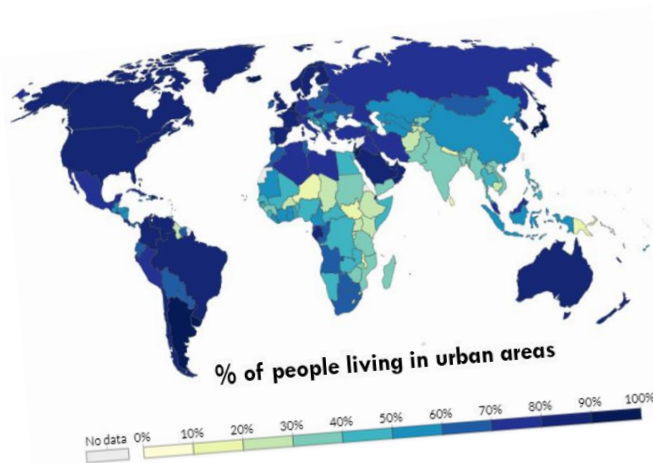


# Brooke Weston Trust



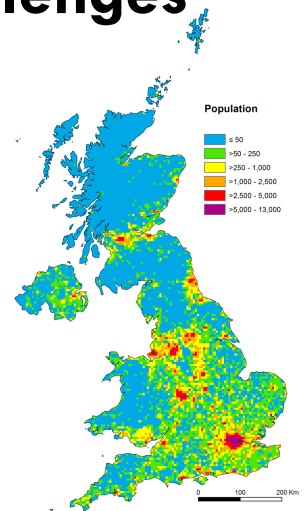
# Geography

Learn to change the World



## GCSE Geography Revision Workbook

### Paper 2 – Urban Issues and Challenges



Name:

Teacher / Group:



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### **Guidance – How to use this revision workbook**

You should attempt to answer the questions, complete the tasks in this revision workbook independently without using any additional support such as a revision guide, a case study booklet or a friend. Check your responses are correct using the revision guide, case study booklet or your teacher.

If you do not know the answer to a question, read the relevant information from your revision guide or case study booklet. You should then leave it at least 24hrs before attempting the question. DO NOT read the information and complete the task immediately afterwards or at the same time.

### **Paper 1 – Challenges in the Human Environment**

**Completed**

#### **The Living World**

Urban Change and Urbanisation  
Urban Growth in LIC/NEE cities  
Urban Change in UK cities  
Urban Sustainability


## Urban Issues and Challenges

### Urban Change and Urbanisation

Match the key terms to the definition.

<b>Urban</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Rural</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Migration</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>LIC</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>NEE</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>HIC</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Urbanisation</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Counter - urbanisation</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Natural increase</b>	<b>9</b>

	Low Income Country e.g. Mali
	The movement of people from towns and cities to more rural areas.
	Areas such as the countryside that tend to be sparsely populated. In LICs and NEEs, these areas tend to have poor services, healthcare and education.
	An increasing proportion of people that live in towns and cities. This is caused by rural to urban migration and natural increase.
	The movement of people from one place to another. For example, rural to urban migration is when people move from rural (countryside areas) to towns and cities (urban areas).
	When birth rates are higher than death rates. This happens when there are improvements in the Quality of Life and often when urban areas have young working age populations who are having children.
	High Income Country e.g. the UK
	Newly Emerging Economy e.g. Brazil
	Area such as towns and cities that tend to be densely populated.

Describe the global pattern of urbanisation.

