

2016 specification  
first exams in 2018

# GCSE Edexcel B Case Studies with Exam Prep

## Topic 2: Development Dynamics

Development in an Emerging Country: Brazil

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## Teacher's Introduction

This resource has been developed to provide case studies and exam preparation material to support the GCSE Edexcel B specification (1GB0) **Topic 2: Development Dynamics**.

This detailed case study is on **Brazil** representing an **emerging country**, one with **high human development** based on the Human Development Index (HDI) classifications.

The case study includes a main content section which can be used as part of a lesson plan or distributed to students for self-guided research; a selection of ICT interactive links to further students' research around each topic and a set of Springboard Images and discussion questions (also available as a PPT file accessible by digital download) which makes a fantastic starter activity.

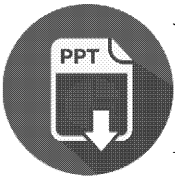
*A webpage containing all the links listed in this resource is conveniently provided on ZigZag Education's website at **zzed.uk/8833***

*You may find this helpful for accessing the websites rather than typing in each URL.*



The exam preparation section which follows the case study contains a summary table, bringing together all of the key facts and figures relating to the case study; rapid-fire revision questions (with answers) to help recall and retention of the main points; and an exam-style question and mark scheme, written in the style of the Edexcel B sample material, so that students can practice answering questions relating to case studies and applying relevant knowledge in their answers.

The resource may be used as a source of reference for the required case studies for individual study, or for group work leading to discussion or debate. Subheadings in the information sections are designed to enable tabulated comparisons of social, economic and environmental impacts.



**A PowerPoint presentation containing the Springboard Images starter activity to accompany this resource is available as a free digital download. Just register for free updates using the link below to download all available content for your school or purchasing site.**

November 2018

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# Brazil

## Part 1: Case Study



### Content

#### Background



Figure 1: Location of Brazil in the world

Brazil is the largest country in South America and the fifth largest country in the world. It is located on the eastern coast of the South American continent, and has a long coastline.

As it has such a long coastline, shipping is very important for Brazil to stay connected to its neighbouring countries and the world more generally. People stay connected by air, sea, waterways and roads, although the road network is suffering under development. Brazil has many airports – which makes it second only to the USA in terms of number of airports.

#### Significance

Brazil is not only significant in terms of its size, but in terms of its economy and political power in South America, but as it is a member of the fast growing BRIC economies, its influence on the world is growing too.

Regionally...	Globally...
Brazil is the largest country in South America both in terms of both physical size – 8.5 million km <sup>2</sup> – and in terms of population size – 305 million people	Member of the BRIC economies, Brazil's economy has undergone significant growth in recent years
Brazil has the second largest economy in Latin America	Brazil takes part in global initiatives under the United Nations Millennium Development Goals
Brazil has the largest economy of any Latin American country	Thanks to its economic growth, Brazil has provided aid to many other countries

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### Political context

Brazil is a **federal republic**. This means it doesn't have a monarch (king/queen), and is one big country with lots of smaller states inside it (like the USA). It has a president who is the head of state and government, and a parliament which makes all the laws. The government and president are elected every four years. Democracy has been a difficult journey for Brazil, as since 1964 there has been a series of military takeovers and corruption, leading to a lack of representation for Brazilian people and anger at their government. Currently there is a lack of confidence in the Brazilian government, and many high-ranking ministers (including the president) are accused of corruption.

Brazil's relationships with its neighbours are peaceful and cooperative. Brazil has good relations with any countries in South America.

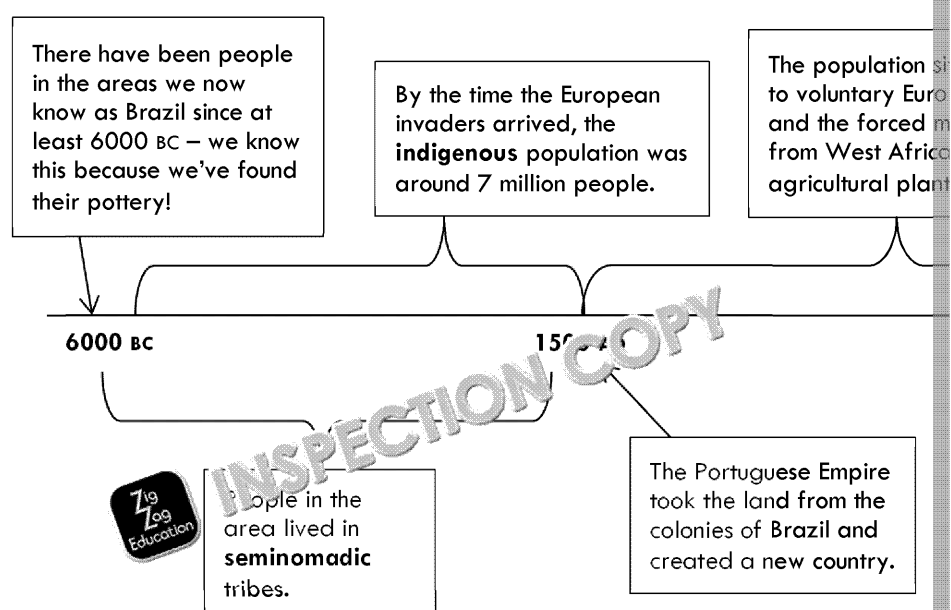


Figure 2: Timeline of Brazil's history

### Social and cultural context

Portuguese is the most common language spoken in Brazil, which makes it culturally very distinct from other countries in South America, where most people speak Spanish.

The culture and ethnicity of the country reflects its diverse history of migration and settlement. Music and food contains European, African and indigenous influences. Musical styles that have originated in Brazil are now popular throughout the world, such as capoeira fighting, and samba music and dancing. Maybe you have heard of the famous samba street carnivals they hold in Brazil! As the country is so diverse and at growing so many different fruits, they have a lot of sweets and ice creams.

Sport is also very popular in Brazil, particularly football. In 2014 the country hosted the World Cup and in 2016 it hosted the Olympic Games – although these prestigious events

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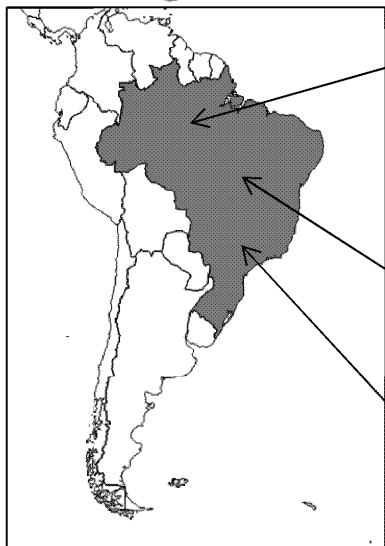


### Environmental context

Brazil is a very resource-rich country, with many geological deposits such as iron, gold and gems, as well as biological resources such as timber. Many ingredients in medicines can be found in the Amazon rainforest.

Additionally, the large landmass and rich soils provide a good foundation for agriculture, and Brazil produces coffee, corn, potatoes, soybeans, beef, pork and many other **commodities**. Oil was also recently found offshore from the country.

Brazil is a very large country, crossing the equator and the tropic of Capricorn, and contains many different types of climate and environment.



Much of the north of the country falls into the Amazon basin, through which the Amazon (the world by volume) flows. The Amazon has many rare plants and animals that biologists call **megadiverse**. The climate here is tropical.

The central area of Brazil has a drier savanna climate. At lower latitude and higher altitude. The central mountains, and can suffer bad periods of drought.

The south of the country is much cooler and has a temperate climate. It is here that some of the country's major cities, such as Sao Paulo and Rio de Janeiro.

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## Economic change

### Introduction

Brazil has an extremely productive and large economy. It is ranked sixth in the world in terms of GDP for 2014, although in terms of GDP per capita it ranks much lower due to the large population size.

The economy overall is very diverse and healthy with agriculture and mining, manufacturing, services (including financial), research and high-tech development all playing a part in the economy. In recent years the government has done much to encourage entrepreneurship and small agricultural business holding, although the economy did shrink between 2013 and 2016.



