









# Revision Checklist – Divided World 2

	Revised for homework? (1)	Revised for homework? (2)	Revised in lesson?
Causes of uneven development:			
Tropical storms.			
Tropical diseases.			
Uneven access to raw materials.			
Uneven access to technology.			
Unfair trade.			
Past colonialism.			
Aid, short-term aid, long-term aid, sustainable aid, corruption.			
How can aid support development.			
How can aid limit development.			
Geographical skills.			



<a href="#">Coordinates</a> 	<a href="#">OS maps</a> 	<a href="#">Grid references</a> 	<a href="#">Distance</a> 	<a href="#">Percentages</a> 	<a href="#">Averages</a> 	<a href="#">Writing tips</a> 	<a href="#">Revision tips</a> 
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## Causes of Uneven Development: Unfair Trade

### Core Knowledge

- Some countries have larger supplies of raw materials than other countries. Raw materials can be used to manufacture goods which can be sold for a profit. Countries with more raw materials often become wealthier than those with fewer natural resources.
- Some countries have access to higher quality technology than other countries. This is because some countries have educated researchers and wealth to create new technology.
- Technology can be used to manufacture goods which can be sold for a profit. Countries with access to higher quality technology often become wealthier than those with access to lower quality technology.
- Raw materials and manufactured goods are traded between countries. An export is something sold by one country to another country. An import something bought by one country from another country.
- A high percentage of LIC's GNI comes from exports to HICs. A low percentage of HIC's GNI comes from trade with LICs. LICs are dependent on trading with HICs. To guarantee trade with HICs, LICs are willing to offer low prices for their raw materials and manufactured goods. This limits the GNI of LICs.

### Revision Questions

- How does uneven access to natural resources lead to uneven development?
- Why do some countries have access to higher quality technology than other countries?
- How does uneven access to technology lead to uneven development?
- What is trade?
- What is an export?
- What is an import?
- Why is trade between HICs and LICs unfair?
- How does unfair trade limit development?

# Knowledge Organiser – Divided World 2

## Causes of Uneven Development: Climate

### Core Knowledge

- Tropical storms are intense storms which form between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. Tropical storms can damage infrastructure like roads, railways and ports.
- If infrastructure is damaged, development is limited. This is because businesses cannot function. People cannot easily travel to factories and offices, so less work is done. Raw materials and manufactured items cannot be quickly transported between farms, mines, warehouses and factories. It is difficult to load items onto ships to be exported. Therefore, GNI per capita decreases.
- Malaria is a disease spread between humans by mosquitos in hot, wet conditions. Most malaria infections happen between the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn.
- If people are unhealthy, development is limited. This is because people cannot work. If paid sick leave is not provided, their income is reduced and they will struggle to afford necessities. Therefore, access to safe water and calorie intake decrease. Also while people are ill, their wellbeing suffers, so quality of life decreases.

### Revision Questions

- What are tropical storms? Where do they form?
- How do tropical storms limit development?
- Where do tropical diseases often spread?
- Give one example of a tropical disease.
- How do tropical diseases limit development?

## Causes of Uneven Development: Colonialism

### Core Knowledge

- Colonialism is when one country takes control of another country. A colony is a country controlled by another country. Most colonialism took place in the past.
- Colonialism limited the development of colonies. The controlling countries forced raw materials to be exported from colonies so they could be used to manufacture goods. This means that wealth became concentrated among controlling countries, instead of being used to pay for schools and hospitals in the colonies. Therefore, GNI per capita in many former colonies is low.

### Revision Questions

- What is colonialism?
- How has past colonialism limited present development?

# Knowledge Organiser – Divided World 2

## Aid (1 / 2)

### Core Knowledge

- Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are organisations separate from governments that do not aim to make profit. Instead, their aim is to support development. For example, charities and organisations associated with the United Nations.
- NGOs and HIC governments send resources to MICs and LICs to support their development. The resources could be money, materials or people. This is called aid.
- Aid can support development by saving lives. Short-term aid is sent to countries where a natural disaster has recently occurred. It includes necessities such as food, water, shelter and medicine. This aid replaces the necessities that were damaged during the natural disaster. This means that people can survive immediately after the natural disaster, so death rate decreases.
- Aid can support development by raising standard of living. Long-term aid aims to improve access to necessities in MICs and LICs. It can involve building infrastructure like water pipes and hospitals. People can access necessities using this infrastructure.

### Revision Questions

- What is an NGO?
- What is aid?
- What is short-term aid?
- How does short-term aid support development?
- What is long-term aid?
- How does long-term aid support development?

# Knowledge Organiser – Divided World 2

## Aid (2 / 2)

### Core Knowledge

- To ensure that long-term aid has a lasting impact, standard of living needs to remain high once the aid stops being given. For example, the infrastructure needs to be designed so it can be easily repaired when it breaks. This is called sustainable aid. If aid is not sustainable, people can become dependent on it.
- Aid can limit development when it is misused. For example, people in an LIC might use mosquito nets for fishing instead of protecting themselves against malaria. This could be because they were not taught how to correctly use the nets, or because they cannot afford fishing equipment.
- To ensure that aid is not misused, it needs to be adapted for where it will be used. For example, people might need to be taught how to use mosquito nets, or infrastructure might need to be built so it can be easily maintained. This is appropriate aid.
- Aid can limit development if it is sent to corrupt governments. Leaders of corrupt governments use aid to improve their own lives. This means that the standard of living of normal people does not improve.

### Revision Questions

- What is sustainable aid?
- How can aid be made sustainable?
- Give one example of unsustainable aid.
- What happens when aid is unsustainable?
  
- Give one example of aid being misused.
  
- How can HICs and NGOs ensure that aid is not misused?
- What is aid called when it has been adapted for where it is used?
  
- How is aid used by corrupt governments?