

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WORLD STUDIES

KS4 Geography

Development dynamics

EQ1

Name:

Class Teacher:

Big Question	Task	Due Date
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Big Q3 and 4: What are the causes and consequences of inequalities in development?.

Big Q5: What theories can be used to explain how countries develop over time?

Big Q6: What are the characteristics of top down and bottom up projects?

Big Q7: What are the advantages and disadvantages of different approaches to development?

Big Q8: how do you answer the long 8 mark evaluate questions?

EXAM STRUCTURE & CASE STUDIES

Paper 1: Global Geographical Issues (37.5%)

- ☐ Topic 1: Hazardous Earth
- ☐ Topic 2: Development dynamics
- ☐ Topic 3: Challenges of an urbanising world

Written examination: 1 hour and 30 minutes, 94 marks.

Answer all questions

Paper 2: UK Geographical Issues (37.5%)

- ☐ Topic 4: The UK's evolving physical landscape
- ☐ Topic 5: The UK's evolving human landscape
- ☐ Topic 6: Geographical investigations

Written examination: 1 hour and 30 minutes, 94 marks.

Answer all questions
in Topic 4 and 5

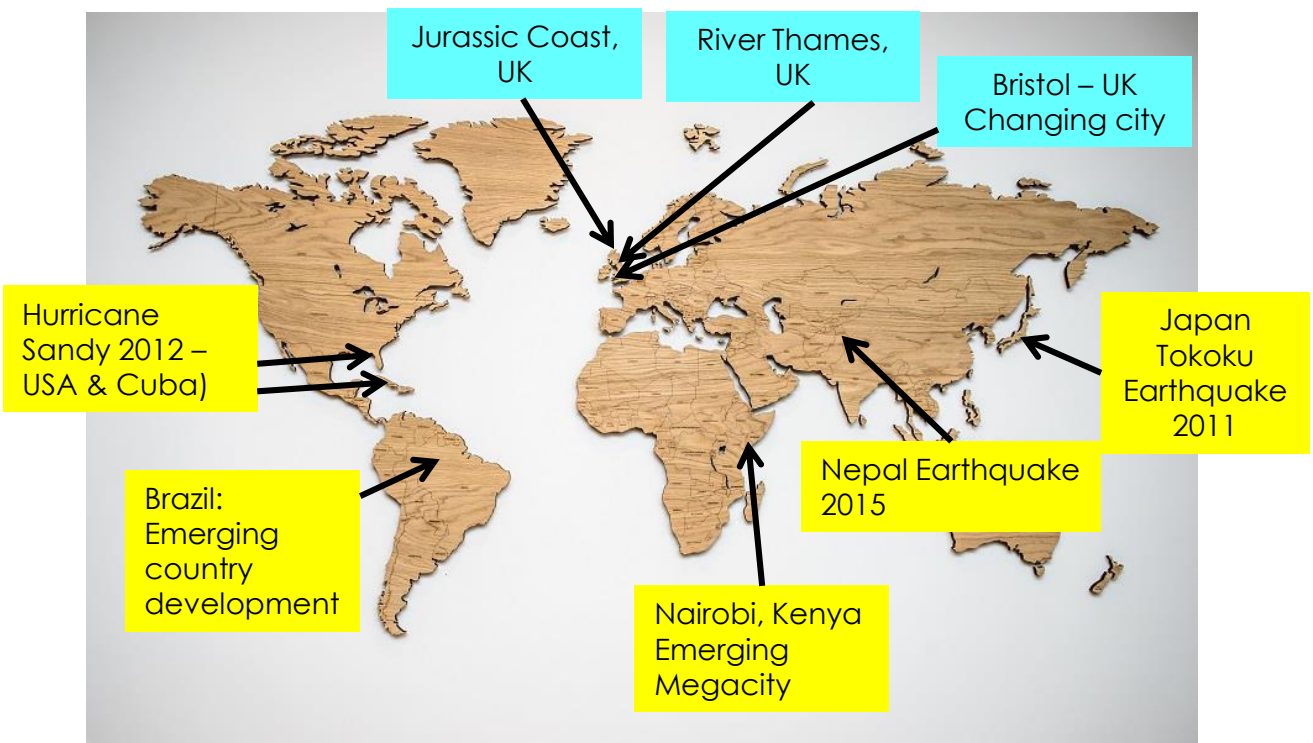
Topic 6: Answer Q 8 &
Q10

Paper 3: People and Environment Issues – Making Geographical Decisions (25%)



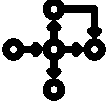










- ☐ Topic 7: People and the biosphere
- ☐ Topic 8: Forests under threat
- ☐ Topic 9: Consuming energy resources

Written examination, 1 hour and 30 minutes, 64 marks.

