



Question(s)

What does the term development mean?

Answer(s)

This refers to how a country has grown economically and technologically and its typical quality of life.



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Question(s)

What does quality of life mean?

Answer(s)

Refers to the well-being of individuals with respect to a range of human needs that should be met including economic, social (education, health etc); psychological (happiness, freedom etc.); Physical (diet, access to water etc.)



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Question(s)

Define the term development gap.

Answer(s)

This is the difference in economic wealth / quality of life between countries.



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Question(s)

GNI is one measure used to look at a countries level of development – what does the term GNI mean?

Answer(s)

This is the total value of goods & services produced by a country, plus money earned by overseas investments.

To use it to compare economic development it is (i) converted to US \$ (ii) divided by population (per capita) and (iii) adjusted for each country based on its income.



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Question(s)

What are the three main groups of countries divided according to level of development – give an example of each.

Answer(s)

1. **Low Income Countries (LIC)** – e.g. Ethiopia
2. **Newly Emerging Economies (NEE)** – e.g. Nigeria, China, India (have begun to experience higher rates of economic growth)
3. **High Income Countries (HIC)** – e.g. Japan, USA, UK



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Question(s)

Describe the global pattern of development with regards to the distribution of HICs, LICs, NEEs.

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Answer(s)



- Most HICs are in the N hemisphere apart from Australia and New Zealand
- South American countries are mainly NEEs
- Asia has more NEEs than LICs
- Africa has more LICs than NEEs.

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Question(s)

Give 3 limitations of using GNI as a measure of development

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Answer(s)



- It is calculated as a mean (average) (what is the problem with this – can you think of an example?)
- Data may not be accurate
- Data may be hard to collect (e.g. disaster / conflict)
- Rapid migration into cities makes it hard to know exactly how many live in a place and how much they earn
- GNI uses US\$ but currency values change every day.

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Question(s)

State 4 examples of social measures of development.

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Answer(s)



1. Literacy Rates
2. Birth Rates
3. Death Rates
4. Infant Mortality
5. Life Expectancy
6. Access to Safe Water (%)
7. People per doctor.

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Define the terms:

Question(s)

- (i) Birth Rates
- (ii) Death Rates
- (iii) Infant Mortality
- (iv) Life expectancy

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Answer(s)



Birth Rates – number of babies born per 1000 population per year

Death Rates – number of deaths per 1000 population per year

Infant Mortality – number of deaths of children under 1 per 1000 live births

Life expectancy - average number of years expected to live for.

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Question(s)

Give any 2 limitations of social measures of development.

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Answer(s)



- data can be out of date / hard to collect
- data may be inaccurate – not all infant deaths recorded in poorest countries
- water quality can change due to flooding / poor maintenance – official estimates underestimate these problems
- in some NEEs people use mobile phones to get healthcare advice this isn't taken into account by 'people per doctor' measure
- carrying out literacy surveys difficult in conflict zones / shanty towns.

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Question(s)

What is meant by the Human Development Index (HDI)

Answer(s)



A method of measuring development in which GDP per capita, Life expectancy and Adult literacy are combined. The HDI is expressed in values of 0-1 with 1 being the highest.

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Question(s)

What is the benefit of using the HDI rather than just GNI in comparing levels of development between countries.

Answer(s)



The HDI combines BOTH economic and social indicators to provide a more reliable index figures for comparison between countries.

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Question(s)

There is a negative correlation between GNI and birth rates – what does this mean?

Answer(s)



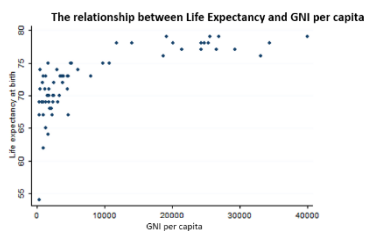
It means that as GNI increases, birth rates decrease

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Question(s)

- (i) What type of correlation is shown in the graph
- (ii) What does this tell us about the relationship between life expectancy and GNI per capita?



Answer(s)



1. A positive correlation
2. This suggests that as GNI per capita increases so does life expectancy (i.e. the average number of years a person is expected to live for).

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Question(s)

What is meant by the terms natural increase and natural decrease?

Answer(s)



Natural increase is where Birth Rates are greater than Death Rates so the population is increasing.

Natural decrease is where Death Rates are greater than Birth Rates so the population is decreasing.

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Question(s)

As well as differences in birth and death rates what will affect the total population of a country?

Answer(s)

Immigration and Emigration rates (i.e. people moving in and out of the country)



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Question(s)

What does the Demographic Transition model show?

Answer(s)

A graph showing changes in population due to changes in birth and death rates.



