

Week 1

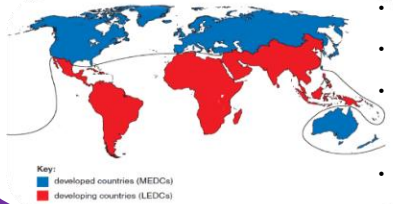
What is Development?

Development is how rich or poor a country is compared with other areas.

How do we measure development?

- **Life expectancy** – The average age you are expected to live to in a country.
- **Infant mortality** – The number of babies that die per 1000 before their first birthday. If this is high the country may have poor health care (developing)
- **Birth rate** – The number of births per 1000. If this is high, then the country probably has little access to contraception and sex education (developing).
- **Literacy rate** – The % of people that can read and write. If this is low it shows people cannot read and write, so some may not have access to schools (developing).
- **People per doctor** – The number of people to one doctor. If this is high, it means the country has less money to employ doctors, so would be classed as developing.
- **Access to internet** – The % of people with access to the internet. If this is low it shows that people can't afford computers, phones or tablets
- **Access to safe water** – This is the % of people with access to clean water. If this is low, it means that the people do not have clean water running into their homes..

What development looks like in a map



- Development across the world is not even.
- As can be seen from the map Brandt made in the 1980s.
- The **developed countries** are in the **northern** hemisphere. The **developing countries** are in the **southern** hemisphere.
- The **anomaly** is Australasia.

Week 2

Why do some countries develop faster than others?

Countries develop wealth at different speeds; this can be because of many different reasons.

Factors which encourage development

- **A strong government** who can enforce taxes and spend them on things like schools and hospitals, to improve quality of life.
- **Locational benefits** such as having a coastline, meaning trade can happen easily with surrounding countries.
- Loans used to improve infrastructure, such as roads, meaning that more imports and exports can take place.
- **Rich in natural resources** e.g. coal, oil, fertile soil etc.
- **Few droughts** or problems with access to food, so children do not spend time looking for these things; instead they can attend school and their literacy rate improves

Factors which hinder development

- Historic **colonialism** means resources were exploited by the colonial rulers.
- **Droughts** and famines common so people starve, or spend their days looking for water.
- **Limited natural resources**, meaning it is difficult to power industry.
- The country is **landlocked** meaning they have no ports to import and export goods, reducing trade.
- **Reliance on primary products**, leading to a **trade deficit** and little money to invest in schools and hospitals, therefore life expectancy and literacy could be low in some areas.

Week 3



Fair Trade

Fair Trade is trade which involves giving producers in developing countries a fair price for their goods.

Advantages of Fair Trade

- Provides producers with a **fair price**, meaning they can afford to buy food and medicine for their families.
- Ensures workers get **reasonable working conditions** this means that injuries and long working hours are avoided
- It **creates jobs** for local people, meaning the government gets taxes to invest in schools and hospitals to improve development

Disadvantages of Fair Trade

- The product is usually a **higher price** than a non-fair-trade product. The customer pays more meaning the products may not sell, so the farmers may not make the money they thought they would.
- The **non-fair-trade workers earn less** meaning some people are forced into greater poverty and will struggle to provide for their families..

Week 4

Aid

What is aid?

- Aid is help that one country gives (the **donor** country) to another country (the **recipient** country), it is usually in the form of money.
- **Bilateral aid** is where one country helps another. **Multi-lateral aid** is when non-governmental organisations (NGOs) help countries, such as Oxfam or The Red Cross.
- Aid can be **short term** or **long term**. Short term aid is aid given to support a country following a crisis e.g. after an earthquake. Long term aid is Aid given over a prolonged period of time to support a country's development e.g. teaching farmers different farming techniques.

Advantages to Aid

- People learn new skills e.g. improved farming techniques; so become independent
- Can save lives after a natural disaster e.g. supplying clean water, food and medicines.
- 3. Simple technology e.g. water pumps, are easy for the locals to maintain.

Disadvantages to Aid

- Countries can become dependent upon aid, causing problems if it is removed.
- Corrupt governments can sell the aid on, so it does not reach those in need.
- The recipient can end up in debt if loans or deals are made.

Year 7 Geography: Term 2 Development

Week 5

Case study: Mali Tree Aid

Background

1. Set up in the **Sahel** region of Africa.
2. In **Mali**.
3. Run by locals.

Features

1. **Tree seeds** given, so tree nurseries can be set up for food production, creating 7.2 million trees and helping over 450,000 people.
2. **Bikes and donkey** carts given so that finished items can be taken to market to sell; these are easy to maintain and stop dependence.
3. **People taught** how to look after the trees, so they can become self-sufficient.

