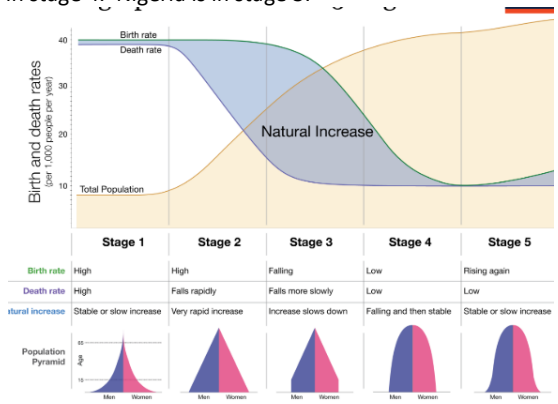
Development Indicators:

This map shows the HDI values:
Green = High……Red = Low.

GDP—Gross Domestic Product
Birth Rates – number of babies born per 1000.
Death Rates—number of deaths per 1000**.**
Life Expectancy—Average age a person will live to.
Literacy rates—% of people that can read and write.
HDI—Human Development Index—an average of the above factors—expressed as a value from 0-1. Norway has the highest HDI at 0.944. Niger is the lowest with 0.348. (see map)

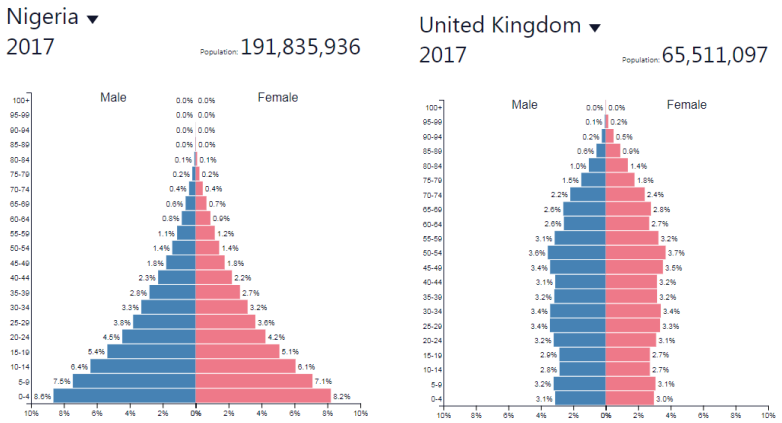
This is the Demographic Transition Model: It shows how countries should develop over time. The UK is in stage 4. Nigeria is in stage 3.

LIC's—stage 2
NEE's—stage 3
HIC's stage 4+



Population Pyramids:

These are the population pyramids for Nigeria and the UK. As you can see Nigeria has a wide base and narrow top = Youthful population. UK has a narrower base and a fat middle/top = ageing population.



Causes of Uneven Development:

Physical:
Landlocked countries = hard to trade.
Tropical countries have more disease (eg. Malaria)
Extreme weather—hurricanes can slow development.

Economic:
Europe and North America dominate world trade. Most trade is between richer countries.
Africa mainly trades raw materials which are low value.
Europe and North America trade processed goods which are high value.

Historical:
Richer countries (eg. UK) have owned other countries during colonial times. The UK owned Nigeria taking all the goods and not allowing Nigeria to develop on its own.
People from Africa were taken as slaves, slowing development.
Since colonial times, political unrest has slowed and prevented development even further.

Consequences of Uneven Development:

Disparities in Wealth:
There is a huge imbalance between the rich and the poor. The USA now holds 35% of the worlds wealth, whereas Africa holds around 1%.

Disparities in Health:
This imbalance means that life expectancy is lower, infant mortality is higher and rates of infectious diseases are much higher.
Malaria, for example, kills one child every minute in Africa. This is an easy disease to prevent with drugs that are readily available in HIC'S.