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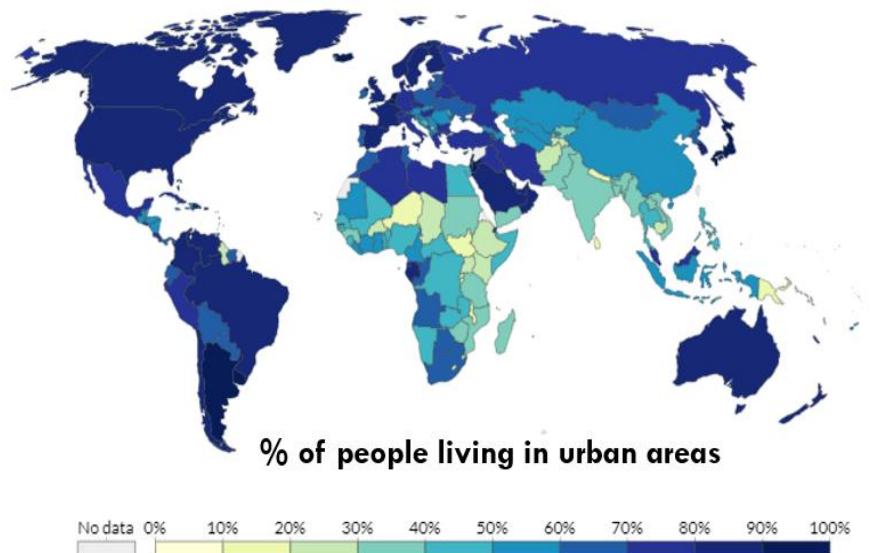
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Sort the following statements about urbanisation and urban change into the correct columns.

1. These have large urban populations (over 75%).
2. As these countries industrialised and are still industrialising, urbanisation is increasing rapidly.
3. Urbanisation is slowly speeding up.
4. Urbanisation is now slowing as most people already live in urban areas.
5. Many people now move away from urban areas (counter-urbanisation) to increase their quality of life. Good transport links and the internet have allowed this to happen.
6. The rate of urbanisation here tends to vary depending on when they industrialised.
7. Have smaller % of urban populations (around 35%).
8. The primary sector has been important and many people are subsistence farmers.
9. Urbanisation happened earlier (e.g. during the industrial revolution) as people moved to towns and cities for work and a better QoL.
10. Some rural to urban migration is occurring here but it is not rapid.

LICs	NEEs	HICs

Suggest two reasons for the slow rate of urban growth in many higher income countries (HICs)

1. In HICs the process of urbanisation started earlier than in LICs and NEEs so most people already live there, meaning the rate of growth in urban areas is now slow. ✓

For reason 2, explain how improvements in transport and internet access has led to counter-urbanisation which has also slowed the rate of urban growth.

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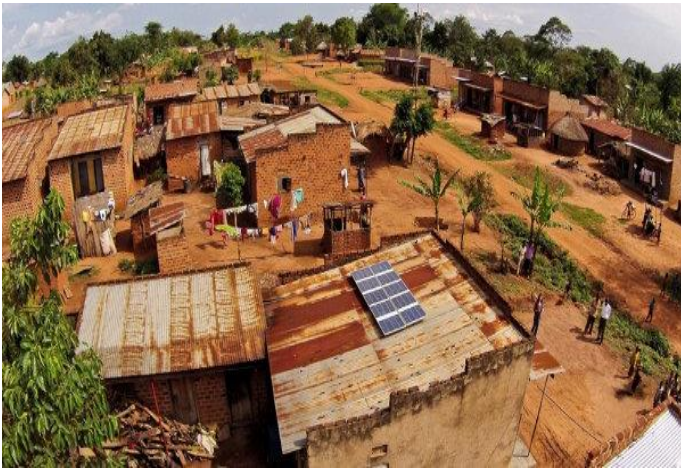
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## Causes of rural to urban migration



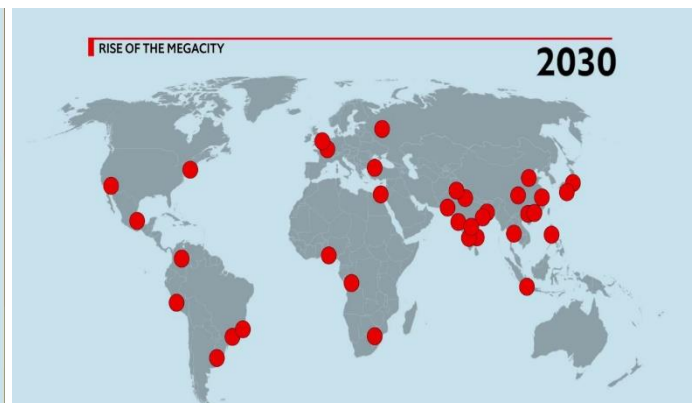
Rural (Push Factors)



Urban (Pull Factors)

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Complete the table with the push and pull factors that cause rural to urban migration.



Define the term megacity

Describe how the amount and distribution of megacities has changed over time.