Answer all questions



GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Bottom-up		Projects that involve local people and communities in decision-making, often involving small-scale projects for the poorest.
Colonialism		Control over another country and exploiting it economically. Occurred mainly in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Frank (dependency theory)		A socialist view that explains how the core (developed countries) exploit the periphery (developing countries).
Globalisation		The increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of the world economically, culturally and politically.
Fertility rate		The average number of children born to a woman in her lifetime.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP)		The total value of goods and services produced in a year by a country (divided by the population).
Inter-governmental organisations (IGOs)		A group of countries established by a treaty such as the World Bank or United Nations.
Non governmental organisations (NGOs)		A private organisation, which is distinct from governmental agencies that works to make life better for the poor e.g. Oxfam.
Measures of Inequality		Economic, social and political measures that show disparities between countries such as GDP, life expectancy and corruption
Neo-colonialism		The dominance of poor countries by rich countries, not by direct political control, but by economic power and cultural influence.
Rostow (modernisation theory)		A view that suggests countries move through five stages of economic development.
Transnational corporations (TNCs)		A firm that owns or controls productive operations in more than one country through foreign direct investment.
Top-down		Where decisions are made by governments or large companies with little consultation; often large-scale and expensive.

BQ1: WHAT WAYS CAN WE USE TO MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?



Key development indicator:

Gross national income (GNI) is the total income earned by a country's people and businesses, even if it was earned outside the country. It's a measure of national wealth that can be used as an alternative to gross domestic product (GDP). GDP is the total market value of all finished goods and services produced within a country in a set time period.

Development in countries can be measured in several different ways. Some are economic measures, and others are social measures. The UN uses development indicators to measure how a country is improving.

- **Economic development;** looks at the total value of goods and services provided/income of a country.
- **Social development;** improvement in quality of life, social well being, equality and social justice.
- **Political development;** looks at the levels of democracy and freedom of speech

Why is the world unevenly developed?

There are many factors which lead to, and have led to, the world being unevenly developed. From historical human factors such as conflict (war) and political instability, to physical factors such as climate, relief and natural hazards.

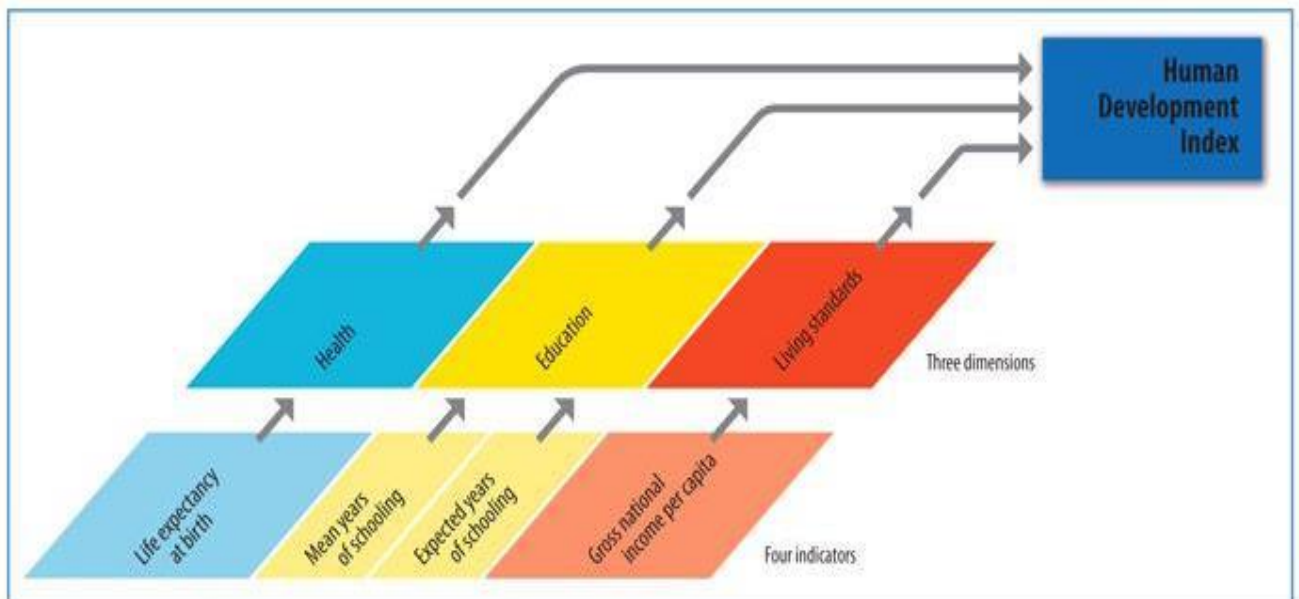
Income and wealth inequality can be caused by differences in the growth of income of different social groups. Changes in employment and taxation and government policy can also affect levels of inequality.



