Task 1 – How do you think the residents feel about each other in this area?

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Task 2 – Define development, in geographical terms.

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Task 3 – Explain underneath each point why we would use that aspect to measure development.

Economic	Social	Environmental	Political – STRETCH
__Average income__	__Healthcare__	__Access to safe water__	__Freedom of speech__
__Type of employment (what types of jobs to people work in)__	__Education__	__Waste management__	__Corruption levels__

Dynamic Development - Introduction!

Lesson 1: What is development?
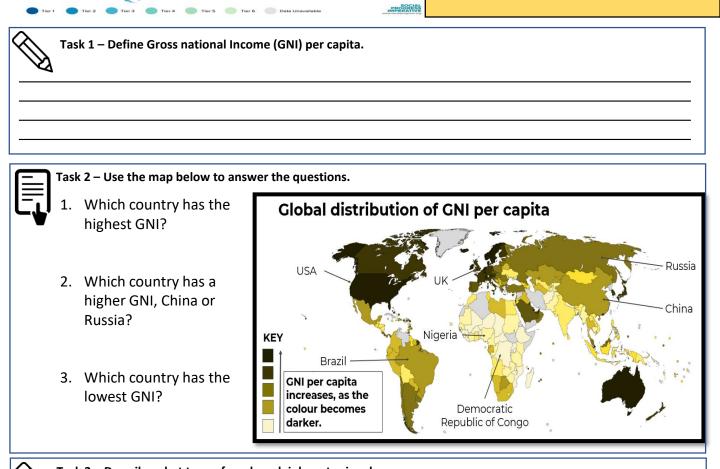
Task 4 – Why do we use lots of different measures of development? What is the issue with just using one measure?

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HIC – High income country: these are developed countries which have lots of money, many services and a high standard of living.

NIC – Newly industrialised country: These are emerging countries which are rapidly developing but are not quite HICs yet.

LIC – Low income country: these are developing countries which are often poor, with fewer services and a lower standard of living.

Task 5 – Give examples for each type of country.

HIC	NIC	LIC

Task 6 – Looking at the Brandt line map, explain what the issues are with it.

Rich north
Poor south

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Measuring Development

Tier 1   Tier 2   Tier 3   Tier 4   Tier 5   Tier 6   Data Unavailable

Task 1 – Define Gross national Income (GNI) per capita.

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Task 2 – Use the map below to answer the questions.

1. Which country has the highest GNI?

2. Which country has a higher GNI, China or Russia?

3. Which country has the lowest GNI?

Global distribution of GNI per capita

USA

UK

Russia

China

Nigeria

Brazil

KEY

GNI per capita increases, as the colour becomes darker.

Democratic Republic of Congo

Task 3 – Describe what type of work each job sector involves.

Sector	Definition	Examples of industry
Primary		
Secondary		
Tertiary		
Quaternary		

Measuring Development

Life expectancy: the average number of years a person is expected to live in a particular place.
Infant mortality rate: the number of children who die before the age of 1.
Literacy rate: the percentage of people who can read and write.
Doctors per 1000: the number of doctors employed per 1000 people living in the country.

Task 4 – Complete the table – would you expect the country stated to have a high or low value for that indicator?

Country	Life expectancy	Infant mortality rate	Literacy rate	Doctors per 1000
China				
Nigeria				
Democratic Republic of Congo				
USA				
Brazil				
UK				
Russia				

STRETCH – Why do you think some of these countries will have a high or low value for some of these indicators? Explain below.

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Task 5 – Complete the Top Trumps cards for Iceland and Mozambique.

Iceland	
GNI per capita, PPP, $US	
Life expectancy at birth, years	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	
Urban Population, % of total	
Literacy rate adult, % aged 15+	
Doctors per 1000 people	
Mean years of schooling	
Human Development Index	

Mozambique	
GNI per capita, PPP, $US	
Life expectancy at birth, years	
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	
Urban Population, % of total	
Literacy rate adult, % aged 15+	
Doctors per 1000 people	
Mean years of schooling	
Human Development Index	

Task 6 – Which country is the HIC and which is the LIC? Why do you think this?

