

YEAR 7 HOME LEARNING GEOGRAPHY WEEK BEG 18TH MAY 2020 AND WEEK BEG 1ST JUNE

What are the learning objectives for this fortnight?

Lesson 6: Causes of the development gap to understand the key factors that cause some countries to struggle to be developed.

Lesson 7: Solutions to the development gap to understand what can be done to help countries to develop

How long should I spend on work in GEOGRAPHY this fortnight?

Aim to spend at least 2 hours on GEOGRAPHY work this fortnight. Each lesson is designed to be 1 hour long. You can split your time up into 20 minute slots.

What should I do if I complete the work early? There are some EXTENSION activities at the end of each lesson which you could complete if you finish activities early.

Where can I find the resources for these lessons?

Brine Leas Website; Portal; Click on either the Microsoft Logo or the Apple Mac one; Type in Username and Password; Click on remote desktop(look for the link at the bottom of screen and press connect – you will need to re-enter password at this point) Click on This PC; Go to (x) students; **Read only** folder; **Home Learning** folder; **Year 7** folder; **Geography** folder; **Week beginning 18th May** folder.

LESSON SIX: CAUSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT GAP (complete week beg 18th May)

Do Now Activity:

Which country ruled over Nigeria until 1960?

In which year was oil discovered in Nigeria?

Which industry involves working the land?

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?

•

3. Which of these countries has a higher HDI?

Seychelles

Nigeria

Ethiopia

Niger

4. Which African country has the lowest HDI?

•

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 glacial features.

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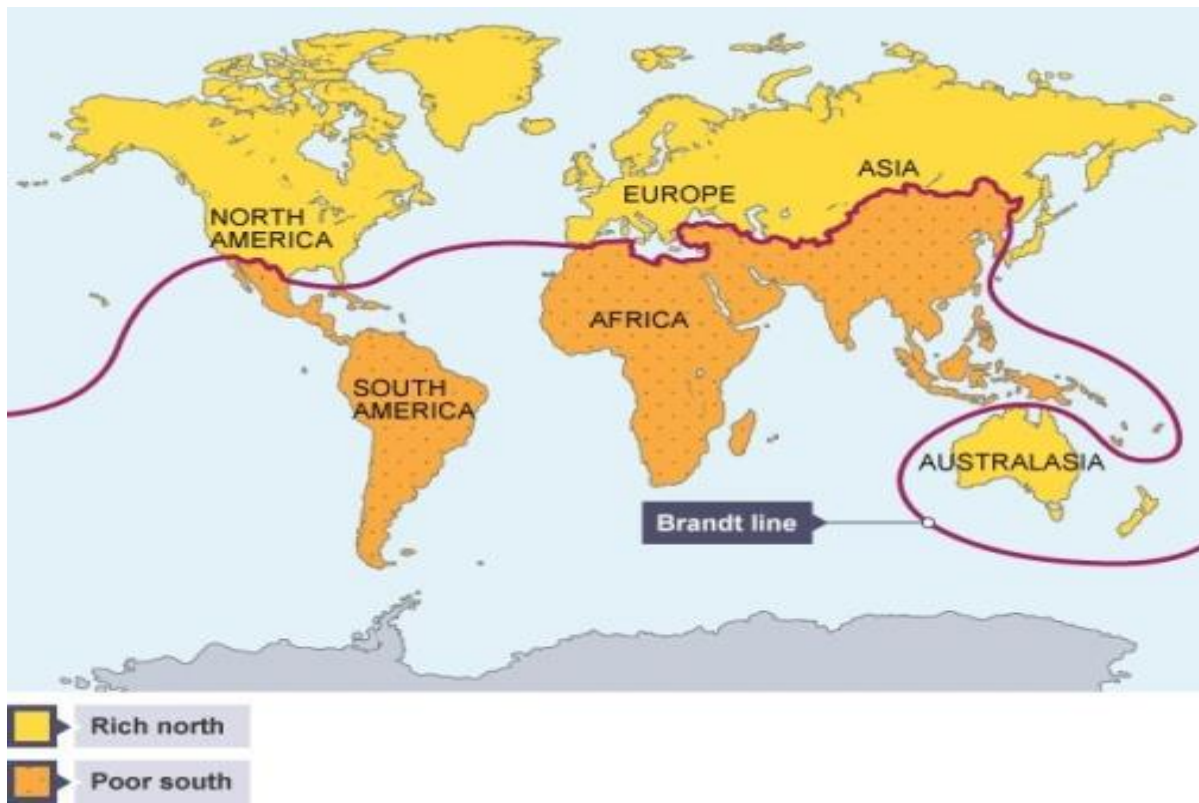
Activity Two – Activate

Read the following information

There is a huge difference in the **standard of living** (the amount of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community) and **quality of life** (the standard of health, comfort, and

happiness experienced by an individual or group) between the world's most and least developed countries. This is known as the development gap.

The north-south divide



In the 1980s, Willy Brandt came up with an imaginary line that separated the world's wealthiest and poorest countries. This became known as the Brandt line and can be seen on the map above. It depicts that most of the world's rich countries are in the north (with the exception of Australia and New Zealand) whilst the world's poorest countries are in the south.

