

Subject: Geography

Year: 8

Term: 1b

Topic: Rich world, poor world

Lesson Sequence

1. Are you rich or poor?
2. Measuring wealth
3. Dividing the world into rich and poor
4. What is development?
5. Measuring development
6. Why are poor countries poor?
7. Problems for people living in the tropics
8. Why is Sub-Saharan Africa poor?
9. Is world trade fair?
10. Clean water
11. Poverty gap
12. Assessment

Key Assessment: Report development plan

Core Texts: Geography 360 text book

Key Words:

Communist: countries where the state plans and runs most of the economic activities
LEDCs: Less Economically Developed Countries – the poorest countries in the world
MEDCs: More Economically Developed Countries – the richest countries in the world
Subsistence: living on what a family grows or produces themselves
Development: level of growth and wealth of a country
Human development Index (HDI): a measure of the level of a country’s development, calculated by average income, life expectancy and literacy rate of a population
Literacy rate: % of adults who can read and write
Quality of life: how well someone can live, including wealth, health and education
Standard of living: how well off and wealthy a person is
Colonies: countries owned and governed by other countries
Primary products: raw materials from land and sea, such as crops and minerals

Types of Countries

Developing (poor): E.g. Ethiopia in Africa
 → primary sector jobs
 → high birth rate
 → high death rate
 → informal economy

Emerging (getting richer): E.g. India in Asia
 → secondary and tertiary jobs
 → birth rate decreasing
 → death rate decreasing
 → inequality

Developed (rich): E.g. the UK
 → formal economy
 → tertiary and quaternary jobs
 → good healthcare
 → good education
 → stable government

Causes of poverty

Climate
 → tropical climate – spread of diseases

Government
 → unstable government
 → corrupt government
 → leaving people in the country behind

Water supplies
 → low water supplies – can’t grow things, starving people

HDI – human development index

Consists of...

Health - life expectancy

Wealth – GDP / capita

Education - average years in primary school

Ways to measure development

- 1) GDP per capita
 → the value of all goods and services in a country divided by population
- 2) HDI score
 → social measure - health + wealth + education
- 3) Urbanisation
 → cities increasing
- 4) Social conditions – how well are the people
- 5) Corruption perception index

GLOBAL HDI RANKINGS- TOP TEN COUNTRIES

RANK	COUNTRIES	HDI
1	NORWAY	0.944
2	AUSTRALIA	0.933
3	SWITZERLAND	0.917
4	NETHERLANDS	0.915
5	UNITED STATES	0.914
6	GERMANY	0.911
7	NEW ZELAND	0.910
8	CANADA	0.902
9	SINGAPORE	0.901
10	DENMARK	0.900

LOWEST TEN COUNTRIES IN HDI

RANK	COUNTRIES	HDI
178	MOZAMBIQUE	0.393
179	GUINEA	0.392
180	BURUNDI	0.389
181	BURKINA FASO	0.388
182	ERITERIA	0.381
183	SIERRA LEONE	0.374
184	CHAD	0.372
185	CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC	0.341
186	CONGO	0.338
187	NIGER	0.337