



Global inequality

In the world today many people do not have adequate access to food, shelter, water, health care and education. While there are enough resources on Earth for everyone, the way these resources are shared is unequal. Geographers divide the countries of the world into two groups—developed and developing—according to the resources they use. The life opportunities of people around the world vary greatly. Geographers help reduce inequality by developing strategies to promote human rights and ecological sustainability.

Syllabus outcomes

A student:

- 4.1 identifies and gathers geographical information
- 4.2 organises and interprets geographical information
- 4.3 uses a range of written, oral and graphic forms to communicate geographical information
- 4.4 uses a range of geographical tools
- 4.5 demonstrates a sense of place about global environments
- 4.7 identifies and discusses geographical issues from a range of perspectives
- 4.9 describes differences in life opportunities throughout the world
- 4.10 explains how geographical knowledge, understanding and skills combine with knowledge of civics to contribute to informed citizenship

Geographical tools

Maps

- use an atlas
- identify and use elements of maps, including legend, direction, title, scale, border
- distinguish between different types of map projection
- measure distances on a map using linear scale
- construct a sketch map

Graphs and statistics

- identify and calculate maximum, total, range, rank and average
- construct and interpret bar, column, line, climatic and proportional graphs

Photographs

- distinguish between oblique, aerial, ground-level photographs and satellite imagery
- collect and interpret photographic images

ICT

- use email for a specific geographical purpose
- practise ethical behaviour when using email and the Internet



Definitions

democracy—a form of government where people elect their representatives and can influence the decision-making processes

Demography—the study of the characteristics of human populations such as size, birth rates and death rates

diarrhoea—an illness that can cause dehydration, which means the body lacks enough fluid to function properly

ecological footprint—how much land and water area a person in a particular country needs in order to produce their energy requirements and dispose of their wastes

ecological sustainability—use of the world's resources by the present generation in a way that will not limit the ability of future generations to meet their needs

fossil fuels—the ancient remains of plants and animals that are stored underground in the form of coal, oil and natural gas

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)—a measure of the total value of all the goods and services produced in a country over a year, also referred to as Gross National Income (GNI)

Gross Domestic Product per capita—GDP divided by the total population—represents the per person money value of all goods and services a country produces in a year

Human Development Index (HDI)—a statistic that combines income, life expectancy and literacy levels of a particular country

infant mortality rate—the number of child deaths per 1000 babies born

lobbying—pressuring government and other groups to change through actions like email and letter-writing campaigns

malnutrition—where the body lacks the vitamins, nutrients and energy needed for normal, healthy development

natural resource—anything in nature that can be used to satisfy a human want or need

non-renewable resource—a natural resource that is consumed by use

renewable resource—a natural resource that is regenerated within a short period of time

sanitation—a means of hygiene, includes washing and sewage facilities

squatter settlement—an unplanned housing area where people have no legal ownership of the land and build houses out of materials they can find or scavenge, also known as a shanty town