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Question(s)

Name an example of a country at stage 5 of the demographic transition model?

What is happening at stage 5?

How many this affect a countries development?

Answer(s)

- (i) e.g. Sweden, Germany, Japan
- (ii) At stage 5 birth rates are very low and may dip below death rates (as an ageing population means there are more elderly)
- (iii) With very low birth rates, this may affect the countries productivity when this cohort reach working age having to support a much larger population of older people.

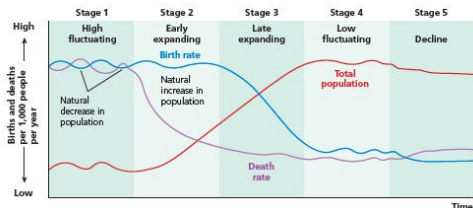


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Question(s)

Describe what is happening in Stage 2 of the demographic transition model.



Answer(s)

In stage 2 birth rates are high but death rates have fallen (e.g. due to improvements in medical care, access to vaccinations, improved standards of living). As birth rates are still high however population is increasingly rapidly.



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Question(s)

Suggest ways in which rapid population growth may affect development.

Answer(s)

1. Higher unemployment and lower wages – too many people for jobs available and employers can pay less.
2. Over-use of resources – e.g. water supplies, over-grazing etc. can cause environmental degradation – e.g. desertification due to soil erosion (further reduce available land and resources available)
3. Insufficient food due to high demand may lead to malnourishment and the spread of disease.

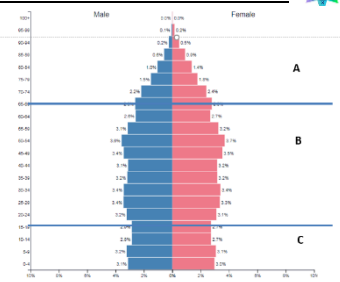


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Question(s)

- (i) What do we call this type of graph?
- (ii) What does it show?
- (iii) What do the three sections (A), (B) and (C) represent?



Answer(s)

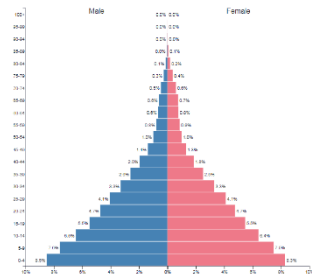
- (i) Population Pyramid
- (ii) Shows a countries population structure – the age and sex of the population broken up into 5 year age bands / split into male/female
- (iii) A = elderly (old) dependents; B = economically active (C) – Young dependents (both A and C are also known as non-economi

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Question(s)

What does the population pyramid suggest about the countries level of development and why?



Answer(s)

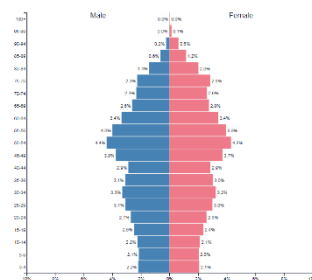
This population pyramid is typical of a LIC – i.e. a country with low levels of development. There is a wide base suggesting high birth rates (typical of LICs where there may be lack of access to contraception). The pyramid narrows quickly suggesting lower life expectancy typical of areas where the quality of life is not as high (e.g. in LICs)

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Question(s)

What are the implications for a countries economy of having a population structure like this?



Answer(s)

- Negative growth (stage 5 of DTM)
- When current young people become of working age – fewer people to support economy / pay taxes
- Higher dependency will result with greater proportion of non-economically active to economically active
- Ageing population will have a high demand for resources associated with elderly (e.g. health care, nursing etc.)

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Question(s)

What are the three main sets of factors which influence development?

Answer(s)

1. Physical Factors
2. Economic Factors
3. Historical Factors

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Question(s)

Outline two ways in which physical factors can cause uneven development.

Answer(s)

1. **Presence of a coastline** – most of the world’s landlocked countries are LICs or NEEs – without access to sea – slow development (reduces ability to trade)
2. **Natural Hazards / Extreme Weather** – can slow development and leave costly repairs – e.g. Haiti 2010
3. **Climate** – sometimes hot, arid areas may have more climate related diseases and pests – can affect health and ability to work
4. **Access to safe water** – can be a barrier to economic development where there is a physical scarcity of water

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Question(s)

Explain the economic causes of uneven development.

Answer(s)

Rich countries dominant trade – TNCs buy materials and food from LICs at low prices (as supply is greater than demand) – raw materials are then processed which adds value – but this benefits NEEs / HICs not the LICs making it harder for the poorer countries to develop.



Question(s)

How has colonialism affected some countries ability to develop?

