

Knowledge Organiser

World Studies

KS4 Geography

Development dynamics

EQ2

Name:

Class Teacher:

Big Question	Task	Due Date
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BQ5 - How has rapid development impacted Brazil's environment?

BQ6 - How has rapid development changed Brazil's global role?

BQ7 - How do you answer the long 8 mark 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

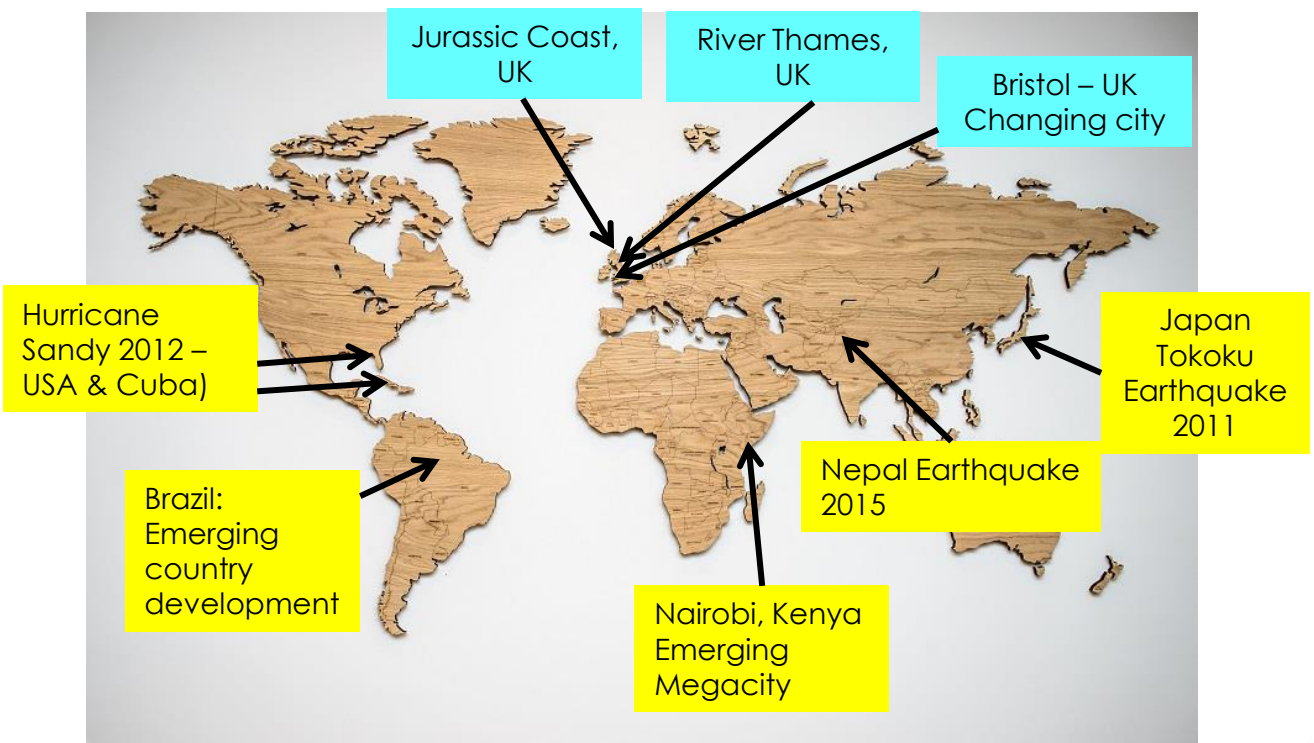
Topic 6: Answer Q 8 & Q10

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





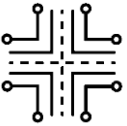




- ❑ Topic 7: People and the biosphere
- ❑ Topic 8: Forests under threat
- ❑ Topic 9: Consuming energy resources

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

Answer all questions



Development Dynamics: Emerging country Glossary

Key term	Icon	Definition
Connectivity		Improved connections with the rest of the world owing to globalisation
Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)		Overseas investment of capital by transnational companies.
Geopolitical influence		When a country becomes a major international player in the world market having established good trading relationships.
Gross National Income (GNI per capita)		The total income of the country, including that made outside the country by its companies, divided by the number of people.
Infrastructure (investment)		Money spent on services such as roads and power supplies which are needed to keep a country running.
Multilateral aid		Aid provided by a group of countries or an institution such as the World Bank to a poor country to fund development.
Site		The actual location of a settlement on the Earth, composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape.
Situation		The location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.
Tied aid		Money that a rich country lends to a poor country on the condition that the poor country spends the money on goods and services from the rich country.

