

YEAR 7 HOME LEARNING GEOGRAPHY WEEK BEG 18th May and WEK BEG 1st June

FEEDBACK SHEET This sheet is to be used by parents to help students reflect on their answers to the questions and activities completed during the GEOGRAPHY home learning for Week beginning 18th May and Week beginning 1st June This sheet is not to be used by students whilst completing their work.

LESSON SIX: CAUSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

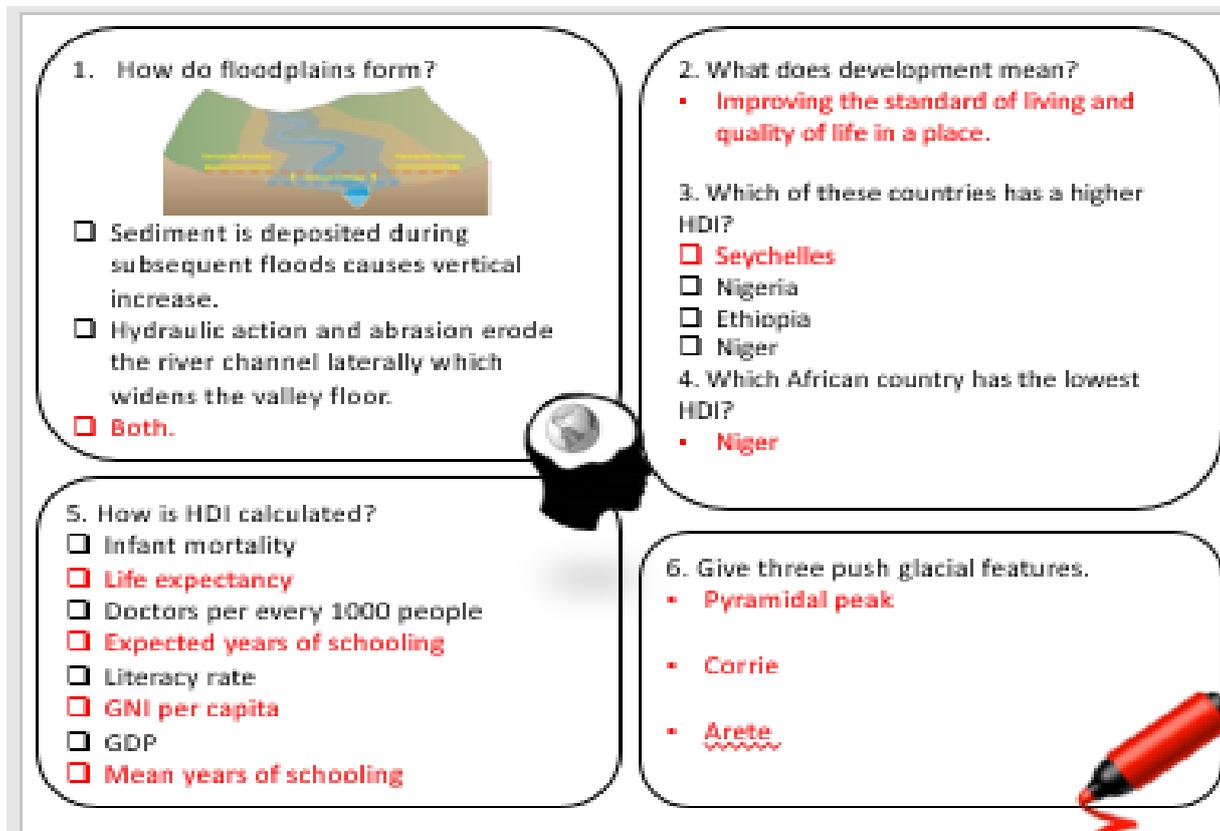
Do Now Activity:

The country was under British rule until 1960

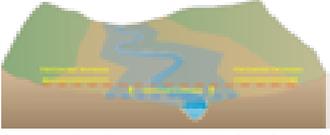
Oil was discovered in the Niger Delta in 1950

This is primary industry such as agriculture and fishing

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz



1. How do floodplains form?



- Sediment is deposited during subsequent floods causes vertical increase.
- Hydraulic action and abrasion erode the river channel laterally which widens the valley floor.
- Both.

2. What does development mean?

- Improving the standard of living and quality of life in a place.