Figure 4: GNI per capita growth since 1990

### History

Brazil underwent a great change in the 1970s known as the **economic miracle** industry caused by investments in infrastructure and encouragement of FDI. Since the Brazilian economy has grown tremendously since 1990. The **Global Financial Crisis** really affect it much, and the health of the economy has grown overall due to exports. However, since 2011 the country has seen a downturn in GDP, causing a **recession** by 2016.

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Contribution to GDP by sector in 2013

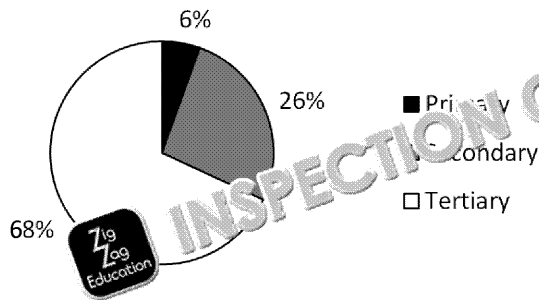


Figure 5: Contribution to GDP

Employment

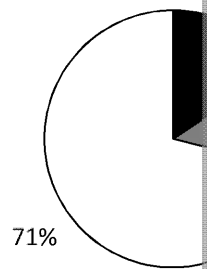


Figure 6: Employment

Figures 5 and 6 compare the relative importance of the three economic sectors in terms of how much money they bring in (Fig. 5) and how many people they employ (Fig. 6). Notice that although the agricultural sector comprises only 6% of the GDP, it takes up 16% of the workforce, showing that it is very labour intensive. Conversely, manufacturing employs only 13% of the workforce while making up 26% in GDP, showing it is very profitable. What is clear from both figures is that the tertiary sector – the services sector – is the most dominant.

**Brazil's**  
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	Top 5 imports (percentage of total imports)	Top 5 exports (percentage of total exports)
1	Refined petroleum (7.5%)	Iron ore (12%)
2	Crude petroleum (6.1%)	Soybeans (10%)
3	Petroleum gas (3.6%)	Crude petroleum (7.2%)
4	Cars (3.4%)	Raw sugar (4.3%)
5	Vehicle parts (3.1%)	Poultry meat (4.2%)

Brazil's exports are such as those seen in the table. Brazil does export some goods, such as cars.

Imports are mostly for machinery and vehicle imports.

Top 5 import origins  
(percentage of total imports)Top 5 export destinations  
(percentage of total exports)

	Top 5 import origins (percentage of total imports)	Top 5 export destinations (percentage of total exports)
1	China (16%)	China (12%)
2	United States (15%)	United States (12%)
3	Argentina (6.1%)	Argentina (6.3%)
4	Germany (6.1%)	Netherlands (4.7%)
5	Southern Africa (3.8%)	Germany (3.6%)

Brazil's main trading partners are the USA, whom it exports a lot to. It requires large amounts of raw materials to export manufactured goods. Argentina is the main source of raw materials to make the ranking.

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This flow map shows the same data as that shown in the table above, but in a different way. China clearly dominates the picture, being the destination for nearly 20%

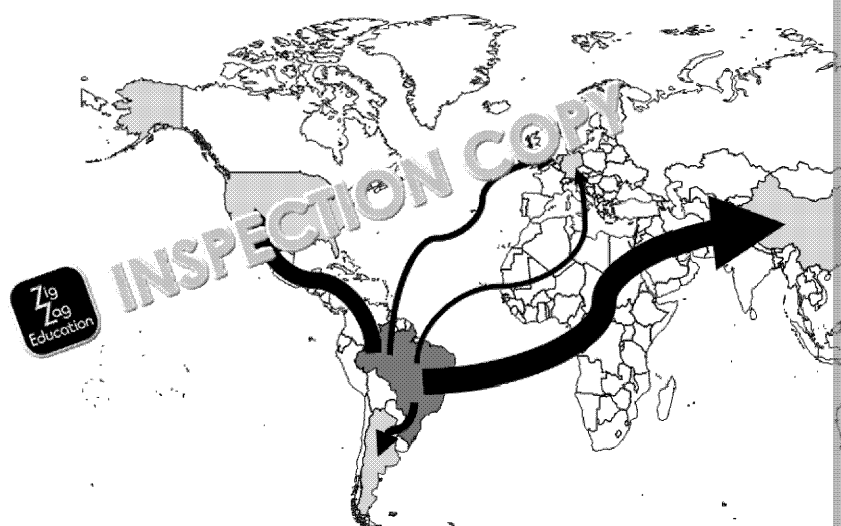


Figure 7: Proportional flow map of Brazil's exports

## Globalisation and government policy

### Globalisation

Brazil's development has, in many ways, been encouraged by the process of globalisation. As a country that exports large amounts of raw materials (it's the second largest exporter in the world), it benefited from **standardisation** of shipping. Air travel has also played a role. Not only do its 2,500 airports help to keep this very large country connected, but they also allow businesspeople from all over the world to come to Sao Paulo for business or to Rio de Janeiro for its beaches. Over 5 million people visited Brazil in 2012.

Internet use is increasing in Brazil, especially in cities, which allows Brazilians to communicate internationally, and also encourages tourism, education and global communication. Brazil has adopted mobile Internet devices, such as smartphones and tablets, and is the second largest market for mobile Internet technology.

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### Government policy

The government has also implemented several schemes in order to promote some of which are outlined in the table below.

Year	Name	Aim	How
1929	Trade protectionism	The government protects and limits on imports	It means manufacturing them, or develop
1970	The National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)	Reclaiming land that isn't used to low-income families, and giving them skills and technology to farm effectively	Increase also inc political
1991	Tariff reductions	The government removed tariffs on imports to encourage trade with other countries	Promote countries into the
1995	Promoting phone and Internet services by allowing private companies to offer them. Tax from these services is used to fund Internet-access projects for low-income families.		Positive access is effect in
2002	IMF loan	A loan of \$30.4 billion to help its economy after global financial issues	Brazil p meaning and wa
2003	Bolsa Familia	A cash transfer programme – giving funds to parents who vaccinate their children and keep them in school	The num decreas
2014–2016	Infrastructure investments	Road-building programmes to inland cities, designed to coincide with the 2014 FIFA World Cup and 2016 Olympic Games	Increase connecti

### Transnational corporations (TNCs)

Brazil, in many ways, is quite hostile to large foreign multinationals. It is number 12 of 189 countries on the World Bank 'ease of doing business' index, partly because domestic companies have been favoured and promoted by the government for such a long time. **Tariffs** on certain imported goods are still high, and this is because the government fears that domestic manufacturing will be outcompeted entirely if TNCs are allowed to import all the goods they want to.

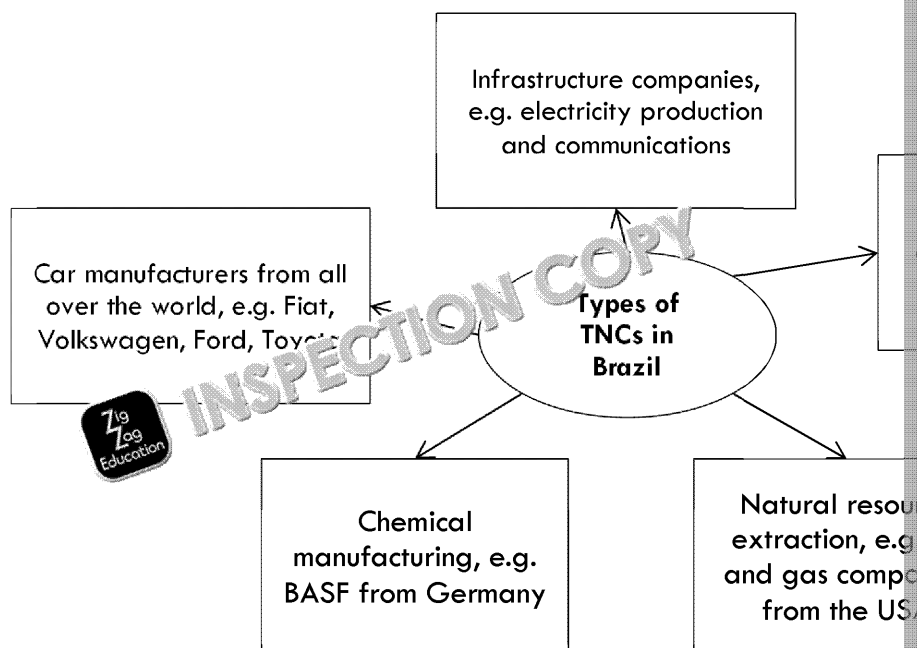
Brazil's gradual encouragement of foreign-owned TNCs is due to their ongoing projects, including making it easier for foreign companies to merge with Brazilian ones. If Brazil may not want manufactured goods imported, they do want to export. They encourage foreign companies to outsource their manufacturing here.

