

GRADE

6

• SOCIAL SCIENCE

*Why people live where they do*



This resource was compiled by coordinators from the  
ESKOM – WESSA Energy and Sustainability Programme

# CAPS, made easy!

## How to use this resource

### **Content information needed for each lesson**

This section will be found before each lesson and consists of reading for educator. This will often be more information than what is required for the lesson – it is so designed to give the educator a broader perspective to the topic for clearer understanding and for questions and clarity in the classroom.

### **Worksheets**

These are designed to complement the instructions from the CAPS manual. They can also be used for assessment purposes.

### **Assessment questions**

This section of questions can be used at the end of term to assess learners understanding of the set curriculum for each term.

### **The ESKOM WESSA Energy and Sustainability (E&S) Programme.**

This resource was compiled by the coordinators of the ESKOM WESSA Energy and Sustainability Programme.

One of the ways in which coordinators of the E&S Programme work is to encourage educators to add components of environmental education through day-to-day curriculum teaching. This can be achieved through the content material provided in this manual, and which will give educators a broader perspective of the environmental aspects of each component of the curriculum.

As educators will be aware, environmental knowledge forms the threads which are interwoven through all learning areas of the entire curriculum.

We hope that this manual proves useful in your classroom.

The E&S Programme coordinators.

*The ESKOM WESSA Energy and Sustainability Programme is funded through the ESKOM Development Foundation and implemented by WESSA.*

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## Grade 5

### Term 4: Population – why people live where they do

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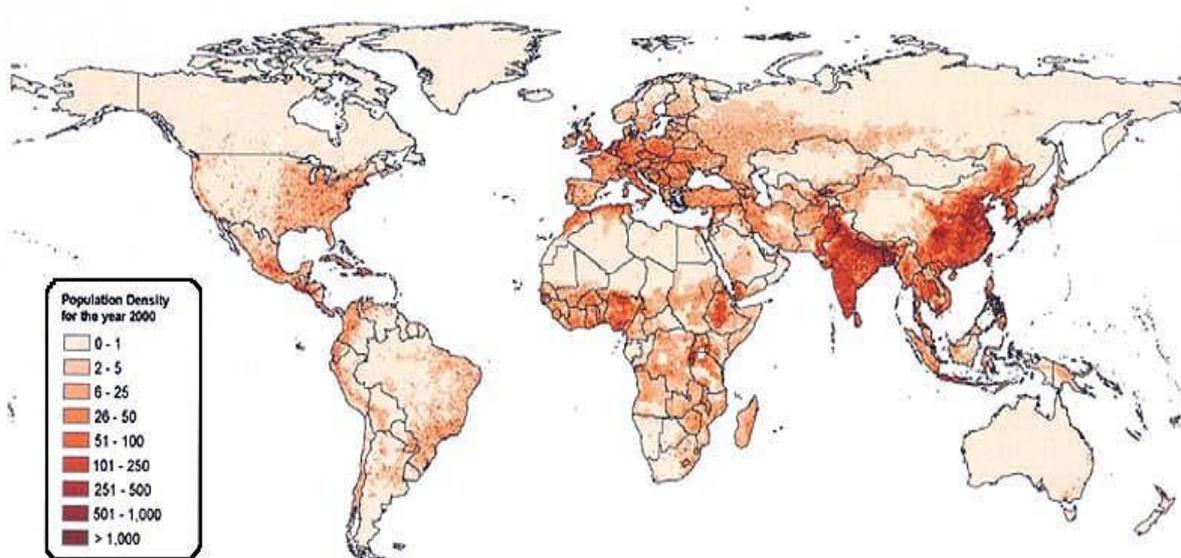
<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>People and provinces in South Africa</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Population distribution and population density</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

**Population distribution** is the pattern of where people live. World population distribution is uneven. Places which are sparsely populated contain few people. Places which are densely populated contain many people. Sparsely populated places tend to be difficult places to live. These are usually places with hostile environments like Antarctica (really cold) or the Kalahari Desert (really hot). Places which are densely populated are habitable environments like Cape Town (mild).

