

GEOGRAPHY P2

NOVEMBER 2006

ADDENDUM

FIGURE 1.3

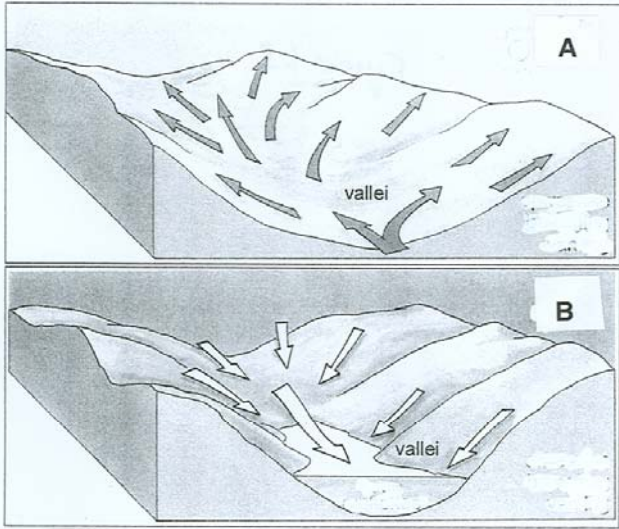


FIGURE 1.5

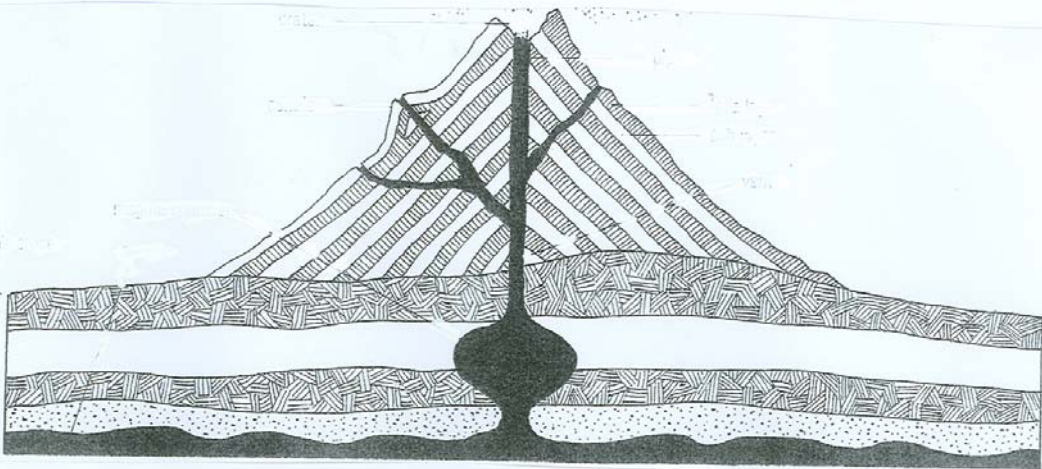


FIGURE 1.6

MONDAY JULY 17, 2:26 PM

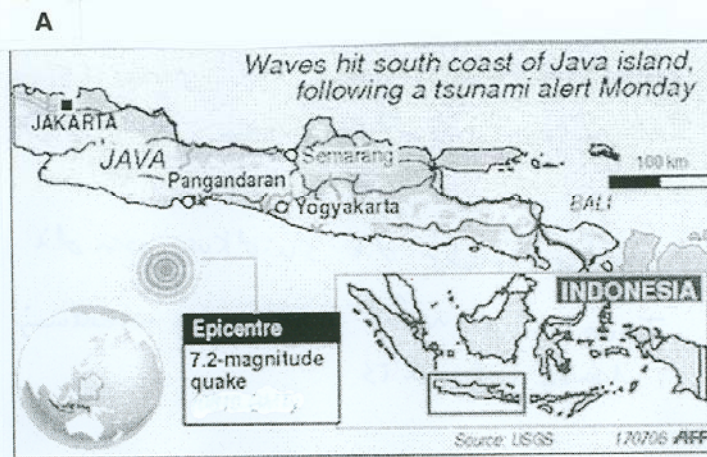


TABLE 2.1

The Geological Time Scale

Age	Type of organisms	Era
Present	Most recent life forms Proliferation of birds and mammals	Cenozoic
65 million years ago	Middle life forms. Age of dinosaurs	Mesozoic
225 million years ago	Ancient life forms First fish, amphibians, reptiles and shelled ocean organisms	Paleozoic
600 million years ago	Everything before Paleozoic Soft-bodied organisms only	Precambrian
3,3 billion years ago	Oldest known fossil	
3,9 billion years ago	Oldest known earth rock	
4,6 billion years ago	Estimated age of the Earth	