Answer(s)

Colonialism created artificial political boundaries in countries which didn't reflect tribal / religious division so in post-colonial times ethnic conflict has occurred. In many instances newly independent countries find it hard to develop as corruption and struggles for political control leading to civil war / corrupt has made development difficult – e.g. Rwanda, Uganda.



Question(s)

What is meant by the Gini Co-efficient?

Answer(s)

This measures internal inequality in development – a value of 0 means everyone has the same. A score of 1.00 would mean that all income in a place is controlled by one person.



Question(s)

How has uneven development led to LICs becoming further in dept?

Answer(s)

Many LICs have become dependent on HICs for aid – borrowing money for hospitals, health care etc – means that they are becoming further and further in debt.



Question(s)

Uneven development has a significant impact on health.

Answer(s)

Areas with high levels of development can invest in good quality health care – whilst LICs can't. LICs see greater numbers die from preventable and curable diseases (including infectious diseases which are mainly under control in HICs)

In LICs 4 in every 10 deaths are among children under 15 – this is 1 in every 100 deaths in HICs.





Question(s)

Why has uneven development led to migration?

Answer(s)

- (i) Many undertake economic migration in search of a better quality of life / to earn money to send home
- (ii) Many feeling poverty, conflict and persecution in poor LICs in Africa have become refugees making desperate journeys across the Mediterranean to seek safety and better quality of life.



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Question(s)

Define the following terms:

- (i) Migration
- (ii) Immigrant
- (iii) Emigrant
- (iv) Economic Migrant
- (v) Refugee
- (vi) Displaced Person

Answer(s)

- (i) **Migration** – movement of people from place to place
- (ii) **Immigrant** – a person who moves into a country
- (iii) **Emigrant** – a person who leaves their country
- (iv) **Economic migrant** – a person who voluntarily moves to seek a better life (e.g. better paid job)
- (v) **Refugee** – a person forced to move from their country (e.g. due to civil war / natural disaster)
- (vi) **Displaced Person** – person forced to move from their home but who stays in their country of origin.



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Question(s)

What is meant by the ‘brain-drain’ and how can it affect development?

Answer(s)

Where a country loses their high skilled computer engineers and doctors who are leaving countries that invested in their education and skills to move to places such as the UK – can lead to slowing down of development in their country of origin.



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Question(s)

Distinguish between “Top-down” and “Bottom-up” approaches to reducing the development gap.

Answer(s)

- Top-Down** – these are strategies that are led by governments and global institutions
- Bottom-up** – these are strategies that are community-led / small scale investments.



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Question(s)

Name four possible strategies for reducing the development gap.

Answer(s)

1. Aid
2. Debt Relief
3. Investment
4. Intermediate Technology
5. Fairtrade
6. Microfinance Loans
7. Industrial development and tourism



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Question(s)

- (i) Define the term TNC
- (ii) How can TNCs help to reduce the development gap?

Answer(s)



1. TNCs – these are Transnational Corporations – ones which have a headquarters in one country but operate in other countries producing goods / providing services – e.g. IBM / Google / McDonalds etc.
2. TNCs inject valuable FDI (Foreign Direct investment) into countries which help development to take place. Also:
 - a. Often result in improvements in infrastructure
 - b. Locals employed to build factories / offices
 - c. Others get jobs working in the TNC operations
 - d. Creates a multiplier effect – investment from TNCs can help other local businesses to thrive and create more work.

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Question(s)

How can industrial development / tourism help to tackle the development gap?

Answer(s)



If countries can find something unique which those from other countries want to buy or on which they can develop industries, they can use this to generate money and foreign direct investment (e.g. China – 1980s – policies supporting industrial development and Tunisia – Tourism)

- Manufactured goods can generate higher profits – which in turn can pay for education / health services and improve levels of development
- Tourism generates employment opportunities and increases income.

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Question(s)

- (i) What is meant by microfinance?
- (ii) How can microfinance reduce the development gap?

Answer(s)



- (i) Microfinance – small scale sums of money borrowed by poor people in LICs and NEEs from banks set up to help poor
- (ii) These only involve a few hundred dollars but can kick-start development at a local level – enable locals to set up businesses – e.g. Women in Bangladesh – village women borrow US\$200 to buy a mobile phone – other villagers pay money to use the phone.

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Question(s)

What is international aid and how can it reduce the development gap?

Answer(s)



Aid is usually a gift of money, goods or services to developing countries from other countries, international organisations and charities (maybe be short term (e.g. after disasters) or long term (supporting development projects))

Aid can reduce the development gap by boosting the economy and supporting projects such as improving water supply, sanitation, energy supply etc. and in doing so help improve quality of life.