BQ1: WHAT WAYS CAN WE USE TO MEASURE DEVELOPMENT?

Economic indicators	Social indicators
GDP (Gross Domestic Product). The total value of goods and services produced in a year by a country (divided by the population).	Access to safe drinking water – The percentage of the population with access to an improved (piped) water supply within 1km.
PPP (Purchasing Power Parity) – How much the GDP of a country could buy.	Literacy rate – the percentage of the population over 15, who can read and write.
Poverty Line – the minimum income required to meet someone's basic needs	Life expectancy - The average age that a person may live to
Measures of inequality – Economic, social and political measures that show disparities between countries such as GDP, life expectancy and corruption	Birth rate - The number of live births per 1,000 people. Birth rates are often high in a less developed country.
GNI per capita - Gross national income per person. The value of a country's income, divided by the number of people in that country.	Infant mortality rate - The number of babies who don't survive to the age of 1 per 1,000 live births.

HDI - Human development index

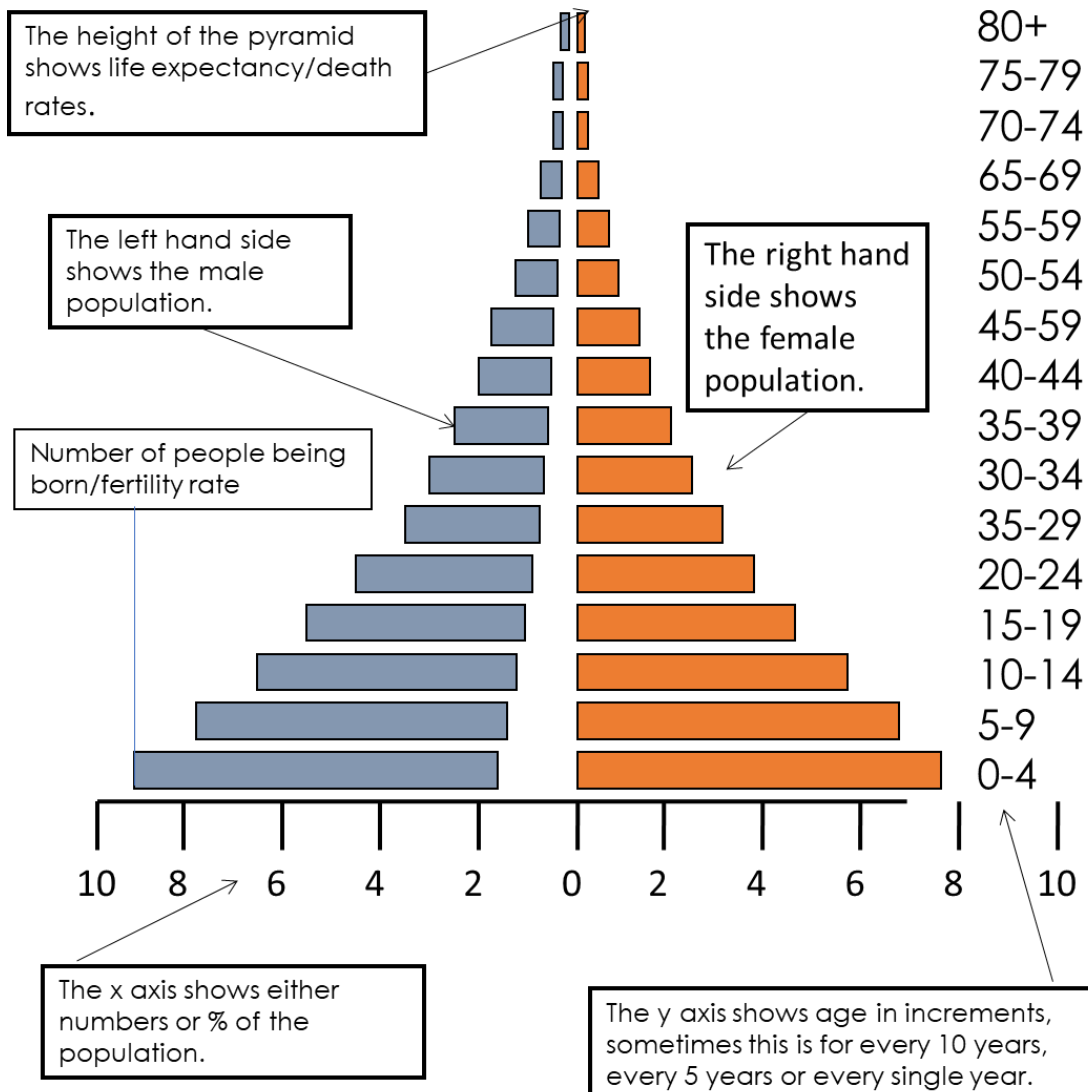


BQ2: DO DEMOGRAPHIC STRUCTURES DIFFER DUE TO A COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT LEVEL?

Population structure

Population structure means the 'make up' or composition of a population. Looking at the population structure of a place shows how the population is divided up between males and females of different age groups.

Development brings change. This increased wealth means more money to spend on healthcare and education as well as things like improved water. Rapidly falling death rates are now typical of most developing countries. Along side this change, many countries are seeing infant mortality rates and birth rates falling as well as life expectancies rising. Due to this, more countries are starting to experience aging populations which bring further issues.



BQ3: WHAT ARE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INEQUALITIES IN DEVELOPMENT?

The development gap refers to the widening gap between the richest (most developed) and poorest (least developed) countries of the world. Development in this sense can be referred to as either economic development where the country has an increase in wealth, or human development where quality of life is improved for the people who live there



The physical environment

- Landlocked and mountainous areas develop more slowly than coastal nations because trade is more difficult.
