



Geography Knowledge Organiser

Year Group : 8

Topic: Development Dynamics

Half Term: Autumn One

Suggested Reading



The Flame Trees of Thika
Elspeth Huxley



The Boy Who Harnessed the Wind
William Kamkwamba



Chinese Cinderella
Adeline Yen Mah

Definition of terms	
	Development: Development is the progress of a country in terms of it's economic growth and quality of life.
	Quality of life: The standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced by a person or group
	High Income Countries (HICs): These are the worlds wealthiest countries, where the quality of life is usually high (e.g. the UK and the USA)
	Newly Emerging Economies (NEEs): These are countries that are experiencing rapid economic growth, and are moving towards becoming a HIC (e.g. Brazil and India)
	Low Income Countries (LICs): These are the worlds poorest countries, where the quality of life is usually low (e.g. Chad and Haiti)
	Development Indicators: These are used to measure how well a country has developed, we use both economic indicators (e.g. GNI) and social indicators (e.g. life expectancy)
	Gross National Income (GNI): The total value of goods and services produced by a country plus additional money from trade with other countries.
	Life Expectancy: The average numbers of years a person is expected to live
	The Human Development Index: To ensure development is measured effectively, a variety of economic and social indicators are used. This gives an idea of how well a country has developed in terms of wealth and quality of life.
	Absolute Poverty: Where the level of poverty is so high that there is 'deprivation of human needs' with lack of access to food, shelter and clean water.
	Relative Poverty: Where a person lacks the minimum amount of income to maintain the average standard of living in the country they live.
	Brandt Line: An imaginary line that has been used to roughly separate the world into the 'rich north' and 'poor south'
	International Trade: When counties buy and sell goods to and from each other.
	The Multiplier Effect: When jobs and money are introduced into an area, more jobs and money will be created
	Aid: When a HIC provides money or resources to a LIC. This can be bilateral, multilateral or non-governmental
BRICS	BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa. Countries that are moving quickly to becoming HICs
	Transnational Corporations (TNCs): A global company that does business in several countries across the world.
	Sweatshops: A factory or workshop where workers are employed at very low wages for long hours under poor conditions.
	Rostow's model of development: A model used to show how a country goes from a LIC to a HIC