Hint – what is the overall pattern and which areas have seen the most/least increase in the amount of megacities?

## Urban Growth in LIC/NEE cities

With reference to a case study of major city in a LIC or NEE,

Describe the location of your city and explain the regional, national and international importance.

<p>Location</p> <p>XXX is located in the country of...</p>	<p>Regional Importance</p> <p>XXX is important for the people who live in the local area because...</p>
<p>National Importance</p> <p>XXX is important for the country as it provides a large portion of overall employment, for example...</p>	<p>International Importance</p> <p>XXX is important to people who live around the world as...</p>

Explain how improvements in healthcare and quality of life has caused urban growth in your case study city in a LIC or NEE.

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Using specific case study information to support, explain one push and one pull factor that has caused rural to urban migration to your chosen city in a LIC or NEE.

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Using the diagram to help, explain how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development.

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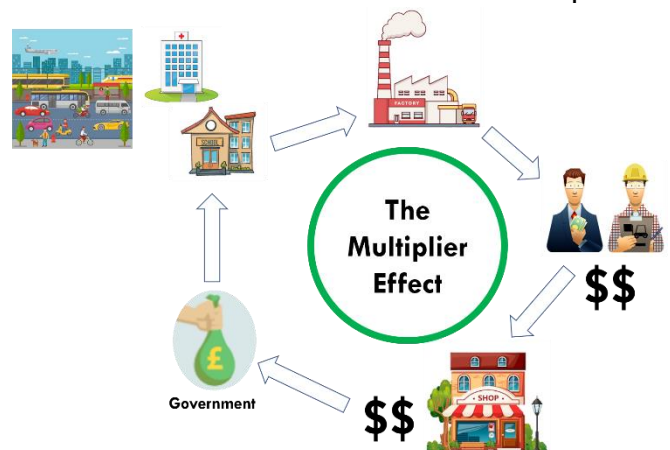
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Urban growth has created opportunities and challenges.

Explain how the following issue can be both an opportunity and a challenge.

Issue	Challenge	Opportunity
Health Care		
Education		
Water Supply		
Energy		

Using the images, explain how urban growth creates environmental issues. Suggest the impacts of these issues and how they could be managed.



Waste Disposal





**Traffic congestion and air pollution**

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**Water pollution**

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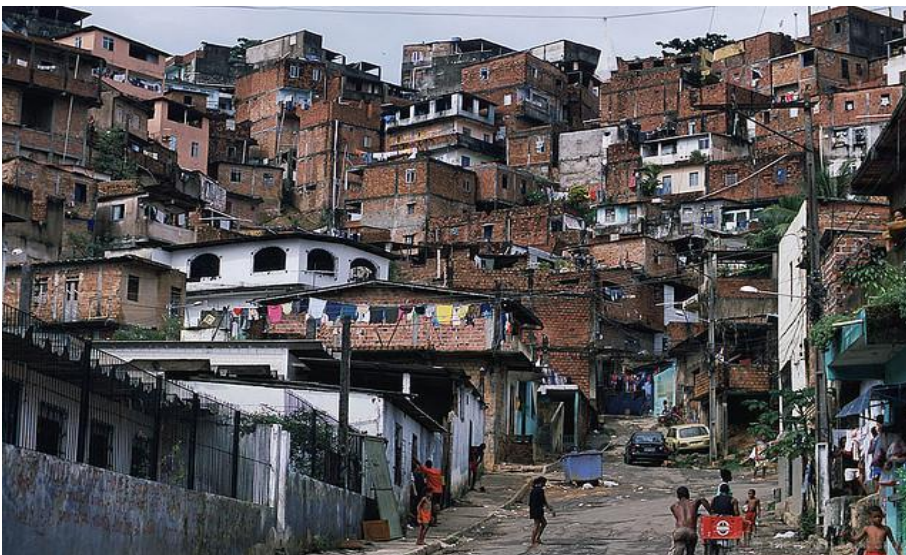
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Urban growth has resulted in the development of squatter settlements (also known as slums or favelas in South America) in many major cities in LICs and NEEs. These areas suffer from many problems.