- Tropical countries have grown more slowly than those in temperate latitudes because they experience a higher incidence of climate related diseases.
- Natural disasters, such as earthquakes and floods, can also slow or reverse development in some countries.

History – colonialism

- European countries expanded their territories in the 18th and 19th century. They exploited the colonies for economic gain. The colonies received little benefit

BQ3 AND 4: WHAT ARE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INEQUALITIES IN DEVELOPMENT?

Political and economic policies

Many countries encourage FDI and have developed faster than closed economies (E.g. North Korea have banned imports and exports). Investment creates jobs and helps to fund infrastructure. Political mismanagement and corruption can slow or reverse development.



Social investment

Countries that have prioritised investments in education and health care generally develop faster.

A healthy and well-educated population attracts investors and therefore encourages development.



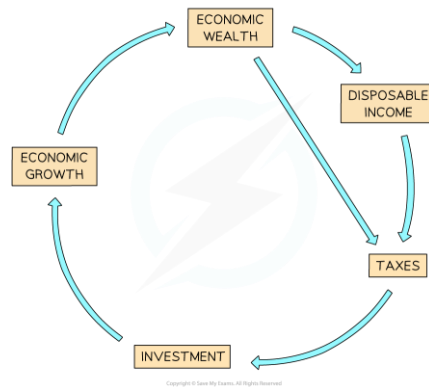
Consequences of inequalities

- One in five of the world's population lives on less than \$1 per day, and lack basic food, shelter and education.
- Nearly one billion people lack access to safe water, and 775 million do not have an education.
- Poor people in developing countries are vulnerable to natural disaster because they live in areas prone to natural disasters and don't have the means to adapt or prepare themselves for disasters (e.g. vehicles to escape, or early warning systems).
- Many people live in countries where they don't have democratic rights, e.g. they don't get a say about who governs them, and aren't allowed to protest peacefully or criticise government.

BQ3 AND 4: WHAT ARE THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INEQUALITIES IN DEVELOPMENT?

Cycle of wealth

One of the key consequences of development is the cycle of wealth. Economic development creates wealth and if a country has a stable and effective government this leads to development. As the economy grows, more people work and are earning more money.



How does inequalities increase migration rates?

International migration can be a major consequence of inequality between countries. Globalisation has led to an increased awareness of opportunities in developed countries. With advances in transportation and a reduction in cost, more people are able to travel from one place to another.

