

Paper 2: People & Society 05/06/19

Section A: 4 BIG questions on each theme

1. **Urban Futures:** growth causes; consequences/challenges; sustainable management. 1 x AC + 1 x EDC case study
2. **Dynamic Development:** indicators; causes of uneven development; consequences; 'top down vs bottom up' solutions
3. **UK in 21st century:** phys & hum geog issues; population change; economy change; global significance; media exports; ethnic groups
4. **Resource Reliance:** F.E.W; why D>S; food security attempts; loc; nat; global; other solutions

Section B: Fieldwork BIRMINGHAM

5. Urban Futures				
5.1 Why do more than half of the World's population live in urban areas? [a] How is the pattern of urbanisation changing?				
	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
How urban growth rates vary in parts of the World with contrasting levels of development	DESC PATT [3]			
Outline characteristics of world cities and megacities and their changing distribution since 1950		DATA RESP	PAPER 3	
5.1 Why do more than half of the World's population live in urban areas? [b] What does rapid urbanisation mean for cities?				
Understand the causes of rapid urbanisation in LIDCs, including push and pull factors of rural urban migration and internal growth.		STATE [2]	PAPER 3	
Investigate the consequences of rapid urban growth in LIDCs.			PAPER 3	
Understand the causes & consequences or urban trends in AC's including suburbanisation, counter-urbanisation & re-urbanisation			DEFINE suburbanisation [1]; SUGG 2 pull facts [2]; SUGG 2 causes suburb [2]	



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Geolingo: urbanisation; megacity 10 mill; metacity; World city; push/pull; suburbanisation; counterurbanisation; re-urbanisation; RUM; NI; favelas/slums/informal settlement; green belts

5.2: What are the challenges & opportunities for cities today? [a] What is life like for people in a city?				
AC city case study				
Location of and importance within its region, country and wider world				
Patterns of national and international migration and how this changes the growth & character of the city			C/S [8] EXPLAIN how intl mig changes char of AC city [6]	
Explore ways of life in the city: culture; ethnicity; housing; leisure & consumption				
Contemporary challenges facing the city: housing availability; transport provision; access to services & inequality		C/S [8] EXPLAIN AFFECTS	PAPER 3	



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Geolingo: Birmingham (L) retail; residential; employment; jewellery (N) HS2 link; Bullring (G) Cadburys – Ghana cocoa; PRIMARK – flagship World biggest; Bullring biggest shopping centre Europe; University – overseas students

Culture: music/religion/food 53% white; 47% multicultural Ethnicity & Housing: inner city terraces (Sparkbrook) vs suburbs semi & detached (Sutton Four Oaks) QOL: better in suburbs; access to services too. Inner city in decline ...getting regenerated but high unemployment; low skills; low wages; fewer GCSEs; houses worth less than outskirts. Car ownership lower in inner city but public transport good

EDC/LIDC city case study:				
Location of and importance within its region, country and wider world				
Patterns of national and international migration and how this changes the growth & character of the city				
Explore ways of life in the city: culture; ethnicity; housing; leisure & consumption	C/S [8] EXAMINE			
Contemporary challenges facing the city: squatter settlements, informal sector jobs, health or waste disposal			PAPER 3	



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Geolingo: Rio de Janeiro RUM, mostly from NE region (pushed: drought; hard to farm enough food; access to health & education more difficult there); pulled by job prospects; higher wages; better education & health; some move here from Spain & Portugal. This has changed the character of the city in terms of the favelas and lowered the average age of the population. It also resulted in rapid population increase.