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Question(s)

What is fairtrade and how can it help reduce the development gap?

Answer(s)



Fairtrade helps give greater independence to farmers in poor countries to ensure that they get more realistic prices for their crops and better working conditions. If global prices for a particular crop fall, fairtrade farmers still get their regular income.

Enables farmers to have more control of their business, ensure a regular income and therefore improve standards of living / access to education and healthcare.

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Question(s)

Define the term appropriate technology (also known as intermediate technology) and give an example of how it can help reduce the development gap.

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Answer(s)



Intermediate Technology - combines sophisticated ideas but with cheap, readily available materials which local communities can use and maintain easily themselves.

Example – **AfriDev handpump** – used to help provide clean water in places such as Tanzania – helps ensure people have access to safe water reducing the development gap by increasing life expectancy (reduced death from diseases) and improving education (less time missed due to illness / collecting water).

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Question(s)

There are three types of debt relief – what are they and how can debt relief reduce the development gap?

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Answer(s)



- Debt written off completely**
- Repayments made lower and time for re-payment extended** (makes it more affordable)
- Conservation swaps** (where a rich country agrees to write off part of a poor countries debt if they agree to protect its physical environment.

Debt relief enables money saved to be used for development projects – reducing the development gap.

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Question(s)

What are the possible threats to the sustainability of tourism in Tunisia?

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Answer(s)



- **Environmental pollution**
- **Leakage** (foreign tour operators / organisations keep a large % of profits – so reduces the amount that can reinvested locally)
- **Terrorism** – in 2015 – two tourist attacks aimed at tourists reduced levels of foreign direct investment

There are always possible issues when a country becomes heavily dependent on one particular industry – the success of tourism in reducing the development gap is linked to its sustainability.

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Question(s)

Tunisia has used tourism to help reduce the development gap – why tourism in Tunisia?

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Answer(s)



- Heritage sites** – has seven UNESCO world heritage sites
- Climate** – Mediterranean – hot summer and mild winters
- Location** – northern coastline – close to Europe (and ex-French colony so particularly popular with the French)
- Cheap Package Holidays** – tour operators like Thomas Cook have helped develop it as tourist location
- Diverse physical geography** – beaches, mountains, Sahara.

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Question(s)

How has tourism in Tunisia helped to reduce the development gap?

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Answer(s)



- created 37,000 jobs and boosted incomes – more money in the econ
- income of Tunisia quadrupled in 1970s – it is now one of Africa's wealthiest countries
- local businesses have benefitted from coastal resorts developing (hotels, shops, taxi drivers etc.)
- agricultural sectors has benefited (providing food for tourists)
- government has invested in health and education services and literacy rates and life expectancy have increased
- tourism connects Tunisia to other places / cultures – helps to explain changing attitude to girl's education and higher status given to women (important for development).

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Question(s)

Describe the location of Nigeria

Answer(s)

- Situated in W Africa – just north of the equator
- Borders 4 countries – Benin, Chad and Cameroon
- Extends from Gulf of Guinea to the south of the Sahel
- Nigeria is 3x the size of the UK.



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Question(s)

Describe the global importance of Nigeria.

Answer(s)

- One of fastest growing economies in the world
- 7th biggest population in the world
- Supplies 2.7% of the world's oil
- The 5th largest contributor to UN global peacekeeping missions.



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Question(s)

Describe the regional importance of Nigeria.

Answer(s)

- Gone from being a LIC to NEE in 21st century
- Known as "Giant of Africa" – one of fastest growing economies – now the largest economy in Africa with highest GDP
- Has highest farm output in Africa
- Largest population in Africa.



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Question(s)

Describe the political context of Nigeria

Answer(s)

- Nigeria was a UK colony BUT gained independence in 1960 – was followed by political instability & widespread corruption (held back development)
- Since 1999 relatively stable democracy
- Some conflict in North (Boko Haram) – want to abolish government
- Only 8 died in Ebola crisis – sign of development led to better management of crisis.



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Question(s)

Describe the social context of Nigeria

Answer(s)

- Multi-racial society – over 500 different ethnic groups.
- South mainly Christian and North is mainly Muslim
- Inequalities between these two areas and ethnic divides has led to conflicts
- This led to Boko Haram causing serious trouble (militant Islamic group in North)



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Question(s)

Describe the cultural context of Nigeria

Answer(s)

- Nigerian cinema (Bollywood) is the second largest film industry behind India
- Nigerian football team has won the African nations three times.
- Both well known in Africa and the world.