The Eras and Periods of Geological Time

Age	Era	Period	Duration
Present	Cenozoic	Quaternary Tertiary	65 million years
65 million years ago	Mesozoic	Cretaceous Jurassic Triassic	160 million years
225 million years ago	Paleozoic	Permian Carboniferous Pennsylvanian Mississippian Devonian Silurian Ordovician Cambrian	375 million years
600 million years ago	Precambrian		4 billion years
4,6 billion years ago Earth's beginning			

FIGURE 2.4

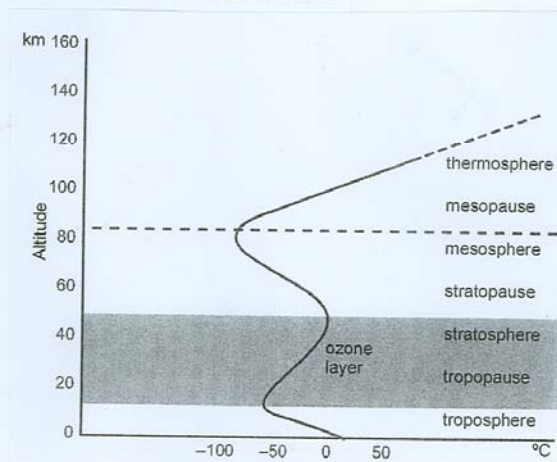


FIGURE 2.5

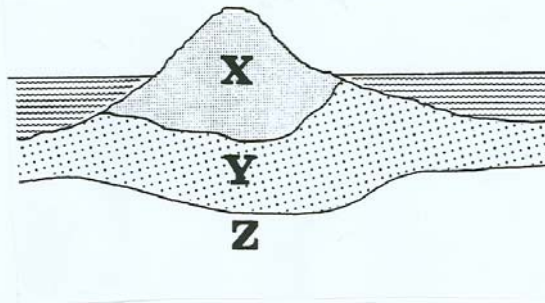


FIGURE 2.6

The Great African Rift Valley

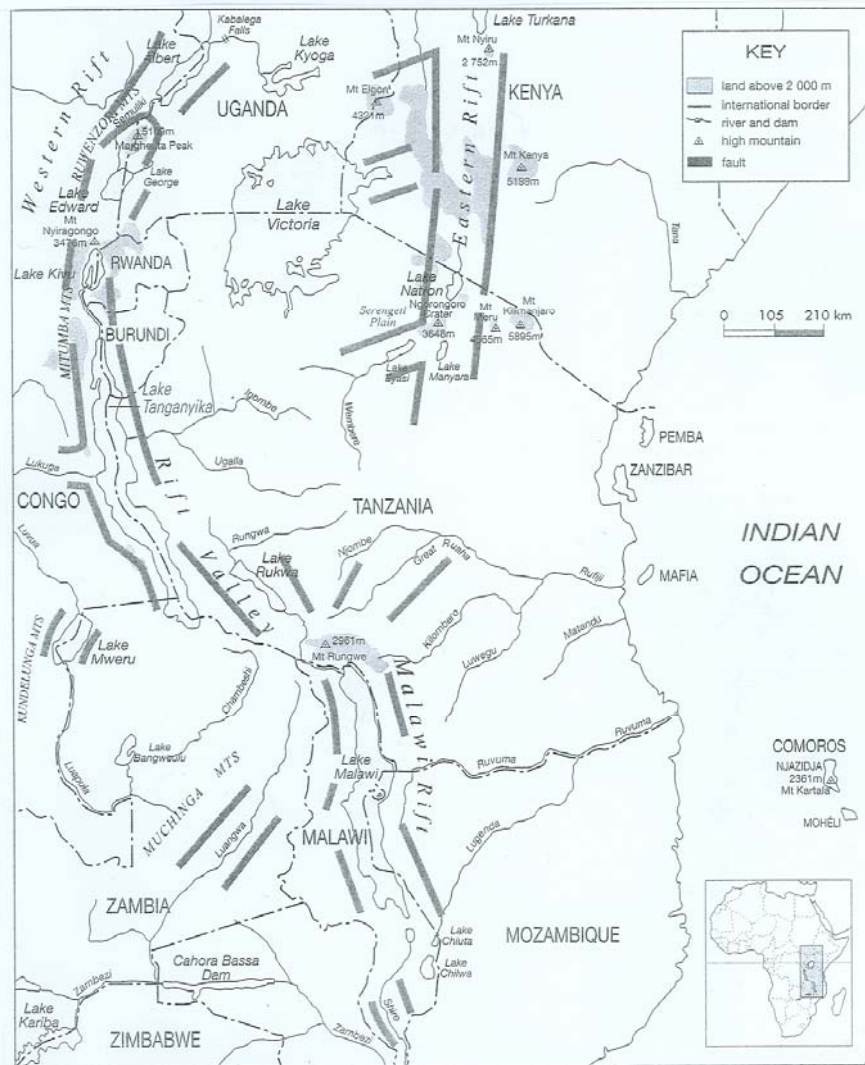


TABLE 3.2

Countries	Birth rate	Death rate	Rate of natural increase (1% p.a.)
AFRICA			
Ethiopia	50	25	2,5
Uganda	45	14	
South Africa	38	10	2,8
ASIA			
Iran	44	14	3,0
Japan	15	6	0,9
Taiwan	25	5	2,0
Vietnam	41	18	2,3
NORTH AMERICA			
Canada	15	7	0,8
U.S.A.	16	9	0,7
SOUTH AMERICA			
Brazil	36	8	2,8
Ecuador	42	10	3,2
Argentina	26	9	1,7
EUROPE			
U.K.	12	12	0,0
France	14	10	
Netherlands	13	8	0,5
West Germany	9	12	-0,3
WORLD	28	11	1,7
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	16	8	0,8
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	32	12	2,0

FIGURE 3.3

The Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) of South Africa

The Treatment Action Campaign (TAC) is a voluntary organisation that fights for affordable treatment for people with HIV and Aids. On 10 December 1998, about 15 people protested on the steps of the St George's Cathedral in Cape Town to draw attention to the unnecessary suffering of people living with Aids. By the end of the day, they had collected over 1 000 signatures calling on the government to develop a treatment action plan and the Treatment Action Campaign was born.

People could not afford the expensive drugs that treat the infections that HIV-positive people get. The TAC has helped to change that by putting pressure on the government of South Africa to change its policy towards HIV and Aids. The government has now changed its approach and in 2003 agreed to roll out affordable treatment.

The TAC has also put pressure on large pharmaceutical companies to reduce the costs of Aids drugs. Companies agreed to make their drugs more affordable.

The TAC is financed by donations from other organisations such as Oxfam, Medicins Sans Frontiers (Doctors Without Borders) and the South African Development Fund. They do not accept funding from government or pharmaceutical companies.

The TAC has branches across South Africa and is addressing a national issue.

FIGURE 3.4**EU sugar dumping ruled illegal**

Thanks to the efforts of Oxfam and the WWF (World Wildlife Fund), the WTO (World Trade Organisation) ruled in 2004 that the European Union was illegally dumping millions of tons of subsidised sugar on world markets and destroying the livelihoods of poor farmers.