L: employment; beaches; carnivals; religion (Chr the R) N: tourism Copacabana; HQs of Brazil companies here

G: Sugar Loaf 7 WoTW; Sport – footie; Olympics

Challenges = FIST

5.2: What are the challenges & opportunities for cities today? [b] How can cities become more sustainable?				
AC city case study: ONE initiative to make it more sustainable eg use of brownfield sites; transport improvements				
EDC/LIDC city case study: ONE initiative to make it more sustainable eg re-development of favellas; transport improvements; sewage disposal				



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Lingo: FIST **favelas** (housing)poor quality, unplanned, unhygienic **infrastructure** lack of access to piped clean water and sewage removal for most; roads/pavements poor; electricity links to homes often illegal **safety** drug lords run favelas – lots of knife & gun crime **transport** narrow roads, poor quality pavements (unnamed no postcodes); congestion

Solutions: F: sites & services scheme – provide formal sites – pay small rent; provide building materials I: add roads, name them; postcodes = improved chance of employment/legalised addresses S: pacification by army & police – drive out drug lords – safer T: cable car link through favela – 1 free return journey per day; in air so space not required as such

SUSTAINABLE: soc: healthy/safe/education/fair ec: formal jobs; better £; free travel env: cuts pollution & noise

6. Dynamic development				
6.1 Why are some countries richer than others: [a] what is development and how is it measured?	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
Definition of 'development' and the ways in which countries can be classified, such as AC, EDC and LIDC.		DESC [3]	EXPL 1 evid to show EDC [3]	
Global distribution of ACs, EDCs and LIDCs.				
Economic measures of development, such as GNI per capita and how they illustrate the consequences of uneven development.		EXP [4]	CALC ave GNI [1]	
Social measures of development, such as the Human Development Index, and how they illustrate the consequences of uneven development.				
6.1 Why are some countries richer than others: [b] What has lead to uneven development?				
Human factors influencing global uneven development.				
physical factors influencing global uneven development.				
Explore the factors that make it hard for countries to break out of poverty, including debt, trade and political unrest.				



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Lingo: AC, EDC, LIDC; distribution = spread (think CLOCC it); HDI – made up of 3 indicators, health, wealth & education so a more accurate measure of development/QOL than one indicator

Human factors: aid, trade; population; colonialism; political unrest; corruption; war

Physical factors: natural resources; land/terrain; climate

6.2 Are LIDCs likely to stay poor? [a] How has a named LIDC developed so far?				
Overview of the economic development of a named LIDC, including influences of population, society, technology and politics, particularly in the past 50 years, or post-independence.				
Explore whether Rostow's model can help determine the country's path of economic development.	C/S [4] SUGG REAS			
The extent to which the relevant Millennium Development Goals have been achieved for this LIDC.			C/S LIDC: ASSESS success in meeting MDGs [8]	
Investigate how the LIDC's wider political, social and environmental context has affected its development.				
6.2 Are LIDCs likely to stay poor? [b] What global connections influence its development?				
The country's international trade, such as potential reliance on a single, or few commodities and how this influences development.	MCQ			
The benefits and problems of trade and Trans National Company (TNC) investment for development.	MCQ			ABF
The advantages and disadvantages of international aid or debt relief for its development.		C/S [6] TWE		
6.2 Are LIDCs likely to stay poor? [c] What development strategy is most appropriate?				
The advantages and disadvantages of one top down strategy in the country	C/S [6] EVAL SUCC			Kariba
The advantages and disadvantages of one bottom up strategy in the country				Dam vs
Compare the advantages and disadvantages of both strategies in the country				R2R

Lingo: Zambia. 1964 gained independence from Britain; rich in minerals like copper but struggling to develop. Low prices for copper = hinders development. 1975 KD built; 1980 AIDS; 1990 food riots; 2000 copper price ↑; 2006 IMF cancels debt; 2010 new industries tourism, HEP Stage 2 WT3 on Rostow

7. UK in the 21st century				
7.1 How is the UK changing in the 21st century? [a] what does the UK look like in the 21st century?				
	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
Overview of the physical characteristics of the UK: rainfall and relief	MCQ patt of highland [1]		MCQ patt of rainfall [1]; STATE 2 factors affecting rainfall variation [2]	
Outline significant issues associated with these physical characteristics eg water stress inc solutions			Why SE water stress area in future [4]	
Overview of the human characteristics of the UK: land use & population density	MCQ patt of pop dens [1]			
Outline significant issues associated with these human characteristics eg housing shortages				