The USA has been one of the largest recipients of migrant labour in the world, both historically and recently. Mexican recently. Mexican migration to the USA is associated with:

- Higher wages and more jobs in the USA
- Rapid growth working population in Mexico
- Much higher wealth and better quality of life

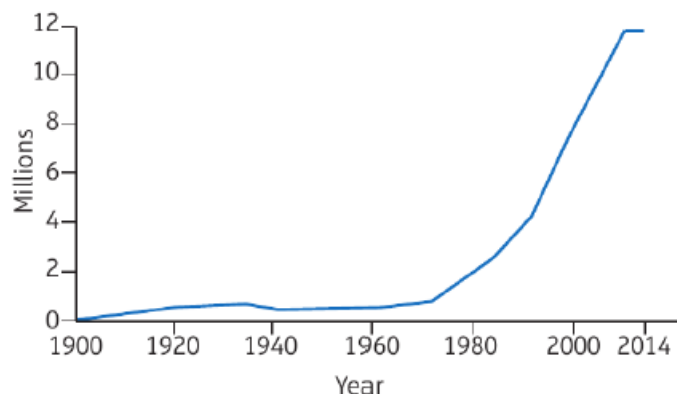


Figure 4 The increase in the Mexican-born population in the USA, 1900–2014

HOMEWORK 1

Try to answer all of these key knowledge questions. Then check your answers using the answer page. These are some of the questions that will be in the knowledge quizzes and the mid and end of unit tests.

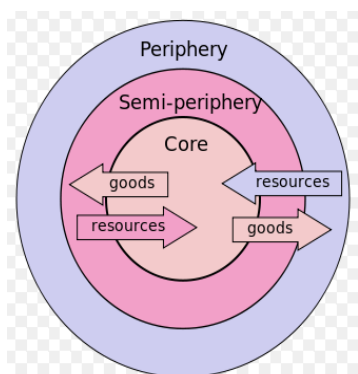
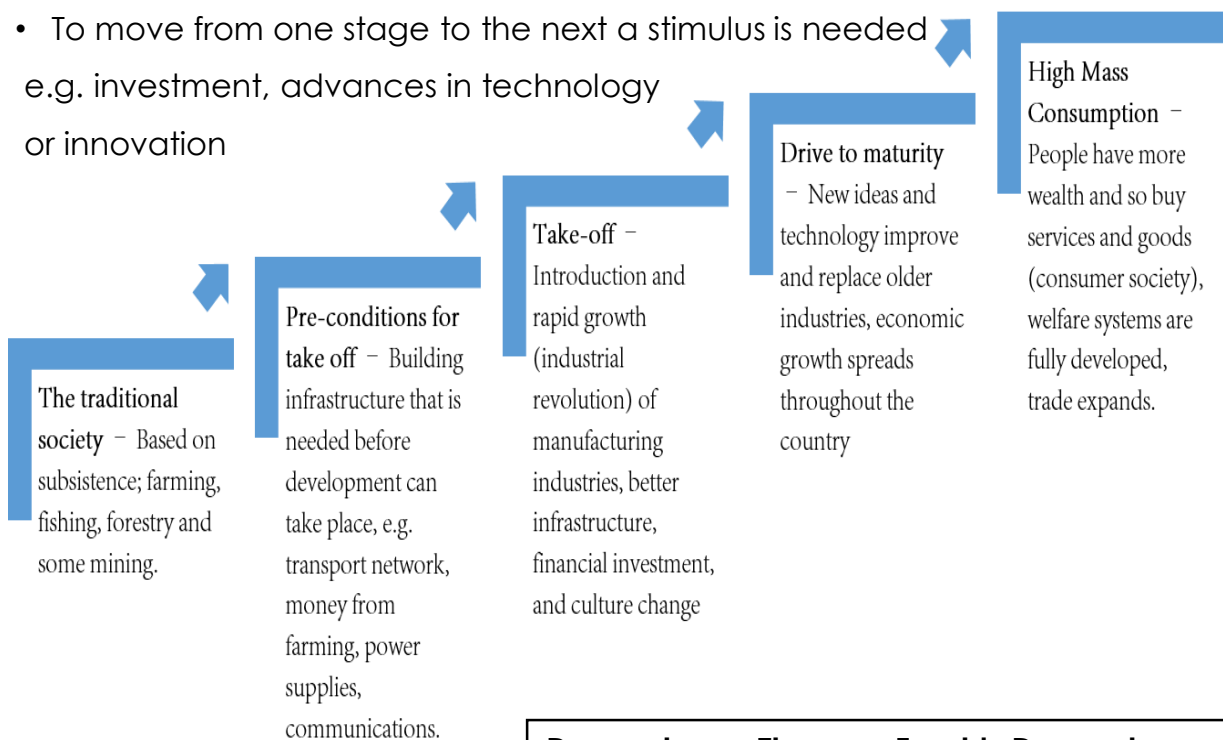
Questions in *italics* are from older work.

