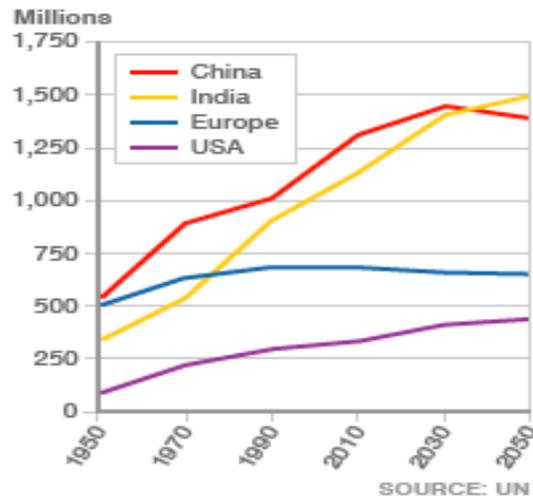


Vocabulary Key terms and definitions	
Urban	An area of land which is built up, such as a town or city.
Rural	An area of land which is mostly untouched by humans, such as the countryside or a small village.
Urbanisation	The movement of people from rural areas to urban areas.
Megacity	A city with 10 million or more people living there.
Sparse	An area of land with very few people and often scattered around unevenly
Dense	An area of land with lots of people and often evenly distributed.
Density	The number of people or things in a place when compared with the size of the place
Economic	A factor made by humans, mainly seen as Jobs and money
Social	A factor which effects an area such as education and health care.
Environmental	A factor which affects the surroundings of an area, such as nature and wildlife.
Informal Economy	Money made by people that is not paid back to the government through tax.

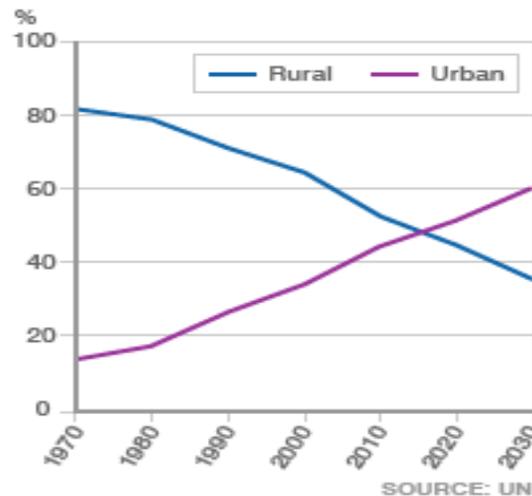


Geography Knowledge Organiser Year 8 Term 1 Our place on the Planet – South Africa and Urbanisation

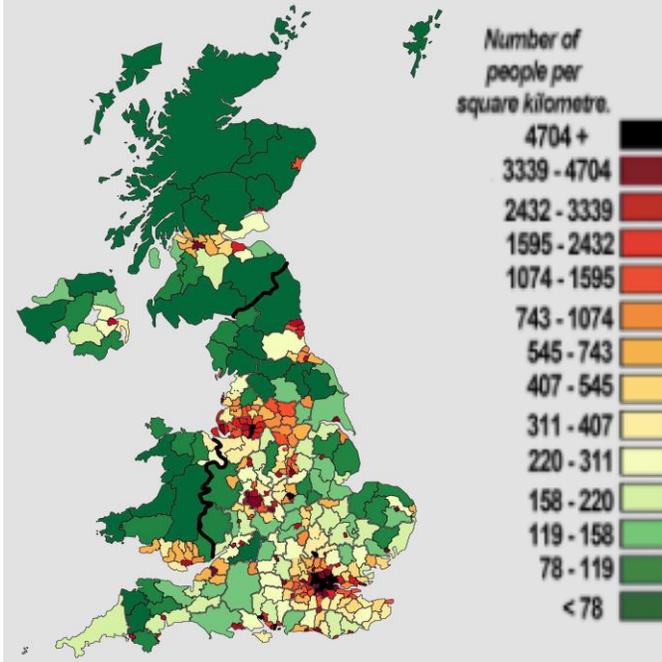
POPULATION GROWTH AND PROJECTIONS



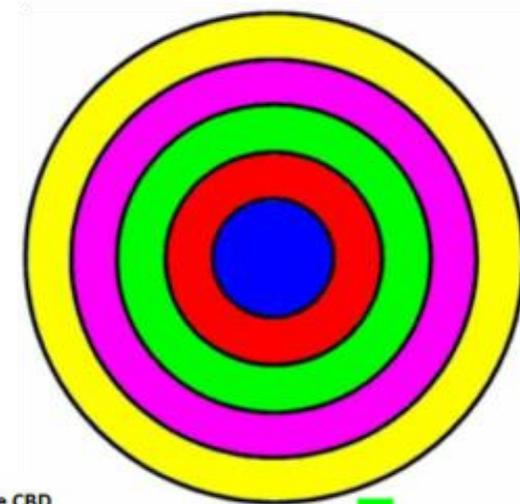
RURAL AND URBAN POPULATION



Population Density in the United Kingdom.