- High levels of unemployment
- Poorly constructed housing
- High crime rates
- Limited access to services such as clean water, sanitation systems and energy.
- Poor access to healthcare

Complete the table to explain the cause and effects of issues in the squatter settlements (favelas). One has been completed for you.

Statement	Cause	Effects
<p>High Crime Rates</p> <p>Drug gangs rule in many slums/favelas</p>	<p>Education is poor in the favelas which limits the employment opportunities for the young people. There is also a lot of competition for jobs. Young people join drug gangs as a way of earning money to help support their families. You can earn more money working for the drug gangs than in a normal job.</p>	<p>The drug gangs control what people can do in the favelas. Crime rates are high and there are frequent shoot outs between rival gangs and the police which sometimes injures or kills innocent bystanders. People who live in the favelas controlled by drug gangs use drugs and can become addicted.</p>
Poorly constructed housing		
High levels of unemployment		
Limited access to services such as clean water, sanitation systems and energy.		
Poor access to healthcare		

**You need to know an example of how urban planning is improving the quality of life for the urban poor**

Suggest how the following improvements could help to improve life for the urban poor

Site and service scheme - where people buy a site to build a house that has electricity, water and sewage connections (low interest loans are provided to help).

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Hillside and/or foundations of the houses are secured. Roads are paved, widened and named.

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New health, leisure and education facilities.

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Improved access to areas e.g. a cable car to improve access from the favelas to the city.

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Self help schemes – People are given tools and training and access to credit, mortgages for home building and improvements.

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Strategies to reduce crime such as UPP (Police Pacifying Unit) which combat the drug gangs and reduce crime rates.

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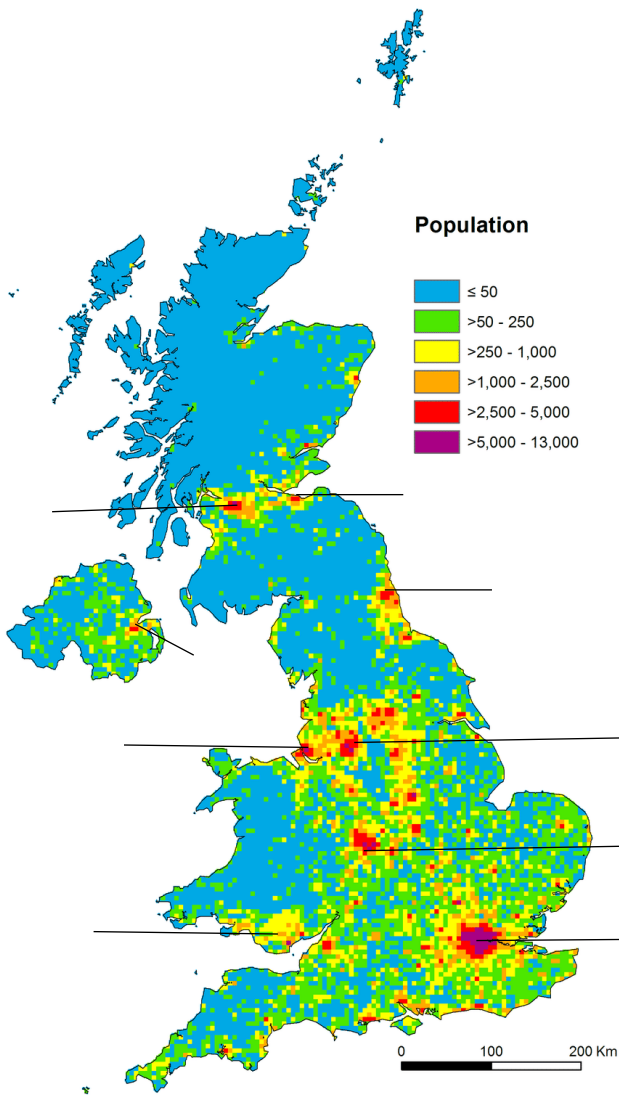
Payments to poor families if their children attend school and continue in education past 14 and if they ensure their children are vaccinated against diseases.

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Urban Change in UK cities



Using the image, describe population distribution in the UK.

Hint – Describe the areas which are densely populated (lots of people) and the areas that are sparsely populated (not many people)? You should refer to compass directions and specific countries.

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Label the major cities of the UK.

