

Y9 Geography home learning – Week 14

What is the Key Question this week? – What are the global patterns of development?

This is the fourth lesson of recapping the topic of **Development** that we studied at the start of Y9. This is a topic that is very important for studying GCSE geography and it will be really helpful for you when we re-start your normal lessons in school.

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

Yes! You go to this link and carry out the lesson independently first.

- **Oak National Academy Link**

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/what-is-the-global-pattern-of-development>

Then, you can also go on and do this work below if you have time and would like to properly consolidate and extend your understanding. Or, you can just do the work below instead of the Oak National Academy lesson. This might be a good idea if you don't have good access to the internet for about the length of a lesson.

Do I have to do work over the summer holidays?

No you don't have to work over the summer holidays. It is important you have a good break and don't worry about falling behind. However, if you have enjoyed recapping this topic you are welcome to carry on using the Oak National Academy website to complete this section of work in your own time.

Have a good break and see you in September!

Uneven development – wealth and health

On this spread you will find out how uneven development leads to inequalities of wealth and health

Did you know?

The wealthiest 1 per cent now possesses more than half of total global wealth.

What is the imbalance between rich and poor?

There is a global imbalance between rich and poor. Some countries, particularly in Africa and parts of the Middle East, have lower levels of development and a poorer quality of life than richer western countries.

Imbalances also exist within countries. Areas of considerable poverty can be found in parts of the UK and USA, and great wealth in some of the world's poorest countries. Inequalities exist at all scales and in all countries.

How does uneven development lead to disparities in wealth?

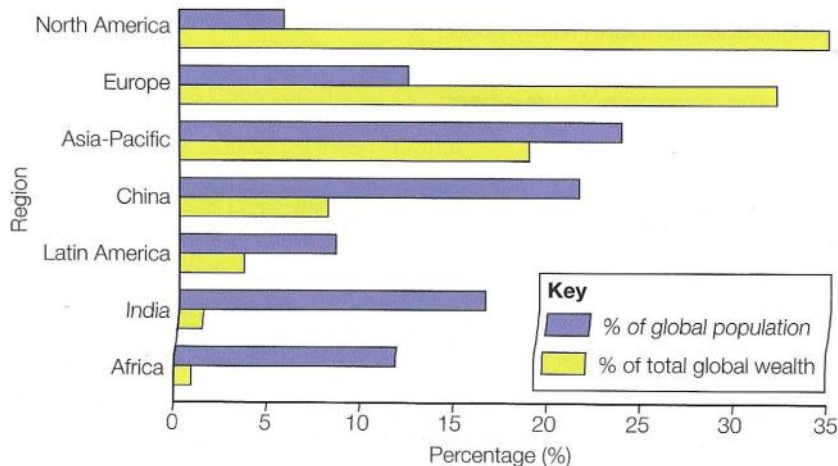
There is a clear link between a country's development and the wealth of its people. The most developed countries enjoy the greatest wealth. Wealth, in the form of **Gross National Income (GNI)** is often used as a measure of levels of development (figure B page 194).

There are significant differences between the wealth of different global regions (graph B).

- ◆ In 2014 the fastest growth in wealth was in North America, which now holds 35 per cent of total global wealth. This wealth is held by just over 5 per cent of the world's adult population!
- ◆ The USA is not the world's wealthiest country (that is Qatar), but it is the world's most important economic 'engine of growth'.
- ◆ Of the newly emerging economies, China has recorded the highest growth since 2000. Personal wealth in India and China has quadrupled since 2000, yet its global share of wealth is still well below that of its population.
- ◆ Africa's share of global wealth is very small (about 1 per cent).



