

1. Rationale

Whilst we are all global citizens of the same planet our experience of this will vary greatly depending upon where we live. Of course there are differences within countries. In the United Kingdom some people live in mansions whilst others are homeless. But globally the differences is stark, with millions lacking essentials and basics. We don't mean no x box, wi fi, phone or trainers. We mean food, water, clothes and justice!

2. Key terms for the development topic

1.	HIC	High Income Country where people have an average wealth of over \$12000US. The United Kingdom is a HIC.
2.	NEE	Newly Emerging Economy. A country which is industrialising and becoming more modern. They have rapid economic growth of over 7%. Nigeria is a NEE
3.	LIC	Low income country are very poor with an average wealth of under \$1000US. They often lack the essential and good government, although some people will be wealthy. Somalia is a LIC.
4.	Poverty	Where your social, economic and environmentally needs are not met.
5.	Relative poverty	When you feel poor compared to others in your society. In the UK this may mean you cannot afford a car to get to work rather than lacking access to clean water.
6.	Absolute Poverty	When the absolute necessities of human life are not guaranteed and may be absent without warning.
7.	Africa	A continent that due to exploitation, colonisation, climate and poor governments contains most of the world's LIC country.
8.	Development	The process of how a country improves and become wealthier. Today, most countries are developing but it will take LIC's hundreds of years to become like the UK.
9.	Slum	A highly populated area characterised by a lack of facilities and illegal occupation. Makoko is a slum in Lagos Nigeria.
10.	Cholera	A waterborne disease that is a killer of the world's poor. Symptoms include vomiting & diarrhoea.
11.	Pollution	Where a harmful substance affects the quality of life. Pripyat was an extreme example of radiation making a place impossible.
12.	Segregation	The separation of different ethnic, racial or economic groups within a city. Lagos is segregated with areas of extreme wealth and poverty.
13.	Opportunity	A set of circumstances that enable people to improve their quality of life.
14.	Migration	When you move to another place. Rural to urban migration has led to rapid population growth in cities like Lagos where 250,000 (size of Bolton) arrive each year.
15.	Literacy	The ability to communicate by reading and writing. Usually indicates the quality of education in a country.
16.	GDI	Gross domestic income is the total wealth of a country given as a average figure.
17.	HDI	The Human Development Index (HDI) is a statistic composite index of life expectancy, education (mean years of schooling completed and expected years of schooling upon entering the education system), and per capita income indicators, which are used to rank countries into four tiers of wealth.
18.	Push factor	Reasons why you choose to leave a place.
19.	Pull factor	The characteristics that attract you to a place.
20.	Region	An area of a country that may have a set of significantly different characteristics. Countryside areas are known as "RURAL" whilst built up areas are known as "URBAN". Westhoughton is on the rural urban fringe.

3. Links to GCSE

1.	Pattern of global development. Causes of high levels of absolute poverty,
2.	The demographic transition models
3.	Case study knowledge of the economy of Nigeria
4.	Case study knowledge of Lagos the economic centre of Nigeria and Africa.
5.	How slum areas can be improved

4. Command words

1.	Identify
2.	Explain
3.	Describe