

# Geography KS3 Autumn (Year 8)

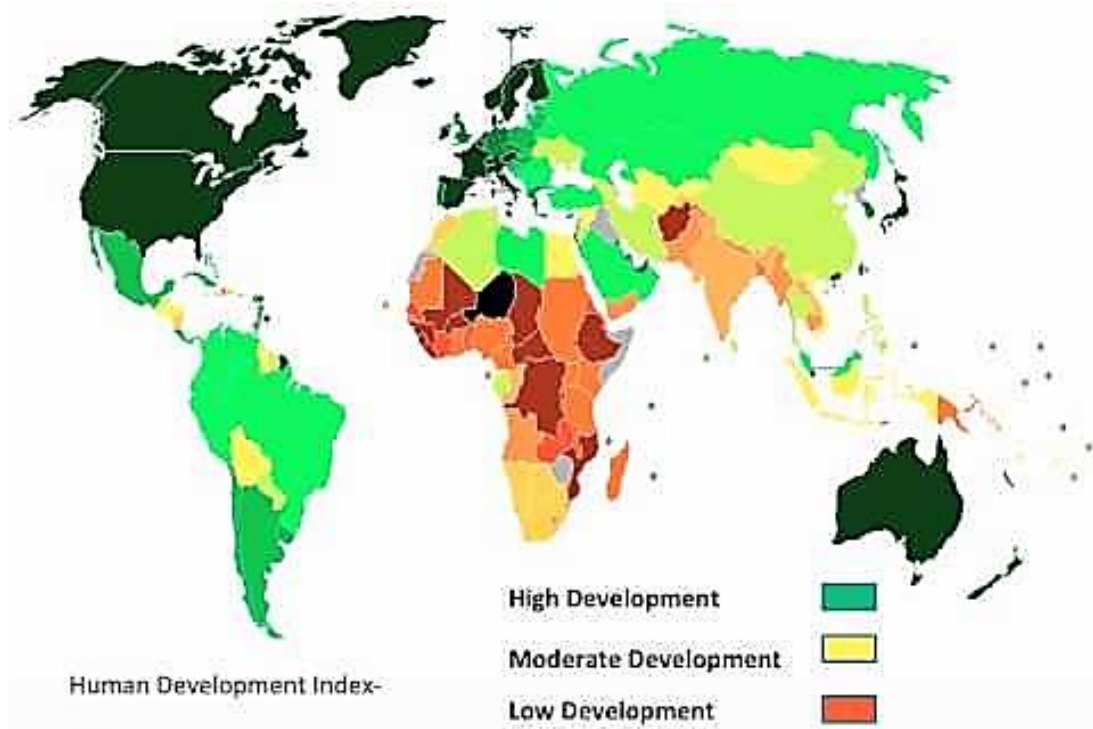
## Blended Learning Booklet

### Development

Name:

Form:

*Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks. Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.*