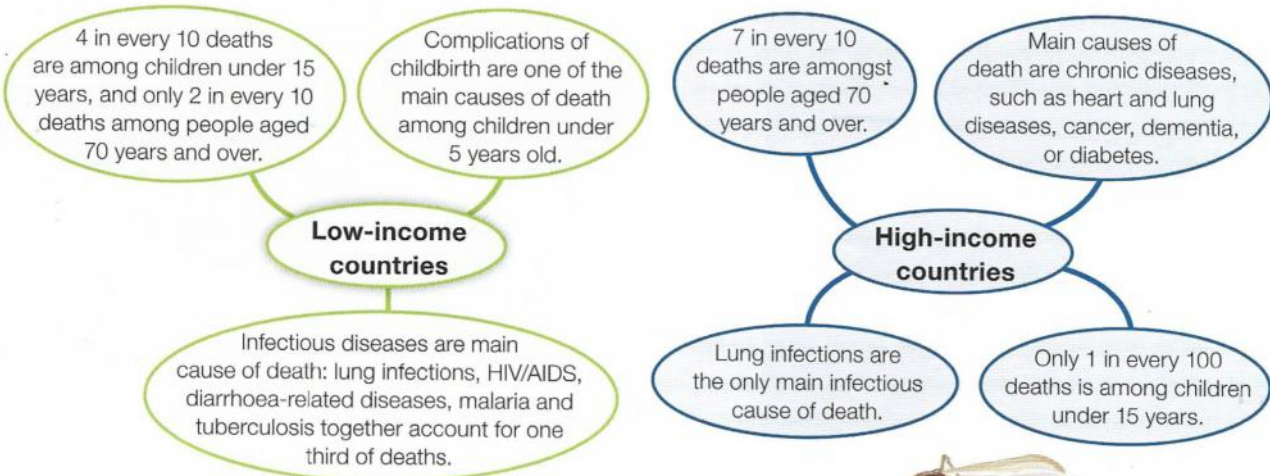
A A cartoon highlighting global inequalities



B Population and wealth by region, 2014

Disparities in health

Levels of development are closely linked to health. LICs are unable to invest in good-quality health care. In the world's poorest countries health care is often very patchy. There is a wide disparity between causes of death in HICs and LICs.

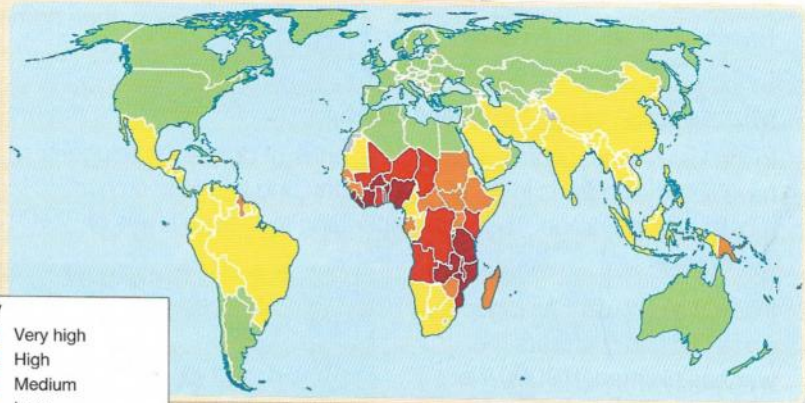


Malaria

Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to people by infected mosquitoes. In Africa, one child dies every minute from the disease. Yet it is preventable and curable.

In 2013 malaria caused over half a million deaths, mostly among African children, who account for 80 per cent of malaria deaths worldwide. Malaria is concentrated in the Tropics (map C) where the climate allows malarial mosquitoes to thrive.

The wealthier and more developed African countries have fewer cases of malaria due to vaccination programmes.



C World distribution of malaria in 2014

ACTIVITIES

- How does cartoon **A** show the causes and effects of global disparities of wealth?
- Which two regions in graph **B** have a higher share of global wealth than their share of the world's population?
 - Which region has the greatest disparity between wealth and population?
- Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of malaria cases (map **C**).
- To what extent is malaria a disease of poverty?

Stretch yourself

Investigate why malaria is such a devastating disease in Africa. What factors will influence its future eradication from the continent?

Practice question

How does uneven development lead to disparities of global wealth? (4 marks)

