

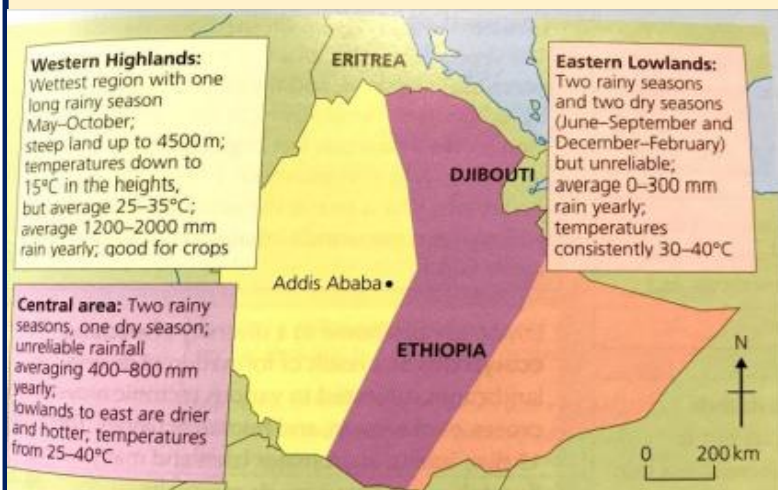


# Geography

## Key Knowledge

### Ethiopia

Ethiopia's Changing Economy Primary – extraction of raw materials (agriculture, mining, fishing) Secondary – manufacturing industry of raw materials (food processing, clothes) Tertiary – selling of services and skills (education, health service, transportation) • Decline in primary sector: increased used of farm machinery and better pay/better working conditions in manufacturing industries. • Increase in secondary sector – stable government and rise of construction, food production and motor manufacturing. • Increase in tertiary sector – improved trade links = increase in telecommunications and finance • Increase in tertiary sector – increase in number of people who speak English.



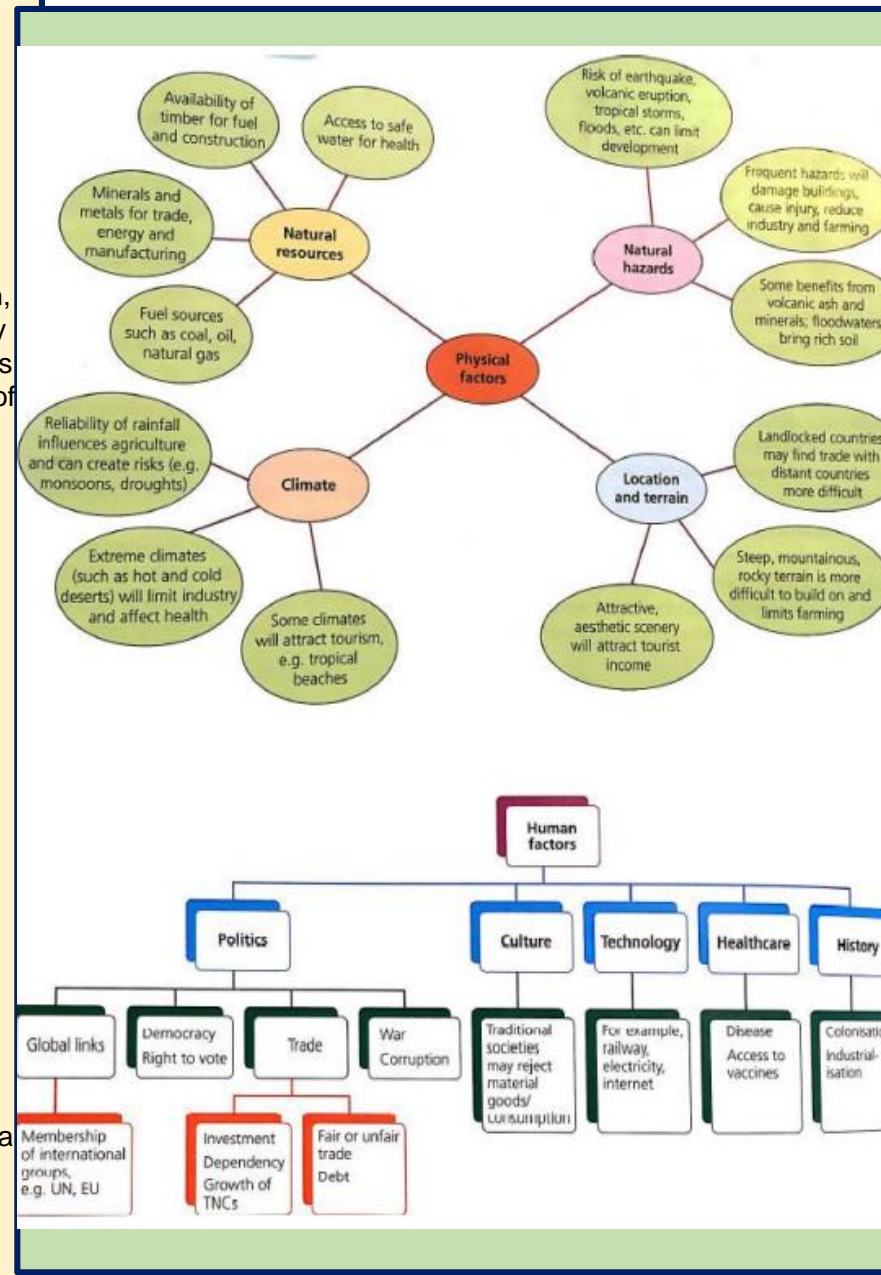
Language: Amharic Capital: Addis Ababa Currency: Ethiopian birr (ETB) Location: Sub-Saharan Africa

Ethiopia is a Low Income Developing Country. It is located on the equator in east Africa. It borders countries including, Eritrea, Kenya, and Somalia. It has no direct access to the sea. Since 2000 Ethiopia has experienced rapid growth of both its population and its economy

# Year 10

# Development and Ethiopia

## Key Context



## Key Vocabulary

### Keyword definitions

**DEVELOPMENT** ... improving people's lives. This can be on a variety of scales.

**Social Development** ... to do with people and society. Improving quality of life of people who live in a place.

**Economic Development** ... improvement in terms of wealth.

**Environmental Development** ... recognises the importance of the natural world and includes looking at how countries are monitoring the emissions of greenhouse gases or improving water quality.

**Sustainable Development** ... means that the needs of the present will be met (socially, environmentally, economically) while protecting the needs of the future.

**ACs** Well developed financial markets, diversified economic structures, rapidly growing service sectors. E.g. UK.

**EDCs** Are not as advanced as ACs but do not qualify for Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust. E.g. South Africa

**LIDCs** Eligible for loans from Poverty Reduction and Growth Trust (lends money to poorest countries). E.g. Ethiopia.

**The demographic transition model** Shows population change over time. It studies how birth rate and death rate affect the total population of a country

**AID** A country receives help from another country of NGO, in the form of money, emergency supplies, food, technology, skills. WaterAid (water pumps) or Oxfam's Goat Aid.