TNCs also bring FDI for Brazil – investment in factories, infrastructure and benefit the country. Brazil received more FDI per year than any other country due to its good shipping, proximity to other American countries and the land available for manufacturing. In 2015, the top sources of FDI to Brazil were the USA (12%), Germany (10%) and Luxembourg (11%).

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### The automobile industry

Car manufacturers have been building cars in Brazil since the 1920s, but car companies like Toyota, Chevrolet and Ford mostly remained inside the country. It wasn't until the 1990s that more companies gained access to Brazil and so began to **offshore** production.

There are many reasons why automobile TNCs want to manufacture in Brazil:

- To get access to the large Brazilian consumer market. If companies want to sell in the large population they would have to pay taxes, whereas if they build the process is easier.
- The very large population size means that there is a large workforce readily available.
- The good education system in Brazil means that there is a good supply of workers with the higher levels of manufacturing. Poverty also means there are workers willing to do repetitive and menial work.

For the economy and development of Brazil, the actions of foreign TNCs have been outlined in the table below.

Advantages	Disadvantages
TNCs contribute money to infrastructure projects – as this helps to improve efficiency for their own manufacturing operations in the country	The government has forced manufacturers to pay more tax to promote the manufacturing of local goods.
Car manufacturers may <b>outsource</b> certain minor operations (e.g. making parts) to Brazilian companies.	The global brands are not competing with local companies, so they are not stopping domestic companies from competing.
Since 2003, minimum wage in Brazil has increased while unemployment has decreased.	The vast majority of the workforce is employed in the service sector.
Due to government rules, automobile TNCs have to invest in infrastructure and technology, improving the competitiveness of Brazilian-made cars abroad.	Car factories can pollute the environment.

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## Aid

Multilateral aid from **NGOs** and **IGOs**, and bilateral aid from countries such as the USA, have been very important to Brazil in its recent stages of development. While its economy has been growing and overall **development indicators** have been improving, Brazil has a big problem with inequality. As economic development and industry are concentrated in the urban areas of the south, the north of the country can suffer lack of investment. Additionally, Brazil also has skill and expertise shortages in certain areas, meaning that in some aspects aid is still very much needed.

### *Family planning – USAID in Brazil*

In the late 1960s, the USA aid agency USAID started a 30-year-long programme to provide skills, materials and buildings to support family planning in Brazil. This was motivated by the huge inequalities in infant and maternal mortality rates in Brazil, caused by a lack of family planning and contraception. Of those who did use contraception, 80% used oral contraceptives or female sterilisation, meaning that protection against STDs such as HIV/AIDS was low.

In the 1980s when Brazil wrote its new constitution, it stipulated that all healthcare should be free, but at the time there were insufficient funds to provide this.

USAID:

- Worked with universities to train healthcare providers in issues of family planning and contraception
- Worked with state agencies to build clinics and provide drugs and education
- Helped to support and train the Brazilian Society for Family Welfare (IBRAF) to carry out the work once USAID's programme ended in 2000
- Worked with international private healthcare companies to provide low-cost services



Figure 8: Family planning in Brazil

Did you know?  
Brazil has a population of over 200 million people, making it the 5th most populous country in the world.

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## Impacts of development

### Impacts of economic change

<p><b>1. Primary industry</b></p> <p>Brazil's primary industry has been its most powerful, with rising commodity prices in the 1990s responsible for much of the country's economic growth. This has spurred on improvements in quality of life.</p> <p>However, concerns that Brazil was over-reliant on its commodity exports have been correct, as the fall in prices from 2008 onwards have meant that Brazil has suffered economic recession.</p> <p>Agricultural industries are also the top cause of environmental destruction in the Amazon rainforest, as land is taken for growing crops and rearing cattle.</p>	<p><b>2. Secondary industry</b></p> <p>Brazil's manufacturing industry has grown in the last 20 years, and the majority of goods produced are processed or manufactured. The manufacturing sector has led to multiplier effects, leading to increased revenue for the government and social programmes.</p> <p>Additionally, much of the manufacturing has been focused on certain industries, meaning the country is vulnerable in the future. On development, Brazil has not progressed properly. Additionally, the environmental processes in Brazil have been damaged by the environment.</p>
<p><b>3. Tertiary industry</b></p> <p>The tertiary industry is the most dominant industry in Brazil, and has led to a rise in incomes and increasing diversity of the economy, which is good because it makes the country more resilient.</p> <p>However, increases in the tertiary industry have not really benefited cities in the south of the country, where most financial services and tourism and leisure are located.</p>	<p><b>4. Quaternary industry</b></p> <p>Although the research and development sector has received a lot of funding and support, and undertake joint projects, the quaternary industry will help to diversify the economy and sustainable economic growth. At the moment its benefits will be limited to the residents.</p>

### Quality of life

As is shown in the table below, the economic development of Brazil since 1980 has had positive impacts on people's quality of life. Education and healthcare have improved, and sanitation infrastructure have also improved.

Development indicator	Past value	Recent value (2014)
Human development index (HDI)	1980 – 0.547	0.755
Life expectancy	1960 – 54 years	74 years
Fertility rate	1960 – 6.2 births per woman	1.8 births per woman
Birth rate	1960 – 43 people per 1,000	15 people per 1,000
Death rate	1960 – 13 people per 1,000	6 people per 1,000
Percentage living on under \$1.9 a day	1981 – 24%	4.9%
Percentage with access to improved water source	1990 – 89%	98%
Access to improved sanitation facilities	1960 – 67%	83%

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Many of these improvements have come through specific initiatives, such as a programme that pays low-income families to keep their children in school. Many more of the improvements have come from rising wages for workers, caused by Brazil's economic growth. Wage rises and the availability of financial credit (e.g. mortgages and credit cards) have allowed a large middle class to emerge.

As well as improvements in quality of life, the table also shows the demographic changes the country has undergone as a result of development. The death rate and life expectancy have fallen, signalling improvements in healthcare, while the fertility rate and birth rate have fallen. This is due to increased education of women, improved family planning and technological advances in medicine.

This is a significant improvement on the 1960s when the birth rate was 14. The country is still a developing country, but the birth rate is falling, which is a sign of economic growth.