3. Which of these countries has a higher HDI?

- Seychelles
- Nigeria
- Ethiopia
- Niger

4. Which African country has the lowest HDI?

- Niger

5. How is HDI calculated?

- Infant mortality
- Life expectancy
- Doctors per every 1000 people
- Expected years of schooling
- Literacy rate
- GNI per capita
- GDP
- Mean years of schooling

6. Give three push glacial features.

- Pyramidal peak
- Corrie
- Arete

Activity Two– Activate

Make sure that you have read and understand the information to help you to apply it to questions later in the lesson.

Lesson Three – Recall

As the river makes its way to the middle course, it gains more water and therefore more energy. Lateral erosion starts to widen the river. When the river flows over flatter land they develop large bends called meanders.

- As a river goes around a bend, most of the water is pushed towards the outside. This causes increased speed and therefore increased erosion (through hydraulic action and abrasion).
- The lateral erosion on the outside bend causes undercutting of the bank to form a river cliff.
- Water on the inner bend is slower, causing the water to slow down and deposit the eroded material, creating a gentle slope of sand and shingle.

- The build-up of deposited sediment is known as a slip-off slope (or sometimes river beach).

Due to erosion on the outside of a bend and deposition on the inside, the shape of a meander will change over a period of time. Erosion narrows the neck of the land within the meander and as the process continues, the meanders move closer together. When there is a very high discharge (usually during a flood), the river cuts across the neck, taking a new, straighter and shorter route. Deposition will occur to cut off the original meander, leaving a horseshoe-shaped oxbow lake.

Activity Four – Retrieval

The difference between standard of living and quality of life between the world's most and least developed countries. This is known as the development gap.

By 1750, the industrial revolution had started in Britain and spread across Europe. Many people became employed in the secondary sector and Europe began to trade their goods with other countries. Europe became wealthier and more developed than other countries who still relied on the primary sector, including many African countries.

In 1884, Africa was divided into countries by Europe, this is known as Colonialism

Sometimes those in power divert the money from the poor. This takes money away from improving services such as schools and hospitals.

In a dry country with poor and infertile soil and little precipitation, it is difficult to develop because not much grows. Therefore, countries cannot improve their economy based on the primary sector.

Some countries experience conflict which damages infrastructure and causes forced migration, which leaves countries with ageing populations and a limited workforce.

Willy Brandt came up with an imaginary line that separated the world's wealthiest and poorest countries. This became known as the Brandt line.

Activity Five - Demonstrate

Industrial Revolution

Industrial revolution - By 1750, the industrial revolution had started in Britain and spread across Europe. Many people became employed in the secondary sector and Europe began to trade their goods with other countries. Europe became wealthier and more developed than other countries who still relied on the primary sector.

What is Colonialism?

In 1884, Africa was divided into countries by Europe. Europe exploited Africa's resources such as timber, gold, copper and diamonds. They used the resources to increase their wealth. When countries gained their independence they were left with few roads, railways, schools, hospitals and skills. Many countries were also left landlocked (without a coastline) when Europe divided Africa. This makes it difficult to trade by sea, which is important for economic growth.

Corrupt and unstable governments

Sometimes those in power divert the money from the poor. Every year \$1 trillion is paid in bribes and a further estimated \$2.6 trillion are stolen annually through corruption – a sum equivalent to more than 5% of the global GDP. This takes money away from improving services such as schools and hospitals.

Conflict

Some countries experience conflict which damages infrastructure and causes forced migration, which leaves countries with ageing populations and a limited workforce. It also costs billions in damage, which means money can't be spent on education or healthcare.

Climate

In a dry country with poor and infertile soil and little precipitation, it is difficult to develop because not much grows. Therefore, countries cannot improve their economy based on the primary sector. Certain climates also allow tropical diseases such as malaria to spread. This affects the health of the population and their ability to work. It is difficult to develop without a workforce.

Activity Six - Demonstrate

Example answer:

Conflict is the most significant reason for the development gap. Conflict refers to both internal and external fighting this can cause damage to infrastructure and can cause forced migration. It leaves countries with ageing populations and a limited workforce. It also costs billions in damage, which means money can't be spent on education or healthcare.

Conflict can also destroy the economy as farm land can be destroyed and this ruins the economy as people are unable to grow crops. The damage means that money can't be spent on educating people who could improve the economy.

Conflict can also be related to corrupt, unstable government as people can go against the government, and this can lead to conflict. Again this will prevent the development of the country. This is why conflict is the most significant reason for the development gap.

