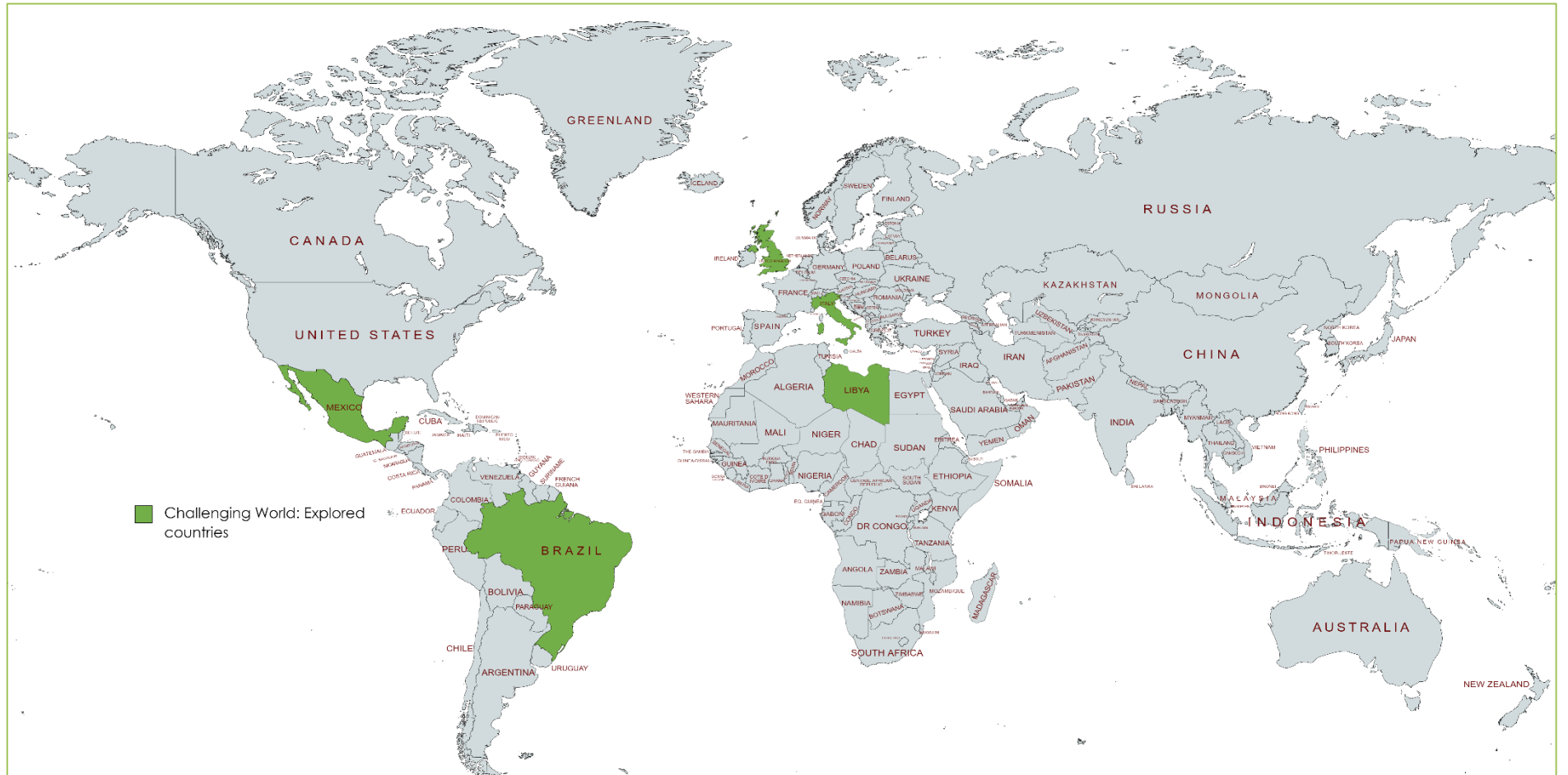


Challenging World Subject Knowledge Organiser :

Focuses on challenges found in rural and urban areas which are then expanded on through a depth study of Brazil.



