

## Year 10 Geography Unit 1 Overview – Urban Issues and Challenges

### AQA GCSE Geography Paper 2- Challenges in the Human Environment



#### You will learn about:

- What are the urban challenges and opportunities?
- Rio de Janeiro – how has it grown? How is it changing?
- Bristol – how has it grown? How is it changing?
- How can cities be more sustainable?

#### You will be able to:

- Use case studies/examples to explain processes.
- Carry out research.
- Use and create graphs/diagrams/maps to describe information.
- Use literacy (PEEL and PEA paragraphs)

<p><b>Lesson Overview</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Recap- Urbanisation and Megacities.</li> <li>2. Rio de Janeiro's importance and how the city has grown.</li> </ol> <p><i>Homework- Rio's economic challenges and opportunities</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3. What are Rio's social challenges and solutions?</li> </ol> <p><i>Homework- Rio's environmental challenges and solutions</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>4. What are the challenges in Rio's favelas and how are improvements being made? (Favela Bairro Project Case Study).</li> <li>5. Consolidation lesson on Rio Case Study</li> </ol> <p><i>Homework- Where are the cities in the UK?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. UK population distribution- where and why?</li> <li>7. Bristol – Why is it important? How has it grown?</li> <li>8. Bristol – How has growth created social and economic opportunities?</li> <li>9. Bristol- What are the environmental challenges and how are they being solved?</li> <li>10. Bristol – How is regeneration in the Temple Quarter improving quality of life in the city?</li> <li>11. How can cities be more sustainable?</li> <li>12. Revision and consolidation</li> <li>13. End of Topic Test</li> <li>14. DIT and reflection</li> </ol>	<p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p><b>Brownfield sites</b> - Development sites where older buildings are demolished or renovated before a new development takes place.</p> <p><b>De-industrialisation</b>- decline in manufacturing, more service industry.</p> <p><b>Dereliction</b>- abandoned buildings and wasteland</p> <p><b>Deprivation</b>- lacking in basic needs, e.g. housing, health, water, etc.</p> <p><b>Eco footprint</b> – measures the area of land, air and sea needed to provide resources consumed and absorb waste created.</p> <p><b>Economic migrant</b> - A migrant who moves in order to find work.</p> <p><b>Favela</b>- a slum or squatter settlement in or near a city in Brazil.</p> <p><b>Formal economy</b> – jobs with security, contracts, tax paid, and safety</p> <p><b>Green belts</b> - A no-build policy around cities to prevent urban sprawl.</p> <p><b>Greenfield site</b> – Plots of land which have not been built on before.</p> <p><b>HIC</b> – High income country</p> <p><b>Hyper urbanization</b> – when a city grows faster than it can cope with</p> <p><b>Inequality</b>- differences in wealth, housing, jobs, education, health, etc</p> <p><b>Informal economy</b> – jobs with little/no security, no tax paid, no safety</p> <p><b>Infrastructure</b> – Built services, e.g. paved roads, communication facilities, power supply, water supplies, sewers, schools, hospitals, etc</p> <p><b>Megacity</b>- a city with population 10 million people or more.</p> <p><b>Natural Increase</b>- population growth due to more births than deaths.</p> <p><b>Population density</b> - The number of people per square kilometre.</p> <p><b>Positive multiplier effect</b> – where one improvement leads to another</p> <p><b>Pull factors</b> - Reasons that attract migrants to a city.</p> <p><b>Push factors</b> - Reasons why people move away from the countryside.</p> <p><b>Quality of life</b> – A measure of the basic requirements for happiness.</p> <p><b>Regeneration</b>: improving an area that has had a period of decline</p> <p><b>Rural-urban migration</b>- people move from countryside to the city.</p> <p><b>Self-help</b> - Improvement projects carried out by ordinary people rather than by businesses or governments. Many homes in informal settlements are improved in this way.</p> <p><b>Squatter settlements</b> - Homes built from whatever the residents can find or afford. They have no legal rights to live on the land.</p> <p><b>Sustainable development</b> –improving the <b>quality of life</b> for people today without damaging the opportunities for future generations.</p> <p><b>Urban sprawl</b> – growth of towns and cities into countryside</p> <p><b>Urbanisation</b> - The increase in <b>proportion</b> of people living in cities.</p>					
<p><b>Suggested reading:</b></p> <p>Fiction-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Hour of the Star by Clarice Lispector (Rio de Janeiro)</li> <li>• Watching You by Lisa Jewell (Bristol)</li> </ul> <p>Non-fiction-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factfulness by Hans Rosling</li> <li>• The Almighty Dollar by Dharshini David</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cross curricular:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>SMSC</b>: develop a critical understanding of the social and environmental impacts of urbanisation. To show empathy when assessing the impacts of migration and natural increase in LICs and make moral, justified decisions.</li> <li>• <b>Literacy</b>: using key geographical terms, PEEL to write well balanced explanations and comparisons. Accurate SPAG.</li> <li>• <b>Numeracy</b>: analyse trends in urban data, reading and drawing pie charts, bar graphs.</li> </ul>					
Research	Note-making	Group work & discussion	Memorisation	Precision & accuracy	Independence	Reflection