WELCOME TO GCSE GEOGRAPHY

WHERE WILL IT TAKE US TODAY?
5.1: WHY DO MORE THAN HALF OF THE WORLD’S POPULATION LIVE IN URBAN AREAS?

b) What does rapid urbanisation mean for cities?

Consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs

19/11/2017
Get thinking:
What might happen if this classroom suddenly had another 20 people inside?
What part of this situation is the problem, the people or the speed with which they arrive?

Exit:
Which geographical theorists have we studied whose ideas could be applied to this situation? What would each say?
What’s ‘sunk in’ so far this term?

2) Why are settlements like tattoos? [2]
3) Which ‘d’ is a measure of crowdedness? [1]
4) The two reasons for urban growth are....? [2]
5) Must be a financial hub for this status? [1]
6) In 1950 there were two of these [1]
7) What is the largest city in Africa? [2]
WHAT'S 'SUNK IN' SO FAR THIS TERM?

1) [1] >50% urban
2) [2] permanent & temporary
3) [1] density
4) [2] RUM; NI
5) [1] World City
6) [1] mega-cities
7) [2] Lagos
8) [2] Push & pull

/12 12: L8; 10-11 L7; 9 L6; 8 L5; 7 L4; 6 L3
LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN I ...

Know:
• The global distribution of slums [2]
• simple consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs [3]

Understand:
• The consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs [4]
• Assess variations in severity of consequences [5-7]

NB: Levels stop at [7] as this reflects the level of difficulty of questions that would be asked on this aspect of this topic on a GCSE paper
PRESENT NEW INFORMATION

LOOK, LISTEN, LEARN
Over To You…

1a. Which 3 continents are most represented here?
1b. Which of the 8 regions has the biggest proportion of people living in slums?
1c. What %?
2. What trend is shown by the graph?
3. Who are the anomalies?
4. What could be happening in North Africa?
5. Who has seen the greatest ‘improvement’? Explain your thinking

Globally, over 1 billion people live in slums.

KNOW: the global distribution of slums [2]
What are the consequences of rapid urbanisation?

5 OF 9

* Poor or unreliable sanitation inc sewage systems
* Rapid growth of informal housing
* Traffic congestion.
* Poor air quality
* Insufficient infrastructure

Over To You…

1. Study the list opposite then compare it with p148. Create your own RANKED list of nine consequences.

2. Classify your consequences [soc, ec, env]

3. Which of the nine would bother you most? Explain your thinking!

‘Go Further’
P149 Study ‘C’ then list some of the other ‘challenges’ facing slum dwellers.
Consequences of urbanisation in LIDCs and EDCs

- Urban sprawl
  - Loss of surrounding greenfield land
    - Damage to ecosystem and biodiversity
  - Physical expansion of cities
  - Lack of planning
    - Infrastructure lags behind demand
  - Increased risk of natural hazards
    - >550 million urban Asians at risk of flooding in 2010
      - Rising to 760 million in 2025

ALTERNATIVE APPROACH
CONSTRUCT MEANING

DO I UNDERSTAND?
Lagos, Nigeria - rapid urbanisation

What are the consequences of urbanisation on this city?

City on South coast of Nigeria.

Rapid population increase of 3.4 million people between 2000-2010

Expected to double in size over the next 10 years.

Know: simple consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs [3-4]
Understand: Assess the impacts of squatter settlements in Lagos, Nigeria and any improvements [5+]
Makoko - floating slum in Lagos, Nigeria.

Know: simple consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs [3-4]
Understand: Assess the impacts of squatter settlements in Lagos, Nigeria and any improvements [5+]
APPLY TO DEMONstrate
SHOW THAT I UNDERstand
What would an exam question look like?

Explain how the growth of squatter settlements is connected with the rapid growth of cities[4]

Steps to Success
1. Box the command word = ?
2. Underline any geo-lingo = ?
3. Glance at the question to make sure you are actually answering it
4. Spell check and proof-read.
What would an exam question look like?

Explain how the growth of squatter settlements is connected with the rapid growth of cities[4]

Steps to Success
1. What is a squatter settlement? Where are they typically found?
2. Why do they develop? [think availability of affordable housing]
3. Why isn’t there enough housing for all?
A squatter settlement is a crowded area where people live in inadequate and unplanned housing[1]

They develop because there is a lack of affordable housing in cities in many LIDCs and EDCs[1]

This is because such cities are growing rapidly due to rural urban migration [1] and generally high rates of natural increase [1], whereby birth rates are higher than death rates. Consequently housing demand exceeds supply [1] and costs are too expensive for new arrivals [1], who are forced to build their own from scrap materials.
REVIEW

WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?
Review time

• Which emoji(s) best reflect your understanding of today’s topic?

• Which emoji(s) best reflect how you would feel if you were living in a squatter settlement or slum?
LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL NOW I ...

Know:
• The global distribution of slums [2]
• simple consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs [3]

Understand:
• The consequences of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs [4]
• Assess variations in severity of consequences [5-7]

NB: Levels stop at [7] as this reflects the level of difficulty of questions that would be asked on this aspect of this topic on a GCSE paper
• 5.1bi Lagos – 5.1bii: Check you understand these concepts/ideas
• Have a go at the quizlet question activities 5.1a 3 and 5.1a 4

Challenge: Write a 100% scoring answer to this exam question
‘Explain why squatter settlements are found in EDC/LIDC cities but not AC cities’ [5 marks – 6-8 lines – 8 minutes]