BQ1: Where in the world is Brazil and what is it like?

Brazil is the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world. The country is located on the eastern coast of the South American continent, and has a long coast with the Atlantic Ocean.



The Significance of Brazil's location

Brazil is not only significant in terms of its size, but also in terms of its economy and influence. It is a regional power in South America, but as it's a member of the fast growing BRIC economies, its power around the world is growing too.

BQ1: Where in the world is Brazil and what is it like?



Much of the north of the country falls into the large and biodiverse Amazon Basin, where the Amazon river flows. The Amazon rainforest is home to so many rare plants and animals that biologists refer to it as biodiverse. The climate here is tropical, with regular rainfall.



The central area of Brazil has a drier savannah climate as a result of its lower latitudes and higher altitude. The central area has many mountains, and can suffer bad periods of drought.



The south of the country is much cooler and wetter, with a temperate climate. It is here that some of the country's largest cities can be found, such as Sao Paulo and Rio De Janerio.



BQ2: What are the key economic trends in Brazil since 1990?

Brazil has an extremely productive and large economy. It is ranked sixth in the world in terms of GDP for 2014, although in terms of GDP per capita it ranks much lower due to the large population size.

The economy overall is very diverse and healthy, with agriculture and mining, manufacturing, services, research and high-tech development all playing a part in the economy. In recent years the government has done much to encourage entrepreneurship and small agricultural holdings.

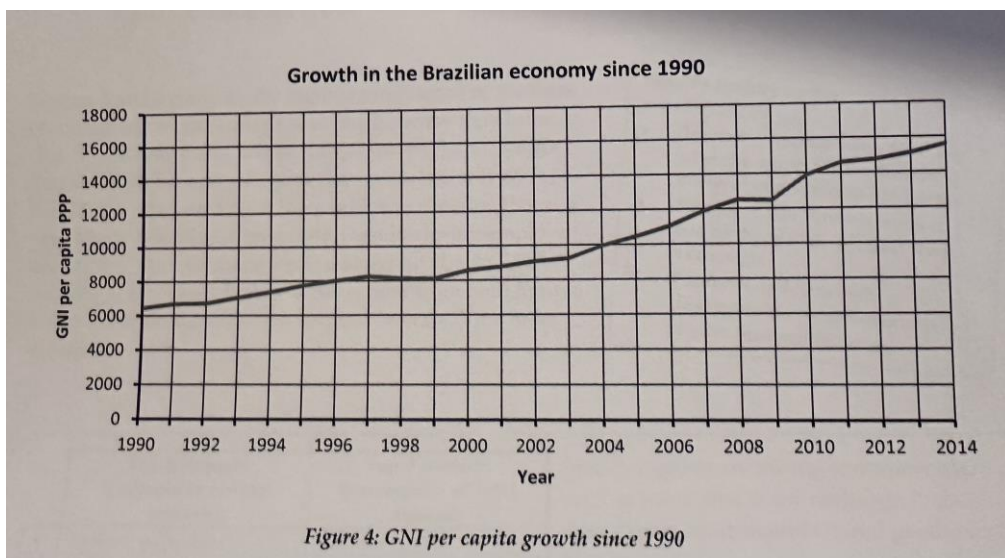
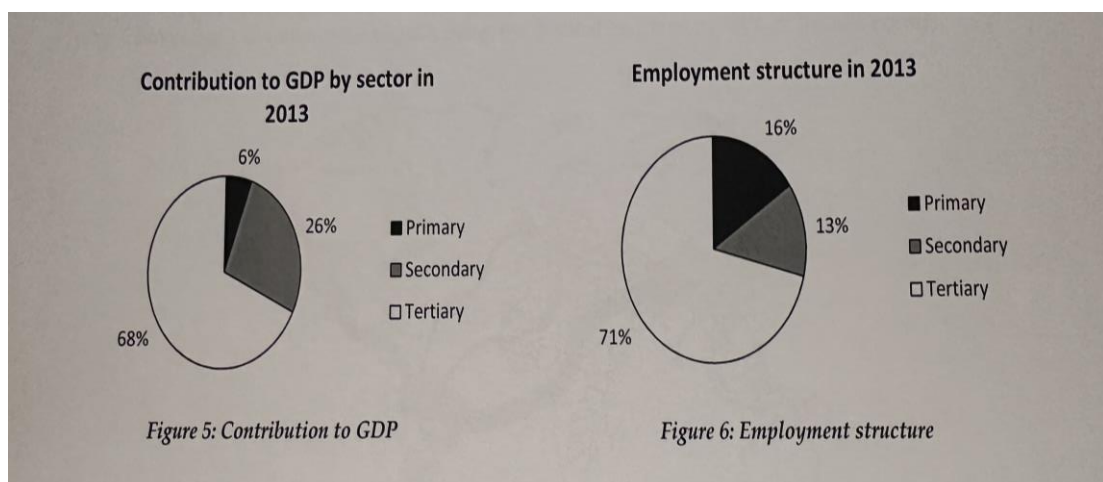