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Lingo:

UK; N+W highland & rainfall; S+E lowland and water stress

UK: N+W sparsely populated; S+E densely populated; cities densely populated too, some coastal areas

Population 67 million and increasing; 12% land is urban of which half is green space yet we have housing shortage espec in S+E due to: green belts, planning permission challenges; NIMBY! [not due to land shortages]

7.1 How is the UK changing in the 21st century? [b] How is the UK's population changing?				
Population trends since 2001	DRAW labelled graph [4]	pop struct graphing & MCQ		
Determining the UK's position in the DTM, using population pyramids and migration statistics				
An understanding of the causes, effects, spatial distribution and responses to an ageing population.				
A summary of the how the population structure and ethnic diversity of a named place of the UK has changed since 2001. LONDON/BIRMINGHAM				



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Lingo

Stage 4 WT5 on the DTM as we are ageing!

Pop pyramid base is fairly wide but apex is narrower although life expectancy is good

Modal age group is 50-54

More people moving in than out but we are NOT over-crowded

London: ? until WWII, then ? until 1991

2015: 8.6 mill; 10 mill by 2030

Many move here for? so </>ave20-40's

Settle & have families so BR?

Ethnically diverse: 45% vs 55%; mostly from West Indies; Asia; Caribbean; recently Eastern Europe

7.1 How is the UK changing in the 21st century? [c] How is the UK's economy changing?	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
Major economic changes since 2001				
Changes in the job market - the role of political priorities				
Changes in the job market - changing employment sectors				
Changes in the job market - working hours				
Investigate the pattern of core UK economic hubs.				
Case Study: Identify the changes in one economic hub and its significance to its region and the UK.		EXP changes in one hub [4]		



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Lingo:

Employment Sectors: P/S/T/Q inc changes

Government prioritised ec hubs and focus on T & Q and has stopped 'helping' P & S industries has lead to NE/SE employment divide. It promotes growth beyond hubs and corridors by transport links eg HS2

Work hours: P/T; F/T; J/S; 0hC; S/W; T/W; S/E

more hours per h/hold; less per person

Ec Hubs – London or Cambridge Cambridge: AbCam company; attracted by University and close links to London Low cost travel & housing plus good services/leisure attracts workers. Cambridge has built new homes, added roads and cycle lanes to accommodate growth

7.2 Is the UK losing its global significance? [a] What is the UK's political role in the World?	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
Examine the UK's participation in international organisations. Eg EU, NATO, WB				
Examine the UK's political role in one global conflict through its participation in international organisations: Iraq War			EVAL imptce of UK's role in ONE global conflict [6]	
7.2 Is the UK losing its global significance? [b] How is the UK's cultural influence changing?				
Explore the UK's media exports and their global influence including television programmes and film.	DESCRIBE [6]			
The contribution of ethnic groups to the cultural life of the UK through one of food, media or fashion. FOOD		DISCUSS [6]		

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Lingo: previously we 'ran' 1/3 World's surface; independence = Commonwealth Countries (53) all equal status; EU 28 co-operative trading; NATO 28 defence; UN 192 + UK co-operation & security; WB – funding overseas

UK media: worth £70 billion, employs 1.7 million; Peppa; 007; Top Gear v important globally (ex Africa); UK on the map plus advertises our culture; language; landmarks and architecture so can create business in other fields eg tourism

Indian, Chinese & Italian – top takeaways & restaurant foods > fish/chips; Supermarkets – sauces and spices; Balti Triangle Chinese districts – boosts economy/tourism; TV programmes in UK and beyond **BIG CONTRIBUTION**