#### Contents:

Page 2: Big Picture - Year 8 Overview

Page 3: Zoom in – My Learning Journey

Page 4: Knowledge Organiser

Page 6 & 7: Lesson 1

Page 8: Lesson 2

Page 9 & 10: Lesson 3




Page 10 & 11: Lesson 4

Page 11 & 12: Lesson 5

Page 13, 14 & 15: Lesson 6

Page 16: Assessment Ladder

Knowledge Organiser Y8-5

| <p>1</p> <p><u>Key terms and acronyms</u></p> <p><b>Development:</b> the process of something changing and usually getting better over time</p> <p><b>Quality of life:</b> how good someone's life is based on things like health, education, housing and if they have access to enough food and water.</p> <p><b>Standard of living:</b> level of comfort, material goods, and necessities available to a person or group</p> <p><b>HIC:</b> High Income Country. <i>UK, USA and Japan</i></p> <p><b>NEE:</b> Newly Emerging Economy. <i>China, Brazil, and Nigeria</i></p> <p><b>LIC:</b> Low Income Country. <i>Somalia, Nepal and Chad</i></p> | <p>2</p> <p><u>Causes of uneven development</u></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Human causes</th> <th>Physical causes</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Colonialism: colonial powers took lots of valuable resources</td> <td>Natural hazards: money must be spent on recovery</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Trade: some countries can only sell goods which aren't as expensive</td> <td>Landlocked: more difficult to trade</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Conflict: war costs money and the aftermath can cause problems</td> <td>Climate: tropical and dry climates are hard to grow food and there are more diseases</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Government: corruption can limit development</td> <td>Natural resources: countries with more resources can make more money in trade</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Aid and investment: if a country receives lots of money it may be able to kickstart development</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Debt: paying back money owed will slow development</td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Human causes  | Physical causes | Colonialism: colonial powers took lots of valuable resources | Natural hazards: money must be spent on recovery | Trade: some countries can only sell goods which aren't as expensive | Landlocked: more difficult to trade | Conflict: war costs money and the aftermath can cause problems | Climate: tropical and dry climates are hard to grow food and there are more diseases | Government: corruption can limit development | Natural resources: countries with more resources can make more money in trade | Aid and investment: if a country receives lots of money it may be able to kickstart development |  | Debt: paying back money owed will slow development |  |
|--|---|---|-----------------|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|---|---|--|--|--|
| Human causes   | Physical causes   |   |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Colonialism: colonial powers took lots of valuable resources   | Natural hazards: money must be spent on recovery  |   |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Trade: some countries can only sell goods which aren't as expensive  | Landlocked: more difficult to trade   |   |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Conflict: war costs money and the aftermath can cause problems   | Climate: tropical and dry climates are hard to grow food and there are more diseases  |   |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Government: corruption can limit development   | Natural resources: countries with more resources can make more money in trade   |   |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Aid and investment: if a country receives lots of money it may be able to kickstart development  |   |   |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| Debt: paying back money owed will slow development   |   |   |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |
| <p><u>LICs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are the poorest countries in the world</li> <li>• People in these countries earn less than US\$1045 in a year</li> <li>• The standard of living in these countries is low</li> <li>• There are less opportunities and the level of development is slowly picking up</li> <li>• Often these countries will need support from other (HICs, NEEs, charities) for their development and the population</li> </ul>   | <p><u>NEEs</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are the growing economies</li> <li>• Lots of factories make goods which are exported, and this generates money</li> <li>• HICs import the goods made in NEEs</li> <li>• There are growing opportunities for the people who live in NEEs</li> <li>• People move to the cities to find jobs and make the most of the opportunities</li> <li>• The standard of living is improving but it isn't as good as HICs</li> <li>• There are still many who live in poverty</li> </ul>   | <p><u>Inequality around the world</u></p> <p>Inequality is the existence of unequal opportunities and rewards for different people within a group or society. We live in a world where inequality exists because we have rich and poor. Sometimes the differences are small, and we might not notice but other times there can be big contrasts between people and places. The image below is taken in Sao Paulo and shows the poor favela area right next to luxury flats. This photograph demonstrates what inequality can look like. Development can reduce inequality, but it doesn't mean the differences disappear.</p>  |                 |  |  |   |                                     |  |  |  |   |   |  |  |  |



## Lesson 1 – What is development?

*LI: To define development and how it can be measured*



Development: the process of something changing and usually getting better over time

Quality of life: how good someone's life is based on things like health, education, housing and if they have access to enough food and water.

Around the world, countries are classified into different categories based on their economic development and quality of life

### Economic indicators that affect development

| Indicators    | Examples of measures   |
|---------------|--|
| <b>Wealth</b> | Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - the total value of all goods and services produced in a country   |
|               | Gross National Product (GNP) - GDP plus earnings from foreign investment   |
|               | GNP per capita - GNP divided by the total population   |
| <b>Jobs</b>   | The types of jobs people do differ between countries. In more high income countries (HICs) more people work in tertiary and quaternary jobs. In low income countries (LICs) more people work in primary jobs such as farming and secondary jobs such as manufacturing. |

### Social indicators that affect standard of living

| Indicators       | Measures                              | Statistics                         |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <b>Health</b>    | Life expectancy                       | UK = 80, Afghanistan = 45          |
|                  | Death rate: deaths per 1,000 per year | Australia = 6.4, Mozambique = 18.8 |
|                  | Infant mortality rate                 | Sweden = 2.5, Pakistan 75.2        |
|                  | Birth rate: births per 1,000 per year | Germany = 8.1, Malawi = 37.9       |
| <b>Education</b> | Percentage in primary education       |                                    |

| Indicators      | Measures                                | Statistics               |
|-----------------|---|--------------------------|
|                 | Literacy rate                           | Korea = 100%, Mali = 26% |
| <b>Equality</b> | Equal opportunities for women           |                          |
|                 | Fair distribution of wealth             |                          |
|                 | Freedom of speech, e.g. people can vote |                          |

