

# Poverty & Global Inequality 1



What do you see in the picture?

Where do you think this is?

Do you want to live in the apartments on the right side, or the houses on the left side?

Is it better to live somewhere where you can see inequality every day, or somewhere where you cannot?



**Know**

What do you know about global inequality and poverty?

**Want to know**

What do you want to know about global inequality and poverty?

**Learnt**

What have you learnt about global inequality and poverty? (Complete this in the last lesson)

**Research Questions – Please submit on the third day of this unit.**

Create 3 research questions on poverty and global inequality, and then do some research and give some basic answers.

1. \_\_\_\_\_


2. \_\_\_\_\_


3. \_\_\_\_\_


List your sources here:

[ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/貧困](https://ja.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E7%B6%A8%E7%B6%B1)

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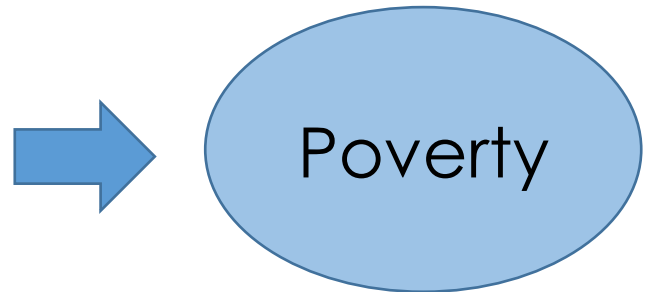
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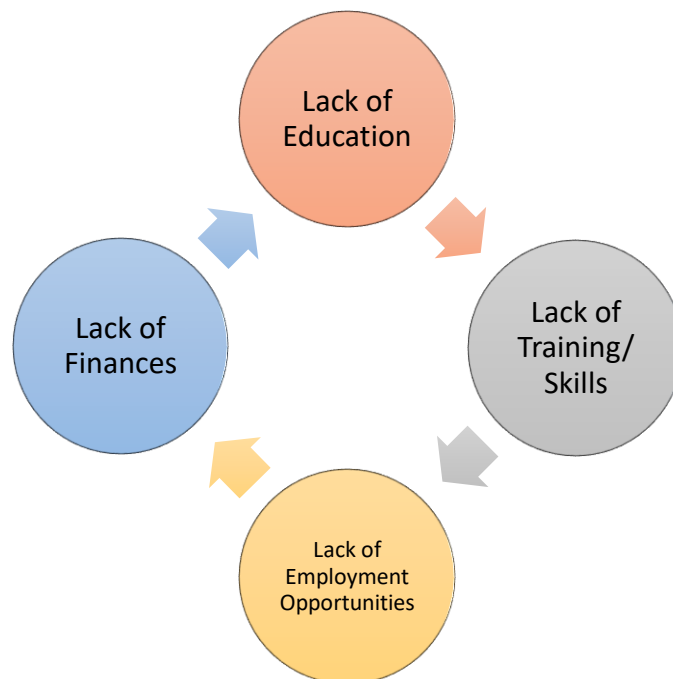
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# Poverty & Global Inequality 1

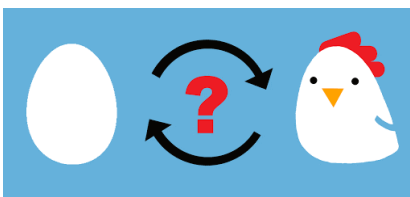
**Non-circular Causes of Poverty**  
What causes poverty?



**The Poverty Cycle**



**The Chicken and the Egg Problem**



Critically question the following statement:

Education is important to get out of poverty and live a better life.

1. How much education is necessary?
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

Intervention is important to help people escape the poverty cycle and enable them to have better lives.

Brainstorming - Possible forms of intervention:

intervention

# Poverty & Global Inequality 2

## 1. Population - Talk about the article, then answer the questions together.

In 1950, the world had a population of 2.6 **billion** people, but today, there are more people than that just in China and India. By 2016, there were 7.5 billion people in the world – and that number was growing by about one **million** every five days! By 2050, there will probably be about 9.5 billion people on Earth.

The world's **population** is growing fastest in some of the countries that have the least money. For example, Malawi and Burundi in Africa are two of the countries where the population is growing fastest, but they are also two of the poorest countries in the world. In places like these, it is already difficult for many people to get food, clean water, and **healthcare**, and to find a safe home. With bigger populations, these problems may become worse.

