

Geography

Year 11: Urban issues and challenges

Assessment Opportunities	Literacy/Reading opportunities	CEIAG Links
<p>During each topic students complete a mid-unit knowledge test based on the unit knowledge covered. Students also complete an end-of unit assessment which includes key vocabulary, knowledge questions, geographical and extend writing.</p> <p>During the year, students complete a mid-year and end-of year assessment which assesses students on all content covered.</p>	<p>Tier 2 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in <i>italics</i>.</p> <p>Tier 3 vocabulary is identified on page 2/3 of this SOL in the key knowledge list and is shown in bold.</p> <p>Reading opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning.</p> <p>Extended writing opportunities take place regularly throughout all Geography schemes of learning. This is identified within this SOL (highlighted in yellow).</p>	<p>Use of satellite images.</p> <p>Use of different forms of maps and mapping tools.</p> <p>Links to urban planning and management made throughout topic – how do we regenerate urban areas?</p> <p>Urban planning/ environmental management/ Engineering/ decision making</p>

Curriculum vision:

“Our aim is to deliver a curriculum that is inclusive, relevant and progressive for all learners.”

UNIT TITLE: Urban issues and challenges

<p>Estimated Lesson Breakdown</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) What is urbanisation? (GS6, NS3,4) 2) Location of megacities (AM2,3,6) 3) Opportunities in Lagos 4) Challenges in Lagos 1 5) Challenges in Lagos 2 6) Environmental issues in LICs 7) Improving Q.O.L in Lagos 8) Urban change in LICs diagnostic 9) Urban landscapes in the UK 10) Opportunities in London 11) Migration in London 12) London Land use (OS6,8,11) 13) Urban challenges in London 14) Impact of regeneration on London 15) Edges of cities in HICs (OS11) 16) Environmental issues in HICs 17) Urban change in HICs diagnostic 18) Features of sustainable urban living 1 19) Features of sustainable urban living 2 20) End of unit Exam 	<p>Assessment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Urban change in LICs diagnostic (KB1, KB2) • Urban change in HICs diagnostic (KB3) • End of unit exam (KB1, KB2, KB3, KB4) <p>Practice Exam Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Using an example in an LIC/NEE City: explain how the quality of life can be improved for the urban poor (6 marks). • Using an example of urban regeneration in a named UK city: Justify how the project improves the local area (6 marks). • Suggest how urban living could be made more sustainable (6 marks). <p>Skills Coverage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • AM 2 – recognise and describe distributions • AM 3 – maps based on different scales • OS 6 – Identify and describe landscape features • OS 8 – Draw inferences about human landscape • OS 11 – infer human activity from map evidence • GS6 – interpret and extract information from graphs, maps, charts • NS3 – understand and correctly use proportion and ratio • NS4 – draw informed conclusions from numerical data
<p>Notes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students have not covered settlement (cities) at any point in their Geography during the past 3 years. • Students should have a basic understanding of population growth from Year 8 but this is likely to be limited – time will be needed for this. • Homework tasks during this unit will be a mixture of revision tasks and exam question breakdowns from AP1 – students need time on matching knowledge to exam questions. 	<p>Knowledge Stands/Links to Previous Learning</p> <p>People and where they live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7.3 Mumbai Challenges -location of megacities, causes of growth, world population change • 8.4 Is the world becoming drier - The migration of people caused by desertification • 9.1 China – Reasons for population increase • 9.3 How has Liverpool changed over time – Structure of HIC cities, causes and impacts of deindustrialisation and regeneration
<p>Specification Content</p>	<p>Teaching List – Key words in bold Tier 2 words in Bold/italics</p>
<p>The global pattern of urban change.</p> <p>Urban Trends in different parts of the world including HICs and LICs</p> <p>Factors affecting the rate of urbanisation – migrations (push-pull theory), natural increase</p> <p>The emergence of megacities</p>	<p>KB1:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Definitions of urbanisation, suburbanisation and counter urbanisation ○ Describe rate of urbanisation in different types of country around the world ○ Reasons why the rate of urbanisation is different in HICs and LICs ○ A range of push and pull factors and how these can be different in HICs and LICs ○ Definition of a megacity and millionaire city

<p>A case study of a major city in an LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally • causes of growth: natural increase and migration • how urban growth has created opportunities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 urban growth has created challenges: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements • 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. <p>An example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Describe/explain the changing distribution of megacities around the world <p>KB2:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Describe the location of Lagos ○ Range of reasons why Lagos has grown, population growth in Western Africa and Migration from rural Nigeria and other Western African nations ○ Reasons why Lagos is a hub of economic activity in Western Africa ○ Opportunities on offer in Lagos compared to rural Nigeria: improved healthcare, better access to education, water supply and energy. ○ Economic opportunities in Lagos: the different types of jobs in Lagos, the growth of the informal sector and reasons for the growth in the informal sector ○ Reasons why squatter settlements develop in LICs including Lagos ○ Challenges in squatter settlements: providing clean water, sanitation, energy, healthcare, education, unemployment, crime, waste disposal, air and water pollution. <u>This should be taught generally for squatter settlements and linked back to Lagos.</u> ○ How urban growth in Lagos is managed: eviction, Waterfront Regeneration Plan ○ How Neighbourhood Hotspots in Lagos provide Clean water, Energy supply and Waste Management ○ How Floating schools improve education and quality of life (students must understand quality of life here)
<p>A Case study of a major city in the UK to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world • Impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city • How urban change has created opportunities: • Social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems • Environmental: urban greening • How urban change has created challenges: • 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 to show: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The reasons why the area needed regeneration ○ The main features of the project 	<p>KB3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The structure of HIC cities and the processes that take place (suburbanisation/deindustrialisation/re-urbanisation) ○ Describe the location of London within the UK and its role in the North-South divide ○ An overview of migration in London (timeline) and the effect this has had on areas of London ○ Urban deprivation in London – compare stats on education, health, employment and housing ○ Environmental challenges in London and how they are dealt with: Waste disposal and urban greening ○ How regeneration at <u>Shoreditch</u> has provided opportunities for people in London including the costs and benefits of building on brownfield sites ○ The reasons why urban sprawl takes place including the costs and benefits of building on greenfield sites and how this has caused commuter villages ○ How Liverpool provides integrated transport systems: <u>Boris Bikes, Cross Rail, HS2, London Overground Railway</u>

<p>Features of sustainable urban living:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Water and energy conservation• Creating green space <p>How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion</p>	<p>KB4:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ How Freiburg provides an area of sustainable urban living.
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