Success / Sustainability

1. **More food** such as cashew and shea nuts, which they use to feed themselves and sell, this means they now have money to send children to school, which is improving literacy rates.
2. The tree roots stop **soil erosion** meaning that more crops can be grown, and higher yields achieved, increasing profits for farmers.
3. The trees **hold moisture** in the area, meaning less drought and less chance of death through dehydration or lack of food.



Week 6

Revision and assessment

- Students will be provided with revision materials and assessed on a piece of extended writing.

Key words:

1. **Gross Domestic Product per capita (GDP per capita)**: The total number of goods and services sold by a country, divided by its population.
2. **Developed country**: Normally has lots of money, many services and a high standard of living.
3. **Developing country**: Often quite poor compared to others, fewer services and a lower standard of living.
4. **Infant mortality**: The number of babies that die per 1000 before their first birthday.
5. **Life expectancy**: The average age you are expected to live to in a country.
6. **Literacy rate**: The % of people that can read and write.
7. **People per doctor**: The number of people to one doctor.
8. **Human Development Index**: Combines GDP per capita, life expectancy and education.
9. **Fair Trade**: Trade which involves giving producers in developing countries a fair price for their goods.

Week 1

Questions	Answers
What is development?	Development is how rich or poor a country is compared with other areas.
What are some ways in which we measure development?	Development can be measured by; life expectancy, birth rate, infant mortality rate, literacy rate, doctors per person, access to safe water and access to internet.
What is the general distribution of development?	The Brant Line suggests that the majority of developed countries are in the northern hemisphere and the developing countries are in the southern hemisphere with Australia being the anomaly.
What is GDP per capita?	The total number of goods and services sold by a country, divided by its population.
Why do you think that more developed countries have a higher life expectancy?	More developed countries will have a higher life expectancies because they have better health care, wider access to safe water and better education.

Week 2

Questions	Answers
Why don't all countries have the same wealth?	A country's natural resources play a large role in their wealth, as does their history.
Name some factors which encourage development.	A strong government who can enforce taxes and spend them on things like schools and hospitals, to improve quality of life and being rich in natural resources e.g. coal, oil, fertile soil etc.
Name some factors that hinder (slow down) development.	Historic colonialism means resources were exploited by the colonial rulers, also a lack natural resources, meaning it is difficult to power industry.
What are some advantages of being a developed country?	Develop countries often have better health care and education leading to higher life expectancy and lower infant mortality rates.
Why might a landlocked country find it harder to develop?	Landlocked countries have no access to the sea, which is often used to export good to grow economy.

Week 3

Questions	Answers
What is fair trade?	Fair Trade is trade which involves giving producers in developing countries a fair price for their goods.
Why is fair trade important?	Fair trade is important because it provides producers with a fair price, meaning they can afford to buy food and medicine for their families.
What are some advantages to fair trade?	It creates jobs for local people, meaning the government gets taxes to invest in schools and hospitals to improve development and ensures workers get reasonable working conditions this means that injuries and long working hours are avoided.
What is a disadvantage to fair trade?	Products are usually a higher price than a non-fair-trade product. The customer pays more meaning the products may not sell, so the farmers may not make the money they thought they would.
How does fair trade support the economy in developing countries?	Fair trade supports developing countries to create stronger economies and allows them to become more independent.

Year 7 Geography: Development

Week 4

Questions	Answers
What is bilateral aid?	Aid being given by one country to another.
What is an NGO?	A Non-governmental organisation, providing aid, such as Oxfam or The Red Cross.
What is the difference between short term and long-term aid?	Short term aid is given to a country following a crisis like a natural disaster, often to help with relief efforts whereas long term aid is given over a longer period of time to help in a country's development.
What is an advantage of aid?	People learn new skills e.g. improved farming techniques; so they can become independent. Aid can save lives after a natural disaster e.g. supplying clean water, food and medicines.
What is a disadvantage of aid?	Countries can become dependent upon aid, causing problems if it is removed. Corrupt governments can sell the aid on, so it does not reach those in need.

Week 5

Questions	Answers
Name a specific aid initiative in Africa.	Mali Tree Aid.
What has been done to aid in this initiative?	Seeds were given to plant trees, bikes and donkeys were provided to allow farms to get crops to market and education was delivered so that locals could continue the practices.
What is sustainability?	Sustainability is the ability to keep something going without causing harm or damage to the environment.
What is the importance of education in aid?	Education is important in aid as it allows locals to continue the practices after outside countries or organisations have left.
What success did the Mali Tree Aid have?	More food such as cashew and shea nuts, which they use to feed themselves and sell, this means they now have money to send children to school, which is improving literacy rates.

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