
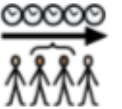
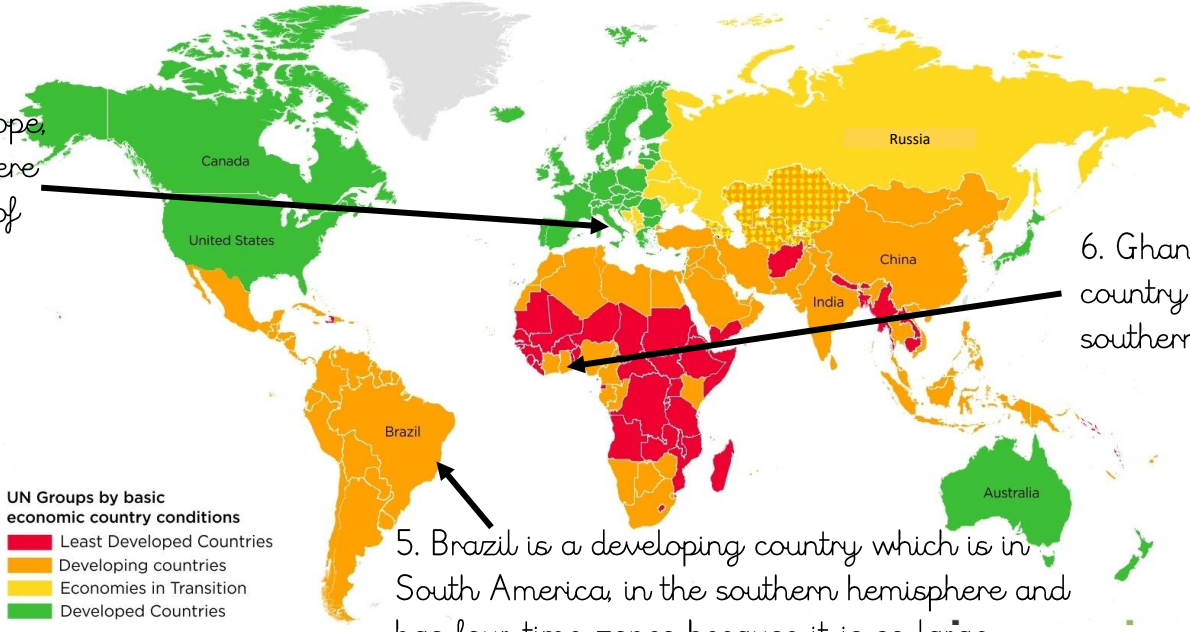


# HOW CAN WE MAKE THE WORLD FAIRER?

## Geography

<p>1. Many of the socio-economically developed countries are located in the northern hemisphere, with most of the developing countries in the southern hemisphere.</p>	<p>2. Developing countries tend to have a lower standard of living.</p> 	<p>3. Developing countries tend to have high birth and death rates and lower life expectancy.</p> 
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4. Italy is a socio-economically developed country which is in Europe, in the northern hemisphere and is one hour ahead of GMT.






5. Brazil is a developing country which is in South America, in the southern hemisphere and has four time zones because it is so large.

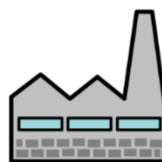


6. Ghana is a developing country in Africa, in the southern hemisphere.

UN Groups by basic economic country conditions

- Least Developed Countries
- Developing countries
- Economies in Transition
- Developed Countries

<p>7. Population growth impacts development as the faster the population grows, the more pressure is put on a country to provide space, food, water and jobs.</p> 	<p>8. The human development index is a system used to compare and rank different countries in terms of their development.</p> 	<p>9. The climate can impact on a country's development. Hot and dry climates are prone to droughts and famines as food and water can be harder to come by.</p> 
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<p>10. Water is not easily accessed in Central and Western Asia, or North Africa. These areas are densely populated, arid areas.</p> 	<p>11. A port is a place where boats can come and go to load and unload their supplies/people.</p> 
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<p>12. Industrial areas manufacture a wide range of resources that can be sold to support the economy.</p> 	<p>13. Countries with mineral resources (coal, oil, diamonds) are more likely to develop quicker as they can sell these for profit.</p> 	<p>14. Fairtrade is a way of buying and selling products that allows the farmers to be paid a fair price for their produce and have better working conditions.</p> 
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## RE

<p>15. There are moral codes for the different faiths.</p>	<p>16. The teachings and practice of different religions support looking after the planet and caring for the earth and all its creatures.</p>	<p>17. There are a variety of examples of major faith based global aid and development charities which have had a positive impact.</p>
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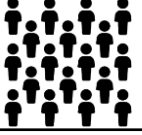





## Art

<p>18. Art can explore the theme of activism, where an artist campaigns to bring about political or social change.</p>	<p>19. Betty Acquah (born 20 March 1965) is a Ghanaian feminist painter, who uses pointillism. She is an activist for women's rights.</p>	<p>20. A pattern uses a repeated design or a motif, created using line, shape, or tone. The design can be simple or complex.</p>
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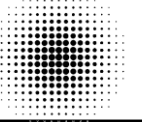
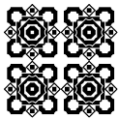
# Year 6 Spring Term

## How can we make the world fairer?




### Geography Key Vocabulary

	hemisphere	A half of the Earth, usually as divided into northern and southern halves by the Equator.
	developing	Growing and becoming more socially and economically advanced.
	developed	A socially and economically advanced country.
	socio-economic	The differences in how people live, based on how much money they have or what kind of work they do
	population	People who live in a particular place.
	climate	The weather conditions in an area over a long period of time.
	famine	An extreme scarcity of food.
	economy	How money, goods, and services are made, shared, and used in a country.
	displace	To force someone to leave their home, particularly because of persecution, war or natural disaster.
	manufacture	To make something on a large-scale using machinery.

### Art Key Vocabulary

	activism	Using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change.
	pointillism	A technique of painting using tiny dots of various colours, which become blended in the viewer's eye.
	pattern	A repeated decorative design.

### RE Key Vocabulary

	moral	Concerned with the principles of right and wrong behaviour.
	significant	Important enough to be worthy of attention.
	pilgrimage	A long journey made to a sacred place as an act of religious devotion.