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Task 1 – What is the human Development Index (HDI)?

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Task 2 – Describe the pattern of HDI across the world.

Human Development Index

(blue)	> 0.9
(light blue)	0.8 - 0.9
(green)	0.7 - 0.8
(yellow)	0.6 - 0.7
(orange)	0.5 - 0.6
(red)	< 0.5
(white)	No data

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Task 3 – What is the most important measurement included in the HDI? Why do you think this?

Country	HDI value	Life expectancy (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	GNI per capita ($PPP)
1. Norway	0.943	81.1	12.6	17.3	47,557
2. Australia	0.929	81.9	12.0	18.0	34,431
3. Netherlands	0.910	80.7	11.6	16.8	36,402
4. USA	0.910	78.5	12.4	16	43,017
5. New Zealand	0.908	80.7	12.5	18	23,737

Country	HDI value	Life expectancy (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	GNI per capita ($PPP)
183. Chad	0.328	49.6	1.5	7.2	1,105
184. Mozambique	0.322	50.2	1.2	9.2	898
185. Burundi	0.316	50.4	2.7	10.5	368
186. Niger	0.295	54.7	1.4	4.9	641
187. DR Congo	0.286	48.4	3.5	8.2	280

Task 4 – Positive and negative aspects of HDI.

Positives	Negatives

Task 5 – Is HDI still a useful measure of development?

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Task 1 – What new key terms can you remember?

Key terms

Task 2 – Watching the video, write down as many key facts as you can. You will need these for the next tasks.

Task 3 –What are the most important things you have learned about inequality form the video? Was there anything that shocked you?

I have learned from the documentary that _____
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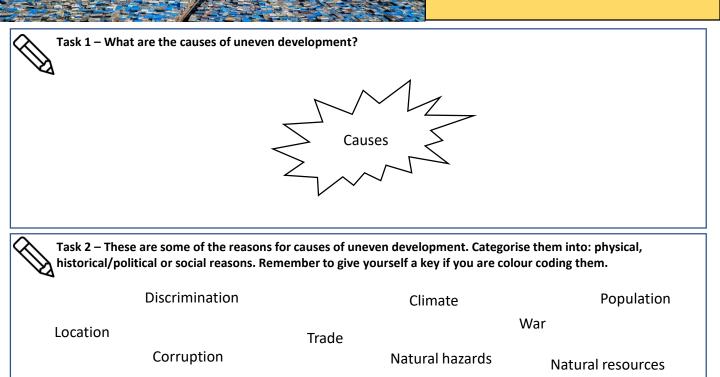_____
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Task 4 – How did the documentary make you feel about unequal development? Why do you feel this way? What do you think we should do?

After watching the documentary, I felt _____

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Task 5 – Pierre Simmons says that "*inequality can never be a good thing*". Do you agree with him? Explain your answer. Remember to use data and key terms to support your view.

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Task 1 – What are the causes of uneven development?

Causes

Task 2 – These are some of the reasons for causes of uneven development. Categorise them into: physical, historical/political or social reasons. Remember to give yourself a key if you are colour coding them.

Discrimination   Climate   Population

Location   War

                    Trade

Corruption   Natural hazards   Natural resources

Task 3 –Complete the table – explain how each aspect in the table can lead to unequal development around the world. STRETCH: Include any specific countries that these aspects might impact.

Physical	Historical/Political	Social
Natural disasters:	Stable and honest leaders:	Overpopulation:
Landlocked:	War and conflict:	Fewer opportunities:
Disease (e.g. malaria):	Global trade:	Level of education:

Task 4 – True of false? Complete the quiz for the statements below.

➢ **Location** is a social cause of uneven development.   T or F

➢ **War** uses up resources and makes it difficult to produce goods and trade.   T or F

➢ When a country's population is greater than its resources, it is called **overpopulation**.   T or F

➢ **Climate** is a physical cause of uneven development.   T or F

➢ **Natural hazards** are a social cause of uneven development.   T or F

Task 5 – 'A day in the life of…' 1. What do you think this boy's life is like? 2. How is it different to your life? 3. Why do you think he has ended up in his current situation?

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