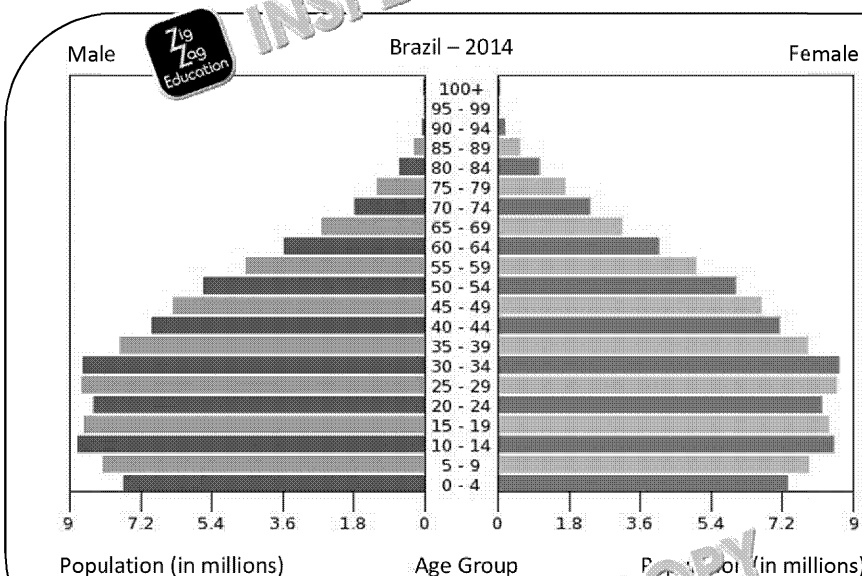


Figure 9: Population pyramid for Brazil

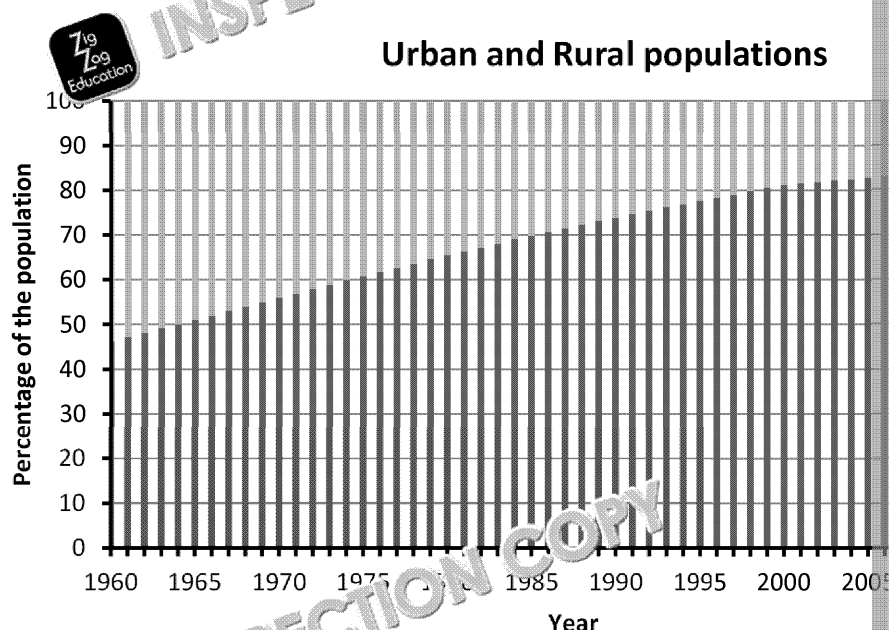
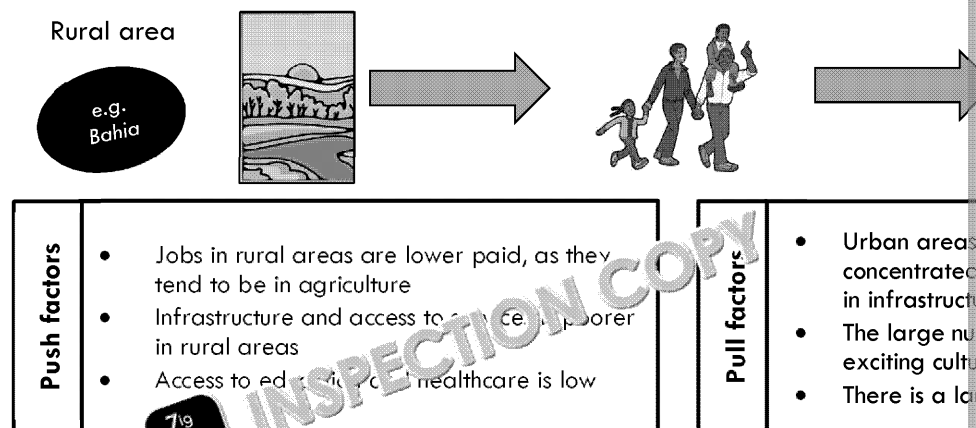


Figure 10: Stacked bar chart of urban and rural populations

Development has not only changed the demographics of the population, but also the population itself. The infographic on the following page shows that urbanisation in Brazil since the 1960s, with the proportion of people living in urban areas increasing from 45% to 80%. Most of this is caused by rural-urban migration, as the fertility rate in Brazil is 1.8 children per woman, and is even lower in urban areas.

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Infographic: Urbanisation in Brazil

### Inequality

While Brazil's recent development has brought improvements for the country as a whole, economic growth has not benefited everyone. As can be seen from Figure 11, the small Federal District (which contains the capital city, Brasilia) has the highest HDI, while rural areas in the north score much lower. The cities in the south of the country could be thought of as the core regions, where the political power, industrial development and high living standards are concentrated. The north represents the periphery, which supplies the south with raw materials and migrant labour.

Some suggest this is because schemes to redistribute wealth and improve inequalities in development have not been tackling the causes, which are rooted in the country's history of agricultural slavery.

In the poorer, rural regions in the north of the country, children are less likely to go to school. They have to work to support their families – and malnourishment rates are high. In the urban areas where people live in shanty towns (favelas), where people work in informal economies and quality of life is low.

On the whole, development in Brazil has benefited young, educated, middle-class groups living in urban areas, giving these people more social mobility and better living standards. Development has helped to alleviate some of the most extreme cases of poverty. However, the 16 million people living in poverty in Brazil, and for these people the entrenched inequality mean that their problems are not likely to be going away any time soon.

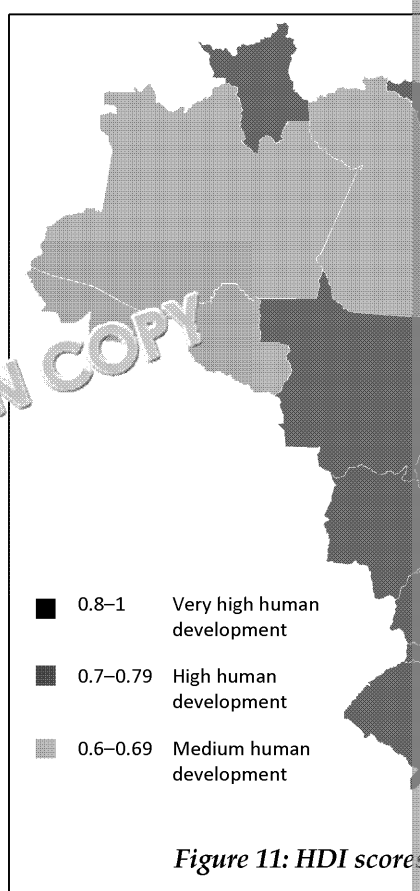


Figure 11: HDI scores

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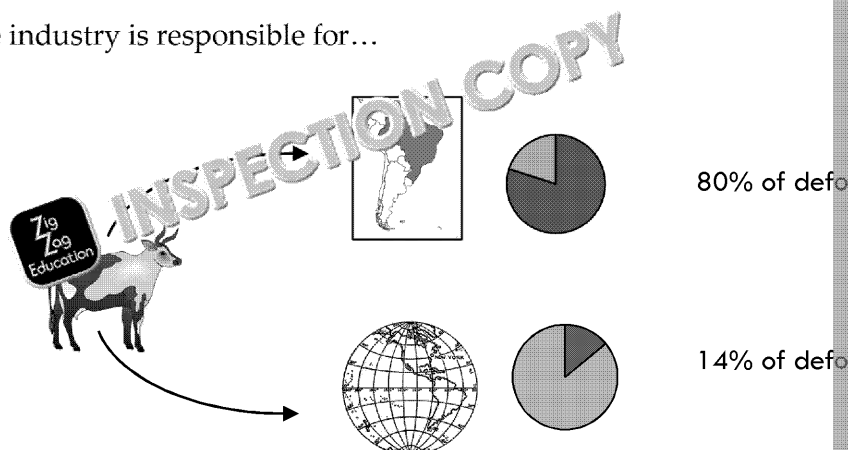
### Inequality facts:

- Brazil has a Gini coefficient (a measure of income inequality where 0 is equal) of 52.9 – the worst in South America.
- In terms of gender, women are much more likely to be restricted to typically female work.
- Even when women are able to do the same jobs as men, they get paid much less.
- Although natural resources is a big industry, only rich people really benefit, as only rich people own the land and the mines. In 2014 3% of the population own 50% of the land.
- Brazil has a race problem – according to Christian Aid, black people make up 50% of the population group, but only 10% of the richest population group.
- People with lower incomes actually pay more tax – 50% as opposed to the rich who pay 15%.
- The digital divide is a problem in Brazil. The proportion of people over the age of 10 who access the Internet is 40% in the country as a whole.
  - In the richer south-east, it was 40% – 5% more.
  - In the poorer north-east, it was 25% – 10% less.