Contextual World Knowledge

The Challenging World unit aims to develop geographical understanding of new places around the world and enables students to understand the challenges faced in these places. Through this topic, students will develop their locational knowledge and use of scale through the study of Italy and Libya. Students develop an understanding of sense of place, as students are encouraged to find similarities and differences between the challenges faced in different places, as well as making connections to show how these places are linked. This encourages students to appreciate different cultures and promotes the notion of an international community. Students will use and interpret different data and sources of information to deepen their enquiry and understanding of these new places and their experiences.

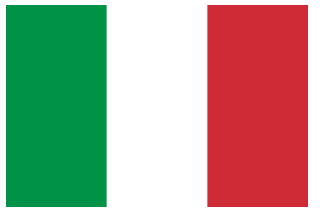
You need to know the difference between an urban and rural area. You will need to know the location of both Libya and Italy, and understand their national human and physical geography. You need to know how Italy and Libya have changed and developed over time. Italy has an aging and declining population with many young people leaving the country because of rural decline in the South. Due to a range of issues such as; the dominance of the Mafia in the South, seasonal and low paid jobs in the South, a lack of opportunities for younger people in both northern and southern regions in Italy, many migrate to other countries. You should be able to list the PUSH and PULL factors to both Northern and Southern Italy e.g. PUSH factors from the South include lack of jobs, lack of infrastructure, lack of investment, Mafia presence, reliance on primary sector industries e.g. farming. A similar issue has been observed in Libya with issues there focusing on climate, war and agriculture. Whilst Italy's population crisis is attempting to be resolved with a \$1 housing scheme, this has not been largely successful. Houses appear to be \$1, they have lots of hidden costs e.g. renovation costs, and require lots of investment from those buying the homes. In Libya, climate migrants are becoming more common. A similar observation can be made in India e.g. flooding linked to rising sea levels has been observed in Bangladesh. You should be able to understand the challenges faced in Libya and Italy, making a well-informed comparison of the issues and challenges faced in both countries. You should be able to compare the challenges faced in both countries, and how this links to issues we face in the UK. You should be reflective as to the positive impacts migrants can have on a range of countries/communities e.g. Libyan migrants moving to Italy, whilst being able to show empathy to the issues migrants can face.

Geographical Vocabulary

- Challenge:** something that poses a problem in people's lives
- Rural:** an area of land, generally known as the countryside
- Settlement:** a place where people live
- Population density:** the number of people living within a certain area
- Job sector:** a certain group of jobs and businesses that are a large part of the economy
- Agriculture:** the practice of farming; growing crops and keeping livestock
- Subsistence farming:** growing crops and keeping livestock to be used by the farmer and their family, without selling any to make money
- Rural-urban migration:** the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas
- Climate:** the expected weather conditions in an area over a long period of time
- Refugee:** a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Geographical Understanding

Italy has experienced rapid rural decline and has since experienced rapid rural-urban migration. Due to a lack of social, economic and environmental development in the South of Italy, the South has been thought to have been left behind. This has led to many of the younger population struggling to find work emigrating to other countries, leaving behind an aging population. In Libya, there are issues with agriculture, war and climate, leading to many leaving the country, and travelling across the Mediterranean sea to Southern Italy. Due to some reinvestment schemes in the South, many migrants and refugees have been able to integrate into local communities here, which has helped to revive some areas of Southern Italy that faced decline. Bangladesh in India has faced dangerous climate change projections that suggest sea level rise will become a continuous issue in creating climate refugees. Such people (typically parts of the poorer communities) will have to leave their home due to flooding in the Southern parts of the country.



Skills and Enquiry

- Describe places on a variety of different maps and scales.
- Complete 6 figure grid references and measure distance.
- You need to know how to read and interpret Population pyramids.
- You should be able to evaluate the impacts of Italy's population structure.
- Compare and reflect upon urban challenges in a range of countries at an international and national scale.
- Understand and interpret photographs.
- Analyse different graphs and charts to find evidence that supports your argument.

The St Benet Biscop Geographer

Even though Italy, Libya and India are not the countries we live in, it is important that we are aware of and understand the issues and urban challenges faced in these nations. This allows us to have an appreciation for the wider world we live in, which we should strive to support and develop at all times. We are part of a global community, that we should show stewardship for. You need to be aware of conflicting sides of arguments for topical issues such as rural-urban migration, immigration and refugee accommodation, in order to discuss potential solutions that could solve the conflict. You will respect and understand the rich cultural history of all countries being studied, as this history has underpinned national identity the values upheld by citizens that live there.