**Population density** is a measurement of the number of people in an area. It is an average number. Population density is calculated by dividing the number of people by area. Population density is usually shown as the number of people per square kilometre. The map below is a choropleth (shading) map and illustrates population density. The darker the colour the greater the population density.

There are a lot of reasons for why people live in certain place. Climate has a lot to do with, but so do facilities and opportunities. More people live in the cities of the world because there are more jobs, entertainment and schools. People may choose to live in farming communities for work, while sometimes people have no choice but to live in the areas they were born into.



**Worksheet 1** looks at population densities and can be used for assessment purposes.

# Worksheet 1: Where we live

There are a number of reasons why people choose where to live. Take a look at the images below, and using the block provided under each, explain whether you think they have a large or small population, giving reasons for your answer.

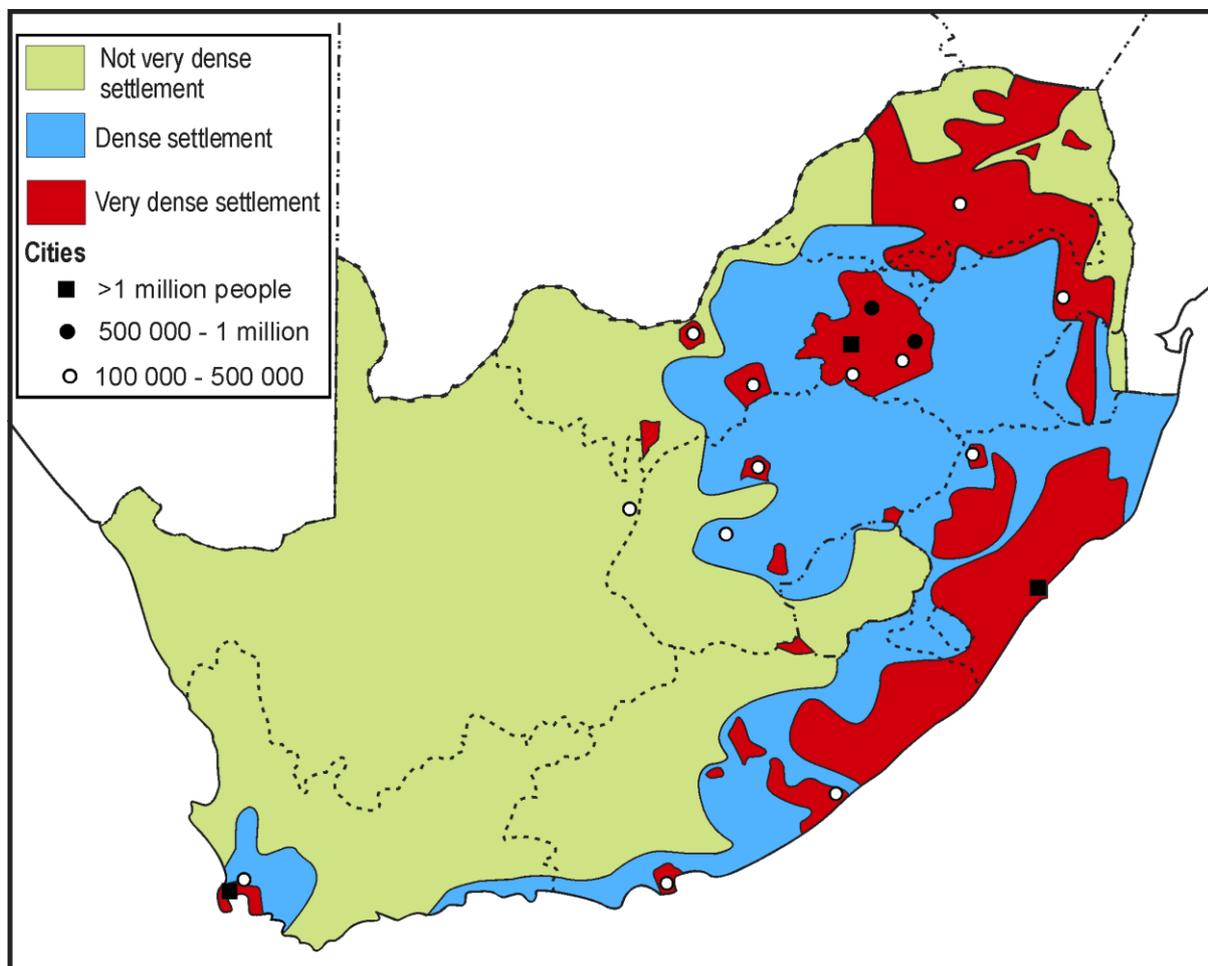