### Environment

The most significant environmental impact of industrial development in Brazil is the deforestation of the Amazon rainforest. The trees themselves are used as raw material for timber or processed into charcoal, and the land beneath is used either for large-scale agriculture growing commodities such as soybeans, or cattle ranches, producing beef and leather. In 2012 the deforestation rate slowed, but changes to laws in 2012 that allowed for development purposes (farms or hydroelectric power) mean that deforestation is still a major problem.

The cattle industry is responsible for...



Deforestation of the Amazon rainforest has several negative aspects:

- decrease in local air quality where wood is burnt
- loss of habitat for wild animals
- loss of biodiversity and important plants
- release of greenhouse gases as trees are burnt
- removing the forest which can act as a 'sink' to take up carbon dioxide, making climate change more deadly

Additionally, urbanisation and increasing car use has also increased air pollution, so much so that it is damaging human health. In Sao Paulo, where air quality is only twice the recommended level, of particles in the air than that recommended by the World Health Organisation, almost 17,000 people a year died between 2006 and 2011. Industrial areas just outside cities are likely to suffer land and water pollution despite the strong environmental laws. Brazil does not monitor everything and local corruption is a big problem. Rural areas are likely to have more management issues, as there is less infrastructure in these areas.

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## The international role of Brazil

As Brazil has grown in economic terms, so has its regional and global power aspects: leader in renewable energy, self-sufficient in energy, exporting oil, significant Amazon biome, and significant cultural exports. Brazil's political power extends 'soft power' – control that comes from influence and leadership rather than military might. Brazil has been a leader in many international situations, such as preventing conflict and promoting development in Haiti. Brazil is very focused on countries in the **global south**, such as China and Angola. Brazil also uses its influence to ensure that other developing and emerging countries have a say, challenging the power of the USA. However, Brazil's protectionist economic policies and its economic and political challenges in 2016 may mean it is unable to reach its potential.

While Brazil may not be a significant global leader yet, it is a clear leader in Latin America. It is the largest member of Mercosur – a trade bloc composed of Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela. Some suggest that as Mexico is focused on its relationship with the USA, which is going into decline, there is a clear power vacuum in Latin America that Brazil could fill.

Brazil and the USA	Brazil and the EU
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>TNCs from the USA settle in Brazil, but TNCs from Brazil also settle in the USA, as the USA is a world manufacturing leader.</li> <li>Both countries exchange thousands of tourists each year.</li> <li>The USA actively encourages and supports Brazil's increasing power and leadership in IGOs such as the IMF and World Bank.</li> <li>The USA and Brazil have a complex history of cooperation and competition. The USA was the first to recognise Brazil. For independence, Brazil was the only South American country to fight with the USA against Germany in World War I, but Brazil disapproved of the USA's spying, and the USA disapproved of Brazil's protectionist economic policies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Brazil still has strong ties with the EU, despite colonialism.</li> <li>Brazil receives a lot of aid from the EU, €61 million up to 2016 for research projects.</li> <li>Since 2007, Brazil has been a member of the EU summits and partner for trade and exchange.</li> <li>The EU mostly imports goods from Brazil. Brazil imports manufactured goods from the EU.</li> <li>Brazil and the EU citizens don't need visas to travel to each other's countries.</li> </ul>

'If other countries like the EU and USA want us to drop tariffs and adopt free trade policies, then how will we be able to protect our manufacturing industries? I say closer integration with the USA is a bad thing.'

'Brazil has no border disputes or conflicts with neighbours – and we have a duty to spread peace around the world.'

'If Brazil is really powerful, then it will attract lots of investments, and be able to have a say in the world.'

'The old world order is over, and it's now about countries like Brazil and China who are most important now. This will make countries in North America and the EU act defensively, so Brazil must be prepared to protect itself.'

'Brazil should be more involved in international organisations like the UN and the Olympics.'

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Figure 12: A range of views about Brazil's changing international role



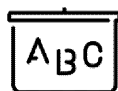
## Fact Table

Population	207 million people
Country size	8.5 million square miles
Birth rate	16 people per 1,000
Death rate	6 people per 1,000
Infant mortality rate	15 infants per 1,000
Percentage living on less than \$1.9 a day	4.9%
GDP	\$2.4 trillion (sixth in the world)
GNI per capita	\$15,570
Human development index (HDI)	0.755
Percentage of population employed in primary sector	16%
Percentage of population employed in secondary sector	13%
Percentage of population employed in tertiary sector	71%

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## Key Terms

<b>BRIC</b>	Acronym of Brazil, Russia, India and China; four countries identified as having high levels of growth
<b>Commodities</b>	Primary goods (raw materials) that are bought and sold
<b>Development indicators</b>	Measurements of a country's level of development
<b>Ecotourism</b>	A type of sustainable tourism that is focused on providing and educating tourists about ecological issues
<b>Enclave tourism</b>	Tourism that is very separate from the local economy and tourist companies
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment – financial investment in foreign businesses
<b>Federal republic</b>	Where a country has a structure of states within the country with a large amount of power. There is no monarch.
<b>Global financial crisis</b>	A 2008 crash in the world economy caused by corporate mismanagement
<b>Global South</b>	A group made up of emerging and developing countries, opposite the 'Global North' of developed countries
<b>Globalisation</b>	The increasing economic, cultural, political and social integration across geographical boundaries, particularly in terms of capital
<b>IGOs</b>	Intergovernmental organisations – international groups for cooperation between governments above the level of government
<b>IMF</b>	International Monetary Fund – international body that promotes economic stability, and they do this through providing loans and promoting free trade policies
<b>Latin America</b>	The countries of South and Central America (all south of Mexico)
<b>NGOs</b>	Nongovernmental organisations – groups such as charities or community groups which are not owned or controlled by the government to encourage development on local, regional or global scales
<b>Offshore</b>	When a company moves an operation to another country
<b>Outsource</b>	When a company employs another company to provide a service rather than doing this itself
<b>Protectionist</b>	Government policies which encourage domestic production by imposing tariffs on imports to encourage people to buy domestic companies
<b>Raw materials</b>	Items that do not undergo any substantial processing, such as crops or minerals
<b>Recession</b>	When the wealth of a country is shrinking rather than growing
<b>Seminomadic</b>	Groups that move seasonally throughout the year, but return to the same geographical areas. Halfway between full nomadic and sedentary (living in one place).
<b>Standardisation</b>	Making things the same as each other – in the case of shipping containers makes shipping easier
<b>Subsidies</b>	Money given to businesses by a government to allow them to compete at a competitive rate
<b>Tariff</b>	A type of tax which can be applied to goods being imported or exported
<b>United Nations (UN)</b>	An international body aimed towards world peace and international cooperation. It aims to promote development.

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## ICT Interactive Page

Rather than type out these we

### Useful websites

-  <https://www.gapminder.org/tools/bubbles>  
You can get lots of facts on Brazil from this tool – try changing the axes, zooming in and out, and moving the bubbles around to see how the country has changed over time.
-  <http://earthenginepartners.appspot.com/science-2013-global-forest>  
Zoom in and see how much forest cover has been lost in Brazil.

### Videos

-  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XfzPyY0e5Hc&index=1&list=PLSp4NxHtpG70>  
Increasing minimum wage and helping people enter the formal economy.
-  <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rFKsY5O7oYs>  
This great video really breaks down the history of the political and economic changes in Brazil between 2015 and 2016, and has lots of great background information.
-  [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tk9BntFE\\_BY](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tk9BntFE_BY)  
Find out how Brazil is trying to protect its forests with this video on rainforests.

### News stories

-  <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/17/brazil-government-rousseau-petrobras>  
Brazil underwent political turmoil and economic recession in 2016 – read this story and then see if you can find some more recent events.
-  <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/jun/15/brazil-risk-destroying-amazon-greenpeace-tapajos-river>  
Find out more about the environmental impacts of development in this article.

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### Springboard 1: Location of Brazil



1. What countries neighbour Brazil?
2. Describe the variation in climate and ecosystems across Brazil.
3. How has Brazil's physical geography affected its development?