Some other countries have the **opposite** problem: their populations are getting smaller. For example, the population of the Cook Islands, in the Pacific, is falling every year. This is because people are having fewer children than before, and because many are leaving the islands to go to bigger places like New Zealand.

Bladon, R. and Raynham, A. *Factfiles Global Issues*, p.9-13. OUP 2018

billion 十億

million 百万

population 人口

healthcare

健康管理手当

opposite 反对



## 2. Comprehension Check! Did you understand the key points?

1. Where is the world's population growing the fastest?

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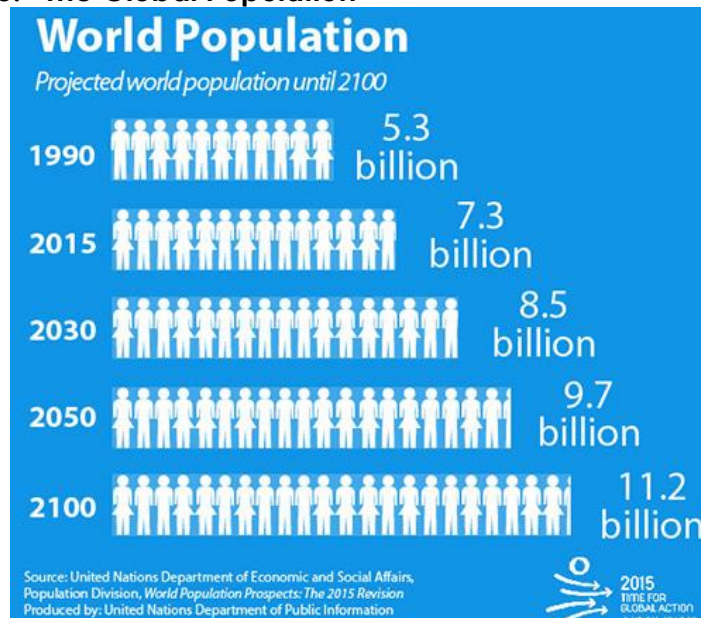
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2. What problems may become worse as populations increase?

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## 3. The Global Population



un.org, Accessed October 23 2020,  
<https://www.un.org/en/sections/issue-s-depth/population/>

“Just 8 men own the same wealth as half of the world.”.

