Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

**Review & Reflection:**

**Week 1:** Describe one problem caused by urbanisation in an AC. Explain the ways that this problem could be resolved.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Success Criteria</th>
<th>WWW</th>
<th>EBI</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Describe one problem caused by urbanisation in an AC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Explain two ways that this problem could be resolved.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Use a wide range of subject specific vocabulary.</td>
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**WAGOLL**

Urbanisation is the process of moving from the countryside to the towns and cities, this process is also known as rural-urban migration. In an advanced country, one problem that this can cause is a shortage of housing. This is a problem in the UK as not enough houses are being built in urban areas.

One way to resolve this problem is urban renewable schemes which are government strategies to encourage investment in new houses, services and employment in derelict inner cities areas such as the dockland development in Liverpool. Another way to resolve this issue would be to build brand new towns to house the overspill populations from existing towns and cities. An example of this is Milton Keynes which is a new town built in the 1970s.

**Gap/Synthesis Task:**

1. Describe ONE problem caused by urbanisation in an AC.
2. Describe TWO ways that this problem could be resolved.
3. Define the following key terms: urbanisation, rural-urban migration and AC.
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

GEOG your memory

Geographical knowledge: Describe the global distribution of tropical rainforests
Earlier in this topic: Name 3 push factors and 3 pull factors
Older than two weeks: Name the 3 types of erosion
Graph or image analysis: Study the image. What does it tell us about the distribution of tropical storms?

Prepare for learning:

1. Define the term rural-urban migration
2. Define the term squatter settlement
3. What is a megacity?
4. In what type of country is urbanisation taking place fastest?
5. Describe one problem caused by urbanisation.
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Present new information:

Last cycle you studied the demographic transition model and development indicators (see below if you’ve forgotten). These are ways that we measure how developed a country is, as some countries are more developed than others. There are several reasons for this:

1. A poor climate: this means that people are unable to produce enough food which can lead to malnutrition
2. Few raw materials: countries without raw materials (coal, oil or metal ores) to export make less money so they are unable to invest in infrastructure
3. Poor trade links: if a country only trades with a few countries then it will make less money. This might happen when a country is landlocked
4. Colonisation: countries that were colonised (ruled by another country) are often at a lower development levels as the colonisers removed raw materials and sold it for themselves
5. Lots of natural disasters: countries that have a lot of natural disasters have to spend a lot of money on rebuilding afterwards which stops their economy from growing as quickly
6. Debt: very poor countries have to borrow money to survive, when this money needs to be paid back it can make the country poorer
7. Conflict: war, especially civil war, can slow or reduce development as money is spent on arms, people are killed and infrastructure is damaged.

Further reading: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9h6wxs/revision/2](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9h6wxs/revision/2)

Recap:

Demographic transition model: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpgjk2p/revision/2](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zpgjk2p/revision/2)

Development indicators: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zvp39j6/revision/1](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zvp39j6/revision/1)
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

Construct:
1. Sort the factors that influence development into human, environmental and economic factors.
2. Name 3 natural disasters and 3 countries that have been impacted by these.
3. In your own words, explain what colonisation is and how it helped the UK to develop.
4. Name 5 countries that the UK colonised.
5. Which factor do you think has the biggest impact on development? Why?

Test your knowledge on development indicators here: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9h6wxs/test](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z9h6wxs/test)

Present new information:

Uneven development has consequences, in particular for the health and wealth of a nation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wealth</th>
<th>Health</th>
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<tr>
<td>People in more developed countries have a higher income than those in developing countries. It can also lead to big inequalities in wealth within countries which can impact a person’s standard of living. The wealthy can afford goods and services that poorer people just cannot afford. It can be difficult for poorer people to earn enough money to survive when the country’s infrastructure is not yet developed.</td>
<td>Healthcare in developed countries is usually better than in less developed countries. People in HICs live longer e.g. the UK’s life expectancy is 81 whereas Chad’s is 53. Infant mortality is much higher in less developed countries e.g. it’s 73 per 1000 births in Chad compared to 3.7 per 1000 births in the UK. In LICs and NEEs, the lack of adequate healthcare means that people are more likely to die of easily treated diseases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

**Construct:**

1. Revise this: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3y2k2p/revision/2](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3y2k2p/revision/2)
2. Test yourself here: [https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3y2k2p/test](https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z3y2k2p/test)
3. Watch this: [https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysPP4la2KF0&list=PLQ8_L4E7S8mneHj0NebxdVNKr5uie11N&index=4](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ysPP4la2KF0&list=PLQ8_L4E7S8mneHj0NebxdVNKr5uie11N&index=4)
4. Complete this mind map:

```
   Reasons for uneven development
```

**Challenge:** think about how we could reduce the development gap. You don’t need to write it down but try to come up with 3 ideas. You can check if you’re correct on the next slide.
Present new information

There are lots of strategies that can reduce the development gap:

1. **Investment** - foreign direct investment (FDI) is when people or companies in one country buy property or invest in infrastructure in another. This leads to better access to finance, technology and expertise as well as improved infrastructure and industry. For example, between 1987 and 2018, the USA invested through FDI $182 billion in Vietnam which developed many industries such as motorbike manufacturing and telecommunications. However, sometimes FDI can exploit the country by not paying workers a fair wage.

2. **Aid** - money or resources are given to a country by charities or governments which can be used for development projects such as building schools. For example, between 2018-19 the UK provided £180 million in aid to South Sudan which funded projects that included access to water, healthcare and education. Aid can help but sometimes it’s wasted by corrupt governments. Or once the money runs out, projects can stop working if there isn’t enough local knowledge and support.

3. **Fair Trade** - this is when farmers in LICs are given a fair price for their goods. Companies who want to sell produce labelled as ‘fair trade’ have to pay producers a fair price which makes the product more expensive for buyers. An example would be in Malawi, when Fair Trade tea farmers used some of their additional money to expand their local hospital, build a new school and install a pipeline for clean water. But there are problems - in some cases, only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches the producers, while the rest boosts retailers profits.
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

**Silent apply:**

1. What is meant by ‘development gap’ (1 mark)
2. Name 2 development indicators (2 marks)
3. How can climate result in uneven development (2 marks)
4. Explain how debt can cause uneven development (2 marks)
5. What are the consequences of uneven development (4 marks)
6. Describe the 5 stages of the demographic transition model (5 marks)
7. Explain the strategies that can be used to reduce unequal development. How effective are these strategies? (9 marks)
Below are your tasks for the next seven days in the subject listed above.

**Final review**

Here is a debate question to have with your family:

“HIC have a moral duty to close the development gap”

Remember your habits of discussion!