*Task 1 – Read through the different measures of development*

*Go through the Oak Academy resources about development:*

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-development>

*Task 2 – Answer the questions:*

- 1. Which do you think is the best measure of development?*
- 2. Why do you think this?*
- 3. Which indicator do you think is the most important?*
- 4. Can you come up with your own measure of development? What other factors do you think you could look at to assess development?*

Lesson 2 – Physical causes of uneven development

*LI: To understand what HDI is and use it to compare different countries*

**Task 1 – Write a list of reasons why some countries are rich, and others are poor. You can use examples in your list.**

Watch this to help: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OMUjR7TBv6M>

**Task 2 – Read through the physical causes of uneven development**

**Climate:** The Sahel region in Africa suffers from a lack of rainfall. This means that droughts are common. The result is that crops may suffer. There are certain diseases which thrive in tropical climates, such as malaria and yellow fever, because of the hot and humid conditions.

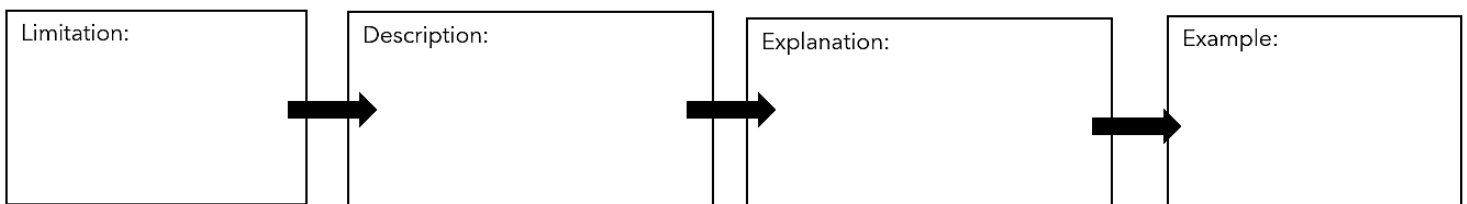
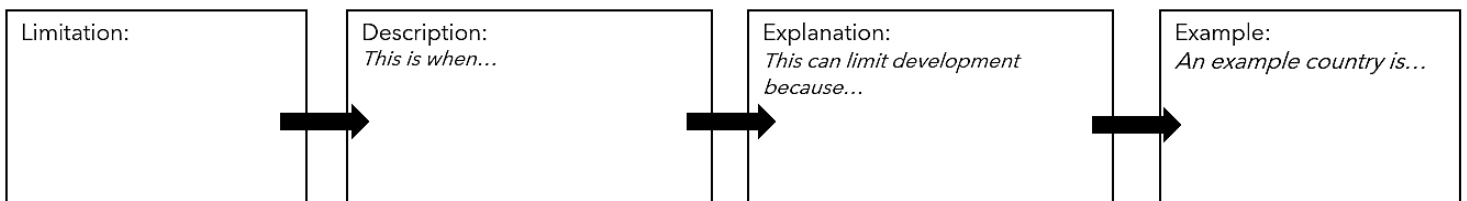
**Natural hazards:** Floods, droughts and tectonic activity can limit future growth and destroy buildings and farming areas. This also means a country may use money to help recover from these events.

**Landlocked countries:** 16 countries in Africa are landlocked. 9 of the world’s 12 least developed countries are landlocked. This means it is more difficult to trade as goods must be driven through other countries to get to the coast for shipping and they must pay taxes.

**Natural resources:** Natural resources can help improve a country's level of development but sometimes having lots of resources can cause war and conflict when leaders become greedy and want the money for themselves.

|                         |            |                   |                 |            |         |
|-------------------------|------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------|---------|
| <b>Key words:</b> Trade | Landlocked | Climate           | Crops           | Population | Money   |
| War                     | Rebuilding | Wealth            | Natural hazards | Food       | Farming |
| Recovery                | Disease    | Natural resources |                 |            |         |

**Task 3 - Make 2 flow charts to explain how the factors might make a country poor or slow down their development**



## Lesson 3 – Human causes of uneven development

*LI: To examine how physical and human factors can affect a country's development*

### *Task 1 – Read through the DART: Human causes of uneven development*

Around the world, we know that countries aren't all at the same level of development. We find high- and low-income countries as well as countries that are going through rapid changes and development, newly emerging economies. There are both human and physical factors that influence the level of development countries are currently at. Under physical factors we have climate, landlocked, natural resources and natural disasters or hazards. There are also many human factors which we will find more about below.