Figure 5 and 6 compare the relative importance of the three economic sectors in terms of how much money they bring in and how many people they employ. What is clear from both figures is that the tertiary sector is the most dominant.



BQ3: what is the role of globalisation and government policy within Brazil?

Globalisation

Brazil's development has been encouraged by the process of globalisation. As a coastal country that exports large amounts of raw materials, it benefited from standardisation of shipping. Air travel has also promoted Brazil's development; not only do its 2500 airports help to keep this very large country connected, but international flights allow business people from all over the world to come to Sao Paulo for business meetings, and tourists come to Rio De Janeiro for the beaches. Over 5 million people visited Brazil in 2010.

Internet usage is increasing, especially in cities, which allows Brazilian businesses to operate internationally, and also encourages tourism, education and global communication. Brazil has quickly adopted mobile internet devices, such as smartphones and tablets, and is the world's fifth largest user of mobile internet technology.

TNC's

Brazil is quite hostile to large foreign multinationals. It is number 120 out of 189 countries on the World Bank 'ease of doing business' index, partly because domestic companies have been favoured and promoted by the government for such a long time. Tariffs on certain imported goods are still high, and this is because the government fears that domestic manufacturing will be outcompeted entirely if TNCs are allowed to import all the goods they want to.

Brazil's gradual encouragement of foreign owned TNCs is due to their ongoing participation in global projects, including making it easier for foreign companies to merge with Brazilian companies. While Brazil may not want manufactured goods imported, they do want to export them, and so are keen to encourage foreign companies to outsource their manufacturing here.

TNCs also bring FDI to Brazil. FDI stands for foreign direct investment and is the investment in factories infrastructure and other projects that benefit Brazil. Brazil received more FDI per year than any other country in Latin America. This is probably due to its proximity to other American countries, good shipping routes and the large amount of raw materials available for manufacturing. In 2015 the top sources of FDI to Brazil were: Netherlands (20%), USA (12%), Spain (11%), Luxembourg (11%).

BQ3: what is the role of globalisation and government policy within Brazil?

Government policy

The government has also implemented several schemes in order to promote development in the country.

Year	Name	Aim	How it affected development
1929	Trade protection	The government put tariffs and limits on imports.	Started domestic industrial development
1970	The National Institute for colonisation and agrarian reform	Reallocation of land to low income families giving them skills and technology to farm effectively.	Increased agricultural productivity however also increased corruption as politicians gave themselves land.
1991	Tariff reductions	The government removed tariffs on imports to encourage trade with other countries	Promoted trade flows and allowed TNC to move into the country.
1995	Internet improvements	Promoting phone and internet services. Funding internet-access projects.	Internet access at 43% in urban areas. Limited impact in rural areas
2002	IMF loan	A loan of \$30 billion to help its economy	Paid back loan in 2005 so no longer in debt
2003	Bolsa Familia	Cash transfer programme – giving funds to parents who vaccinate their children and keep them in school	Number of child labourers has decreased
2014 - 2016	Infrastructure investments	Road-building programmes to inland cities.	Increased transport of goods and connectivity.

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
How large is Brazil?	
What are the BRIC economies?	
How is Brazil regionally significant?	
How is Brazil globally significant?	
What empire ruled over Brazil from the 1500s to 1822?	
What kind of commodity does Brazil export?	
What part of Brazil is covered by the Amazon Rainforest?	
What was the GNI per Capita PPP in 2014?	
What percentage of people work in the secondary sector?	
What sort of goods does Brazil Import?	
What countries are Brazil's top trading partners?	

BQ4: What is the impact of economic growth on Brazil's population ?

Quality of life

Healthcare, education, water supply and sanitation infrastructure have all improved leading to a better quality of life. All of these have led to improving development indicators across Brazil.