<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>People and provinces in South Africa</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Population distribution in South Africa</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

South Africa is broken down into nine provinces. Gauteng has a lot of people living there – the most in South Africa, while the Northern Cape has less than four people for every kilometre of land!

The map of South Africa below shows how heavily populated each area is. The red spots are where a very large amount of people live, the blue is where a lot of people live, and the light green is where very few people live.



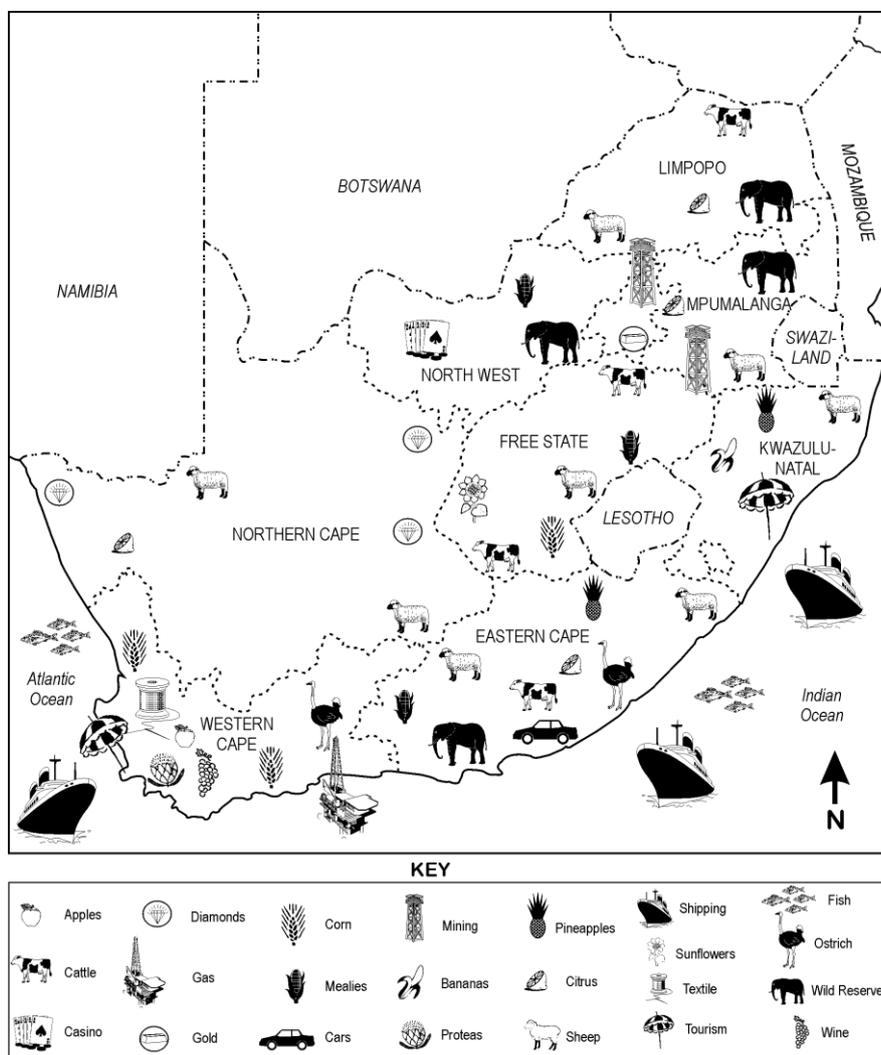
The Census (a count of all the people in the country) done in 2011 showed there are 51 770 560 people in the country as of October that year, compared to 44 819 778 counted in 2001. It also found there were more women than men. Of the 51.8 million total population, about 25.2 million are male, and 26.6 million are female. While Gauteng, the smallest of South Africa's nine provinces, is the most populous, with 12.3-million people. On the other hand the country's largest province, the Northern Cape, has the least number, with 1.1 million people.