With reference to a case study city in the UK,  
Plot the location of your chosen city on the map above and describe its location.

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Complete the table below to explain why your chosen city is important (in the UK and globally).

Factor	Why this makes it important in the UK	Why this makes it globally important
Employment and Industry		
Education		
Cultural e.g. food, music, religion, sport etc		



What are the **impacts of national and international migration** on the **growth** and **character** of the city?

Impacts could include:

- Urban sprawl (increase in the geographic size of the city)
- Demographic change (increase in certain age groups)
- Population increase
- Increase in cultural diversity and opportunities related to this such as the range of food, events etc
- Increase in certain types of housing e.g. apartments for students in the city centre

Complete the statements

Many people have migrated to \_\_\_\_\_ from other parts of the UK (national migration) for \_\_\_\_\_ . This has caused \_\_\_\_\_

Many people have migrated to \_\_\_\_\_ from other parts of the world (international migration) such as \_\_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_\_ . This has caused \_\_\_\_\_

### Urban change creates a range of opportunities and challenges

Using the images to help, explain how each of the following bullet points is an **opportunity** in your chosen city. Include the benefits of each opportunity in your responses.

- **Cultural Mix**



**A wide range of music venues, nightclubs, restaurants and bars**

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**Wide range of events & celebrations such as the Diwali celebrations in the image**

- **Recreation and entertainment**



**Wide range of sporting events to attend**



**Opportunities in the city centre to go shopping, visit the cinema etc**

- **Employment**



**Major cities are home to TNCs that employ many people**





Cities use a range of methods to enable people to travel into, around and out of the city

• Integrated transport systems

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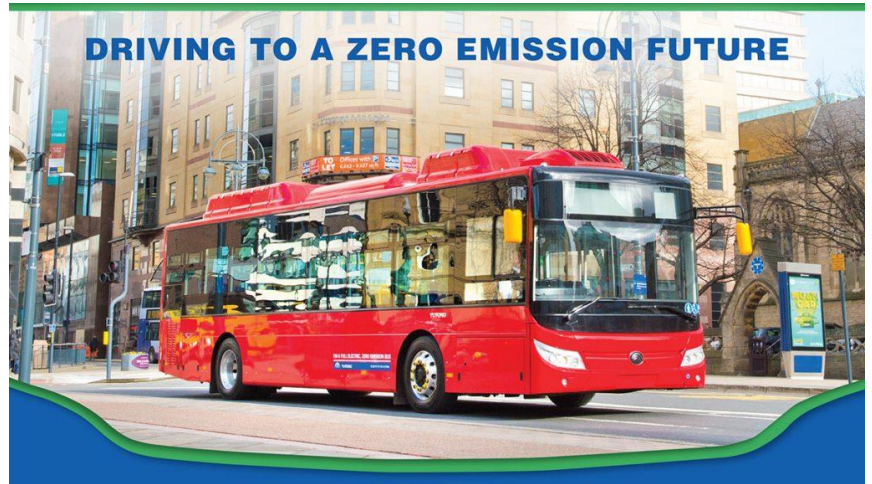
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• Urban greening

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A green space in the city centre

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Complete the table by matching the challenge to the correct definition and then develop further with more information and an example in your chosen city.

Challenge		Matching definition	Further development with a case study example
Urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment	<b>1</b>	An area of land that is currently disused or derelict. There are advantages and disadvantages to using this type of land for development for example it reduces urban sprawl and improves the look of an area but it can be expensive.	
Dereliction	<b>2</b>	In towns and cities there are differences between the quality of life for its residents. Some people live in areas that have big expensive houses, attend good schools and go on to college and university, have higher life expectancy, there is low unemployment and high average wages. In contrast, some people live in areas of deprivation with poor education, health and employment opportunities	
Building on brownfield sites	<b>3</b>	An area of land that has not been previously developed or built on. This land is usually woodland, farmland or open recreational areas that people may use for walking etc There are advantages and disadvantages to using this type of land for development.	
Building on greenfield sites	<b>4</b>	This is when people who live on the rural-urban fringe or in rural villages surrounding a town or city work somewhere else so need to commute to work each day.	
The impact of urban sprawl on the rural urban fringe	<b>5</b>	This is when a building or area of land has been abandoned and/or is not being used for anything and becomes run down and often vandalised. This happened to lots of factories in the UK as deindustrialisation occurred.	
The growth of commuter settlements	<b>6</b>	This is the growth of urban areas into the surrounding countryside (greenfield sites). This often occurs as the population increases. The developments on the rural-urban fringe include residential areas, out-of-town shopping centres and commercial parks.	