#### Colonialism

This has hindered some country's level of development. In the past, colonies such as Kenya helped supply food and minerals to countries like Britain. The borders of some countries were set in the Victorian era without attention to tribal and cultural differences, causing tensions and instability even today. Many colonial powers also took lots of resources from countries that they occupied. For examples, Britain mined all gold in Nigeria which meant that Nigerians couldn't benefit from the trade.

#### Trade

World trade is often not fair. LICs tend to sell primary produce such as food or minerals which don't cost as much money as manufacturing and electronic goods. LICs must compete to win the trade - which lowers the prices farmers get. A poor harvest means less income. There is more money to be made in processing goods, which HICs and NEEs tend to do.

#### Conflict

Conflict causes lots of problems. War costs a lot of money when the fighting is taking place, but it is often the aftermath that causes the biggest problems. The fallout from the Afghanistan war has impacted the country and will continue to do for years to come. One of the big impacts is on the farming industry as the fighting has ruined the land that people were using before to grow crops. The government can also be affected in a negative way leading to corruption.

#### Government

Poor governance and corruption do not help a country to develop. Money that could be spent on development may be used to fund military weapons or an affluent lifestyle of an elite group of people. It is often a small group of people that benefit rather than the whole population. Somalia has 4 different governments or powers operating in the country which has causes lots of problems for progress.

#### Aid and investment

Africa receives less than 5% foreign direct investment, but it has 15% of the world's population. Europe receives 45% of foreign direct investment, and only has 7% of the world's population. Investment is money put into countries to help them develop, for example China is investing lots of money in Africa.

#### Debt

Many LICs are in debt to HICs. Some of their income must pay off these debts. This means that when countries start to develop, they must allocate money to these HICs who loaned them money years before – this means that the money is not spent on things such as education and healthcare which could further their development.



*Task 2 – Highlight key points from the article*

*Task 3 – Summarise the information into 10-15 bullet points*

*Task 4 – Challenge! Can you write 5 of your own comprehension questions based on the DART?*

**Lesson 4 – Life in LICs**

*LI: To understand what quality of life is like in LICs and what challenges people face*

*Task 1 – Watch the video which explains a little about what life is like in low income countries/for the world's poorest: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ELG5-nXD0B8&t=11s>*

*Task 2 – Look at the data for Mozambique and Nepal. These are two low income countries.*

| <i>Data</i>                         | <i>Mozambique</i>                        | <i>Nepal</i>                           |
|-------------------------------------|--|--|
| <b>GDP (total money)</b>            | \$37.1 billion                           | \$79.19 billion                        |
| <b>Literacy rate</b>                | 60.7%                                    | 67.9%                                  |
| <b>Life expectancy</b>              | 55 years                                 | 71.8 years                             |
| <b>% below poverty line</b>         | 46.2%                                    | 25.2%                                  |
| <b>School enrolment (secondary)</b> | 19%                                      | 74%                                    |
| <b>Access to clean water</b>        | 51.1%                                    | 91.6%                                  |
| <b>Main diseases</b>                | <i>Malaria, typhoid, cholera, rabies</i> | <i>Heart and lung disease</i>          |
| <b>Natural disasters</b>            | <i>Tropical storms, floods, drought</i>  | <i>Earthquakes, landslides, floods</i> |

*Task 3 – Read through the two descriptions about life in Zambia, you will see that it uses some of the same data that you have been given about Mozambique and Nepal.*

1. Zambia is a low-income country. The whole country has \$68 billion which it needs to use to spend on trade, the country and its people.

Over 60% of the population live below the poverty line which means that they earn less than \$2 a day which must pay for everything. This means that people might need help getting enough food, building new houses, getting medicine and access to clean drinking water.

In Zambia, some of the common diseases are malaria and HIV/AIDs. These diseases kill lots of people, so medicines and injections need to be provided. 64% of the population have access to clean water, if more people had access to clean water, they would be less likely to get ill. The water supplies aren't reliable and because the country is very hot there are often droughts which causes problems for food and water. People only live to around 63 years and for every 1000 baby born, 40 of them will die.

School is an important way to provide opportunities for people to get jobs and help the country develop. However, although 98% of children go to primary school, only 32% of children continue to primary school. This makes it harder to make money and get a good job when these children grow up so there is more work to do to improve schooling.



- Zambia is a low-income country. We know this because they only have \$68 billion. People suffer from diseases such as malaria and HI/AIDs which means that people don't live very long, only to around 63 years.

The climate is very hot which means that there are droughts. This can cause food and water shortages. 36% of the population don't have access to clean water which causes health problems.