Sugar farmers in Europe are paid over 600 euros a ton for their sugar by the EU (financed by European taxpayers), five times more than the world price at the time. These high prices have led to over-production of sugar in Europe and this excess sugar is dumped on the world market at a huge loss. Sugar producers in poor countries, like Mozambique, cannot afford to drop their prices to match the price of the dumped sugar.

Meanwhile, consumers in poor countries prefer to buy the cheaper sugar, putting local producers at risk of going out of business. 'EU sugar subsidies undermine poor farmers' livelihoods and deny them the chance to trade their way out of poverty,' said Jo Leadbeater, Head of Oxfam's Brussels Office. Oxfam was supported by the WWF which was worried about the environmental damage being done by EU farmers planting more and more acres of sugar.

FIGURE 4.2**Singapore's new population policy**

More than 18 years have passed since the first Deputy Prime Minister announced the slogan 'have three or more (children) if you can afford it' as Singapore's new population policy. This policy represented a major change in emphasis from the blanket 'stop at two'-policy which had been in effect until the mid 1960s.

The 'stop at two'-policy had resulted in an ageing of the population and a drastic reduction in the proportions of the young and the working-age adults. This will impact negatively on the future economic development of the country. The new policy aims to encourage single persons to get married and to promote a larger family size of three or more children among the married couples who can afford them. A number of incentives (rewards) have been introduced to support the 'three or more'-policy. These include:

1. Tax rebates for third and fourth children
2. Child-care subsidies, rebates on maid levies, child-care leave and part-time work in the public sector
3. Priority in allocation of housing and primary school registration for families with three instead of two children

In 1995 the government introduced measures to enable young married couples to rent or purchase their own public housing flats and start their families earlier. These measures included:

1. Lower rental and shorter waiting time for first-time applicants (who are mostly young couples) to rent a flat waiting for their houses to be built
2. Provision of a housing grant worth about R100 000 to help them purchase a flat

The new population policy succeeded in increasing the number of annual births. The relative proportions of third and fourth order births have also increased since 1987.

FIGURE 4.3