Migration:
Economic Migration: Poland to UK
Push factors: lack of jobs, lower wages.
Pull Factors: more jobs, higher wages.
Positives UK: fills up job market, they pay tax in UK, hard working.
Negative UK: racial tension, takes jobs away from local workers, money earnt is sent out of country, pressure on services (schools/healthcare)

Refugees/Asylum Seekers:
These are people who have been forced to leave their homes due to war/natural disaster. The current civil war in Syria has lead to 4 million people leaving. 1.1 million have gone to Germany and the UK has accepted 20,000.

Reducing the Gap:

Aid: Money/resources given by countries or charities to help development.
Fair Trade: Farmers earn a higher proportion of the profits from the end product.
Debt Relief: Cancelling or reducing the money owed to the IMF/world bank/other countries.
Tourism: Encouraging the development of tourist industry creates jobs and allows a country to develop.

Development—As a country develops it usually means a persons standard of living and quality of life improve. This could be Environmental, Economic, Social or Political.

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GEOGRAPHY | Year 11 | Term 1: Economic World

Nigeria—A Newly Emerging Economy

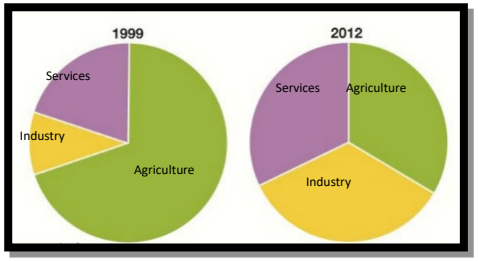
HIC – High Income Country

LIC – Low Income Country

TNC – Transnational Corporation

Nigeria is located in west Africa, bordering Benin, Niger and Chad. It is located just north of the Equator, with a tropical climate with wet and dry seasons.

Hot and humid in the south, hot and dry in the north. The North suffers from desertification and the south is tropical rainforest and mangrove swamps.



Since 1999 the employment structure of Nigeria has changed from around 70% Agriculture to around 33%. The industrial

International Aid: Nigeria Receives aid in the form of developmental aid. It receives 4% of all aid given to Africa. The UK gives $350 million. The problem is this aid rarely gets to the people that need it. This is because the government is corrupt. Sometimes the money is not spent on things the locals need.

Nigeria in the Wider world: Nigeria in a NEE. It is experiencing rapid economic growth. It supplies 3% of the worlds crude oil, has the second biggest international film industry, "Nollywood" and Lagos is a thriving economic hub. Nigeria is active in the UN, peacekeeping missions in Africa and the wider world. In the North Boko Haram are active.
OPEC—Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.
ECOWAS—Economic Community of West African States.

Environmental Issues: Urbanisation has led to more slums, failure of services to keep pace and waste disposal issues.

Oil extraction—This has led to serious water and air pollution from spils, the worst being the Bodo Oil spills in 2008/9. 11 million gallons of oil were spilt. Shell paid $55 million in compensation.

TNC's—Shell and Unilever:

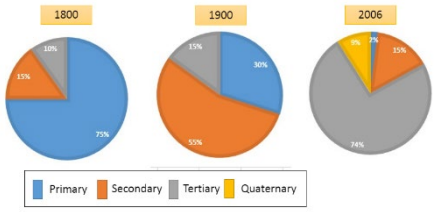
Shell and Unilever are both Anglo-Dutch companies. They do much of their operations in Nigeria.

Positives: It provides jobs for locals, more tax revenue, investment in local communities (education/health centres)

Negatives: Oil Spills have damaged the Niger Delta, toxic fumes from factories and oil flaring. Violence due to fighting over oil has led to many deaths.

Changing UK Economy [Political links—The EU/Commonwealth/NATO]

UK has changed from a mainly primary industry to a mainly tertiary industry. This is **Deindustrialisation**—where machines do more work, cheaper imports cause the closure of industry and lack of investment.