How countries become developed?

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 Three - Recall

Complete the following question based around the unit of work you completed on Rivers:

How do meanders form and what will happen over time?

Activity Four – Retrieval


- What is the development gap?
- How did the industrial revolution increase the development gap?
- What happened to Africa in 1884 and what was this called?
- How does corruption increase the development gap?
- How does climate increase the development gap?
- How does conflict increase the development gap?
- What is the Brandt line?

Activity Five - Demonstrate

Why does the development gap exist?

Task: For each picture, explain how it has contributed to the development gap.

TASK For each picture, explain how it has contributed to the development gap.



The task card contains five images arranged in two rows. The top row has two images: a black and white photograph of a large industrial factory with multiple smokestacks emitting thick smoke, and a political cartoon showing a man in a suit sitting on a throne labeled 'AFRICA', holding a whip and pointing upwards, with two children standing on either side. The bottom row has three images: a person holding a sign that reads 'CORRUPTION CREATES POVERTY', a soldier in military gear running through a crowd of people, and a field of dry, brown crops under a clear sky, indicating drought.

Activity Six - Demonstrate

In your opinion, which reason for the development gap is the most significant?

Write a paragraph to answer the question above.

..... is the most significant reason for the development gap. refers to...

Think:

How does your chosen reason increase the development gap?

Does it cause any of the other reasons?

Why is it more significant than the other reasons?

Activity Seven - Demonstrate

Why might someone disagree with you?

Write a paragraph to answer the question above.

Other people may disagree because...

Think:

What are the other reasons for the development gap?

Does it cause any of the other reasons cause your most significant reason?

Activity Eight – Consolidate

Do you think that the Brandt line theory is still relevant in 2020?

Think:

What about countries like China and Brazil, which are developing at such a rate that we cannot consider them as been poor any more.

LESSON SEVEN: SOLUTIONS TO THE DEVELOPMENT GAP (complete week beg 1st June)

Do Now Activity

According to the north / south divide which continents are:

Rich -

Poor –

Define the key term quality of life

Activity One – Knowledge Quiz

1. How might this flood affect people and property? Give two suggestions.



-
-

3. Give three pull factors.

-
-
-

4. What does migration mean?

-

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.

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

Read the following information

To close the development gap, poor countries need to catch up with the wealthier countries. Due to European countries racing ahead from the industrial revolution, as well as historical colonialism, political corruption and instability, climate and conflict, closing the development gap is not easy or quick.

Direct foreign investment

Developing countries offer incentives such as cheap labour and tax reductions to TNCs that open factories in their country. This is because TNCs (transnational corporations) invest money and skills in low income countries and newly emerging economies in order to increase their profits. Africa has the worst transport network of all global regions. This investment 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.

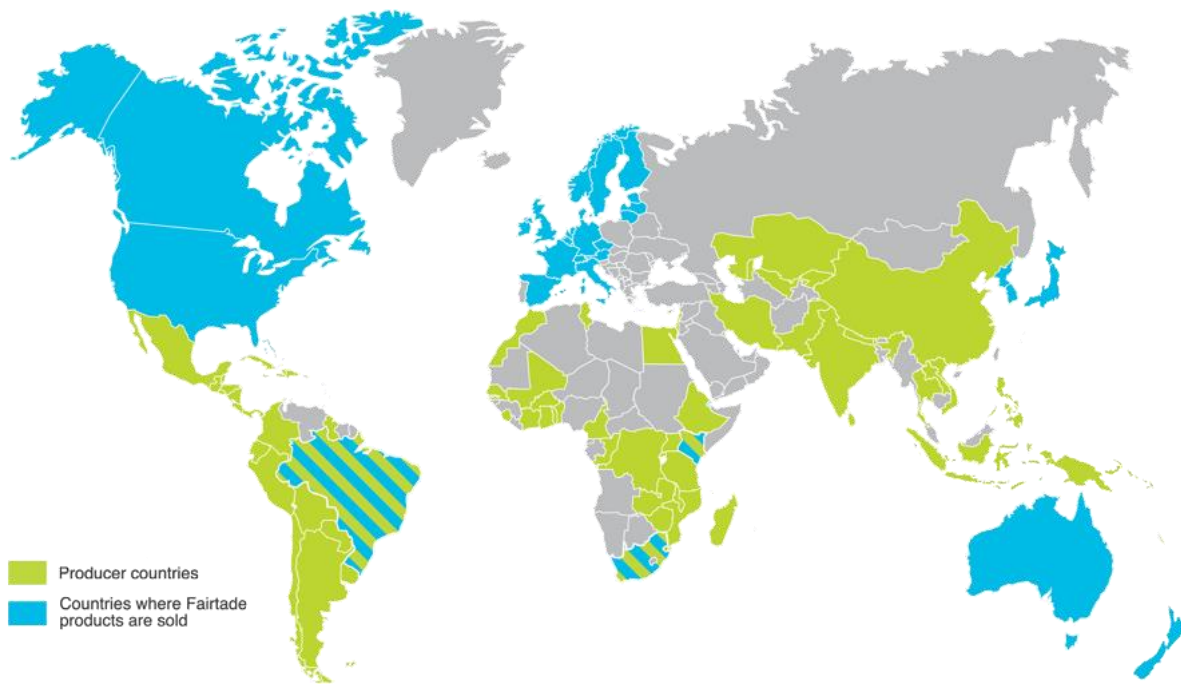
Industry

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; therefore creating a more skilled workforce and improving the productivity of the workforce (as illnesses are treated) and life expectancy. An example is Volkswagen in Lagos.