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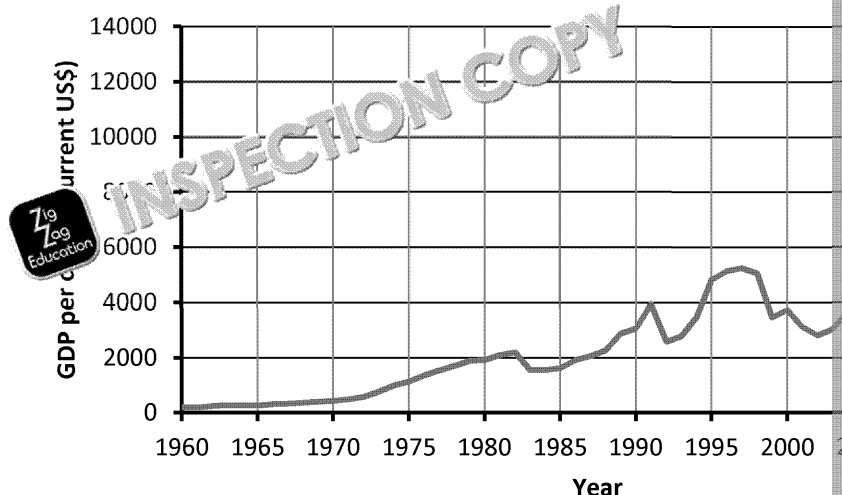
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## Springboard 2: Economic change

### GDP per capita over time



1. What is GDP per capita? How can it help us measure development?
2. Describe how the GDP per capita changed between 1960 and 2015.
3. Explain why the GDP per capita changed between 1960 and 2015.



## Springboard 3: Transnational Corporations (TNCs)

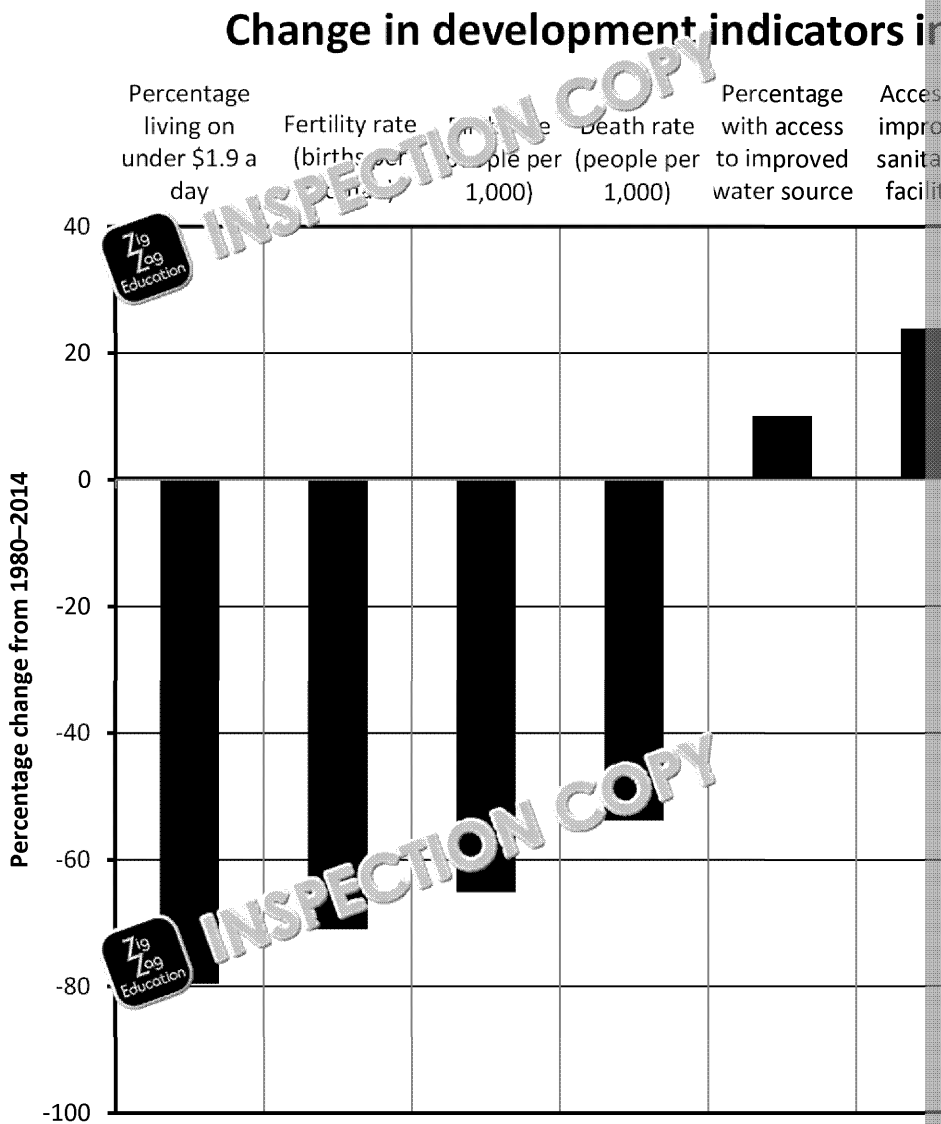


1. Why might a TNC want to operate in Brazil?
2. What are the positive impacts of a TNC for Brazil?
3. What are the negative impacts of a TNC for Brazil?

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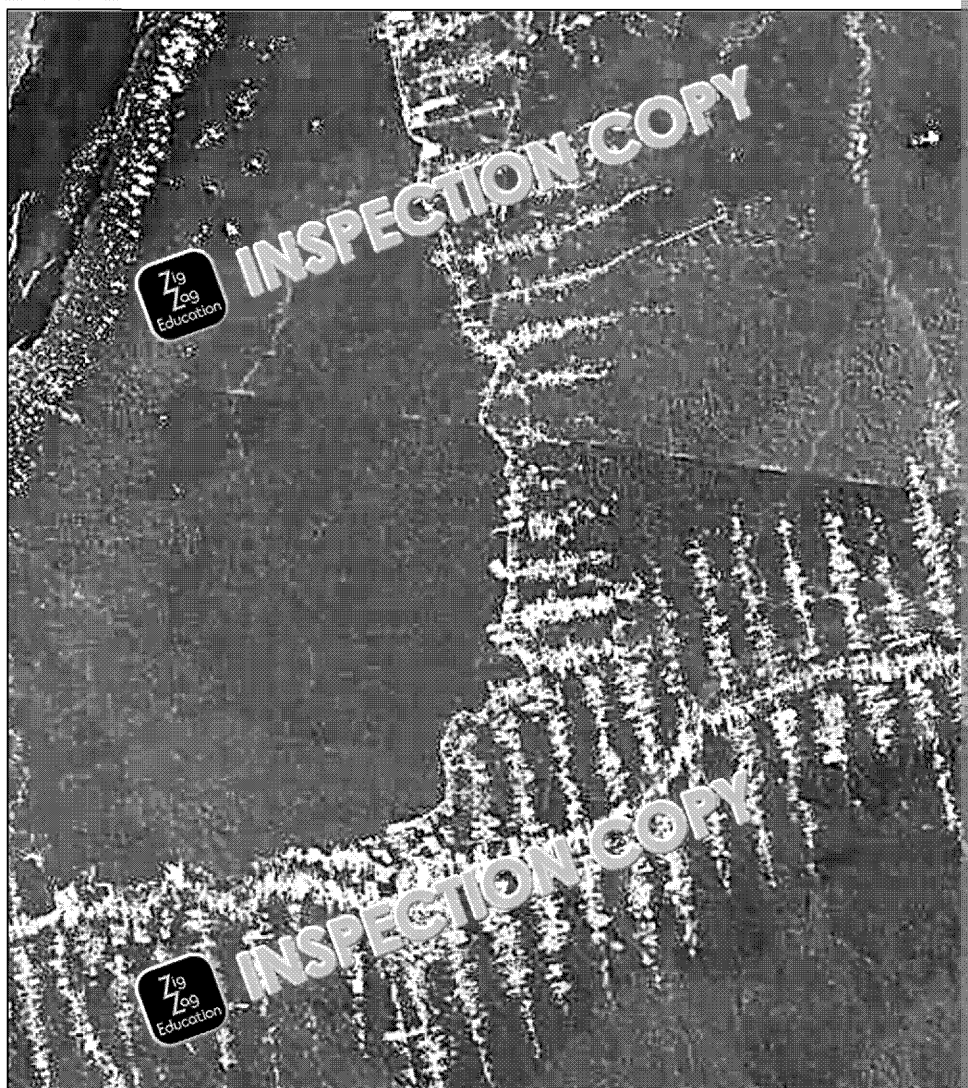


1. Describe the trends shown in the bar chart. Which development indicator has changed the least?
2. Do the trends show that development has taken place?
3. How can development improve people's quality of life in Brazil?

