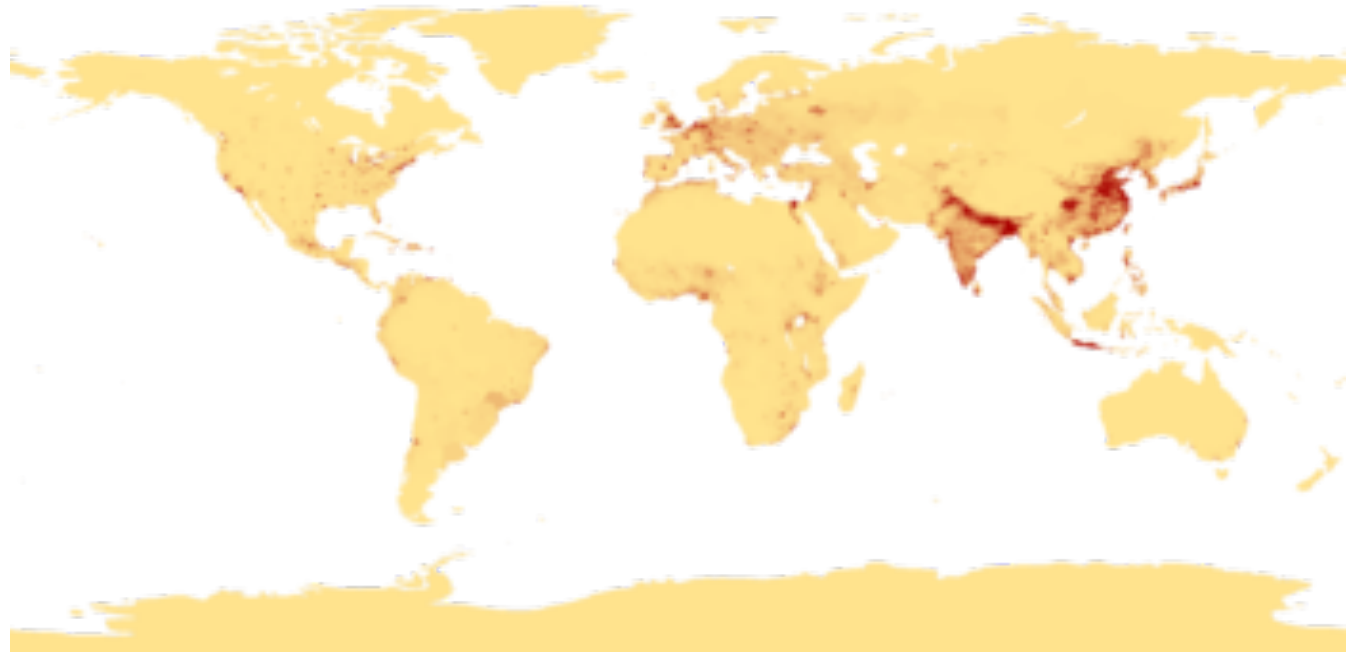




• URBAN GROWTH AROUND THE WORLD

LEARNING GOALS:

By the end of the lesson you will be able to:

- describe the difference between rural, urban and suburban settlements
- describe some of the factors that effect those types of settlements
- discuss current trends in human settlement today

Video - urbanization



What is the difference between **urban** and **rural areas**?



Urban areas - towns and cities

Rural areas - villages and hamlets

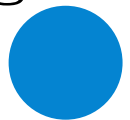


RURAL SETTLEMENTS

- fewer than 1000 people
- farms and small communities
- many countries have large rural populations, particularly in the **developing nations**
- A century ago, more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of Canada's population was rural



Where do most people who live in rural areas go to get food now?



WHAT ARE SOME FACTORS THAT CAN EFFECTS RURAL SETTLEMENTS?

- Droughts
- Storms
- Floods
- insects
- crop diseases
- poverty



URBAN SETTLEMENTS

- 80 % of Canadians now live in cities or towns.
- **Urbanization** (*the increase of urban areas*) most important changes in human geography patterns since 1950s.
- urban population in **2014** accounted for **54%** of the total global population
- People leaving rural areas to move to urban centres for opportunities of a better life.



WHAT ARE SOME FACTORS THAT CAN EFFECT URBAN SETTLEMENTS?

