

Urban Issues and Challenges: End of Unit topic check list

Specification Content	Know very well	Need to check over	Haven't got a clue
<u>A growing percentage of the world's population lives in urban areas</u> - The global pattern of urban change (be able to read and use figures and maps) - Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs. (Why is urbanisation happening faster in some parts of the world than others?) - Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration (push and pull factors), natural increase. - The emergence of megacities (what does megacity mean? where are the top 10 megacities located in the world? Why are they in these areas?) <u>Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.</u> <u>CASE STUDY: Rio De Janeiro, Brazil (is a major city in an NEE)</u> -Location and importance of Rio de Janeiro the city, regionally, nationally and internationally - Background information: causes of growth in Rio de Janeiro e.g. natural increase and rural-to-urban migration - How has urban growth in Rio de Janeiro created <i>opportunities</i>? (classify them into social and economic) - Social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy - Economic how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development How has urban growth in Rio de Janeiro has created <u>challenges</u> - managing urban growth: What is a slum? what is a squatter settlement? Describe the conditions of a squatter settlement e.g. in Rocinha in Rio de Janeiro - providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy - providing access to services – health and education - reducing unemployment and crime - managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion. An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor: Favela Bairro Project in Rio De Janeiro, Brazil. - Why was this project needed? - What have been the social, economic and environmental improvements?			

• How have these improvements improved the quality of life for the urban poor?			
<u>Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.</u> - Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK (be able to read and use figures and maps) <u>CASE STUDY: Birmingham a major city in the UK</u> • location and importance of the Birmingham in the UK and in the wider world • impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city of Birmingham • How has urban growth in Birmingham created <i>opportunities</i>? (be able to identify social, economic and environmental opportunities) • social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems • environmental: urban greening • How has urban growth in Birmingham created <i>challenges</i>? (be able to discuss <i>social and economic</i> and environmental) • social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment • environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal • the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements. An example of an urban regeneration project: Lee Bank to Park Central, Birmingham city centre • reasons why the area needed regeneration • the main features of the project.			
<u>Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.</u> -What does sustainable urban living mean? Features of sustainable urban living: • water and energy conservation • waste recycling • creating green space. How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion e.g. in Birmingham city centre.			
I understand the key geographical terms in the grid below (Put a ✓ if you know it well, ? if you are a little unsure and X if you don't know it.)			
Tips for revision: 1. Make sure you revise the things you don't know well or don't know at all first - use this checklist to help you plan this. 2. Create flash cards for the key terms (see below)- term on one side, explanation on the other - then test yourself. 3. Produce a mind map, concept map or flow diagram rather than writing out your notes again – include key terms.			

4. Draw pictures or doodles if you are a visual learner and stick these on the wall of your room.
5. Try and design a difficult question that you may be asked and plan an answer for it.
6. Produce mini fact cards with the key information for the case studies – use this checklist to help organise these.
7. Explain something you find difficult to someone else (friend or family member) until they understand it too.