Science Parks:
These are groups of science based companies located on a single site. They are usually located near to a university to use facilities and employ graduates.
Business Parks:
An area of land with a cluster of businesses.
BOTH are located near to:
Main roads for easy access, large cities and nicer rural areas.

North/South Divide:

In the UK the north tends to be poorer, have a lower life expectancy and have less jobs available.

LEP: Established in 2011 to encourage companies to locate in the North. Supported by local councils

Enterprise Zones: The government has set up 24. They attract new investment by: Discounting business rates, provide super fast broadband, simplify planning.

The UK is now a **Post-industrial economy** where manufacturing has declined and tertiary and quaternary sectors have increased.
Why?
Computers allow large amounts of data to be stored. The internet allows people to work anywhere in the world. The UK is now a world leader in research sectors, with British universities playing a large role.

Environmental Impacts of Industry: UK
Mining/Quarrying—these ruin the landscape, produce large amounts of waste and emit greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
Manufacturing—visual pollution and air pollution.
Power Stations—use huge quantities of river water, which is eventually replaced, but often full of pollutants.
Sustainable: strict environmental laws, Heavy fines, filters on chimneys.
DRAX—is an example of a sustainable energy

Changing Transport:
Rail: HS2 = super fast trains from Leeds to London. AND Electrification of trans-Pennine Rail—all improve commuting time.
Road—SMART motorways = reduce congestion. Leeds to Manchester.
Ports: New deep water port in Liverpool = more trade.
Airports: New runway at Heathrow and Gatwick = more passengers.

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GEOGRAPHY

Year 11 | Term 1: Economic World

Key Terms:

Erosion: the break up and removal of rock involving transportation.

Weathering: The break up of rock in situ (in one place)

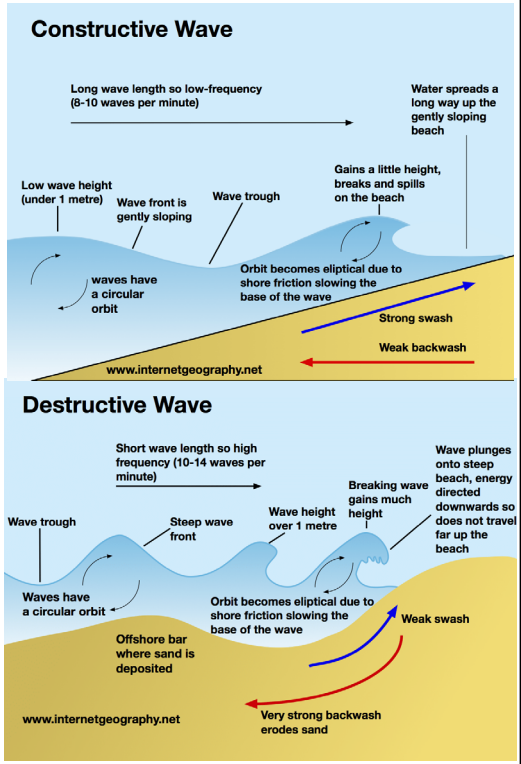
Waves: Waves can be constructive and destructive.

Constructive waves are gentle and DEPOSIT material on the beach.

Waves are driven by the wind. The **fetch** is the distance the wave has travelled. The greater the fetch the bigger and more destructive the waves are.

Prevailing winds are the usual direction of the waves. In the UK these mainly come from the south west, giving the waves a massive fetch of 4000 miles from Brazil.

Destructive waves are rough and ERODE material from the beach.



Erosion: Both Rivers and Coasts

Attrition—This is the smashing together of rocks. They break up into smaller rocks.

