

Introduction:

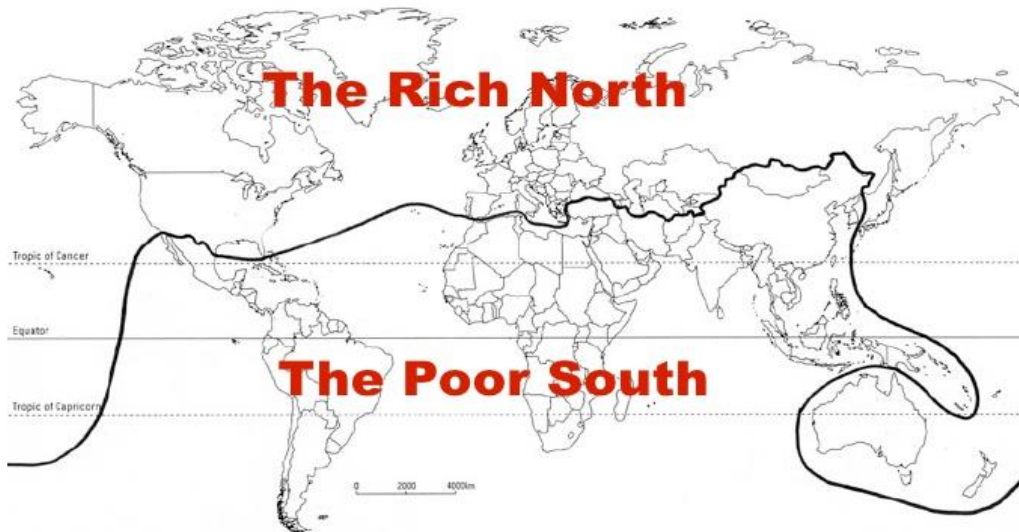
This revision guide is to be used to help you prepare for your end of topic assessment. It contains information about what we have studied so far. You should learn the information given here in addition to researching the links provided.

The Brandt Line:

The Brandt line is the line that separates the LEDC's (Less Economically Developed Countries) from the MEDC's (More Economically Developed Countries.) It is also referred to as the North-South divide. The Brandt line is a visual deception of the North-South divide. It goes a little bit south so as to involve Australia and New Zealand in the 'Rich North.' It is the line that shows the wealthier countries and the poorer countries. A.K.A the 'Rich North' and the 'Poor South.'

'Rich North' = UK, Germany, USA, Sweden.

'Poor South' = Kenya, Venezuela, India.



Development key words:

Birth Rate: The number of people born (per 1'000) of the population.

Death rate: The number of people who die (per 1'000) of the population.

Life Expectancy: The average age that a person is expected to live to.

GDP: Gross Domestic Product - A measure of wealth for a particular country.

HDI: A measure of development which includes social and economic indicators

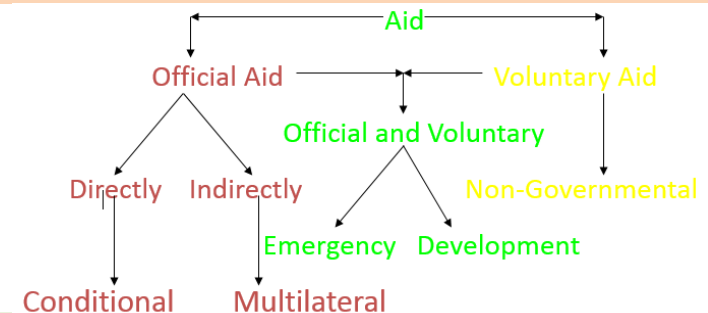
How to measure development:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fgwjPHnd_OQ

Types of aid / Advantages and disadvantages of aid / Case study:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/development/aid_rev1.shtml (P1-3)

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/development/aid_video.shtml



Causes of the development gap:

<p>Environmental Factors: These include natural hazards like earthquakes, volcanic eruptions and hurricanes. Poor countries tend to suffer most as they lack the money to prepare for and recover from them.</p>	<p>Political Factors: In Zimbabwe, the government's redistribution of land from white farmers to the majority black population aimed to close the development gap there. It had the opposite effect, as the land was given to supporters with little farming experience. The crop production collapsed, the economy failed and many Zimbabweans had to rely on international food aid.</p>
<p>Economic Factors: These include things like trade. Countries tend to buy in goods and services they don't have enough of, or they can buy more cheaply from elsewhere.</p>	

Additional links:

<https://youtu.be/9-4V3HR696k> - Why some countries are rich and others are poor.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/intermediate2/modern_studies/equality_in_society_wealth_health_uk/poverty_causes_consequences/revision/1/ - Causes and effects of poverty (P1-5)

<http://www.our-africa.org/niger/facts-figures> - Niger Key facts.

http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/gcsebitesize/geography/water_rivers/drought_rev3.shtml - Impact of drought in Africa.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=L_B2g-pASdCc - Niger: On the hunger frontline. Very useful documentary.

<https://youtu.be/1B5NmRi31ec> - Extension task: GCSE Development Revision video.

Causes of Poverty in Niger:

- Landlocked - No direct access to the sea.
- Subtropical climate - Extreme heat / inconsistent rainfall severely impacts agriculture.
- Mostly covered by desert - very difficult to grow crops / develop.
- Many political issues - unstable government which has been on verge of civil war many times.
- Heavily rely upon uranium to make money - the price of uranium has dropped to new lows in recent years.

Effects of Poverty in Niger:

- 66% of population live on less than \$1 per day.
- Most families suffer from hunger.
- After the 2010 drought, 17% of children were said to be 'malnourished.' (Lack of food that is good for you.)
- Very few trained medical staff (0.2 doctors per 10'000 of the population) / lack of useful medicines.
- Approximately 1% of adults suffer from AIDS.
- 1 in 6 children will die before they reach their 5th birthday.