Not everyone goes to school for secondary school this might mean that it might be harder for them to get a job later in life and they will earn less money.

Over 60% of the population in Zambia live on less than \$2 a day so they need help from charities for lots of different areas of development.

*Task 4 – Pick Mozambique or Nepal. You then need to write your own description about what life would be like in one of those countries. You can write it as an overview, or you can imagine that you are someone who lives there. Use the Zambia example to help you.*

### Lesson 5 – Living in NEEs

*LI: To discuss why living in NEEs can offer both challenges and opportunities*

*Task 1 – Bullet point the changes you can see in the image below*

- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 
- 



*Task 2 – Watch the video about life in India: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/ztx6dp3>*

India is a NEE and has one of the fastest growing populations and economies in the world.

*Task 3 – Read through the DART on globalisation in India. You then need to sort into positive and negative impacts of globalisation (like the table below)*

| Positive impacts of globalisation | Negative impacts of globalisation |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|                                   |                                   |

## DART: Globalisation, Development and India

*One of the world's most populated countries is India - it is globally significant and is aiming to become a world leader. India is referred to as an 'emerging country' but it has a very uneven distribution of wealth and access to basic needs - there is a lot of business, industry and trade, but it also has extreme poverty and a large rural population.*

### Transnational corporations

Developing countries welcome global trade because it brings jobs and investment. India has benefitted from transnational corporations setting up as it creates money and jobs. Companies also invest in India to improve local facilities and transport links. Examples of TNCs include Toyota manufacturers and Virgin Media call centres.



However, these companies can cause problems because some of the money made goes back to the HICs rather than benefitting India. Also, these factories and companies can cause environmental damage and pollution.

### Local cultures and traditions



Many people fear that globalisation will have a negative impact on cultural diversity. There are worries that traditions and languages will be lost or diluted as there are influences from other countries. One of the big concerns in India is the preference for English as a main language in call centres.

### Growth of slums

As India has developed, more people want to move to the cities where there are better facilities and job opportunities. People move from rural areas where there are less jobs and money. This has caused a growth of slum communities in the big cities such as Mumbai. An example is Dharavi. These areas are crowded with poor housing, poor living conditions and a lack of basic services. However, as Dharavi has grown it too has benefitted from India's development. There are now many thriving small-scale businesses who make an estimated £350 million a year!



### Poor working conditions

Lots of TNCs have relocated to India because the wages are very cheap for the workers. India's minimum wage is \$3 a day (that's an 8-hour day) but often people are paid a lot less. There are issues of sweatshops and child labour. Nike used to use sweatshops in India where workers are paid around 11p an hour and can work 10-12-hour days.



### Better facilities (schools and hospitals)

As countries grow and develop, HICs will want to invest money. This can benefit many areas of Indian society. There have been big improvements in healthcare and education as India has better access to money, ideas and resources around the world. Life expectancy and literacy rates have both improved over time.



## Lesson 6 – Inequalities around the world

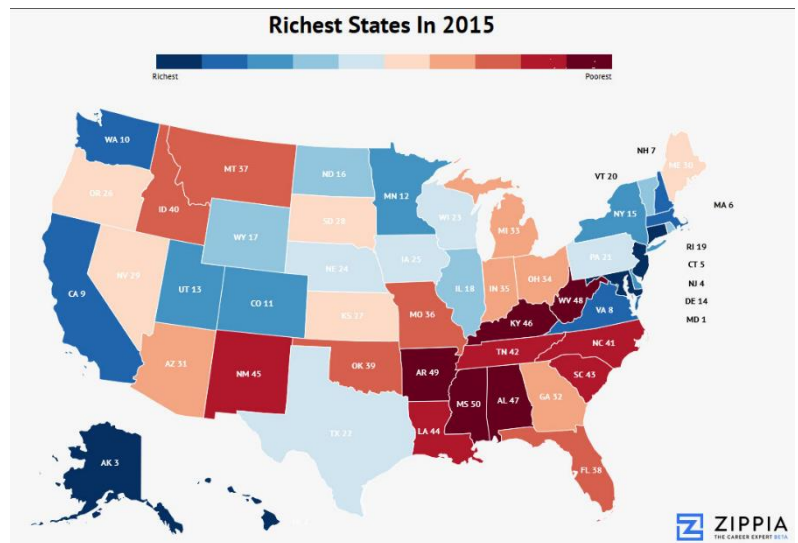
*LI: To examine the divisions which exist in society between the rich and poor*

*Task 1 – Answer the questions below using the map*

Can you identify the different rich and poor states in the USA?