## An example of an urban regeneration project

With reference to your case study major city in the UK...

Complete the table by explaining how regeneration has helped to improve the issues identified and support with specific examples.

Issue	How has regeneration helped to solve this issue?	Case Study Example
<p><b>Dereliction:</b> Many old buildings, including factories and houses, are derelict in city centres. Factories and warehouses are derelict due to deindustrialisation (a decline in industry). Inner city houses, which tend to be cramped and were originally built for the factory workers, are often left abandoned as people leave the area which leaves derelict houses and a shortage of good quality housing.</p>		
<p><b>Unemployment:</b> Following the decline of industry in most cities many people were left unemployed. Areas of deprivation in cities also have higher unemployment rates. High unemployment often leads to a lack of investment in healthcare, education and housing – negative multiplier effect.</p>		
<p><b>City centre decline &amp; lack of services and facilities:</b> Over the years, city centres have suffered many challenges such as the impacts of deindustrialisation and high unemployment rates. More recently city centres have suffered from competition from out of town shopping centres and the rise of online shopping which has meant that less people visit the city centre leading to the closure of shops and services.</p>		

## **Urban Sustainability**

Develop the points below to explain how urban areas can become more sustainable

### **Water Conservation Schemes**

Reducing the amount of water we use (water conservation) in urban areas is essential to becoming more sustainable. We can only use the amount of water that can naturally be replaced and we are increasingly using more water intensive appliances such as dishwashers, jet washes etc

Explain how dual flush toilets and water butts to collect rainwater help to conserve water.

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### **Energy Conservation Scheme**

Explain how using more renewable forms of energy such as wind and solar can help urban areas to be more sustainable.

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### **Waste Recycling**

Explain the positive impacts of increasing rates of recycling in urban areas.

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### **Creating Green Space**

Explain the social and environmental advantages of urban greening.

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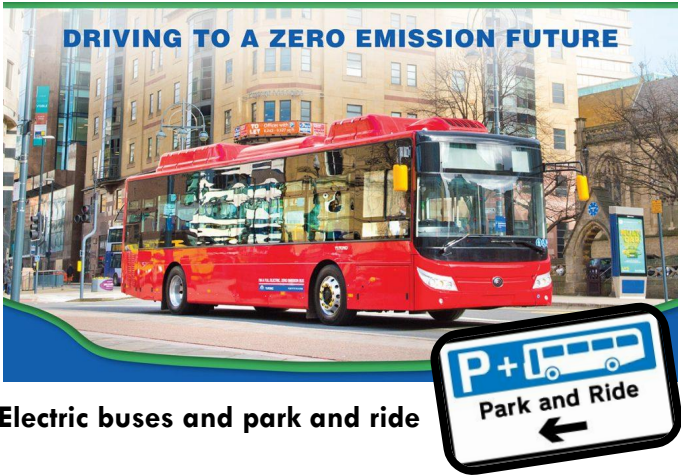

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How urban transport strategies are used to reduce traffic congestion.

Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied.

Scheme	Evaluation – what are the advantages and disadvantages of this scheme?
 <p><b>Cycle and walking lanes</b></p>	
 <p><b>Electric buses and park and ride</b></p>	
 <p><b>Clean air</b></p> <p><b>ZONE</b></p> <p><b>Charges apply</b> <b>Pay online</b></p> <p><b>Vehicles that do not have low emissions pay to drive in the Clean Air Zone.</b></p>	



