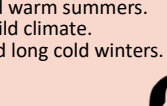
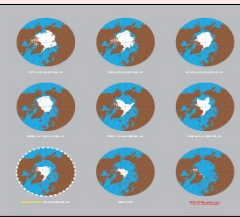
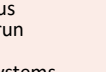
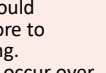
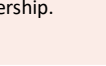


Key Words		WHERE IS RUSSIA?	RUSSIA'S HISTORY	
Prisoners of geography	When a country struggles to develop due to problems caused by physical geography.		1900s-1918 The Russian Empire	Russia has a royal family and the head of the Russian Empire was the Tsar. This was when Russia was the largest and had taken over countries known today as Ukraine, Belarus and Finland etc. This ended after the Russian Revolution.
Development Gap	The difference in quality of life between different countries.		1900s (post 1918) USSR (Soviet Russia)	During WW2 Russia was one of the 5 most powerful countries in the world. It was now run by dictator, Joseph Stalin. Russia was known as the USSR and had lost some countries such as Finland. Russia also had lots on technological advancements in the era and was vital in the Space Race.
Physical Geography	Anything natural such as rainforests, deserts, oceans, climate or natural hazards.		Post 1991 Russia today	After the fall of the USSR, Russia lost more countries such as Ukraine. Russia today is no longer grouped with superpowers like the USA. It is now grouped with the 'BRICs' (Brazil India and China – countries that are classed as NEES.)
Ecosystems	A natural place made up of plants and animals.		RUSSIA – A PRISONER OF ITS PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY?	
Superpower	A large country that has a large population, strong economy, military power and influence over others.			
Natural Resources	Materials from the land that are useful, such as oil and coal.			
Trade Routes	The journey cargo ships take to transport goods from one country to another.			
THE CHANGING ARCTIC				
The Arctic is the most northern part of the planet. It is an ice sheet that covers the top (containing the North Pole).				
- Temperatures can be as low as -50°C. - For 6 months of the year it is in darkness. - The Arctic Ocean freezes for 4 months of the year. - There are some small populations.				
How is it changing?				
The Arctic ice sheet is shrinking due to climate change. There are some predictions that suggest it could be completely gone by 2040!				
SHOULD WE MINE THE ARCTIC?				
Yes we should!	No we shouldn't!			
- Oil and natural gas are very useful. - We are running out of them – oil could be gone in 50 years. - Renewable energy is unreliable.	- Very dangerous - Expensive to run pipelines. - Damage ecosystems. - Melting ice would contribute more to global warming. - Conflict could occur over who has ownership.			

Key Words		THE USA AND MEXICO		USA – A SUPERPOWER	
Prisoners of geography	When a country struggles to develop due to problems caused by physical geography.	The USA and Mexico are 2 countries in North America. They are neighbours but have very different lives. The USA is the 15th most developed country whereas Mexico is the 76th. Mexico has 4 times more people living in poverty than the USA.  		The USA won the physical geography lottery for a variety of reasons:	
Physical geography	Anything natural such as rainforests, deserts, oceans, climate or natural hazards.			Natural harbours and fertile soils	The coastline provided lots of places for ships to dock and the land meant food could be easily grown.
Colonisation	When European countries conquered other countries and created colonies that they ran and had control over.			The Appalachian Mountains	The mountains provided a barrier to stop attacks from the west while settlements developed.
Corruption	When a government is corrupt they will keep money for themselves and not use it to help residents of their country.			Freedom from the British	The Declaration of Independence was signed in 1776 which meant they were freed of British rule.
Landlocked	When a country is surrounded by other countries and has no access to the sea.			The Mississippi River	The Mississippi provided great inland transport and gave access to the Gulf of Mexico increasing trade.
Powerhouse	A country that has a lot of money, power or influence in a certain area.	CAN WE OVERCOME PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY? Internet – better communication and TNCs can locate in LICs and NEEs. Aeroplanes – Trading goods for landlocked countries is easier. Better transport – Bigger ships mean more can be transported. Factories can be located all around the world. Refrigeration – Food can be traded and imported without it going stale. Managing natural disasters – we can respond and prepare for natural disasters much more effectively. Industry diversification – Countries don't have to be reliant on natural resources. HICs supporting LICs – HICs have started to help LICs. EG. Fair Trade schemes.		Alaska	Major gold and oil deposits were found in Alaska.
Technology	Modern inventions such as planes that help us overcome physical geography.			World War II	The British gave the USA all of their naval bases in the W. hemisphere in exchange for help in WW2.
AFRICA – A SERIOUS PRISONER OF GEOGRAPHY		Africa should be the most developed continent as it was where the first humans lived. However, it has been very unlucky to its physical geography. It seems to have several natural advantages, however... 		MEXICO – A COUNTRY FULL OF PROBLEMS!	
Lots of rivers	But they don't connect and are full of waterfalls.			Physical Problems	Human Problems
Plenty of coastline	Leaving it isolated from Europe and Asia.	Prisoners of Geography THE PROBLEM OF THE DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO (DRC) The DRC has been blessed and cursed with its physical geography.		- Desert in the north forms a barrier between Mexico and the USA. - Mountains to the east and west make it more difficult for Mexico to access the coastline. - Rainforest in the south in uninhabitable and would make it difficult for Mexico to expand to the south.	Weak and undemocratic government – the government struggle to control the territory and relies on the US to keep trade open in the Gulf of Mexico. Drug cartels – Drug cartels are better armed than the government and provide jobs. They maintain control through violence and fear.
Lovely beaches	No natural harbours for ports meaning they couldn't trade.			TRUMP'S WALL	
Sahara Desert barrier	Stopped trade with Europe and Asia.			PRO- WALL:	ANTI- WALL:
Congo Rainforest full of resources	Created a barrier in the middle of the country to trade and stopped movement around the country.			Stop illegal immigration and drug smuggling.	- Trump is seen as racist. - Money would be better spent helping poverty in the south = stop drug employment
Second biggest continent	Created 140 languages = communication is hard.	Colonisation & The DRC's borders	The Europeans drew straight borders on Africa without thinking about its physical geography. These borders made the DRC a weak and divided state with the rainforest in the centre. It is basically landlocked except for a 25 mile coast in the Atlantic.	AFRICA'S CURRENT POWERHOUSES	
Warm climate	Diseases such as malaria and yellow fever spread.	Belgium's colonial rule	Belgium took loads of the DRC's resources and built little infrastructure to help the local people.	NIGERIA	SOUTH AFRICA
So populations were crowded and diseases spread!		Mobutu's dictatorship	Mobutu lined his own pockets and left the DRC to crumble. It broke up into city states as road links and telephone systems were not maintained.	Richest country in Africa. Largest oil exporter. Home to Nollywood.	Only country to not have malaria. Gold and silver reserves. Lots of fertile land.
		African World Wars	The DRC has 9 neighbours. All these countries try to invade and take its resources. Due to the government been so weak it can't fight back. Wars have been constant – tens of thousands have died from war and further 6 million from poverty.	AFRICA'S POTENTIAL FUTURE POWERHOUSES	
				Egypt	Contains the R. Nile. Most powerful military. Guards the Suez Canal.
				Ethiopia	20 dams for hydroelectric power. Has a large supply of fresh water.
				Angola	2 nd largest oil producer. Has a rainforest and desert barrier.
				Kenya	Oil reserves. Large scale rail project to increase trade from Nairobi.
				Tanzania	Planned biggest African port. Good transport with Southern Africa.