



# Geography

## Key Knowledge

# Year 9

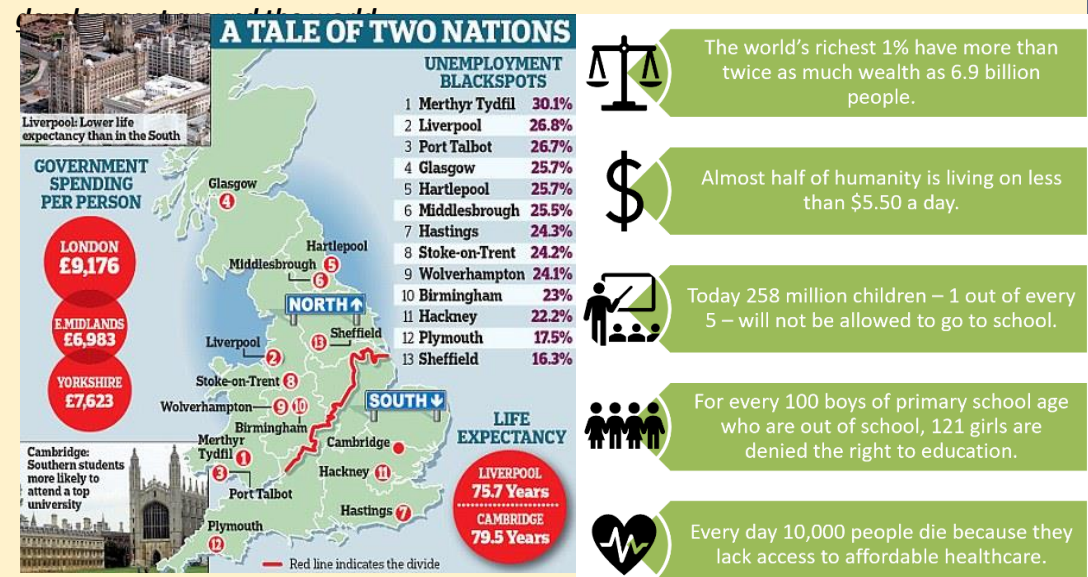
## Key Context

# Divide and Conquer

## Key Vocabulary



### UK North / South Divide Uneven



The world's richest 1% have more than twice as much wealth as 6.9 billion people.

Almost half of humanity is living on less than \$5.50 a day.

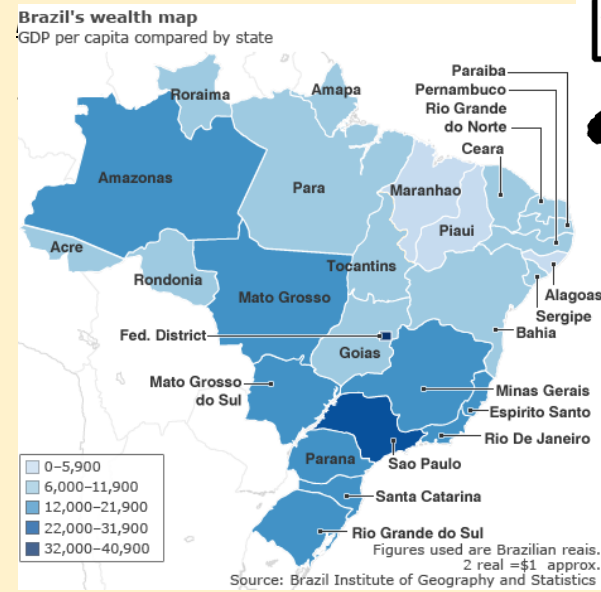
Today 258 million children – 1 out of every 5 – will not be allowed to go to school.

For every 100 boys of primary school age who are out of school, 121 girls are denied the right to education.

Every day 10,000 people die because they lack access to affordable healthcare.

Each year, 100 million people are forced into extreme poverty due to healthcare costs.

Men own 50% more of the world's wealth than women, and the 22 richest men have more wealth than all the women in Africa.



#### What are the main types of aid?

- Bi-lateral aid** goes directly from one country to another.
- Multi-lateral aid** is given by many countries to an organisation like the United Nations or the European Union, which then uses it in many different countries
- Voluntary Aid** is donated freely to charity organisations such as Oxfam, Sciaf, Save the Children etc.

- How development is measured. Exploring the different types of development and how development can be measured.

- Development within the UK. The variations in development within the UK including the North South divide.

- Reasons for variations in development in the UK. Why some areas are unevenly development in comparison to other areas.

- Consequences of uneven development in the UK. How uneven development has impacted specific areas of the UK.

- Reasons for variations in development around the world. Why countries are unevenly development in comparison to other areas.

- Consequences of uneven development around the world. How uneven development has impacted countries around the world.

- Uneven development within an Emerging Country (EDC). The uneven divide within Brazil and the social and economic impacts of the divide.

- Types of aid and how this can support LIDC's and EDC's. How types of aid such as voluntary and multilateral can both hinder and support LIDC's

- Eradication of poverty. Can we ever evenly distribute economic and social wealth.

**Keyword definitions**

**Development** - Improvements in the social, political and economic prospects of a country

**LIDC** – Low Income Country

**EDC** – Emerging Developing Country

**AC** - Advanced Country

**Relative Poverty** - Cannot maintain the same level of wealth as people around you

**Development Indicator** - A social or economic factor that

**HDI** - Human Development Index (Combination of social and economic factors used to calculate development)

**Income** – The amount earned per person or per country as a collective

**Infrastructure** – Buildings and transport networks

**Government** – Group of collective people that responsible for decision making within a country

**Economic Change** – The change in employment industries within a country (e.g manufacturing to providing a service)

**De-Industrialisation** – The closing down of industries

**Favela** – An informal settlement built without government consent

**Aid** – Support provided to countries to improve development prospects