



Knowledge organiser: Year 7 Term 2. Topic: **Our Human Planet**

Key Terms

Development	The process of change in a country to make people's lives better.
Standard of living	The amount of wealth or personal comfort that a person or group of people have.
Quality of life	The wellbeing of a person or a group of people.
HIC; LIC; NEE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High Income Country Low Income Country Newly Emerging Economy
Development Indicators	Data used to show us how developed a country is compared to other countries.
Birth rate/death rate	Numbers of babies born in a year per 1000 of population/numbers of people die in a year per 1000 of population.
Life Expectancy	Average age a person is expected to live to in a country.
Literacy Rate	Percentage of people with basic reading and writing skills.
Infant mortality	Number of babies which die before 1 years old per 1000 live births.
Gross National Income (GNI)	Total money earned by a country per year given in US dollars.

Key Questions

What is development?

- What are development indicators?
- How do we measure development?
- How do we compare development?
- Are there any limitations to development indicators?

What factors influence development?

- What is the HDI?
- What is the development gap?
- What factors encourage / limit development?
- How do we categorise the economic structure of a country?
- How does industry structure influence the development of a country?

What are the global goals?

- Are some global goals more important than others?
- How does gender equality affect development?

What is Urbanisation?

- How has rural-urban migration affected development globally?

Overall: Why is understanding the link between urbanisation and development so important?

Key Terms

Economic Structure	The percentage of jobs in each economic sector of a country.
Primary sector	Jobs that take resources from the environment eg mining / farming.
Secondary sector	Jobs that process and make goods (manufacturing) eg factories.
Tertiary sector	Jobs that provide a service for the public eg shops, hairdressers, doctors.
Migration	When people move to live in a different place.
Rural - urban migration	People moving from countryside areas to live in towns and cities.
Push factor	A reason making people want to leave where they live.
Pull factor	A reason making people want to move to a place.
Global Goals	Goals set by the United Nations to all countries to improve the quality of lives of the people.
Human Development Index (HDI)	A measure developed by the UN that shows the level of development based on GNI, Adult literacy and Life expectancy.
Urbanisation	When more people live in urban areas compared to rural areas within a country.

LINKS

[BBC Bitesize KS3 Development](#)

[BBC Bitesize KS3 Migration](#)