Key knowledge question	Your answer
<i>What is the other name for the crust?</i> (Tectonics)	
<i>How thick is the oceanic crust?</i> (Tectonics)	
<i>How old is the continental crust?</i> (Tectonics)	
Which country dominates the global economy?	
Define the term FDI.	
Define the term - Neo colonialism	
Name one social investment	
How does being landlocked make trade difficult?	

BQ5: WHAT THEORIES CAN BE USED TO EXPLAIN HOW COUNTRIES DEVELOP OVER TIME?

Modernisation Theory – The Rostow Model

- This theory was developed in the 1960s.
- Rostow suggested that given time all countries will develop as incomes rise.
- It identifies 5 stages that all countries must pass through in order to become more developed.
- To move from one stage to the next a stimulus is needed
e.g. investment, advances in technology or innovation



Dependency Theory – Frank's Dependency Theory

Frank suggests that developing countries depend on the developed world for costly manufactured goods, aid and loans.

In return, developing countries provide developed countries with cheap raw materials, skilled workers and interest on loans.

Frank suggested that developed countries exploit developing countries which keeps them in a state of underdevelopment.

HOMEWORK 2

Explain how Rostow's modernisation theory can be used to understand how countries develop over time (3)

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Explain how Frank's dependency theory can be used to explain how countries find it difficult to develop (3)

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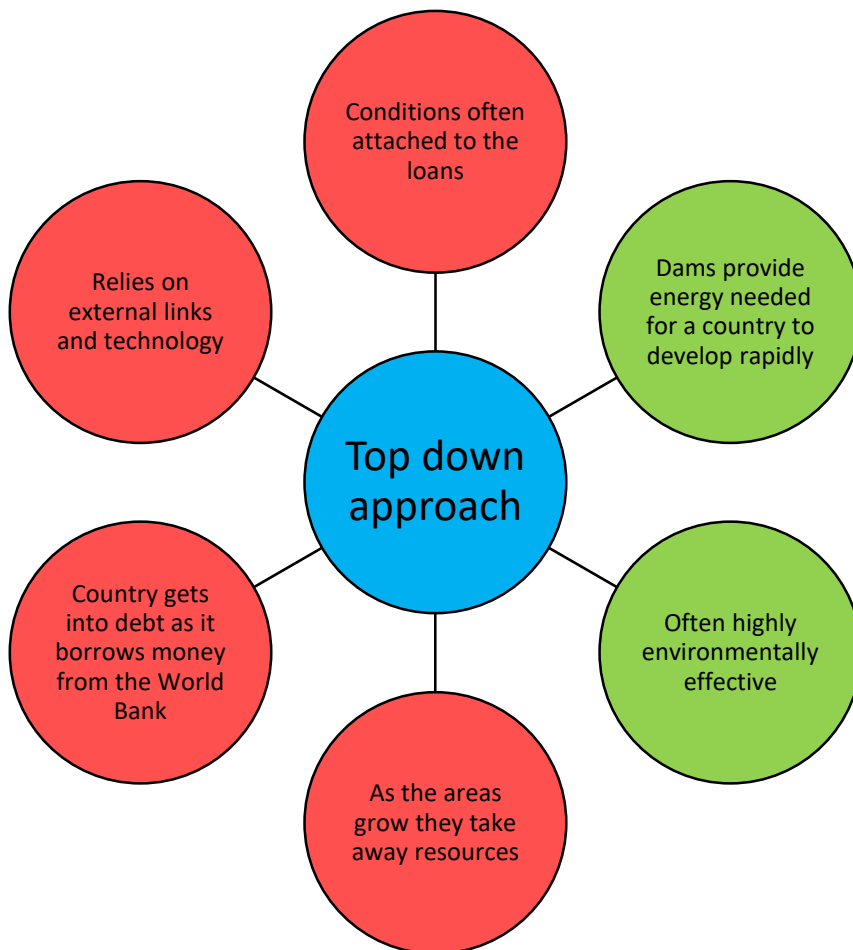
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BQ6: WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TOP DOWN AND BOTTOM UP PROJECTS?

Standard of living: the degree of wealth and material comfort available to a person or community.