oxfam.org, January 16 2017

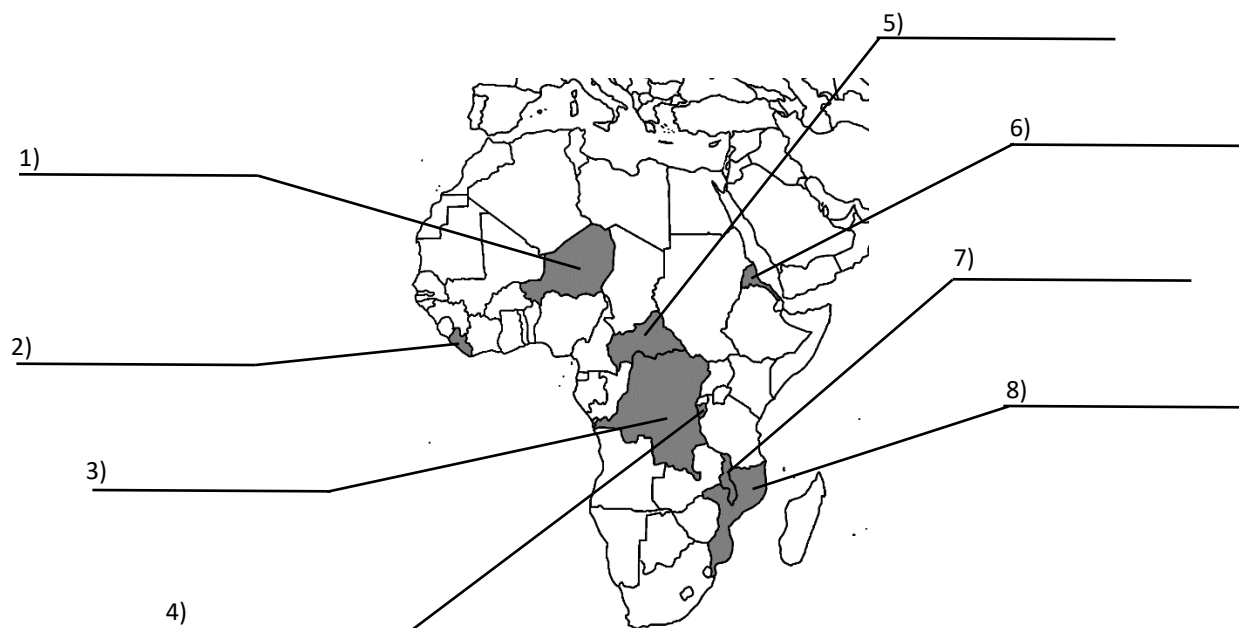
8 rich men have \$426,000,000,000

4 billion people have \$426,000,000,000



# Poverty & Global Inequality 2

## 1. The eight poorest countries in the world.



Burundi	Central African Republic	Democratic republic of Congo	Eritrea
Niger	Malawi	Mozambique	Liberia

## 2. Some of the richest men in the world.

Jeff Bezos	Bill Gates	Mark Zuckerberg	Bernard Arnault
Mukesh Ambani	Steve Balmer	Warren Buffett	Larry Page

## 3. Relative and Absolute Poverty

\_\_\_\_\_ is a condition where household income is below a necessary level to maintain basic living standards (food, shelter, housing).

\_\_\_\_\_ is a condition where household income is a certain percentage below median incomes. For example, relative poverty could be set at 50% of average incomes (or 60%)

**Absolute Poverty** 絶対的に貧しいこと

**Relative Poverty** 比較的貧しいこと

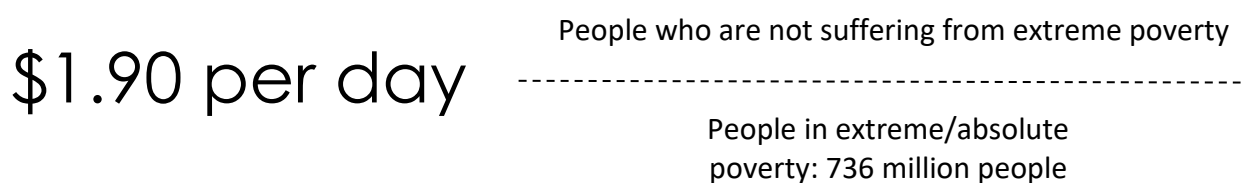
Economicshelp.org, Accessed October 27 2020, <https://www.economicshelp.org/blog/glossary/definition-of-absolute-and-relative-poverty/>

#### 4. Facts from the UN

- 736 million people lived below the international poverty line of **US\$ 1.90** a day in 2015.
- In 2018, almost **8 per cent** of the world's workers and their families lived on less than US\$1.90 per person per day.
- Most people living below the poverty line belong to two regions: **Southern Asia** and **sub-Saharan Africa**.
- High poverty rates are often found in small, fragile and conflict-affected countries.

un.org, Accessed October 27 2020, <https://www.un.org/en/sections/issues-depth/poverty/>

#### 5. The International Poverty Line



#### 6. Intervention and Action to Solve Poverty – Some Ideas

- Supporting farmers
- Education support
- Improve water supplies
- Political action
- Gender equality
- Raise awareness: SDGs, School classes on global issues
- New Technology

# Poverty & Global Inequality 3

## 1. Poverty Quiz

1. How many children are living in extreme poverty?  
A) About 400 million B) About 220 million C) About 100 million
2. Half of all deaths of children under 5 are because of:  
A) Malaria B) undernutrition C) AIDs
3. How many million girls are married before the age of 18?  
A) 15 million B) 5 million C) 8 million
4. How many children are not attending primary school?  
A) 59 million B) 10 million C) 65 million
5. How many children under 14 years of age are doing child labour?  
A) 22 million B) 150 million C) 75 million
6. What are the biggest poverty related diseases?  
A) Bronchitis, Ebola, chicken pox  
B) HIV/AIDs, malaria, tuberculosis  
C) Whooping cough, Zika, measles
7. How many people lack sanitation at home?  
A) 3 billion B) 4.5 billion C) 2 billion
8. How many children under 5 years old die every day?  
A) 16,000 B) 13,500 C) 11,000
9. How many people lack safe drinking water at home?  
A) 2.1 billion B) 3 billion C) 4.2 billion

Quiz Source: <https://www.compassionuk.org/blogs/big-poverty-quiz-test-knowledge/>

## Connecting environmentalism to poverty

Complete the list so that there is a logical sequence of cause and effect.