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Question(s)

Describe the environmental context of Nigeria

Answer(s)

- South – high temps and high rainfall (mainly rainforest)
- North – drier with mainly savanna grassland
- Much of natural vegetation been replaced by agriculture (cocoa/ oil palm in south & peanuts – north)



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Question(s)

Give two ways in which Nigeria’s economy has changed.

Answer(s)

1. Gone from mainly agricultural to over 50% of GDP from manufacturing and service industries
2. Nigeria’s GDP doubled in 2011 reflecting increased contribution of manufacturing and services
3. Some of the fastest growing industries include telecommunications, retail, wholesale and the film industry.



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Question(s)

Why has manufacturing been so important to Nigeria’s changing economy?

Answer(s)

- provides regular paid work
- creates large home market for goods made in Nigeria (reduced need for imports)
- attracts foreign investment
- greater employment means more taxes paid – improvements to standards of living
- leads to the multiplier effect – manufacturing stimulating growth of other companies.



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Question(s)

Why have TNCs been attracted to Nigeria? Name an example of a TNC operating in Nigeria.

Answer(s)

Nigeria’s cheap workforce and proximity to raw materials (in particular oil) has made it popular with TNCs

Shell is a TNC operating in Nigeria – one of world’s largest oil companies – began exporting oil from the Niger delta in 1958.



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Question(s)

Give 2 advantages to Nigeria of TNCs such as Shell operating there.

Answer(s)

- Brings new foreign investment into country
- Has provided new technology helping economic development
- Shell has made contributions in taxes – investment made infrastructure & education
- Local companies in industries related to the oil industry benefit
- Earns valuable export revenue – gives access to world markets
- New skills development – Shell provides employment for 65,000 Nigerian workers.



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Question(s)

Give 2 disadvantages to Nigeria of TNCs such as Shell operating there.

Answer(s)

- Working conditions are sometimes poor
- Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into the air
- Environmental impacts from the oil industry – e.g. oil spills causing water pollution (and damage to fishing industry)
- Local workers are sometimes poorly paid



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Question(s)

Describe Nigeria's main political links

Answer(s)

Nigeria is a leading member of ECOWAS (Economic community of West African States) trading group. It is also a member of the African Union and the UN (Nigeria plays a key role in peace keeping). Nigeria is also a member of the British Commonwealth.



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Question(s)

Describe how Nigeria's trading links have changed.

Answer(s)

- As part of the British Empire up until 1960 Nigeria has a long trading relationship with the UK
- It still trades with the UK but now much more with other world economies.
- Oil dominates exports – India is its biggest customer for oil
- China is now one of its main import partners (for mobile phones)
- China is increasing its investment in Nigeria as well.



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Question(s)

Outline two examples of environmental impacts of industry in Nigeria.

Answer(s)

- Industrial growth has led to Oil Spills in Niger delta causing damage to aquatic ecosystems and 70-80% of Nigeria's forests have been destroyed through industrial development /urban expansion
- Commercial farming has led to water pollution due to chemicals added to soil / soil erosion has silted up rivers.
- Deforestation has led to loss of species – e.g. giraffes / cheetahs
- Urban growth associated with industrial development has caused problems such as waste disposal and traffic congestion
- Mining and oil extraction has led to some contamination of local water supplies with toxins and oil spills can result in fires – sends CO₂ into the atmosphere.



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Question(s)

What is meant by short-term international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.

Answer(s)

Short-Term International Aid – provided immediately after disasters.

Example: Following severe flooding in 2017 which led millions displaced and hungry – **Oxfam and the Red Cross provided disaster response providing relief items / emergency supplies.**



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Question(s)

What is meant by long-term international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.

Answer(s)

Long-term international aid – aims to improve quality of life over time.

Example: As a member of the commonwealth – Nigeria gets **aid from the UK** (provision of health care in rural areas – e.g. **Aduwan Health Centre – supported by Action Aid**). **Providing vaccinations and health care for mothers.**

Nets for Life – funded by the World Bank / USA government – **provided education on malaria prevention and distribute anti-mosquito nets.**



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Question(s)

What is meant by ‘Bottom-up’ international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.

Answer(s)

Bottom-up Aid - This is money / goods donated to locals to help fund small-scale community projects

Example:

Local projects are often more successful – because the poor are target directly (this also avoids corruption in the government)

e.g. **Neighbourhood Hotspot project in Makoko** – Lagos.



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Question(s)

What is meant by ‘Top-Down’ international aid? – give an example in Nigeria.

Answer(s)

Top-down Aid – this is where governments / large organisations provide money and the government decides how to spend it.