- housing shortages
- very crowded
- poverty (*rural migrants cannot afford to pay for water or electricity*)
- “tent cities” for homeless



SUBURBAN SETTLEMENTS:

- **newer residential communities found at the edges of established cities**
- **been a population trend in the developed nations since 1950s**

Why have suburbs grown so rapidly in the developed world?

- **the car makes travel easier and convenient**



WHAT IS “HUMAN SETTLEMENT”?

The process of humans settling
on a specific area.



What does sustainability mean to you?



What sorts of things do you think of when you hear this word?

What does sustainability mean to you?



Definition of Sustainability

“Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.”

- The United Nations –
Our Common Future (1987)

In simple terms:

- Sustainability is the principle of **meeting current needs without limiting the ability of future generations** to meet their needs.



ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

- The effect a person (I), business or community has on the environment
- Ways in which to reduce our ecological footprint
 - Hydro electricity
 - Wind mills (wind power)
 - Solar energy
 - Geothermal energy
 - Green roof
 - Hybrid transportation
 - Water reduction

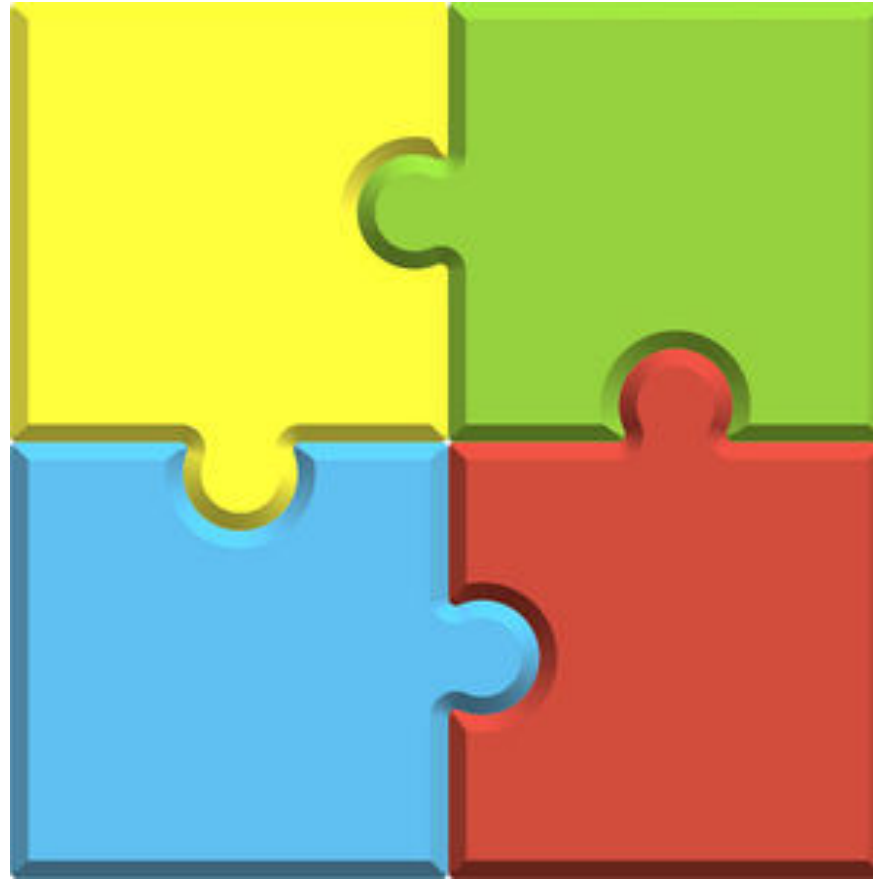


HUMAN SETTLEMENT TRENDS

Why might these occurring now? What problems are these solving and causing?

- World population continuing to grow (by 200,000/day) while available land does not
- Movement from *rural areas* to *urban centres*
- Cities are growing larger - not only outwards, but *upwards* and *inwards*!
- Explosive growth in urban centres in *developing countries* (97% of growth) and the problems that causes for their *infrastructure*.
- Interest and research into *sustainable development* and *renewable resources*.





JIGSAW ACTIVITY:

CURRENT TRENDS IN HUMAN SETTLEMENT