

Y10 Geography home learning – Week 13

What is the Key Question and topic I am studying? – What are development indicators?

This is the third lesson of recapping the topic of **Development** that we studied before Christmas. This is a topic that is very important for studying GCSE geography because it links up in some way to most other topics.

Can I still do this work if missed the ‘Live lesson’?

Yes! The live lesson will go over some key content and concepts and then you will have some other work that you can do.

One of the things you can do is this Oak National Academy lesson. Don't worry about it being in the Y9 section, it is good foundation knowledge if this is not one of your stronger topics. If you don't like the style or find it too easy you just move on to the other work in this document or the PPT Lesson.

- **Oak National Academy Link**
- <https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-factors-influence-development>
- **PPT lesson**

There is also a PPT lesson you can go through. This is an alternative to the Oak National Academy lesson but can also serve a good consolidation task to do afterwards.

- **Text book pages.**

If you have done the live lesson and/or the PPT lesson you can then go on and consolidate and extend your learning by completing the work in the text book pages below.

Do I have to do the home learning work as well as the ‘Live lesson’?

At this stage we are not going to say you must also do the home learning, however this all about ensuring you are able to re-start your GCSE course in the best shape possible and preventing your GCSE exams next summer being any harder than they need to be. Just do as much as you can.

If I don't do the home learning after the live lesson will I fall behind and find the next live lesson harder to follow?

For now this will **not** be the case. You will not fall behind your class mates as long as you do a minimum of either the live lesson or the home learning. But clearly you will be better off if you can do both.

Causes of uneven development

On this spread you will find out about the physical, economic and historical causes of uneven development

Physical causes of uneven development

The physical geography of some countries can make development difficult. For example:

- ◆ The most landlocked countries on Earth are in Africa. This means a country is only bordered by land. With no access to the seas, a country is cut off from seaborne trade, which is important for economic growth.
- ◆ Tropical Africa, South America and Asia have more climate-related diseases and pests than cooler parts of the world (such as mosquitoes which can spread malaria). Disease affects the ability of the population to stay healthy enough to work.
- ◆ Extreme weather, such as cyclones, droughts and floods, often hits tropical regions – Africa in particular is badly affected (photo **A**). An extreme weather season can slow development and it can be costly to repair damaged infrastructure.
- ◆ The lack of adequate supplies of safer water is a barrier to economic development.



A Sheep that have fallen victim to drought in Somalia

Drought affects many of the world's poorer countries, particularly in Africa

Poor irrigation limits the development of commercial farming

Clean water is essential to ensure good health and enable people to work effectively

Many countries lack the money to develop water storage and distribution systems

People can waste several hours a day walking to collect water

B Collecting water from a dried-up well in Malawi

Economic causes

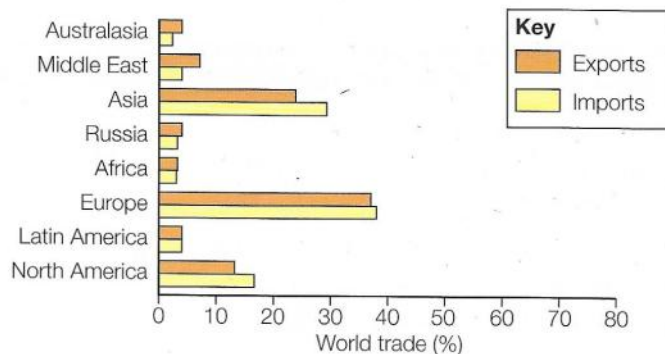
It can be said that poverty causes poverty. Low life expectancy, frequent illness and the lack of a nutritious diet make economic development hard to achieve.

Trade

North America and Europe dominate world trade (graph **C**). The importance of Asia is growing as it includes Japan and the emerging economies of India and China. Most of the world's trade is between richer countries.

Rich countries and large international companies have a lot of power. They want to pay as little as possible for their raw materials, many of which come from LICs. There is often more supply than demand for raw materials, which keeps prices low. Processing, which adds value, takes place in the richer developed countries. In this way, the rich countries get richer and the poorer countries are not able to develop.

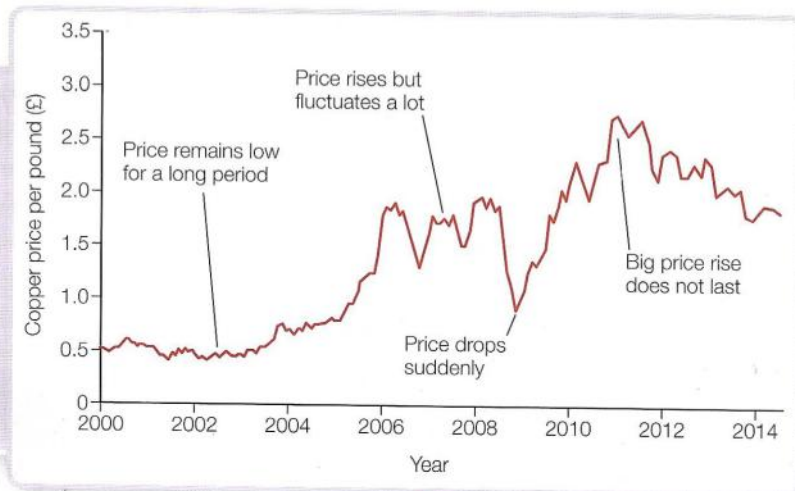
C Percentage of world trade by region



LICs and NEEs have traditionally exported *primary products* such as minerals and agricultural products. In the last 20 years many of these countries have developed manufacturing. Manufactured products now make up about 80 per cent of the exports of NEEs. Some countries have trade surpluses, while others have trade deficits. This often leads to a 'debt trap' that makes further development difficult.

Copper in Zambia

In Zambia copper accounts for over 60 per cent of the total value of exports. Its other exports include sugar, tobacco, gemstones and cotton. Its main trading partner is Switzerland (45 per cent of total exports). The price for copper has fluctuated a lot since 2000 (graph D). With an HDI of 0.39, Zambia is described as having 'low human development'.



D World price for copper, 2000–14

Historical causes

Many richer countries have a long history of industrial and economic development. Whilst some countries, particularly in Asia and South America (for example, China, Malaysia and Mexico) have recently emerged as industrialised nations, many other countries have yet to experience any significant economic growth.

Colonialism

From around 1400, European explorers set out to control new territories, often seeking mineral wealth such as gold. From 1650 to 1900 over 10 million people were transported from Africa to North America to work as slaves on plantations. Almost all of the wealth produced in this period went to European powers.

By the end of the nineteenth century much of Africa and parts of South America and Asia had been divided up between the European superpowers. Countries such as the UK, Germany, Spain and France had powerful empires and colonies. Since 1950 former European colonies have gained independence. In many cases this has been a difficult process, resulting in civil wars and political struggles for power. Money has been spent on armaments and some governments have been corrupt. This political instability has held back development.

Think about it

What are the economic risks when a country is dependent on a single export?

ACTIVITIES

- 1 What are the main physical causes of unequal global development? Try to expand the list given.
- 2 What are the issues with water supply in photo B?
- 3 a What percentage of world trade shown in graph C was 'exports from Europe'?
b What percentage of world trade was 'imports to Asia'?
- 4 a Describe the trends in the world price for copper (graph D).
b What impact does this have on the Zambian economy?

Stretch yourself

Investigate the impact of colonialism in Kenya and the difficulties associated with independence.

Practice question

Explain the link between trade and the development gap. (6 marks)