WELCOME TO GCSE GEOGRAPHY

WHERE WILL IT TAKE US TODAY?
TOPIC 5: URBAN FUTURES

5.1: WHY DO MORE THAN HALF OF THE WORLD’S POPULATION LIVE IN URBAN AREAS?

b) Why are urbanisation trends in ACs different?

19/11/2017
How many words can you think of from the unit so far?

Best scoring word = ?
Get thinking:
Which group of countries?
Exit:
What about them?
LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL WHEN I …

Know:
• The stages of urbanisation [2]
• Which stage most ACs are at [2+]
• The causes of these stages [3]

Understand:
• Why stages of urbanisation vary globally [4]
• The consequences of urbanisation in ACs [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
What are the different urban trends that occur in ACs?

**Sub-urbanisation** is the spread of cities outwards and the development of new residential areas.

**Counter-urbanisation** refers to the movement (back) of people from urban into rural areas.

**Re-urbanisation**, or urban regeneration, is the redevelopment of inner urban areas.

**KEY TERMS**: ACs, urban trends, suburbanisation, re-urbanisation, counter-urbanisation, green belt, dormitory village.

Outline the causes of different stages of urbanisation in ACs.
Stages of Urbanisation

1. **??? – people begin to return to towns/cities.**
   Happens because of ?

2. **??? – people move to residential areas on the edge of cities.**
   Happened because of ?

3. **??? – people leave cities and move into smaller settlements, often in rural areas.**
   Happened because of ?

4. **??? – an increase in the % of people living in towns/cities.**
   Happened because of ?

‘Go Further’
Revisit the ‘happened because’ and classify as ‘push’ or ‘pull’
Urbanisation – an increase in the % of people living in towns/cities. Many moved from rural in 1800s due to I.R.

Suburbanisation – people move to residential areas on the edge of cities

Counter-urbanisation – people leave cities and move into smaller settlements, often in rural areas.

Re-urbanisation – people begin to return to towns/cities.
CONSTRUCT MEANING
DO I UNDERSTAND?
Know & Understand: the consequences of suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation in ACs. Determine which urban trend could be the most beneficial for ACs.

OVER TO YOU: Study the information sheets on suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation in ACs on different tables. You must explain the consequences of these stages of urbanisation.

CHALLENGE: Categorise the consequences into positive and negative
OR
Go one stage further and categorise these into social, economic and environmental
What are the consequences of urbanisation in ACs?

Over To You...

1. A six letter word - urban areas began to do this. The gentleman opposite is also guilty of it.

2. Designed by the Government in 1947 to stop the answer to Q1.

3. 13 or 14? Find out more

4. This 'r' word has brought people back into urban areas (Tip: not re-urbanisation!)

'Go Further'
P150 - There is pressure to relax the answer to Qn 2 ..... Why? Should we or shouldn't we?
APPLY TO DEMONSTRATE
SHOW THAT I UNDERSTAND
Which of the three urban trends do you think is the most beneficial to ACs? Justify your answer in detail.

**CHALLENGE:**
Consider which urban trend will be the most beneficial in the FUTURE in your answer as well. Is it the same as your choice now? Justify your views throughout.

**Writing Frame:**

I think the most beneficial urban trend for ACs is ___________________________

This is because_____________________

Another reason to support this is ____

Furthermore_________________________

**SUB-URBANISATION**

**COUNTER-URBANISATION**

**RE-URBANISATION**

Either this or exam question

Other option = homework

Determine which urban trend could be the most beneficial for ACs.
What would an exam question look like?

Compare the causes and consequences of recent urban trends in ACs with those of LIDCs and EDCs [11]

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?

Compare the causes and consequences of recent urban trends in ACs with those of LIDCs and EDCs [11]

Steps to Success
1. What are the urban trends: for ACs? For LIDCs? Sim/diff?
2. Causes – what are the two? Both equally important for ACs & LIDCs? Similar or different?
3. Consequences of urban change – what? Similar or different?
LIDCs & EDCs are only recently urbanising [1], whereas in AC’s counter-urbanisation and re-urbanisation are more common [1]

Cities in LIDCs and EDCs grow mainly as a result of natural increase [1] and rapid rural to urban migration [1] with people being pulled by the chance of employment [1]. In ACs, cities originally grew due to rural-urban migration, however, suburbanisation (a move to the outskirts) and counter-urbanisation (a return to rural areas) [1] are now more common as people look to escape urban problems like congestion, pollution and ageing infrastructure and are pulled by a better QoL and more space for families. [1]. Employment has also decentralised, encouraging people to move away too [1].

Consequently, urban sprawl (when cities expand outwards onto greenfield land) is an issue for cities in all countries [1]. Unable to cope with rapid urban growth, squatter settlements that lack infrastructure develop in LIDCs and EDCs [1] whereas in ACs the issue is derelict and ageing properties in the inner cities that require regeneration [1].
REVIEW

WHAT HAVE I LEARNT?
6) Which urban trend do you think will continue to develop into the future?

5) A consequence of suburbanisation.

4) A consequence of counter-urbanisation.

3) A cause of re-urbanisation.

2) People moving from urban to rural areas is called...

1) Name the 3 urban trends in ACs.
LEARNING IS SUCCESSFUL NOW I …

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In for:

Homework

Flipped Learning