Activity Seven - Demonstrate

Other people may disagree because they may believe that factors such as climate are a bigger factor in the development gap as this is something that humans cannot control and may find difficult to change. If a country relies on the farming industry and this fails they cannot develop their economy. This means that the country is unable to improve its infrastructure, health care and education. Therefore, some people may believe that conflict is not the most significant reason as help and intervention from other countries and organisations such as the UN can improve this.

Activity Eight – Consolidate

It can be argued that the Brant line is both relevant and not relevant in 2020. Some of the reasons that it can be considered relevant is that the continents that are classed as rich are still rich and those that are classed, as poor overall are still poor. This means that it is still relevant. It could be argued however that some countries within those continents classed as poor have started to close the development gap and can no longer be classed as poor. Countries in this position are known as BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China) countries.

LESSON SEVEN: SOLUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

Do Now Activity

Rich – North America, Europe, Northern Asia and Australasia

Poor – South America, Africa and Southern Asia.

Quality of life (the standard of health, comfort, and happiness experienced by an individual or group)

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz

1. How might this flood affect people and property?



- Temporary homelessness.
- Damaged buildings and vehicles.
- Isolate communities as roads are cut off.
- Farms evacuated, loss of income.
- Crops damage, food shortages.

2. Why do property developed build on floodplains?

- To build more houses.
- So people can use boats instead of cars.
- They can incorporate strategies to prevent flooding.
- The land is often cheaper.

3. Give three pull factors.

- Better employment opportunities.
- Better educations/healthcare.
- Family and friends.
- Better resources (food, energy, water).
- Better transport links.
- Better standard of living.

4. What does migration mean?

- The movement of people from one place to another.

5. What is a development indicator?

- Numerical measures of standard of living and quality of life such as GNI, GNI per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy rate.
- Improvements to the standard of living and quality of life of a country.
- Numerical measures of standard of living and quality of life such as economic growth.

Activity Two– Activate

Make sure that you have read and understand the information to help you to apply it to questions later in the lesson.

Activity Three – Recall

Some areas in the world are sparsely populated. The Himalayas are a good example of an environment that is difficult or challenging for people to live and work in. This large mountain range in Asia has low temperatures, poor soil quality and the slopes are too steep for people to live on, farm on and there is also limited access to water- and so it is sparsely populated.

Activity Four – Retrieval

The following factors have increased the development gap: industrial revolution, as well as historical colonialism, political corruption and instability, climate and conflict.

This investment comes from countries such as China can involve new railways, roads, airports and ports to increase trade links with other countries. TNCs (transnational corporations) may also improve electricity provisions to ensure industry has reliable power.

Factories (such as those opened by TNCs) creates jobs and provides opportunities to invest in housing and infrastructure through direct foreign investment. Employees pay tax to the government, which can be used to improve education and healthcare.

Countries with tropical climates and beaches, beautiful landscapes and diverse wildlife. This create jobs in tourist industries such as hotels, tour companies, spas and retail centres. Just like with industry, employees pay tax, which can be used to improve housing, education and healthcare provisions.

The Fairtrade Foundation aims to ensure that wealthier countries buying primary products such as coffee, cocoa, cotton, wheat and fruit do not exploit poor countries by paying them an unfair price. Fairtrade ensure that farmers are paid a guaranteed price for their crops.

Activity Five – Demonstrate

The students need to bullet point the key ideas from the text that they have read in activity two, such as:

Fairtrade – a way to ensure that farmers are paid a fair price for their products and can earn more money.

Activity Six – Demonstrate

Industry can be used to close the development gap because factories, such as those opened by TNCs create jobs and provides opportunities to invest in housing and infrastructure. Employees pay tax to the government which can be used to improve education and healthcare.

Fairtrade can be used to close the development gap because the Fairtrade Foundation aims to ensure that wealthier countries buying cash crops such as coffee, cocoa, cotton, wheat and fruit do not exploit poor countries by paying them an unfair price. Fairtrade ensure that farmers are paid a guaranteed price for their crops.

Activity Seven – Demonstrate

Use the example to help to create an image to represent how tourism closes the development gap

Activity Eight – Consolidate

Example answer:

It is possible for a country to close the development gap, they can employ strategies such as developing the economy through fair trade and foreign direct investment. This can bring more money into a country, this means that they can develop their infrastructure, improve education and healthcare. It could also be argued that a country cannot close the development gap as they have been exploited through colonialism, they have experienced extreme conflict and are also impacted massively by changes to climate and this will stop them ever been able to close the development gap.