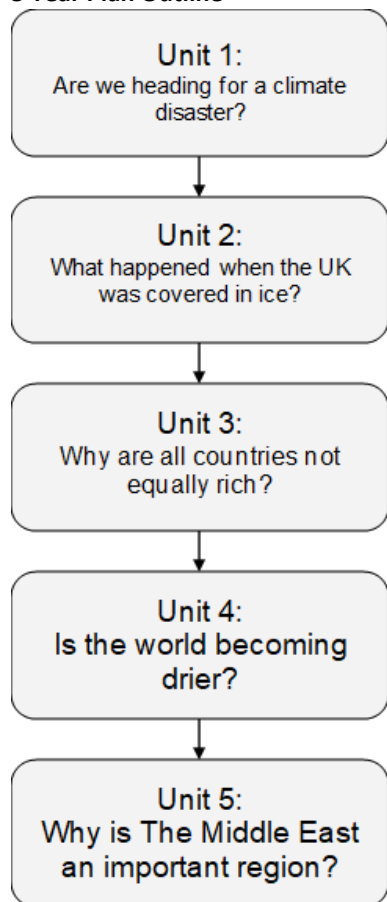


<p>Possible Lesson Breakdown: Lesson 1 – Poverty Lesson 2 – Development Lesson 3 – Development Indicators Lesson 4 – Rich and Poor Countries Lesson 5 – Knowledge Test and HDI Lesson 6 – Trading game Lesson 7 – Why is Haiti poor – Extended Writing Lesson 8 – Collective feedback and Causes of Uneven Development Lesson 9 – Comparing Development in Countries Lesson 10 – The Development in the Horn of Africa Lesson 11 – Comparing the Development in Countries Extended writing Lesson 12 – Individual Feedback End of topic Knowledge test</p>		<p>Unit Knowledge (key terms in bold)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition of development • Measuring development: development indicators (death rate, birth rate, life expectancy, GNP, GNP per capita, access to safe water, people per doctor, literacy rate, HDI) • The global pattern of wealth – location of HICs/LICs/NEEs • The Brandt Line – what it shows and problems (outdated/only 2 categories, development over time) • Causes of uneven development (climate, natural disasters, education, lack of clean water, low access to healthcare, lack of trade) • Reasons why Haiti is poor – low literacy rate, natural disasters, high percentage of primary industry). • The physical and human geography of The Horn of Africa. • Reasons why countries in The Horn of Africa are at different stages of development. 	<p>Writing Tasks</p> <p>Why is Haiti Poor?</p> <p>Comparing the Development in Countries</p>		
<table border="1"> <tr> <td data-bbox="96 831 376 1297"> <p>Assessment: Lesson 5 Knowledge Test Lesson 12 Knowledge Test</p> </td> <td data-bbox="376 831 658 1297"> <p>Feedback Lesson 8 Collective feedback Lesson 12 Individual feedback</p> </td> </tr> </table>		<p>Assessment: Lesson 5 Knowledge Test Lesson 12 Knowledge Test</p>	<p>Feedback Lesson 8 Collective feedback Lesson 12 Individual feedback</p>	<p>Geographical Skills</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using aerial photographs • Using maps on a range of scales • Interpreting data to make decisions • describing human and physical landscapes (landforms, natural vegetation, land-use and settlement) and geographical phenomena from photographs 	<p>CEIAG</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use of different forms of maps • Using maps to make decisions Using maps to gather information and data • Using data to make decisions • Impact of economics on development • How different factors influence national and global economies • Impact of political decisions on economic wellbeing. <p>Careers industry/ sector links Economist Aid work Politics</p>
<p>Assessment: Lesson 5 Knowledge Test Lesson 12 Knowledge Test</p>	<p>Feedback Lesson 8 Collective feedback Lesson 12 Individual feedback</p>				

5 Year Plan Outline



Notes
This topic expands on the knowledge gained during year 7 on differences in wealth between countries and the impact this has on population. Students should understand the different types of country and the basic differences between them. During this topic students should secure a foundation of key terms (development indicators) and what causes countries to be at different stages of development.

<p>Key Knowledge Themes: Why are countries poor? – Development definitions, development indicators, reasons why countries are poor. A connected world – The distribution of wealth worldwide Place Knowledge – Haiti, The Horn of Africa.</p>
<p>Links to Prior Learning: A connected world – Patterns of shifting global industry covered in Year 7 (basic understanding) Global economic Development – Students should understand key differences between rich and poor countries. Students should know some development indicators from work in Year 7 on population pyramids and some reasons why these are high/low.</p>
<p>National Curriculum Links: Human geography relating to international development, economic activity in the primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors; and the use of natural resources. Understand how human activity relies on effective functioning on natural systems. Understand geographical similarities, differences and links between places through the study of human and physical geography of a region within Africa.</p>