1. Insufficient Recycling

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Increase in poverty



More plastic production

More fossil fuel consumption and CO2 emissions

More unpredictable weather

More difficult farming conditions

Increased consumption of plastics (and other resources)

More global warming

Protecting the environment is important to help people escape poverty and live better lives.

How are the following things connected to one another?.

the environment &  
pollution

global population

human rights

poverty

education

food

## Poverty & Global Inequality 3

### 1. The Poverty Cycle - Talk about the article, then answer the questions together.

The man who started Microsoft, Bill Gates, has predicted that by 2035, there will be almost no poor countries in the world. Today, the World Bank says there are 35 poor countries. Most of the people who live in them are on low or no incomes. Gates said that nearly all these countries will be richer in the next 20 years. He wrote: "Every nation in South America, Asia, and Central America (with the possible exception of Haiti), and most in coastal Africa will have joined the ranks of today's middle-income nations." He added: "When I was born, most countries in the world were poor. In the next two decades desperately poor countries will become the exception rather than the rule."

Mr Gates said some countries will still be poor. These include North Korea, Haiti and nations in central Africa. He said the good news was that: "Nearly 90% will have a higher income than India does today." He believes countries will become richer by copying their more successful neighbours. Countries will also benefit from new medicines, better seeds for farmers, and the Internet. Gates said many countries that were very poor just a few decades ago are now doing well. He said China, India, Brazil and Botswana were poor thirty years ago but now have growing economies.

He said there was still a lot of work to do and that, "more than one billion people live in extreme poverty, so it's not time to celebrate".

*breakingnewsenglish.com*, Accessed November 02 2020,  
<https://breakingnewsenglish.com/1401/140125-poor-countries.html>

Predict 予想 possible exception 可能性例外 decade 10 年間  
growing economy 経済発展 desperately poor 最貧国 benefit from 利益をあげる

## 2. Comprehension Check! Did you understand the key points?

1. Which countries does Bill Gates think we still be poor in the future?

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2. How will poor countries become richer according to Bill Gates?

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## 3. Thought provoking Questions

**Are some people poor because of global inequality?**

**Do people suffer from absolute poverty because of unequal wealth distribution?**

**Are the causes of extreme poverty separate from wealth inequality?**

**What about relative poverty?**

**Will extreme poverty end? Is Bill Gates' prediction correct?**

# Poverty & Global Inequality 3

## 1. Poverty Quiz

10. How many children are living in extreme poverty?  
B) About 400 million B) About 220 million C) About 100 million
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B) Malaria B) undernutrition C) AIDs
12. How many million girls are married before the age of 18?  
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16. How many people lack sanitation at home?  
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B) 16,000 B) 13,500 C) 11,000
18. How many people lack safe drinking water at home?  
B) 2.1 billion B) 3 billion C) 4.2 billion



## Connecting environmentalism to poverty

Complete the list so that there is a logical sequence of cause and effect.

3. Insufficient Recycling

4. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

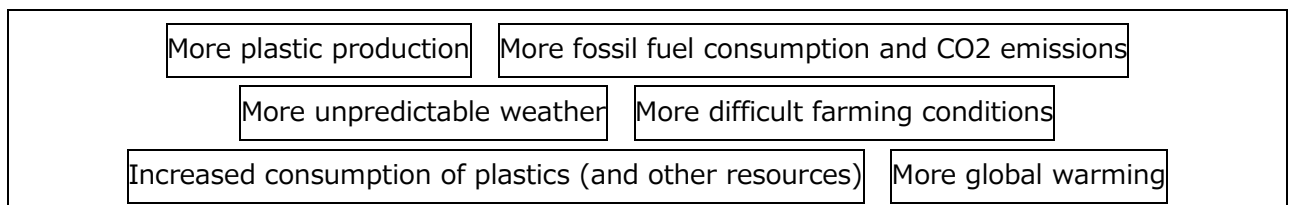
4. \_\_\_\_\_

5. \_\_\_\_\_

6. \_\_\_\_\_

7. \_\_\_\_\_

8. Increase in poverty



Protecting the environment is important to help people escape poverty and live better lives.

How are the following things connected to one another?.