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

Top down projects involve decisions about development made by Governments or private companies. These tend to be big schemes and the local people who often live near the scheme do not get involved in the process. It involves decision-makers looking at a 'big picture' to identify a community's needs. The argument is that people gain by a process called 'trickle down'.

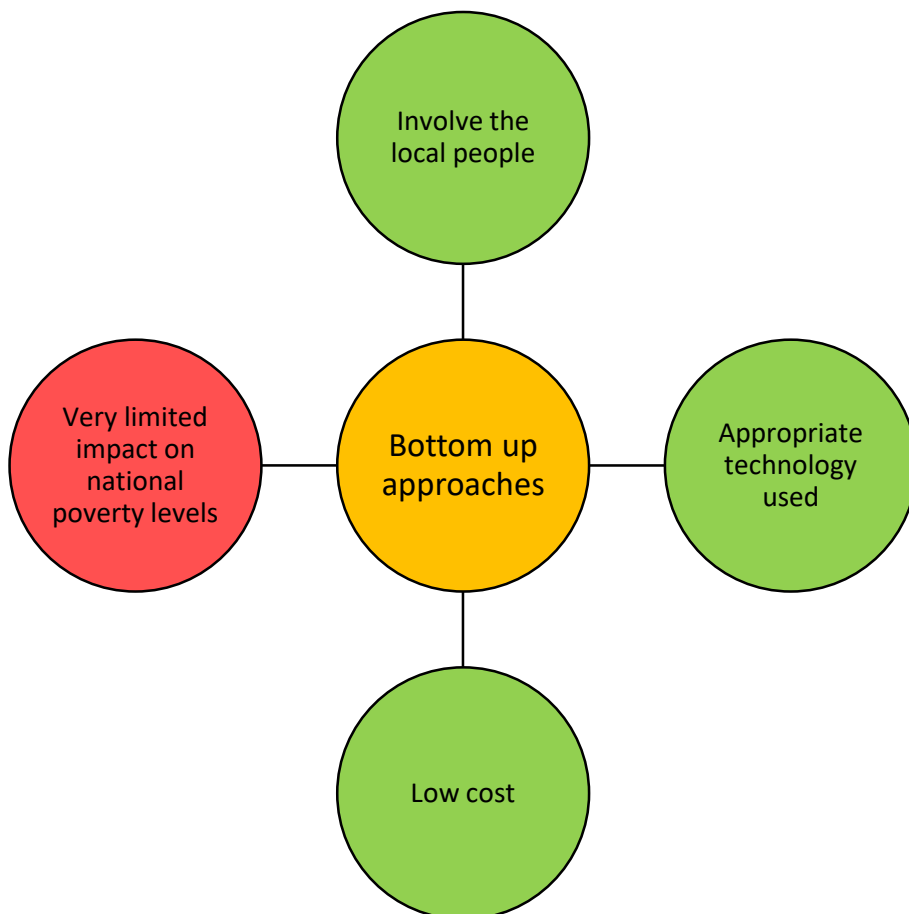


BQ6: WHAT ARE THE CHARACTERISTICS OF TOP DOWN AND BOTTOM UP PROJECTS?

Bottom up projects involve key experts who work with local communities to identify their needs. The experts can then supply and assist with progress. The schemes tend to be smaller scale and local people are in control of improving their own lives.

The aim of the 'bottom up' approach is to lift people out of poverty by helping them directly - helping them to help themselves. This is achieved by the following strategies.

- Access to technologies such as the internet and mobile phones. Local involvement in the decision-making process which includes identifying the people's needs and deciding on the most effective solution.
- Providing basic support such as sanitation and water supply, improved farming through use of technology, education, healthcare improvements and family planning, development of local businesses through microloans and the reduction in bureaucracy



HOMEWORK 3

Try to answer all of these key knowledge questions. Then check your answers using the answer page. These are some of the questions that will be in the knowledge quizzes and the mid and end of unit tests.

Key knowledge question	Your answer
What is the core made from?	
What is a hotspot?	
Name one economic development indicator	
Name one social development indicator	
Define the term 'per capita'	
Define birth rate	
Define dependency ratio	
Which country dominates the global economy?	
Define the term migration	
Name two push factors	
Name two pull factors	
When was Rostow's theory developed?	
What is the traditional stage of the Rostow theory?	
What was a criticism of Frank's dependency theory?	