Many of these improvements have come through specific initiatives, such as the Bolsa Familia, which pays low income families to keep their children in school. Many more of these improvements come from rising wages for workers, caused by Brazil's economic growth. Wage rises and the increasing availability of financial credit has allowed a large middle class to grow in Brazil.

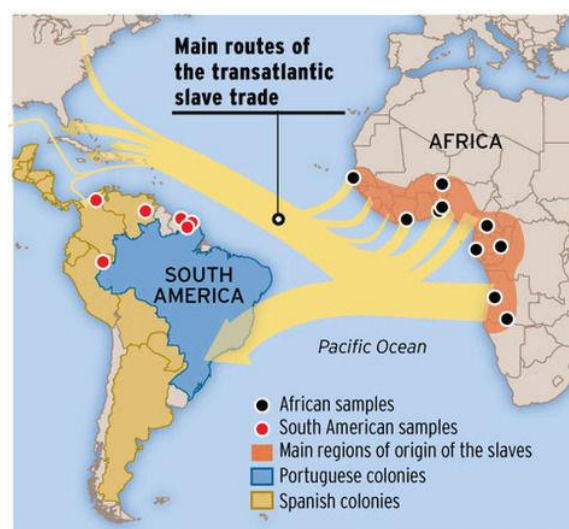
As well as improvements in quality of life, the death rate and life expectancy has increased, signalling improvements in healthcare, while fertility rates and birth rates have fallen, which shows increased education in women, increased family planning and technological advances in agriculture.

Urban and rural populations

Development has not only changed the demographics of the population, but the distribution of that population. Urbanisation has been a dominant process in Brazil since 1960, with the proportion of people living in urban areas rising by over 50% in 1964. Most of this is caused by rural-urban migration, as the fertility rate in Brazil as a whole is only 1.8 births per women, and is even lower in urban areas.

Inequality

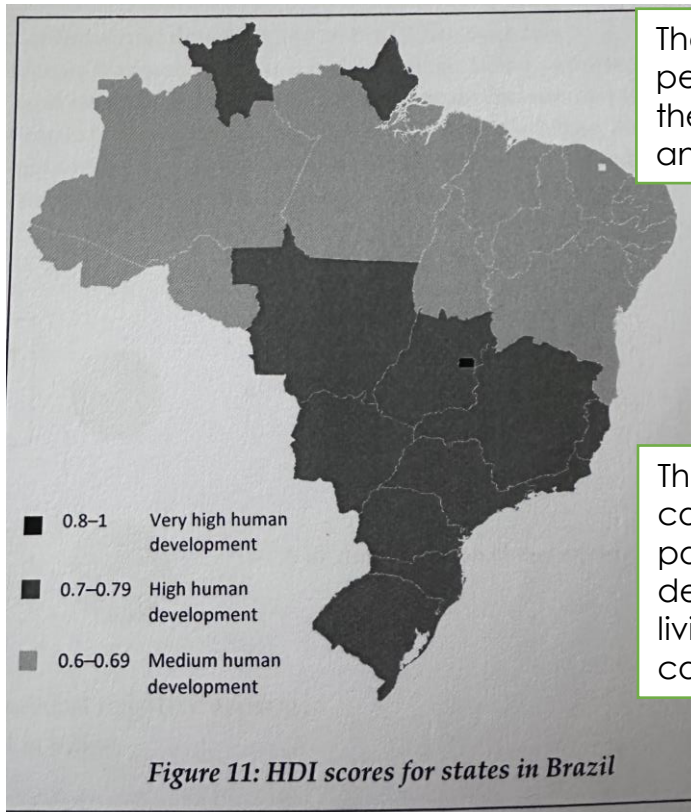
While Brazil's recent developments has brought improvements for the country as a whole, economic growth has not benefitted everyone. Some suggest that this is because schemes to redistribute wealth and improve inequalities in development have not been tackling the causes, which are rooted in the country's history of agricultural slavery.



Source: University of California, Irvine

The Register

BQ4: What is the impact of economic growth on Brazil's population ?



The north represents the periphery, which supplies the south with raw materials and labour.

The south represents the core regions, where the political power, industrial development and high living standards are concentrated.

Use the socio-economic data for Brazil, calculate the mean data difference between the core regions (south, southeast and central west) and periphery regions (northwest and north).