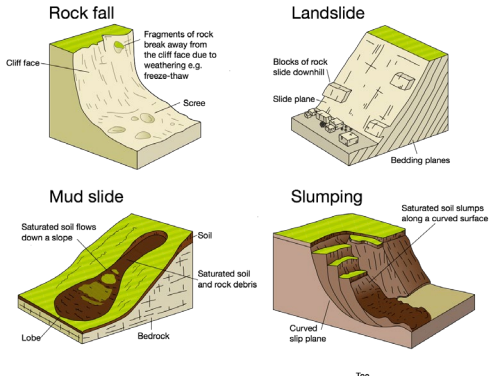
Abrasion—This is the rubbing and scrapping of rocks on the bed/banks. It results in rocks becoming smooth and less angular.

Hydraulic Action—This is the sheer force of the water breaks up rocks.

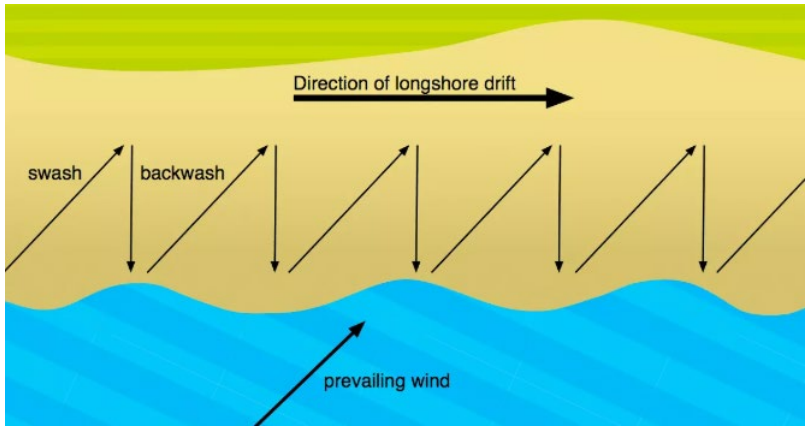
Corrosion/Solution—This is acid erosion where certain rocks are dissolved by water (chalk/Limestone etc…)

Mass Movement—this is when cliffs collapse in different ways due to weathering and erosion.

This happened in Scarborough in 1993, when the Holbeck Hall Hotel collapsed into the sea live on TV. The cliff face was weakened at the base by the pounding of the sea and weathering loosened the rocks at the top of the cliff, causing it to slump into the sea.



Longshore Drift—the "zig-zag" movement of material along the coastline.



This process forms some of the landforms on the next page, but also causes problems for people at the coast.

The negatives of this are:

1. Beaches are washed away—this means that tourists might stop coming to the area and therefore people will loose money.

2. If the beach is washed away then the cliff is exposed to the full force of the wave and coastal erosion can occur.

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GEOGRAPHY

Year 10 | Half-term 3: Coasts

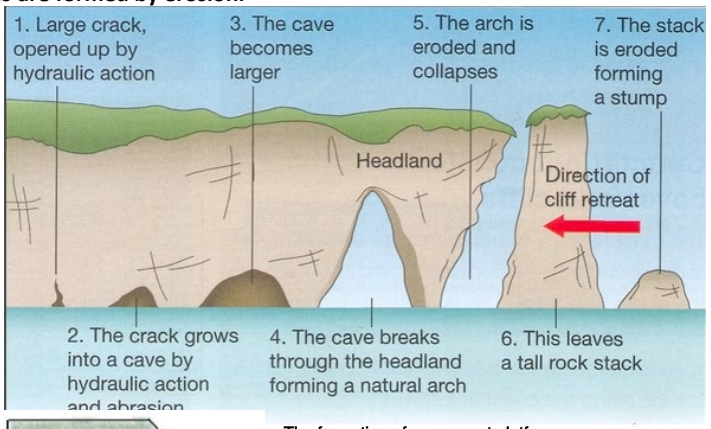
The Diagrams below show how the main landforms are formed by the sea. These are all formed by erosion and/or deposition. The most important thing to remember is the SEQUENCE of events.

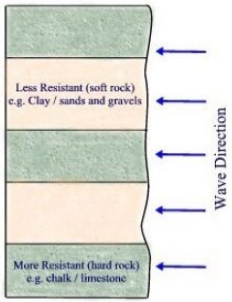
Stacks, stumps, arches and caves are formed by erosion.

