Geography Revision

**Theme:** Urban issues and challenges

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| Content | Case studies / Concepts  (add one or more examples) | Revised? |
| Urban population | |  |
| **A growing percentage of the world’s population lives in urban areas.** | The global pattern of urban change.  Urban trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs.  Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migration and natural increase.  The emergence of megacities. |  |
| Urban growth in NEEs | |  |
| **Urban growth creates opportunities and challenges for cities in LICs and NEEs.** | A **case study** of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:   * the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally * causes of growth: natural increase and migration * how urban growth has created opportunities: * social: access to services – health and education * economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development * how urban growth has created challenges: * managing urban growth –squatter settlements * providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy * providing access to services – health and education * reducing unemployment and crime * managing environmental issues – water pollution   An **example** of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor. | **Brazil – Rio de Janeiro**  **Self help scheme in Bairro** |
| Opportunities and challenges in the UK | |  |
| **Urban change in cities in the UK leads to a variety of social, economic and environmental opportunities and challenges.** | Overview of the distribution of population and the major cities in the UK.  A **case study** of a major city in the UK to illustrate:   * the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world * impacts of national and international migration on the city * how urban change has created social, economic and environmental opportunities * how urban change has created social, economic and environmental challenges: * the impact of urban sprawl on the rural–urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements.   An **example** of an urban regeneration project to show: • reasons why the area needed regeneration   * the main features of the project. | **UK – London**  **Linked to Fieldwork**  **Stafford regeneration** |
| Urban sustainability | |  |
| **Urban sustainability requires management of resources and transport.** | Features of sustainable urban living:   * water and energy conservation * waste recycling * creating green space.   How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion. | **Brazil - Curitiba** |

**Theme:** The changing economic world

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| Content | Case studies / Concepts  (add one or more examples) | Revised? |
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| **There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.** | Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.  Different economic and social measures of development indicators  Limitations of economic and social measures.  Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.  Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.  Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration. |  |
| **Reducing the development gap** | |  |
| **Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.** | An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap  An **example** of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap. | **Jamaica** |
| **Rapid economic development in a NEE** | |  |
| **Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic**  **development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.** | A **case study** of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:   * the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally * the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed * the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development * the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country * the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world * international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country * the environmental impacts of economic development   the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. | **Africa – Nigeria**  **Shell** |
| The UKs economy | |  |
| **Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.** | Economic futures in the UK:   * causes of economic change * moving towards a post-industrial economy * impacts of industry on the physical environment.   An **example** of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable   * social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline * improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity * the north–south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences the place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: the European Union (EU) and Commonwealth. | **Car industry** |

**Theme:** Resource management

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| Content | Case studies  (add one or more examples) | Revised? |
| Intro to Food, water and energy | |  |
| **Food, water and energy are fundamental to human development.** | The significance of food, water and energy to economic and social well-being.  An overview of global inequalities in the supply and consumption of resources. |  |
| The changing demand and provision of resources | |  |
| **The changing demand and provision of resources in the UK create opportunities and challenges.** | An **overview** of resources in relation to the UK.  Food:   * the growing demand * larger carbon footprints   Water:   * the changing demand for water * water quality and pollution management * matching supply and demand – areas of deficit and surplus * the need for transfer to maintain supplies.   Energy:   * the changing energy mix * reduced domestic supplies of coal, gas and oil * economic and environmental issues associated with exploitation of energy sources. |  |
| **WATER -DO NOT ANSWER THE FOOD AND ENERGY PARTS** | |  |
| **Demand for water resources is rising globally but supply can be insecure, which may lead to conflict.**  **Different strategies can be used to increase water supply.** | Areas of surplus (security) and deficit (insecurity):   * global patterns of water surplus and deficit * reasons for increasing water consumption * factors affecting water availability   Impacts of water insecurity  Overview of strategies to increase water supply:   * diverting supplies and increasing storage, dams and reservoirs, water transfers and desalination * an **example** of a large scale water transfer scheme to show how its development has both advantages and disadvantages.   Moving towards a sustainable resource future:   * water conservation, groundwater management, recycling, ‘grey’ water   an **example** of a local scheme in an LIC or NEE to increase sustainable supplies of water | **China South-North transfer**  **Hitosa, Ethiopia** |