

# GCSE Geography: Changing Economic World

## Key Ideas of this module

**There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.**

- Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life
- Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).
- Limitations of economic and social measures
- Links between stages of the DTM and the level of development
- Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical
- Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration

**Some LICs or NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.**

A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate (Lagos and Nigeria):

- The location and importance of the country regionally and globally
- The wider political, social, cultural & environmental context for Nigeria
- The changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development
- The role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development.

Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country

- The changing political and trading relationships with the wider world
- International aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country
- The environmental impacts of economic development
- The effects of economic development on the quality of life for the population

**Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected and will continue to affect employment patterns and regional growth.**

Economic futures in the UK:

- Causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies
- Moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks
- Impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable
- Socio-economic changes in rural landscapes in areas of population growth/decline
- Improvements & developments in infrastructure: road, rail, port and airport capacity

### Read

- Prisoners of Geography, Tim Marshall
- Factfulness, Hans Rosling
- How population change will transform our world, Sarah Harper
- The bottom billion, Paul Collier

### Watch

- Blood Diamonds (film)

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