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1. This is a photograph of a region of the Amazon rainforest. What do you observe?
2. What sort of local-scale impacts does development have on the Amazon rainforest?
3. What sort of large-scale impacts does development have on the Amazon rainforest?

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## Springboard Suggested Answers

Springboard	Q	Suggested answer / discussion points
Location 	1	French Guiana, Suriname, Guyana, Venezuela, Colombia, Peru, Argentina, Uruguay (every country in South America, apart from Chile)
	2	Much of the north-east of the country falls into the large and through which the Amazon River (the largest river in the world) flows. The Amazon rainforest grows. The climate here is tropical, with high temperatures and high rainfall. Brazil has a drier savannah climate as a result of its location at a higher altitude. The central area has many mountains, and can suffer from drought. The south of the country is much cooler and wetter, with a temperate climate. Some of the country's largest cities can be found here.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazil has a long coastline and many navigable rivers, making it easy to transport heavy goods by water, and ship materials all over the world.</li> <li>• The country's geology and ecology mean it is rich in natural resources, minerals, and can produce large amounts of timber and other goods.</li> <li>• Uneven development has been caused by the lack of access to infrastructure in the north – these have less infrastructure and higher levels of poverty.</li> </ul>
Economy 	1	GDP per capita is the amount of goods and services produced for each person in that country. It can let us see how wealthy a country is. Usually if a country has a high GDP per capita, it can improve quality of life for its citizens by spending money on healthcare, education, etc. Levels of GDP per capita are usually only reached by industrialised countries.
	2	GDP per capita rose significantly in the time period, from 2000 to 2015, from more than 13,000 US\$ in 2000 to over 10,000 US\$ in 2015. The change in GDP per capita can be divided into four separate periods: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 1960 to 1980, showing a stable increase in GDP per capita (shown by an increase in the line gradient)</li> <li>2. 1982 to 2003, a time of fluctuation, where GDP per capita had significant highs and lows</li> <li>3. 2003 to 2011, a time of relatively constant very fast increase, followed by a downturn in 2008.</li> <li>4. 2011 to 2015, decrease in GDP per capita, at quite a fast rate.</li> </ol> The peak score for GDP per capita was in 2011, at around 13,000 US\$.
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The reason for the overall increase is the continued development of the country, increased trade and exports, increased manufacturing and services.</li> <li>• The reason for the rapid rise from 2003 could be due to the political reforms in the 1990s, the impact of the Internet, and the growth of the services sector.</li> <li>• The reason for the small fall in GDP per capita in 2008 is the global financial crisis.</li> <li>• The reason for the fall in GDP per capita since 2011 is the global financial crisis and Brazil still relies on raw materials exports for much of its income, which could also contribute to this.</li> </ul>
TNCs 	1	Brazil has a large, well-skilled workforce (thanks to improved education). Brazil has a large consumer market, and lots of types of products to be bought there – they cannot be imported.
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TNCs contribute money to infrastructure projects – this helps them with their own manufacturing operations in the country.</li> <li>• Manufacturers may outsource certain minor operations to local companies.</li> <li>• Since 2003, minimum wage in Brazil has increased while inflation has fallen.</li> <li>• Due to government rules, automobile TNCs have to invest in local technology, improving the competitiveness of Brazilian-made cars.</li> </ul>

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Springboard	Q	Suggested answer / discussion
TNCs (cont.)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The government has found it necessary to give manufacturing subsidies in order to promote the manufacturing.</li> <li>These global brands are now so popular in Brazil that it is difficult for local manufacturers from competing.</li> <li>Factories can pollute the environment.</li> <li>The vast majority of the jobs are low-skilled.</li> </ul>
Impacts: quality of life	1	<p>The first four indicators show negative figures, meaning the quality of life has decreased between 1980 and 2014.</p> <p>The last two indicators show positive change, meaning the quality of life has improved between 1980 and 2014.</p> <p>The percentage living on under \$1.9 a day changed the most.</p> <p>The percentage of people with access to improved water sources increased by around 8%.</p>
	2	<p>Yes, all of the development indicators changed in positive ways. It now has:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>fewer people in poverty</li> <li>lower fertility rate (usually indicates women are getting educated and agriculture is less dominant)</li> <li>lower death rate and higher life expectancy due to improved healthcare and nutrition</li> <li>more people who have access to good quality water and electricity</li> <li>investments in infrastructure</li> <li>the Human Development Index has increased, showing overall improvement</li> </ul>
	3	<p>Economic development can allow people to live longer, healthier lives and have access to all of the things they need to provide for themselves. Higher incomes per person and higher government incomes can mean more public services such as education and healthcare, as well as improved infrastructure.</p>
Impacts: environment	1	<p>It is showing deforestation along road paths. You can see the cleared land at the bottom of the image, with another road branching off to the right. Flanking these roads are sections of land where forest has been cleared.</p>
	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of habitat for animals</li> <li>Increase in local pollution from deforestation</li> <li>Destruction of forest, which may put off tourists</li> </ul>
	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loss of cultures from the face of the earth</li> <li>Loss of global biodiversity – many of the plants in the Amazon are used in medicines</li> <li>Contributing to climate change – not only with burning of fossil fuels, but also removal of the forest ‘carbon sink’</li> </ul>

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## Part 2: Exam Preparation



### Summary

Background	
Size	Brazil is the fifth largest country in the world
Location	The eastern side of the South American continent
Transport	Many airports, sea ports and (poor quality) roads
Significance	Regionally significant, and some suggest it is a global power
Political	Democratic federal country, with elections every four years
Relationship with neighbours	Peaceful relationship with neighbours
History	Portuguese colony from 1500 to 1822
Culture	Distinctive culture formed from European, African and indigenous influences
Natural resources	Rich in natural resources, including mining and agriculture
Environmental significance	A megadiverse country: part of the Amazon rainforest
Economy	
Size of economy compared to others	Sixth largest economy in the world by GDP
Economic event in the 1970s	Economic miracle – rapid growth caused by high inflation
Economic event in the 1990s	Trade liberalisation – huge time of growth
Economy from 2013–2017	2013 slowdown in economy and then full recovery
Tertiary	The tertiary sector contributes the most to GDP
Primary sector	The primary sector contributes the least to GDP and employs the least amount of people
Primary export destination countries	Brazil mostly exports raw materials to countries like China and the USA
Primary imports	Brazil imports oil and machinery from more developed countries
Globalisation and government policy	
Importance of trade	Brazil's success has depended on trade – exports to the world
Involvement of TNCs	It is also a regional business centre for many TNCs
Technology use	Use of Internet and mobile technology has accelerated
Government policies to encourage development	1929 – trade protectionism 1970s – INCRA land allocation 1991 – import tariff reductions 1995 – privatisation of phone and Internet 2002 – IMF loan 2003 – Bolsa Familia 2014–2016 – infrastructure investments
Bov Control	An app to monitor and store data about cattle

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TNCs	
Hard place to do business in	High tariffs and complex laws in order to protect domestic industries
Types of industry TNCs are active in	Include food processing, resource extraction, and manufacturing
Brazil is an attractive location for the automobile industry	Due to access to Brazilian consumers, large workforce, and infrastructure
Benefits from car factories	Increased work for smaller industries, infrastructure, increased work for smaller industries, wage increases
Downside of car factories	Threaten domestic manufacturers, pollution, loss of jobs
Aid	
Why Brazil needs aid	To overcome inequality issues and to provide social services that the government cannot
The USAID programme for family planning	Trained staff, supplied materials and built sites for family planning, uptake of contraception and decrease birth rate
Impacts of development	
Brazil has made great strides in terms of its development since the 1960s	Improvements in quality of life, healthcare and infrastructure
Ageing population	Thanks to the falling birth rate and increasing life expectancy
Increasing urbanisation	Brazil urbanised quite early on, passing the 50% mark in 1964. Mostly caused by rural-urban migration
Inequality	
In region	With the cities benefiting more than rural areas, the south more than the north
Between groups	White people, men and those who are already educated benefit from development
Environment	
Pressure on Amazon	Caused by industrial development, need for land for power generation
Other environmental issues	Air pollution, which damages human health, deforestation, water pollution
Brazil's international role	
Regional power?	Yes – part of a trade bloc with other South American countries
Global power?	Arguably also a global power, taking lead in the role of other developing and emerging economies
Relationship with USA	Brazil and the USA have a long history of cooperation and trade
Relationship with EU	Brazil has a long history of trade with the EU, with specific summits on their cooperation since 2000

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## Quick-fire Questions

1	How large is Brazil?	
2	What are the 'BRIC' economies?	
3	How is Brazil regionally significant?	
4	How is Brazil globally significant?	
5	Which empire ruled over Brazil from the 1500s to 1822?	
6	What commodity does Brazil export?	
7	What part of Brazil is covered by the Amazon rainforest?	
8	What was the GNI per capita PPP in 2014?	
9	What three subindustries are successful in Brazil's tertiary sector?	