Example: In 2014 – the **World Bank approved a US\$500 million loan funding development projects in Nigeria.**



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Question(s)

Outline 2 possible problems with aid used to help reduce the development gap.

Answer(s)

- Corruption can mean aid doesn't get to where it should.
- Donors also may have political influence over what happens to aid.
- There are concerns that sometimes countries / areas can become dependent on aid.



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Answer(s)



Question(s)

Describe the regional inequalities in Nigeria.

There is also regional inequality – most wealth is in the south near Lagos – there is greater poverty in the north.

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Answer(s)



Question(s)

How successful has rapid economic development been in improving quality of life in Nigeria?

1. Quality of life has risen for the average Nigerian (Life expectancy gone from 45-53; access to safe water from 46%-64% and expected years in school increased 6.7-9 years)
2. Not all have benefited – many are still poor – the gap between rich and poor has increased, and corruption is a major problem

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Answer(s)



Question(s)

What are the major challenges which need to be overcome for continued improvements to quality of life in Nigeria?

- Need to address corruption
- Need to address threats to disease due to tsetse fly and environmental issues such as oil spills
- Basic service provision for ALL needs to be a priority
- Need to address religious / ethnic conflicts and keep a stable government

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Answer(s)



Define the following terms:

Question(s)

- (i) Primary Industry
- (ii) Secondary Industry
- (iii) Tertiary Industry
- (iv) Quaternary Industry

Primary industry – involves acquiring raw materials – e.g. fishing / farming

Secondary industry – involves manufacturing goods (converting raw materials into finished goods)

Tertiary industry – this is the service industry – providing services such as finance, teaching, health care etc.

Quaternary industry – involves ICT, consultancy / research and development

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Answer(s)



Question(s)

Describe the main changes in the UK's employment structure.

- In 1800 most worked in the primary sector
- Industrial revolution in the late 19th century led to an increase in manufacturing and more working in the secondary sector
- In the 20th century both the primary and secondary sector saw a decrease due to the increase in mechanisation
- Cheaper labour and competition from abroad also saw secondary sector fall
- Significant increase in numbers working in the tertiary sector and since the 1980s also the quaternary sector

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Question(s)

Give the three main reasons why the UK's economy has changed.

Answer(s)

1. Deindustrialisation
2. Government Policy
3. Globalisation



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Question(s)

What is meant by deindustrialisation?

Answer(s)

The decline of traditional industries, initially with the closure of primary industries such as coal mining and then manufacturing with the closure of shipbuilding textiles and steel.



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Question(s)

What was the cause of deindustrialisation in the UK and what was its impact?

Answer(s)

Cause:

- cost of importing raw materials e.g. coal has become cheaper than mining it in the UK.
- machines and technology have replaced many people
- other countries can produce cheaper goods due to cheaper labour.

Impact

It has left a legacy of unemployment, low incomes and environmental dereliction in the NE regions.



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Question(s)

What is meant by the term globalisation?

Answer(s)

The process which has created an increasingly connected world as ideas, businesses and lifestyles spread rapidly around the round due to improvements in transport and technology.



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Question(s)

Outline two of the impacts of globalisation on the UK's economy.

Answer(s)

Cheaper goods and services – many things we buy are produced where wages are lower

Economic growth (1-2% growth per annum) – mainly due to trade with rest of the world

Reduction in manufacturing (factories closed / jobs lost) – due to cheaper imports

Foreign investment – companies from abroad bring in new ideas / technologies and provide jobs for workers in the UK

Outsourcing jobs – jobs that used to be done in the UK are now done elsewhere – reduces wages / less jobs for those in the UK

Inequality – greater gap between unskilled workers and skilled high paid workers



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Question(s)

Outline how government policy between 1970-2010 affected the UK's economy.

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Answer(s)



- (i) Privatisation -heavy industries closed and jobs were lost – government and private sector investment has transformed areas like the Docklands
- (ii) Government Policies to revitalize areas in the NE affected by deindustrialisation – the UK government encouraged foreign investment from TNCs – e.g. Nissan car plant opened in Sunderland in 1986.

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Question(s)

Outline how government policy has affected the UK's economy since 2010

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Answer(s)



- (i) Investment in infrastructure – e.g. most recently HS2 high speed rail link – with aim to help reduce north-south inequalities
- (ii) Encouraged investment in hi-tech manufacturing industry e.g. 2012 – local enterprise scheme supporting businesses and improve skills

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Question(s)

What is meant by the UK's post-industrial economy?

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Answer(s)



This is where manufacturing industry has declined and has been replaced by growth in the service and quaternary sectors - happened in the UK from the 1970s.

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Question(s)

List the four main sectors which play an important role in the UK's post-industrial economy.

