Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Population Geography Worksheet**

**Directions:** Use your terms from page 82 to answer the questions below. When you are done staple all of you work together and turn it in to be graded.

What is the demographic transition model? What is it used for?

Birth Rate is?

Death Rate?

List at least 3 challenges of population growth.

Doubling time is? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Create a population pyramid. Must include population of a country with age in years.

Define population density and how it is calculated.

Read population Distribution Focus on Indianapolis pages 87A and 87B. Then answer thinking critically questions 103 on the bottom of page 87B.

***Population and World Diseases***

Throughout most of human history, the human population has been increasing. However, population has not always been steady and uninterrupted. For example, during the mid-1400s, there was a sharp decline in population as a result of the bubonic plague, or Black Death, that struck much of Europe and Asia. The plague killed more people than any other single disease; it claimed the lives of 25 percent of the adult population of Central Europe and Asia. The population of England was reduced by about 50 percent between 1348 and 1379. In addition to the plague, worldwide outbreaks of cholera, typhus, malaria, yellow fever and smallpox have claimed millions of lives. The more densely population cities became, the more quickly diseases spread.

The biomedical revolution of the 20th century has also resulted in increased population growth. During this revolution, the death rates continued to drop as health and hygiene improved. The discovery of antibiotics and vaccines has wiped out or controlled many life threatening diseases. At the same time, birth rates have increased due to better prenatal care.

Many health specialists today feel that the world health situation can be summarized by the following statement “Wealth determines health and health determines wealth. People with poor health are too sick to accumulate wealth and those with no wealth cannot afford the health care necessary to become well. Therefore, one third of the population of the world is sick, with the majority of the illness among children of developing nations. Every year, in developing nations, more than 14 million children under the age of five die because poor nutrition leaves them unable to fight common infections.

**Directions:** Based on the data presented in the Data Table complete the two pie graphs below comparing the causes of death in developing and developed countries.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **CAUSES** | **DEVELOPED NATIONS** | **DEVELOPING NATIONS** |
| Infectious and parasiticdiseases | 8% | 40% |
| Cancer | 19% | 5% |
| Cardiovascular and degenerative disorders | 53% | 19% |
| Childbirth related | 2% | 8% |
| Injury & poisoning | 6% | 5% |
| Other | 12% | 23% |

 **DEVELOPED NATIONS**  **DEVELOPING NATIONS**

 