BQ7: WHAT ARE THE ADVANTAGES AND DISADVANTAGES OF DIFFERENT APPROACHES TO DEVELOPMENT?

Appropriate/intermediate technology is usually;

- Labour intensive - utilising and creating employment for local labour.
- Using sustainable technology and tools/knowledge of local people.
- Uses newly developed technology that are low cost and local which local people can manage and control rather than IMPORTED techniques and technologies.
- In harmony with the local environment

What is a TNC?

- A TNC is a firm that owns or controls production in more than one country through foreign direct investment (FDI).



Non governmental organisation (NGO's)

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs for short) are not for profit charities that deal with many different issues. They do not receive any money or support from the government so have to do their own fundraising.



Question 1: Role of TNC's

Always read the question carefully before you start writing your answer. Make sure you are clear about what the topic of the question is.

Evaluate the importance of **historical factors in (colonialism and neo-colonialism)** in the growth of **global inequalities**

(8 marks)

Be aware of the number of marks. This will dictate how much time you spend on the question.

Structuring your answer

1

Point - identify your first impact

- This needs to be one sentence that is clear and concise
- **Connectives:** Firstly/Secondly/Finally or On one hand/On the other hand/Overall or To begin with

2

Explain your first impact. Use the so what effect.

- Always go into detail, aim for 2-3 sentences
- **Connectives:** This means that, Therefore, This links to, This causes, Consequently

3

Evidence

- Give an example or some evidence – the more specific you are, the better you will perform overall.
- **Connectives:** For example/For instance, Such as, This links to, As seen by/in

4

Counter argument (be critical)

- You should be critical i.e. consider counter arguments to your initial point
- **Connectives:** However, On the other hand, Although, Alternatively

5

Evaluation (link to the question)

- This is where you link your paragraph back to the question by stating what you think overall and how your response answers the question
- **Connectives:** Overall, To summarise, In conclusion, I believe that, Ultimately

Level 1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates isolated elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)• Attempts to apply understanding to deconstruct information but understanding and connections are flawed. An unbalanced or incomplete argument that provides limited synthesis of understanding. Judgements are supported by limited evidence. (AO3)
Level 2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates elements of understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide some logical connections between concepts. An imbalanced argument that synthesises mostly relevant understanding but not entirely coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence occasionally. (AO3)
Level 3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Demonstrates accurate understanding of concepts and the interrelationship of places, environments and processes. (AO2)• Applies understanding to deconstruct information and provide logical connections between concepts throughout. A balanced, well-developed argument that synthesises relevant understanding coherently, leading to judgements that are supported by evidence throughout. (AO3)

KEY KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS

Homework 1 Answers

Key knowledge question	Your answer
What is the other name for the crust? (Tectonics)	Lithosphere
How thick is the oceanic crust? (Tectonics)	6km
How old is the continental crust? (Tectonics)	Around 260 million years old
Which country dominates the global economy?	USA
Define the term FDI.	Foreign direct investment - Overseas investment of capital by transnational companies.
Define the term - Neo colonialism	The dominance of poor countries by rich countries, not by direct political control, but by economic power and cultural influence.
Name one social investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Countries that have prioritised investments in education and health care generally develop faster.• A healthy and well-educated population attracts investors and therefore encourages development.
How does being landlocked make trade difficult?	Landlocked and mountainous areas develop more slowly than coastal nations because trade is more difficult.

KEY KNOWLEDGE QUESTIONS

Homework 3 Answers

Key knowledge question	Your answer
What is the core made from?	Iron and Nickle
What is a hotspot?	A small area of the Earth's crust where an unusually high heat flow is associated with volcanic activity
Name one economic development indicator	GNI per capita/GDP per capita/Poverty line
Name one social development indicator	Life expectancy/literacy rate/birth rate
Define the term 'per capita'	Per person
Define birth rate	The number of live births per 1,000 people. Birth rates are often high in a less developed country.
Define dependency ratio	A measure of the number of dependents aged zero to 14 and over the age of 65, compared with the total population aged 15 to 64.
Which country dominates the global economy?	USA
Define the term migration	The movement of people from one area to another
Name two push factors	war./famine/lack of jobs/lack of service
Name two pull factors	Better healthcare and education/good job opportunities/stable government
When was Rostow's theory developed?	1960's
What is the traditional stage of the Rostow theory?	Based on subsistence farming, fishing, forestry and some mining.
What was a criticism of Frank's dependency theory?	Some countries such as Bangladesh have grown poorer despite increased aid from the West over two decades.