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Answer(s)



1. Development of information technology
2. Service industries and finance
3. Research and development
4. Science and Business Parks.

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Question(s)

What are science parks and where are they usually located?

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Answer(s)



What are they?

A group of scientific / technical knowledge based businesses located on a single site.

Where are they usually located?

- usually locate on the edge of university cities, benefiting from good transport links and attractive working environments.
- tap into research and employ recent graduates. Many business collaborate and share facilities.

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Question(s)

Give two facts about Cambridge Science Park.

Answer(s)

Example – Cambridge Science Park

- excellent access to the A15 / M11
- opened in 1970 by Trinity college – and many of the university colleges have links to businesses here and many graduates from the university are in turn employed here
- majority of the companies are involved in biomedical research, technical consulting or computer-telecommunications.



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Question(s)

What are Business Parks and what are their main characteristics?

Answer(s)

What are they?

Usually involve a cluster of businesses on a single site – often on the edge of towns.

What are their characteristics?

- Locational benefits – land is cheaper and available; access is good with less congestion and businesses benefit from working together.
- may include retailing and small-scale manufacturing as well as research and development.



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Question(s)

Outline two possible impacts of industry on the environment.

Answer(s)

- Waste materials may be toxic and pollute land and water
- In coal mining areas – landscapes become affected by ugly spoil heaps
- Manufacturing processes and the transport of raw materials can increase air pollution.



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Question(s)

The Nissan car plant (Sunderland) is a good example of how modern industry can be more environmentally sustainable having less impact on the environment – outline ways in which Nissan have achieved this.

Answer(s)

7,000 people employed and over 500,000 employed – they have done several things to improve environmental sustainability...

1. 7% of its energy is from wind turbines
2. New Nissan models are more fuel efficient with restrictions on gas emissions
3. Developed Nissan 'leaf' – an electric car which is 100% electric (rather than hybrid of electric and petrol)
4. Materials used to make the cars are more readily recyclable (to help reduce waste in landfill).



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Question(s)

Name an example of rural area experiencing population growth

Name an example of a rural area experiencing population decline.

Answer(s)

- South Cambridgeshire** (rural area around Cambridge) – seeing significant population growth
- Outer Hebrides** – seeing significant population decrease



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Question(s)

Outline 2 social and 2 economic effects of increasing population growth in a rural area you have studied.

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Example: South Cambridgeshire

Answer(s)



Social effects:

80% car ownership – high levels of traffic on narrow roads (e.g. Hemingford) rising house prices and modern developments in villages causes conflict with locals and may force young locals may to move away.

Villages with high numbers of commuters become very quiet during the day and can experience a reduction in community spirit e.g. Hemingford

Economic effects:

lack of affordable housing for locals
sale of agricultural land for housing can result in local unemployment
high demand in area puts up fuel and shop prices
some villages may see local shops close if have lots of commuters which may use major supermarkets in the places where they work, whereas services such as pubs may thrive in evenings and weekends.

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Question(s)

Outline 2 social effects of decreasing population growth in a rural area you have studied.

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Answer(s)



Example: Outer Hebrides

Social Effects:

- increasing ageing population due to out-migration of your people
- this result in increasing amounts of social care needed
- fewer children – may result in school closures
- fewer people of working age – result in further decline in fishing / farming.

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Question(s)

Outline 2 economic effects of decreasing population growth in a rural area you have studied.

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Answer(s)



Example: Outer Hebrides

Economic Effects:

- To maintain ferries and other services is costly – some post offices have had to close
- traditional prawn / lobster fishing has declined – only a few boats left
- most small crofts (farms) only provide work for two days a week
- tourism has increased but the current infrastructure struggles to cope with the number of visitors.

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Question(s)

Give an example of a road improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.

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Answer(s)



A14 Improvement project – currently taking place – will cost £1.5 billion and employ 1,800 in construction jobs. It is due to be completed in 2021.

The scheme will upgrade 21 miles of the A14, adding additional capacity and cutting up to 20 minutes off journeys and will include a major bypass for Huntingdon

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Question(s)

Give an example of a rail improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.

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Answer(s)



EITHER:

1. HS2 (High Speed Rail) – a £50 billion project which began in November 2017 with the aim of increasing capacity, slashing journey times and providing thousands of extra seats per day. It will significantly benefit journey times in the NE which will also help economic growth. It will run between London and Birmingham and then onto Manchester Leeds and Sheffield with future phases proposed further north.

2. London's Crossrail – a new railway across London (West to East - reducing journey times across London and bringing an additional 1.5 million people within 45 minutes commuting distance of London's key business areas.)