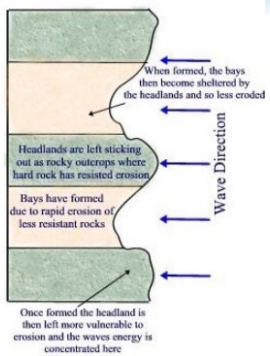
Bays and headlands are formed by erosion—then beaches are deposited in the bays.

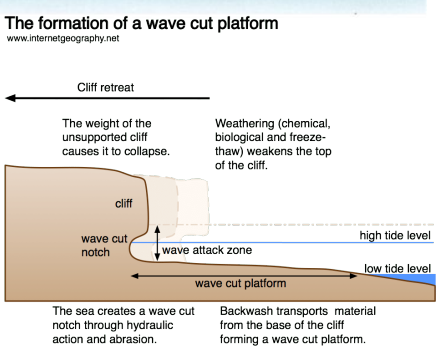
Wave-cut platforms are formed by erosion.

Spits and bars are formed by longshore drift and deposition.

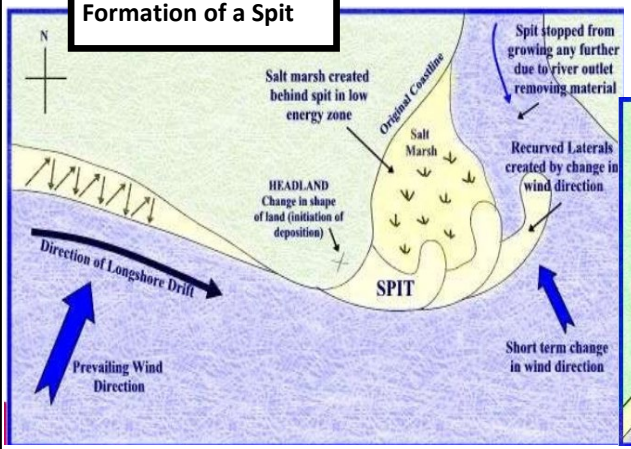




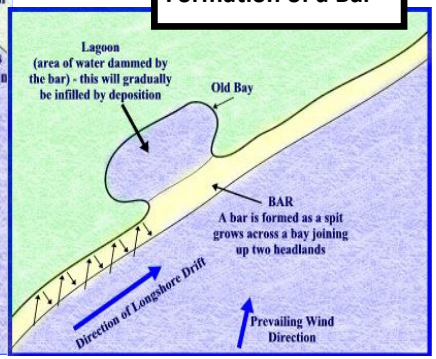




Formation of a Spit



Formation of a Bar



The Holderness Coast is an example of a coastline with ALL of the features and management strategies seen here.

Coastal Management—Hard and Soft Engineering

Hard Engineering—This involves building a physical barrier or structure to stop erosion/flooding.

Sea Walls		1. Completely stop erosion 2. Makes walkway/ promenade	1. VERY expensive—£10,000 per m. 2. Unnatural looking 3. High maintenance costs
Rock Armour		1. Cheap 2. Easy to maintain 3. Looks more natural	1. Dangerous 2. Expensive if not local 3. Ugly?
Gabions		1. Cheap 2. Improves drainage 3. Stops erosion	1. Very ugly 2. only last 5-10 years
Groynes		1. stops longshore drift 2. Not too expensive	1. Interrupts spits/bars further down the coast. 2. Ugly

Soft Engineering—This involves managing the conditions and doesn't involve building.

Beach Nourishment/ replenishment		1. Cheap in the short term. 2. very natural looking	1. Very expensive in the long term.
Managed retreat		1. Cheap 2. Allows natural processes to occur.	1. Compensation needs paying to local residents if land is lost.

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GEOGRAPHY

Year 10 | Half-term 3: Coasts