

Demography: Foundations and Historical Trends

Demography · Practice Test · 10 Questions

1. Which historical event is often cited as a major cause of population decline in Europe during the 14th century?

- A) The French Revolution
- B) The Black Death (Bubonic Plague)
- C) The Industrial Revolution
- D) The discovery of the Americas

2. What significant demographic shift is associated with the early stages of the Industrial Revolution in Britain?

- A) A decrease in birth rates
- B) Mass emigration to agricultural regions
- C) Rapid urbanization and population growth in cities
- D) A decline in life expectancy

3. The Malthusian trap, a theory proposed by Thomas Malthus, suggests that population growth tends to outpace which of the following?

- A) Technological advancements
- B) Government policies
- C) Food supply
- D) Education levels

4. Which of the following was a primary driver of population growth in many parts of the world during the 20th century?

- A) A significant increase in mortality rates
- B) Widespread famines and disease outbreaks
- C) Improvements in public health and sanitation
- D) A sharp decline in fertility rates

5. The Demographic Transition Model describes a shift in population dynamics from high birth and death rates to what?

- A) High birth rates and low death rates
- B) Low birth rates and high death rates
- C) Low birth and death rates
- D) Fluctuating birth and death rates

6. In which country did the 'one-child policy' significantly impact its demographic trajectory from the late 1970s to 2015?

- A) India
- B) Japan
- C) China
- D) Brazil

7. What term describes the average number of children born to a woman during her lifetime if she were to experience the current age-specific fertility rates?

- A) Crude Birth Rate
- B) Total Fertility Rate
- C) Natural Increase Rate
- D) Population Growth Rate

8. The United Nations is a major international body that collects and publishes global demographic data. What is one of its primary goals regarding population?

- A) To artificially control population sizes
- B) To study and understand population trends and their implications
- C) To discourage migration
- D) To promote higher birth rates everywhere

9. What is the term for the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling, permanently or temporarily?

- A) Urbanization
- B) Industrialization
- C) Migration
- D) Fertility

10. During the 19th century, large-scale emigration from Europe was primarily driven by factors such as:

- A) Political oppression and lack of economic opportunity
- B) Abundant job openings in all European countries
- C) Strict immigration policies within Europe
- D) A surplus of housing and resources