## Urban Issues and Challenges – Retrieval Challenge Grid

1 point		2 points		4 points		6 points	
What is a megacity?	What challenges has urban growth created in Rio?	Describe the location of Rio	What is urban sprawl?	Why is Leicester nationally and internationally important?	What is migration?	What causes air and water pollution in Rio?	
To what extent has urban change created environmental challenges in a UK city you have studied?	Which parts of the world are experiencing rapid urbanisation?	What is a squatter settlement?	Assess the success of urban regeneration in Leicester				
What are the benefits of urban greening?	Suggest why there are inequalities in health, housing, employment and education in urban areas	<u>Key Points to Remember</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Rio is your case study city in a LIC/NEE</li> <li>Leicester is your case study city in the UK</li> <li>Urban change is happening in Leicester</li> <li>Urban growth is happening in Rio</li> <li>An example of urban planning is the Favela Bairro Project in Rio</li> <li>Urban regeneration is happening in Leicester</li> </ul>		What is pacification?	suggest problems people face as a result of traffic congestion		
To what extent is the Favela Bairro Project (urban planning) improving the quality of life for the urban poor?	What is urbanisation?			What is deindustrialisation?	Explain how urban industrial areas can help development		
What is rural to urban migration?	Suggest why an increasing number of megacities are located in lower income countries (LICs) or newly emerging economies (NEEs)	Why is unemployment high in Rio?	Define push and pull factors	Why are rates of natural increase high in many cities in LIC/NEEs	Evaluate the effectiveness of an urban transport scheme(s) you have studied		
Define greenfield and brownfield	Explain how urban areas can be more sustainable?	Explain one economic problem caused by traffic congestion	What is dereliction?	Suggest reasons for the slow rate of urban growth in many higher income countries (HICs)	Describe the location of Leicester		
How has national and international migration influenced the growth and character of Leicester?	Explain why life expectancy is lower in favelas	What is regeneration?	Explain why crime rates are high in Rio	Define natural increase	To what extent has urban change created opportunities in a UK city you have studied?		



## GCSE Geography Topic Review – Self Assessment

### Urban issues and challenges



How confident do you know feel answering the following questions? RAG the end column

RED, AMBER or GREEN

<i>Urban issues and challenges</i>	
What is the global pattern of urban change?	
What are the urban trends in different parts of the world (including HICs and LICs)?	
Can you explain how migration (push and pull factors) and natural increase affect the rate of urbanisation?	
Which parts of the world (continents and countries) are experiencing the biggest growth in the amount of megacities?	
Answer the following questions about a <b>case study</b> of a major city in a LIC or NEE:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the location and importance of the city, regionally, nationally and internationally?</li> <li>How has natural increase and migration caused urban growth?</li> <li>Explain why each of the following is considered an <b>opportunity</b> created by urban growth?                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social: access to services – health and education; access to resources – water supply, energy</li> <li>Economic: how urban industrial areas can be a stimulus for economic development</li> </ul> </li> <li>Explain why each of the following is considered a <b>challenge</b> created by urban growth?                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Managing urban growth – slums, squatter settlements</li> <li>Providing clean water, sanitation systems and energy</li> <li>Providing access to services – health and education</li> <li>Reducing unemployment and crime</li> <li>Managing environmental issues – waste disposal, air and water pollution, traffic congestion</li> </ul> </li> <li>Using an example, how is urban planning improving the quality of life for the urban poor?</li> </ul>	
What is the distribution of population and major cities in the UK?	
Answer the following questions about a <b>case study</b> of a major city in the UK:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the location and importance of the city in the UK and the wider world?</li> <li>What are the impacts of national and international migration on the growth and character of the city?</li> <li>Explain why each of the following is considered an <b>opportunity</b> created by urban change:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and economic: cultural mix, recreation and entertainment, employment, integrated transport systems</li> <li>Environmental: urban greening</li> </ul> </li> <li>Explain why each of the following is considered an <b>challenge</b> created by urban change:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social and economic: urban deprivation, inequalities in housing, education, health and employment</li> <li>Environmental: dereliction, building on brownfield and greenfield sites, waste disposal</li> <li>The impact of urban sprawl on the rural-urban fringe, and the growth of commuter settlements</li> </ul> </li> <li>Answer the following questions about an <b>example</b> of an urban regeneration?                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did the area need regeneration?</li> <li>What are the main features of the project?</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
Can you explain why the following are considered features of sustainable urban living:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water and energy conservation</li> <li>Waste recycling</li> <li>Creating green space</li> </ul>	
How are urban transport strategies being used to reduce traffic congestion?	

*Think about the statements that you identified as RED or AMBER. You will need to ensure that you revise these areas and then test your knowledge and understanding.*