8. Resource Reliance				
8.1 Will we run out of natural resources? [a] How has increasing demand for resources affected our planet?	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
Outline the factors leading to demand outstripping supply of food, energy and water.		cartoon DISCUSS food [3]	COMPLETE energy graph [1]	
Overview of how environments and ecosystems are used and modified by humans: mechanisation of farming to provide food				
Overview of how environments and ecosystems are used and modified by humans: commercial fishing to provide food				
Overview of how environments and ecosystems are used and modified by humans: deforestation and mining to provide energy			EXPL how mining affects ecosystems [3]	
Overview of how environments and ecosystems are used and modified by humans: reservoirs and water transfer schemes to provide water				

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Lingo: pop growth; economic development; finite & threatened supplies; BR/DR changes; mechanisation; commercial vs subsistence; bigger farms; biodiversity drops; overfishing; bycatch; bottom trawling; explosives; deforestation; fracking; pollution before during & after use; dams and reservoirs – flooding; displaced people

8.2 Can we feed nine billion by 2050? [a] What does it mean to be food secure?	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
Understand the term food security	DESCRIBE F-S [2]			
Human & physical factors influencing food security				
How world patterns of access to food are illustrated: World Hunger Index; Daily calorie intake		MCQs [2]	DESCR patts of lowest level FS risk [3]	
Differences between Malthusian & Boserupian theories about the relationship between population and food supply				
8.2 Can we feed nine billion by 2050? [b] How can countries ensure their food security?	SAM1	SAM2	2018	2019
Case Study of one country's attempt to achieve food security:				
Name & locate the country				
Consider food consumption and availability statistics over time				
Evaluate the success of one attempt in helping achieve food security at a local scale		ASSESS how far achieved [8]	EXPL how food sec is achieved at local level [6]	
Evaluate the effectiveness of one past attempt to achieve food security at a national scale				
Evaluate the effectiveness of one present attempt to achieve food security at a national scale	EXPL effectiveness [4]			



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Lingo: access safe affordable reliable nutritious; index vs indicator; Malthus; Boserup; technology; preventative checks; optimist; pessimist; Tanzania; SAGCOT present; Canada Wheat past; EVALUATE = good and bad points; GHI – 0-100 0=zero hunger; GFSI Tanzania 98/109 33/100 (poor FS); GHI 89/106; calories 1696 – 2137 (1967-2009) during which time % living on \$1.25 day dropped from 73-43%

Section B: Fieldwork	SAM 1	SAM 2	2018	2019
Own Fieldwork				
Someone Else's fieldwork				
Primary data collection	NAME a technique used to get data about ? [2]	SUGGEST & JUSTIFY another QOL criteria [2]	EFFECTIVE use of photo [2]	
Primary data collection	STATE 2 types of data you could collect to prove ... [2]	CRITICALLY EVALUATE data collect methods [8]	EXPAIN how processed data [2]	
Data presentation - analysing what it shows				
Data presentation - improving or adapting it				
Data presentation - explain its suitability		JUSTIFY one tech [2]	JUSTIFY one tech [2]	
Data representation - complete the graph/table				
Calculate range; mean; mode; lower quartile			CALC lower quartile [3]	
Data Analysis/interpretation	WHAT can we conclude from this data? [2]			
Conclusion - drawing one from a set of data	EXPLAIN how conclusions helped u'standing of topic [8]		WRITE a conc [8]	
Enquiry processes				TO WHAT EXT effective [8]



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Lingo: Birmingham; Millennium Point; Centenary Square; regeneration; University Library; QoL survey; Sustainability Score Card; Questionnaire; EQS;

Effective: Y **manageable/H&S**; 2 sites = comparison of success Y: **methodology and data collection** – full set of data; fair test and quantitative data BUT subjective? We not B'ham experts and limited sample size Y: **data presentation** clear patterns Y **conclusions are reliable** but limited sample size so how **valid** are they?

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This site contains all of the theory content for our GCSE Geography course

This gives you the key knowledge you need then tests you, then revisits the stuff you got wrong