Tourism

Countries with tropical climates and beaches, beautiful landscapes and diverse wildlife have become popular holiday destinations for tourists from North America and Europe. 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.

Fairtrade



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 Three – Recall

Why do some areas tend to have a sparse population? (4 marks)

Activity Four – Retrieval

- What factors have increased the development gap?
- How can direct foreign investment reduce the development gap?
- How can industry reduce the development gap?
- How can tourism reduce the development gap?
- How can Fairtrade reduce the development gap?

Activity Five – Demonstrate

What strategies can be used to close the development gap?

For this task bullet point your ideas from the information that you read in activity two

The development gap refers to...

Activity Six – Demonstrate

What strategies can be used to close the development gap?

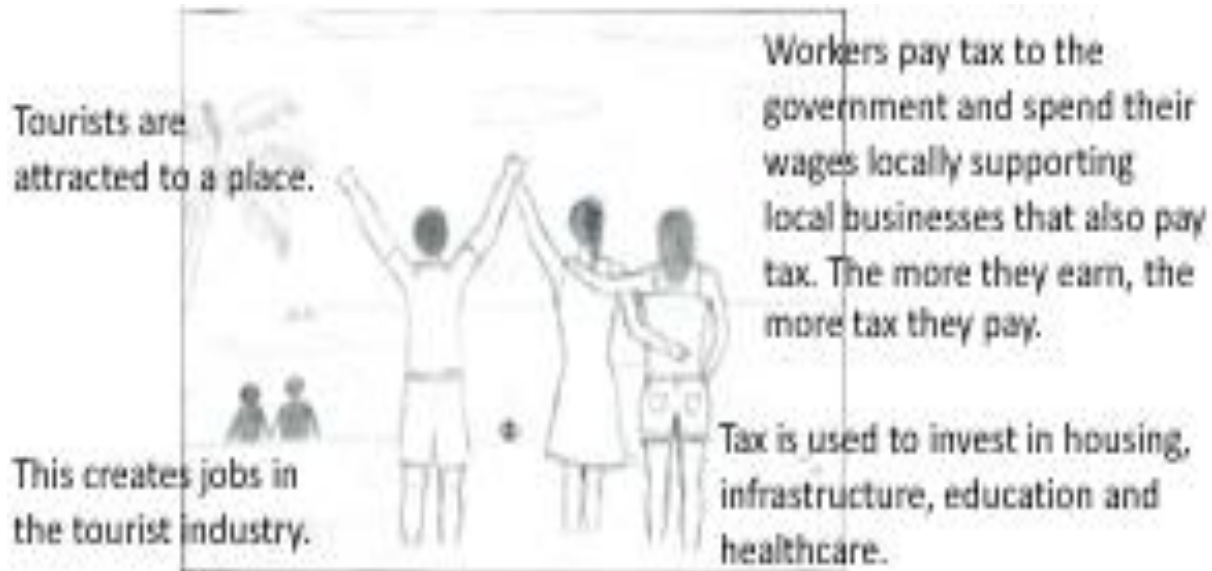
Write a paragraph to explain how **industry** and **Fairtrade** can close the development gap.

Start your sentence using the wording from the question.

Keywords: factories, TNCs, jobs, opportunities, invest, housing, infrastructure, employees, tax, government, development, education, healthcare, Fairtrade, wealthier countries, purchasing, cash crops, cocoa, coffee, cotton, fruit, exploit, poor countries, guaranteed, price

Activity Seven – Demonstrate

Draw an image to represent how tourism closes the development gap



Activity Eight – Consolidate

Do you think that it is possible for countries to close the development gap? Explain your answer.

Extension Tasks

Create a new fair trade chocolate bar, annotate the bar to show the following:

- Where the farmers live and how they will get a better deal
- What the fair trade company is
- The ingredients in your chocolate bar
- The design on the packaging
- How much the chocolate bar costs and how much of the money will go to the farmers

OR

Come up with a programme that can be used to help with development for example this could be something like:

- A charity that gets technology into computers
- A company that gives loans to people who have business ideas, e.g. starting up a hairdressers in the slums
- A charity that trainees teachers, nurses etc to help to improve the quality of life of people.

OR

Create a tourism website for a new holiday resort to an African country, things that you could include:

The activities that people could do in the country e.g water sports, safaris or tours to local tourist attractions

The type of hotel or accommodation that you are designing

The facilities (e.g swimming pools and tennis courts) that the hotel has

What the local weather is like

Local language and currency

Flight time from the UK

Price of the holiday