	GDP (in R\$ billion) (2012)	Population (× 1,000) (2012)	HDI (2007)	Infant mortality per 1000 live births	Life expectancy at birth (2014)
Northeast	595 (14%)	53,907 (28%)	0.748	33.2	72.09
South	710 (16%)	27,731 (14%)	0.849	15.1	76.43
Southeast	2,424 (55%)	81,565 (42%)	0.846	16.6	75.90
Central west	430 (10%)	14,423 (7%)	0.837	17.8	75.50
North	231 (5%)	16,318 (8%)	0.786	23.5	73.50
Brazil	4,392	193,946	0.816	22	74.90

BQ5: How has rapid development impacted Brazil's environment?

The most significant environmental impact of industrial development in Brazil has been the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. The trees themselves are used as resources, being exploited as timber or processed into charcoal, and the land beneath is used for large scale commercial farms, growing commodities such as soybeans, or cattle ranches, producing beef and leather. Between 2004 and 2012, deforestation rates slowed, but changes to laws in 2012 that allowed the forests to be used for development purposes e.g., hydroelectrical power, means that deforestation is on the rise again.

Deforestation has the potential to impact upon climate change as it reduces the number of trees absorbing carbon, and this increases the likelihood of the enhanced greenhouse effect – raising temperatures on earth. It also poses a threat to the trees itself because the structure and function of rainforests rely on the climate.

For example if there are changes in temperature and rainfall distribution, the rainforest will be unable to survive in its present form. This may be through an increased risk of forest fires or a reduction in rainfall (as less trees will mean less transpiration) – and therefore less trees and plants will grow because of this. Biodiversity of the area will also be threatened by less rainfall, higher temperatures and less vegetation as this may cause links in the food chain to be broken.

Pollution

Additionally, urbanization and increasing car use has also increased air pollution in the cities of Brazil, so much so that it is damaging human health. In Sao Paulo, where air quality is very poor almost 17,000 people a year died between 2006 and 2011. Industrial areas just outside cities are also likely to suffer land and water pollution despite the strong environmental laws, as the police cannot monitor everything, and corruption is a big problem. Rural areas are likely to suffer from waste management issues, as there is less infrastructure in these areas.



Homework 2

Explain one way in which outsourcing affects economic development in an emerging country. (3)

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Explain one reason why economic growth leads to higher levels of all types of pollution in emerging countries. (3)

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BQ6: How has rapid development changed Brazil's global role?

Brazil's relationship with the USA and European Union

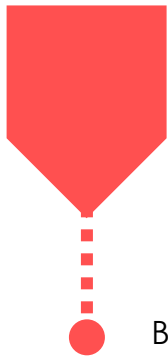
Brazil and the USA

- TNCs from the USA settle in Brazil, but TNCs from Brazil also settle in the USA, as the USA is a world manufacturing leader.
- Both countries exchange thousands of tourists each year.
- The USA actively encourages and supports Brazil's increasing power and leadership in IGO's such as the IMF and World Bank.
- The USA and Brazil have a complex history of cooperation and competition – the USA was the first to recognise Brazil's independence, Brazil was the only South American country to fight with the USA in the Second World War, but Brazil disapproves of the USA's spying, and the USA disapproves of Brazil's protectionist economic policies.

Brazil and the EU

- Brazil still has strong ties to Europe following colonialism.
- Brazil receives a lot of money from the EU, over 61 million euros up to 2014 for study programmes and research projects.
- Since 2007, Brazil and the EU have held regular summits and partnership discussions to facilitate trade and exchange.
- The EU mostly imports raw materials from Brazil, while Brazil imports manufactured goods from the EU.
- Brazil and the EU are such good friends that EU citizens don't need a visa to go on holiday to Brazil.

Lesson 7 BIG Question: how do you answer the long 8 mark questions?



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

For a named emerging country, assess the view that economic growth always has a negative impact upon the environment (8)

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
How large is Brazil?	8,515,800 km²,
What are the BRIC economies?	Brazil, Russia, India, China
How is Brazil regionally significant?	Large economy, progress in reducing social and economic poverty
How is Brazil globally significant?	Large democracy, progress in reducing social and economic poverty GDP expanded by 2.9% in 2023, major offshore oil reserves
What empire ruled over Brazil from the 1500s to 1822?	Portuguese Empire
What kind of commodity does Brazil export?	Crops, petroleum, iron ore, sugar
What part of Brazil is covered by the Amazon Rainforest?	60%, north-west
What was the GNI per Capita PPP in 2014?	15500
What percentage of people work in the secondary sector?	Around 70%
What sort of goods does Brazil Import?	Motor vehicle parts, fertilizers, chemicals,
What countries are Brazil's top trading partners?	China, United States, Argentina, Netherlands and Chile