The Burgess Model



- The CBD
- The Inner City
- The Inner Suburbs
- The Outer Suburbs
- The Rural Urban Fringe

Vocabulary
Key terms and definitions

Apartheid	A system of longstanding racial separation that existed in South Africa and South West Africa (now Namibia) from 1948 until the early 1990s.
Slum/shanty town	An overcrowded urban street or area inhabited by very poor people.
NEE (Newly emerging economy)	A country which is developing, but is not quite developed yet.
LIC (Low income country)	A country which is really poor, with their population earning £1000 or less per year.
HIC (High income country)	A country which is rich and developed, with their population earning over £12,000 or more per year.
Khayelitsha	South Africa's biggest slum/shanty town which holds a population of around 1.8 million. South Africa have around 3.7 million people living in shanty towns.



Problems/Characteristics of Shanty Towns

HOUSING

is often a collection of primitive shacks made from any available material. Most houses lack such basic amenities as electricity, gas, running water and sewerage. No refuse collection.

HEALTH

lack of clean water, no disposal of human waste and rubbish lead to disease. Can't afford doctors.

EDUCATION

is limited as there are very few schools. Many, even by the age of 6, are trying to earn some money.

TRANSPORT

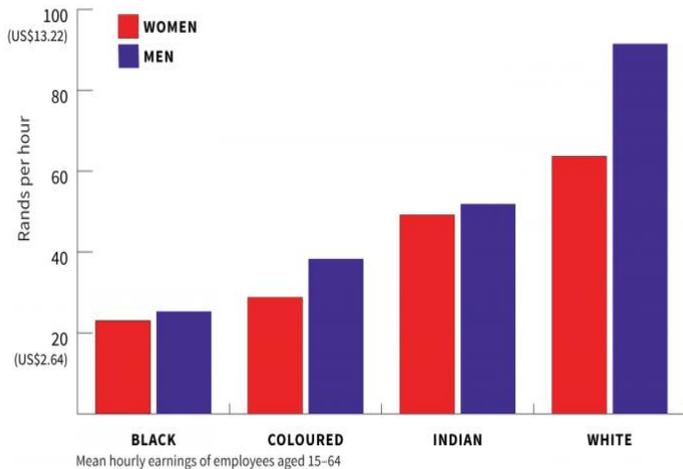
earth tracks that often just fill up with rubbish. Few public transport systems.

SOCIAL

is under constant threat. The factors listed above can lead to break down of marriages. Increase in crime and 'street children'.



A RACE AND GENDER WAGE GAP IN SOUTH AFRICA



Megacity management

There are different strategies for tackling the challenges linked to rapidly rising megacity populations. Each has advantages and disadvantages.

Definitions

Sustainability – in cities, this means planning for an efficient city that uses less energy and minimises pollution to create higher living standards for all.

Top-down strategies – large-scale ways of improving city sustainability that are planned, funded and managed by the city government.

Bottom-up strategies – small-scale ways of improving city sustainability that do not involve governments directly. They are often funded by NGOs or community organisations.

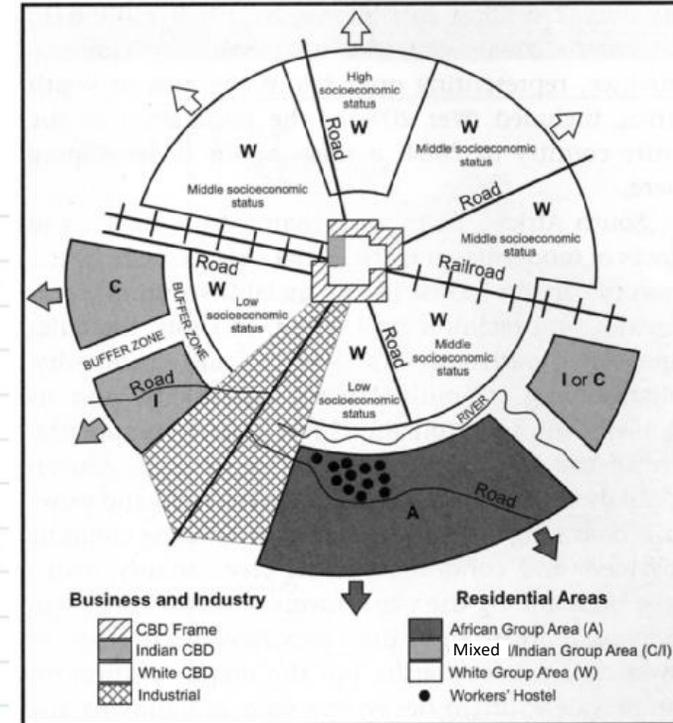


FIGURE 24-12 The model Apartheid city, showing residential and industrial areas and central districts (CBD).