

Specification Information	Link to lesson
<p>AQA Unit 1 – Population change The way population change and migration affects the character of rural and urban areas</p> <p>Unit 3 – Urban decline and regeneration Characteristics and causes of urban decline.</p> <p>Urban regeneration: gentrification, property-led regeneration schemes, partnership schemes between local and national governments and the private sector.</p> <p>Unit 3 – Development and globalisation Globalisation – factors and dimensions.</p>	<p>Lesson 1 explores some of the issues surrounding lack of internet access in rural areas of the UK – which can be an influence on rates of migration.</p> <p>Lesson 1 takes an in-depth look at the reasons behind the digital divide that develops within society (thus leaving some parts of urban populations disconnected to the internet as part of their decline). The importance of bringing the internet to deprived urban communities is highlighted.</p> <p>Lesson 2 examines the causes of globalisation (with special emphasis on the role of the internet and mobile phones).</p>
<p>Edexcel Unit 1 – Going Global 1.2 The factors which have accelerated globalisation.</p> <p>3.2 The role of technology (such as communications and the internet) in creating a shrinking world.</p> <p>Unit 2 – Unequal spaces 2.2 How inequality creates marginalized groups in a variety of ways for rural and urban areas.</p> <p>3.1 The success of specific examples of ways to reduce rural inequalities, using solutions such as appropriate technology.</p> <p>Unit 2 – Rebranding places 2.2 The range of rural rebranding strategies such as using the internet.</p> <p>3.1 The success of specific examples of ways to implement rural rebranding using specific examples such as technology.</p>	<p>Lesson 2 examines the causes of globalisation (with special emphasis on the role of the internet and mobile phones). Up-to-date examples of technical development in Africa and Bangladesh are also provided.</p> <p>Lesson 1 takes an in-depth look at the reasons behind the digital divide that develops within society (thus leaving some parts of urban populations disconnected to the internet); as well as the broader issue of difficulties securing internet access for communities living in remoter rural areas.</p> <p>Lesson 1 takes an in-depth look at some of the difficulties that need to be overcome in order to bring good broadband connectivity to rural areas. Use of this technology can be a key ingredient for the success of rural rebranding schemes. The lack of broadband can be interpreted as part of “the need” to rebrand a rural area.</p>

Unit 3 – The technological fix

1.2 Geographical distribution of technology use at a variety of scales (national and global contrasts through farming, telecommunications and transport connectivity) shows distinct patterns related to level of development.

1.3 Access to technology varies in different parts of the world and there is a contrast between those who can access new technology versus those who are left to suffer from environmental determinism.

1.4 There is a range of reasons for inequality of access such as cost barriers, intellectual property and the patent system; knowledge, education, political or religious denial of access.

Lesson 1 considers the uneven distribution of access at a national scale within the UK. Lesson 2 looks at the global picture of a digital divide between richer and poorer nations, especially with respect to the internet.

Lesson 1 looks at a range of reasons why technological uptake does not always take place. Both voluntary and involuntary forms of exclusion are analysed.

OCR

Unit 1 - Managing change in human environments

What are the social and economic issues associated with urban change? (“The characteristics of urban deprivation.”)

How can urban areas be managed to ensure sustainability?

What are the social and economic issues associated with rural change? (“Structural change can lead to economic and social differences within and between rural areas.”)

Unit 3 - Globalisation

What is meant by the term ‘globalisation’ and why is it occurring?

Unit 3 – Development & inequality

To what extent can social and economic inequalities be reduced?

Lesson 1 takes an in-depth look at the reasons behind the digital divide that develops within society (thus leaving some parts of urban populations disconnected to the internet as part of their decline). The importance of bringing the internet to deprived urban communities is highlighted.

Lesson 1 explores some of the issues surrounding lack of internet access in rural areas of the UK – which can be an influence on rates of migration.

Lesson 2 examines why globalisation is occurring (with special emphasis on the role of the internet and mobile phones).

Lesson 1 and **lesson 2** examine important aspects of this questions at varying scales.

WJEC Unit 1 – Changing human environments

2.2.3 What are the issues of the inner city?

2.2.6 How are rural settlements changing and why?

Lesson 1 takes an in-depth look at why urban populations are not better connected to the internet. Lesson 1 also explores some of the issues surrounding internet access for rural settlements in the UK.

<p>Unit 3 – Development 4.1.6 What strategies exist for closing the development gap and how effective are these strategies?</p> <p>Unit 3 – Globalisation 5.1.2 What factors have led to current economic globalisation?</p> <p>Unit 3 – Research inquiry Theme B2 Deprivation</p>	<p>Lesson 2 looks at the growing uptake of internet technology in poor African countries – notably east Africa where the Seacom cable has recently arrived.</p> <p>Lesson 2 examines why globalisation is occurring (with special emphasis on the role of the internet and mobile phones).</p>
<p>IB Diploma – Paper 3 – Global interactions Examine the changes in a transport, Internet or telecommunications network in terms of the extension of links and nodes and the intensity of use at a national or global scale.</p> <p>Describe the role of information and communications technology (ICT) in civil society and the transmission and flow of images, ideas, information and finance.</p> <p>Examine the contrasting rates, levels and patterns of adoption of an element of ICT in two countries.</p>	<p>Lesson 2 examines the causes of globalisation (with special emphasis on the role of the internet and mobile phones in enabling greater global interactions). Up-to-date examples of technical development in Africa and Bangladesh are also provided</p> <p>A comparison could be made between the UK and Bangladesh using materials included for use with lesson 1 and lesson 2.</p>

[Links to Lesson One](#)

[Links to Lesson Two](#)