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Question(s)

Give an example of a port improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.

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Answer(s)



Liverpool2 – Planned Port Improvement

- Liverpool2 – a new container terminal being constructed at the Port of Liverpool
- Will double the ports capacity to over 1.5 million containers a year
- Phase one opened in 2016 -when complete, thousands of jobs will be created in the NW, freight traffic on the roads will be reduced and the regional economy will be boosted.

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Question(s)

Give an example of an airport improvement scheme in the UK and briefly describe it.

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Answer(s)



Heathrow Airport – Planned Improvement

2015 – a new third runway was recommended at Heathrow at a cost of £18.6 billion predicted to create more jobs and make more money for the UK. There are concerns from people living nearby about noise and air pollution from planes however.

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Question(s)

What is meant by the term ‘north-south’ divide in the context of the UK?

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Answer(s)



The term is used to describe the cultural and economic inequalities between the north and south (particularly SE) of the UK.

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Question(s)

Describe 2 characteristics of the UK’s north-south divide.

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Answer(s)



1. house prices - higher in the south than north due to high demand
2. unemployment rates are higher in the north than south as areas continue to adjust to deindustrialization
3. Incomes, life expectancy and standard of living higher in the south.
4. Population growth - slower in the north as people move south find work which causes quicker population growth in the south.

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Question(s)

What has caused the UK’s north-south divide?

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Answer(s)



1. During the industrial revolution – UK’s industrial growth was concentrated in the north but deindustrialisation in the 1970s saw closure of industry and a decline in the northern economy / reduced prosperity.
2. South however saw rapid development from the 1970s/80s with growth of service sector and London became major financial sector – boosted economy in the south.

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Question(s)

Name and outline two possible strategies that have been used to try and reduce the north-south differences in the UK.

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Answer(s)



1. **Improved transport infrastructure** (e.g. new HighSpeed Rail link – designed to link cities in North with economic strength of south – making the north stronger).
2. **Assisted area status** – financial support given to businesses in these areas.
3. **Government incentive packages** – incentives such as superfast broadband / discounted rates to encourage businesses to set up in deprived areas
4. **Enterprise zones** – offer benefits such as reduced taxes / improved infrastructure / financial benefits to encourage companies to locate in areas of high unemployment
5. **Local Enterprise Partnerships** – e.g. Lancashire – to encourage investment / boost local economy

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Question(s)

Outline the UK's trade links with the wider world

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Answer(s)



- Trades with many countries by sea / air / road / rail
- Most important trading links currently with EU (may change after Brexit)
- USA main destination for UK exports – German is main source of UK imports
- China – recently become a major trading link – likely to strengthen links after Brexit.

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Question(s)

Outline the UK's cultural links with the wider world

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Answer(s)



- TV – one of UK's major creative industries – many programmes exported worldwide – e.g. Sherlock, Downtown Abbey, Blue Planet
- Music, Books and films from across the UK – important exports – e.g. One Direction / Films such as Star Wars / James Bond and books such as Harry Potter.
- Increasingly migrants have brought their own culture to the UK as well.

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Question(s)

Outline the UK's transport links with the wider world

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Answer(s)



- London Heathrow – one of the busiest airports in the world – provides major links to cities across the world
- Links to mainland Europe via ferry and channel tunnel
- UK's trading heritage has led to major ports / airports developing.

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Question(s)

Outline the UK's electronic communication links with the wider world

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Answer(s)



- Internet – important aspect of global communications – 90% of UK's population has access
- UK is a hub for the global network of submarine cables linking Europe with the UK – responsible for 99% of all internet traffic.

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Question(s)

What is the Commonwealth and how does this link the UK to other countries?

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Answer(s)

- The commonwealth is made up of 53 independent states, mostly former British colonies.
- Exists to improve the well-being of everyone in the Commonwealth countries and cooperation between them. There has been movement of people between them (e.g. people from India / Nigeria / Caribbean to the UK).
- Also important cultural sporting links – e.g. Commonwealth Games



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Question(s)

What is the EU, when did the UK join it and how has EU membership helped the UK?

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Answer(s)

- EU – European Union – allows free movement of people, goods and services between member countries
- UK joined EU in 1973
- UK farmers / disadvantaged areas in the UK have received financial support from the UK
- The free movement of goods, services, capital and labour has encouraged trading benefiting the UK



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Question(s)

What happened the UK's relationship with the European Union in 2016.

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Answer(s)

As of 2016 the UK voted to leave the EU, the impacts of Brexit, how this will affect trading relationships and the other changes that this will bring are uncertain and the UK remains a member until the exit negotiations are completed.



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