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10	What percentage of people work in the secondary sector?	
11	What sort of goods does Brazil import?	
12	Which countries are Brazil's top three trading partners?	
13	What is Brazil's rank for 'ease of doing business'?	
14	Why did Brazil receive so much FDI in recent years?	
15	What is the difference between offshoring and outsourcing?	
16	Why does Brazil contribute to family planning?	
17	What was the life expectancy in Brazil in 2014?	
18	What percentage of people lived in urban areas in Brazil in 2015?	
19	What is the Gini coefficient, and what is Brazil's score?	
20	How is Brazil contributing to climate change?	

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## Quick-fire Answers

1	How large is Brazil?	8.5 million square miles – the fifth largest country
2	What are the 'BRIC' economies?	A group of emerging countries (Brazil, Russia, India, China)
3	How is Brazil regionally significant?	It is very large in terms of land mass, population and economic power
4	How is Brazil globally significant?	Brazil is a leader among emerging economies, and developing countries around the world.
5	Which empire ruled over Brazil from the 1500s to 1822?	The Portuguese Empire
6	What is the main export of Brazil?	Coffee, soybeans, corn, potatoes, beef, pork
7	What part of Brazil is covered by the Amazon rainforest?	The north
8	What was the GNI per capita PPP in 2014?	15,750
9	What three subindustries are successful in Brazil's tertiary sector?	Tourism, finance industries, research and high-tech
10	What percentage of the population work in the secondary sector?	13%

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11	What sort of goods does Brazil import?	<i>Fossil fuels and machinery</i>
12	Which countries are Brazil's top trading partners?	<i>China, The USA, Argentina</i>
13	What is Brazil's rank for 'ease of doing business'?	<i>120 out of 189</i>
14	Why did Brazil receive so much FDI in recent years?	<i>Because it has large amounts of raw materials, it is</i>
15	What is the difference between offshoring and outsourcing?	<i>Offshoring is when a company moves operations to another country to fulfil a certain function.</i>
16	Why did USAID contribute to family planning in Brazil?	<i>Because there were not many contraception options available, leading to unwanted pregnancies and STIs.</i>
17	What was the life expectancy in Brazil in 2014?	<i>74 years</i>
18	What percentage of people lived in urban areas in Brazil in 2015?	<i>85%</i>
19	What is the Gini coefficient, and what is Brazil's score?	<i>It's a measure of income inequality. Brazil's score is</i>
20	How is deforestation contributing to climate change?	<i>The removal and burning of trees releases greenhouse</i>

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## Extension Questions

1. How does Brazil stay connected with the world around it?
2. Do you think Brazil is a global power? Justify your answer.
3. What impact has the forced migration of African peoples to Brazil had?
4. Why is it that some people say that Brazil's reliance on exporting commodities is a problem?
5. How can a higher percentage be employed in agriculture, yet agriculture is not the main sector?
6. Why does the Brazilian government put tariffs on imports of manufactured goods?
7. Which contributes more FDI to Brazil: EU countries or the USA?
8. How did USAID ensure that family planning continued to be supported after 2000?
9. What is causing urbanisation in Brazil?
10. How has development affected inequality?

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## Extension Answers

1. Brazil has well-developed air and seaport links (over 2,500 airports), but has low usage is high.
2. Student's own answer:
  - They may raise economic issues that Brazil is a BRIC (although it is not)
  - Discussion of the world – Europe and USA being dominant, but other countries
  - They may mention the work Brazil does in Haiti, or its role in advocating developing countries
3. It has increased the population size, both initially and now, as ties between Brazil and African culture has also greatly influenced Brazilian culture, in terms of music and dance.
4. Because raw materials fluctuate in price and might leave the country vulnerable. Additionally, jobs in agriculture are low skilled and low paid, so they don't increase income.
5. Agriculture is not very productive – it takes a lot of people to work the land and they don't make as much money as manufactured goods or services.
6. Because they want to protect domestic companies who manufacture. If TNCs were allowed, they could produce things much more cheaply and so the domestic companies would go out of business.
7. EU countries
8. They worked with, and trained people in Brazil the whole step of the way. They train healthcare providers and the universities can carry on doing that, and then transfer all operations to BPHSA.
9. Today, there is mainly rural–urban migration. Although a lot of people are employed in manufacturing, it is low paid and low skilled, and not as attractive as the manufacturing or service jobs in other countries.
10. In many ways it has increased, due to corruption in the country, and entrenched interests. Development has mostly benefited rich, powerful urban people.

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## Exam-style Question



With reference to an emerging country you have studied, assess how globalisation has facilitated development within the country.



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## Level Mark Scheme

Level	Mark	Description
1	1–3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences limited understanding of the connections between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>A limited ability to evaluate is evidenced through basic knowledge and understanding. The argument is uneven and incomplete. There is some evidence to support the conclusions. (AO3)</li> </ul>
2	4–6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences good understanding of the connections between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>A moderate ability to evaluate is evidenced through basic knowledge and understanding. The argument is slightly uneven and incomplete. There is some evidence to support the conclusions. (AO3)</li> </ul>
3	7–8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The student evidences a firm understanding of the connections between places, environments and processes. (AO2)</li> <li>A strong ability to evaluate is evidenced through logical knowledge and understanding. The argument is evenly balanced and complete. There is consistent evidence to support the conclusions. (AO3)</li> </ul>

### Suggested Content:

- Brazil is the second largest soybean exporter, and exports large volumes of coffee as well. Involvement in international markets helps the economic situation and development.
- There are 2,500 airports in Brazil and an established shipping industry helps in terms of both the movement of people and produce. Good transport contributes to tourism within Brazil, which in turn creates jobs and business opportunities.
- Sao Paulo is a key destination for business people. Increasing business interest in FDI and, therefore, development. Brazil is the largest net receiver of FDI out of all countries in Latin America.
- Rio de Janeiro is a popular destination for tourists. Tourism creates jobs and helps Brazil and also helps facilitate the exchange of ideas which can contribute to development.
- Improving Internet connectivity in Brazil is enabling businesses to expand their market. Improving Internet connectivity also helps improve the quality of life of the population by becoming more connected to the rest of the world.
- Globalisation helps facilitate the flow of international aid to Brazil, which can be used for development. For example, USAID has helped support family planning in Brazil, reducing infant mortality.
- Initially, the government placed tariffs on imports, limiting the influence of foreign goods. This helped facilitate industrial development within the country as Brazilians used their own goods as opposed to importing them.
- In the 1990s Brazil removed these restrictions as it was realised that the presence of investment from TNCs would facilitate development.
- In general, Brazil remains relatively unwelcoming to TNCs, with domestic companies being favoured by the government. However, Brazil is still attractive to particular TNCs, including car companies and chemical manufacturers, and, therefore, continues to receive investment.

### Spelling and Grammar (SPaG) – total of 3 marks

For 1 mark:

- Student shows some ability to spell and punctuate correctly.
- Student shows limited use of grammar to convey their argument.
- Student utilises a basic range of geographical phrases.

For 2–3 marks:

- Student generally shows good spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows some accurate use of grammar to convey their argument well.
- Student utilises an adequate range of geographical phrases.

For 4 marks:

- Student uses correct spelling and punctuation throughout.
- Student shows accurate use of grammar to clearly convey their argument.
- Student utilises a broad range of geographical phrases.

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