

Development Knowledge Organiser

Key Concepts

Key words

Week 1:

Most HICs are found in the northern hemisphere
 Most NEEs are found in the southern hemisphere
 Most LICs are found in the southern hemisphere

HIC = High Income Country

NEE = Newly Emerging Economy

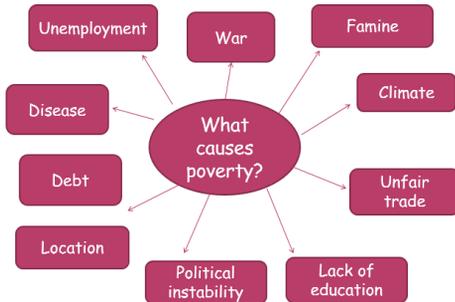
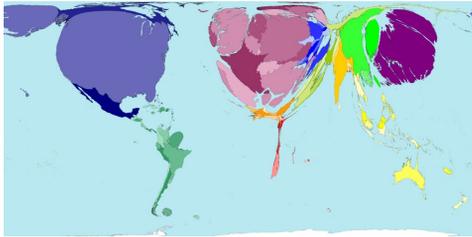
LIC = Low Income Country

Measures of Development = The difference factors used to assess how development a country is economically

Services Employment	This is the percentage of the population employed in the service sector.
Internet access	This gives a percentage of the population who have access to the internet.
% of Literacy	This is the percentage of the population aged 15 and over who can read or write
Life Expectancy	This is the average time a person is expected to live.
Gross Domestic Product Per Capita (GDP)	This is the value of all final goods and services produced within a nation in a given year. divided by the population
Human Development Index (HDI)	Combines a variety of factors to provide a summary measure of life expectancy, education and GDP. HDI is measure between 0 and 1. The closer to 1 a country scores, the better the quality of life.

Week 2:

Global GDP



Distribution = how spread out something is

Absolute poverty = The amount of money needed to buy a 'basket of necessary goods'; if you cant afford it you are considered poor. Currently this is at \$2 a day.

Relative poverty = The bottom 10% of a country according to their earnings are technically "poor" or "impoverished".

Extreme poverty = When you have under a dollar a day to buy your necessary goods.

Week 3:

Country	Reasons for being in poverty
Cambodia	- Civil war - Loss of intelligential - Corrupt government
Haiti	- Multiple hazards (hurricanes, earthquakes) - Unstable government

Civil war = a conflict between two groups within a country

Corrupt government = when a government does not act in the interests of its people

Multihazardous = an area that suffers from multiple natural hazards

Closing the development gap:

- Aid
- Industrial development
- Fairtrade
- Debt relief
- Health
- Education

Primary sector = working with raw materials e.g. farming

Secondary sector = manufacturing e.g. steel industry

Tertiary sector = providing a service e.g. teacher

Quaternary sector = working in ICT

Key concepts	Key terms
<p>Millennium development goals</p> 	<p>United Nations = an intergovernmental organization tasked with maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, achieving international cooperation, and being a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.</p>

	<p>Sustainable = to have enough to provide for today's generations without affecting supplies to future generations</p>
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Define development.	Define LIC.	State the eight millennium development goals.
Define HDI.	Describe global distribution of wealth.	Which of the millennium development goals was successful?
Define GDP.	State four physical causes of poverty.	State the eight millennium development goals.
Define life expectancy.	State four human causes of poverty.	Which of the millennium development goals was successful?
Define Literacy rate.	Explain how war leads to poverty.	Define sustainable.
Define HDI.	Explain how Climate leads to poverty.	Why were the sustainable development goals needed after the millennium development goals?
Define HIC.	State 6 strategies to close the development gap.	
Define NEE.	Explain how a strategy of your choice helps to close the development gap.	