Why do you think this might be the case? Suggest causes of inequality in the USA using what you have learnt about limitations to development.

Challenge: How might the government better help the poorer states?



*Task 2 – Read through the DART and answer the questions below*

### DART - Wealth in the USA

Many people are surprised to learn that the USA has a high level of poverty. The USA has huge gaps between its richest and poorest people. America has over 11 million people who are classified as millionaires and over 540 billionaires, including President Donald Trump and Facebook founder Mark Zuckerberg. Some of the largest and wealthiest industries in the USA include health care, IT services, construction, real estate/housing and financial services. The USA has the largest economy in the world and is classified as an HIC in terms of its development.

Despite this, hunger and poverty remain high in the United States. After the 2008 financial crisis, millions of people were affected, and this caused a dramatic increase in hunger and poverty across the country. Even 10 years later, the impacts can still be seen.

The facts are alarming and a surprise to many people:

- More than 41.2 million Americans live in households that struggle against hunger.
- Households in more rural areas face considerably worse struggles with hunger than those in urban areas. They live further away from key facilities and services.
- One in six households with children cannot buy enough food for their families.
- 43.1 million people in the USA (13.5 % of American's) lived in poverty in 2015.
- 19.7 percent of children under 18 lived in poverty in 2015.
- The 2015 poverty rate was 24.1% for the Black population and 21.4% for the Hispanic population.

Poverty and opportunities

Poverty also has a direct impact on people's life chances. Those children born into poverty are much more likely to live in poverty throughout their lives. It is hard to break the cycle of poverty. Children are better equipped to learn when they have the nutrition and food they need as it helps them to concentrate and learn at school. If children do well in school, they are more likely to attend good colleges, universities and in turn get the best jobs.

### Homelessness

One of the biggest consequences of poverty and hunger in the USA is homelessness. When people do not have enough money to pay for safe housing or they struggle with mental health and drug addiction, they may be forced to live on the streets. Homelessness is defined as the 'the condition of people lacking "a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence'. In the USA, half a million people were registered as homeless in 2016 which is the highest it has been since the 1980s.

### LA: the rich, famous and homeless

When we think of LA, we often think of money, fame and Hollywood. It is an area of the USA with lots of wealth and many successful businesses – such as technology, films and TV. The average income in LA is \$81, 225 and the average house price is around half a million dollars. Some of the richest individuals in the USA, including Mark Zuckerberg, Kim Kardashian and Tom Cruise, live in and around LA.

However, LA suffers from one of the biggest homelessness problems in the USA (second largest homeless population after New York City). Due to people searching for opportunities and the good climate many people move to LA and other areas around California. However, they are faced with many problems once they arrive. The two main causes of homelessness in LA are poverty and high cost of living.

There is an area of LA known as 'Skid Row' which is a concentration of homeless people in the city. Around 8% of the 55, 000 homeless people in LA live on Skid Row in temporary shelters or on the street. This area is severely affected by health problems, crime, drugs and lack of opportunities. On 'Skid Row' the life expectancy is 48 years in comparison to the rest of LA where the life expectancy is 78%. The cycle is made worse by the fact that many people are coming out of jail without support and resources and end up on 'Skid Row'. This leads to an increased police presence and risk of violence in the area. Although there is support from some parts of the government and charities, they cannot keep up with the rapid increase in the number of people coming to the area and the problems.

### Task 3 – Answer the questions below:

- 1) What are the wealthiest industries in the USA?
- 2) What event had a significant impact on poverty and hunger in the USA?
- 3) How many people live in poverty in the USA? How does this compare to the number of millionaires?
- 4) In the USA, what impact does race have on poverty?
- 5) How can growing up in poverty limit people's life chances?
- 6) What is one of the main consequences of poverty in the USA?
- 7) How do we define homelessness?



- 8) How many people in the USA are affected by homelessness? What might be some of the causes of this?
- 9) Which two cities are most affected by homelessness in the USA? Why?
- 10) What is 'Skid Row'? Describe what life is like for the people that live here.

*Thinking points:*

- 11) *Does it surprise you that so many Americans live in poverty? Why?*
- 12) *Why is America described as a 'divided nation'?*
- 13) *Should the rich do more to help their poorer neighbours?*

*Extension:*

*Using what we have explored today, write a letter to Donald Trump describing the problems of poverty and homelessness that exist in the USA. Suggest what you think could be done about these issues.*