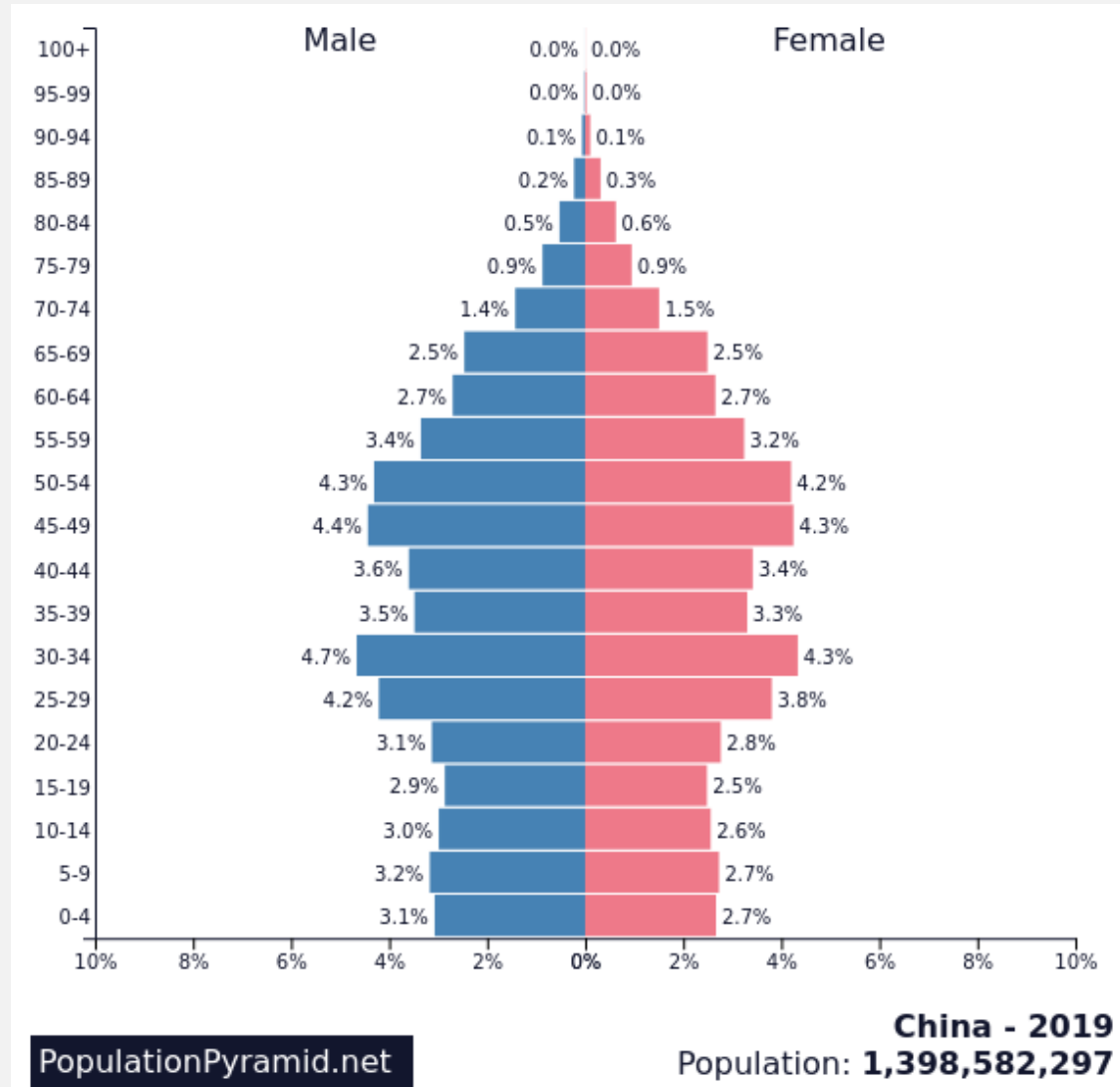
Infant

Male

female



# Big question: Was China successful in reducing its population?



Do you notice any difference between the male and female population?

# Big question: Was China successful in reducing its population?

## What was the One Child Policy?

China was alarmed about how fast the population was growing!  
In **1970s** the fertility rate was as high as **5.7 births per woman**.

In **1979** they came up with the One Child Policy.



# Big question: Was China successful in reducing its population?

What did China do to address its rapidly rising population?



1) What were the rules of the one child policy ?

1) Why did the Chinese government revoke the law?



Were there issues?

2015

# GCSE- mark scheme

Was China successful in reducing its population?

Success Criteria!	
Have you explained the policy?	
Have you explained the positives of the policy?	
Have you explained the negatives of the policy?	
Do you think the policy was a success- give reasons for your answer	

Challenge task:  
Why do you think the policy has changed.

# Plenary

Do you agree  
or disagree ??

1. China is in Asia.
2. The one child policy started in 1979.
3. The policy (potentially) prevented 500 million births.
4. The policy created more males than females.
5. The policy was a success.