This resource was developed through the ESKOM WESSA Energy and Sustainability Programme

There are a lot of reasons for why people live in certain place. Climate has a lot to do with, but so do facilities and opportunities (see the resource map of South Africa). More people live in the cities of the world because there are more jobs, entertainment and schools. People may choose to live in farming communities for work, while sometimes people have no choice but to live in the areas they were born into.

You can see by the map above that the areas with the densest populations are near large cities. Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal, Mpumalanga and the Western Cape are the most populated of all the provinces and the reasons are clear as to why.

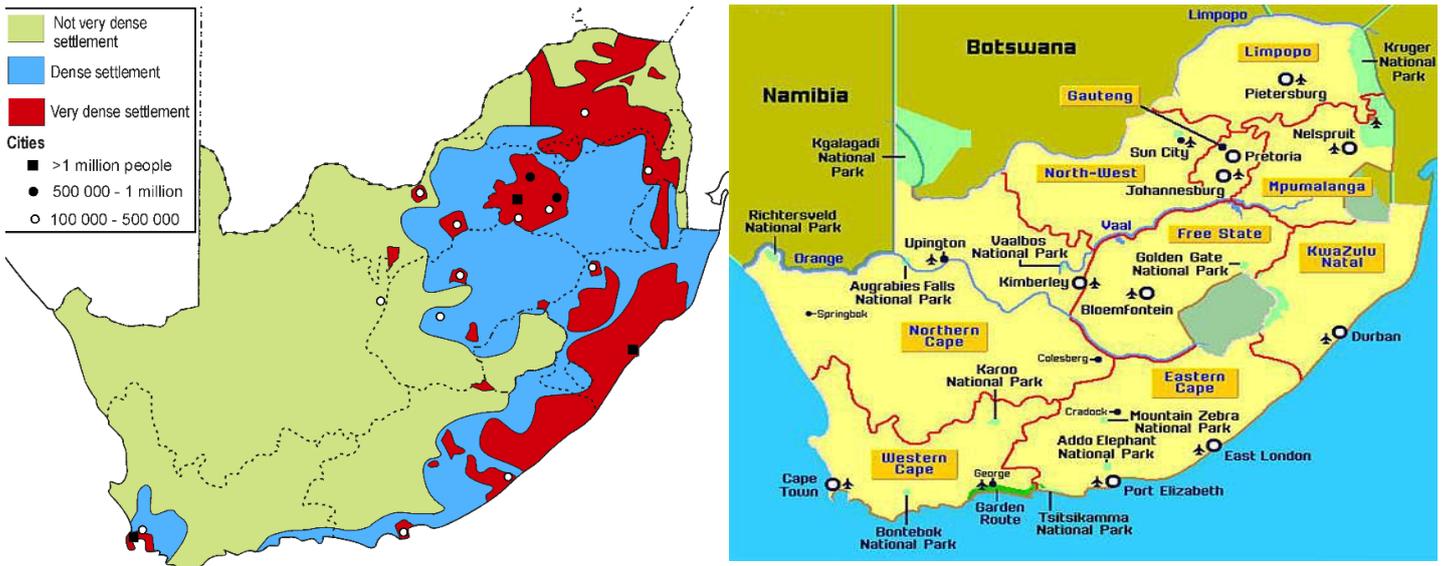
Gauteng, Kwa-Zulu Natal and the Western Cape have major cities in Johannesburg, Pretoria, Durban and Cape Town, meaning jobs, facilities and good services. They all have thriving economies and industries, while Mpumalanga is where the majority of the mines in South Africa are found, which means a very large labour force. It is also a popular tourism destination as are Kwa-Zulu Natal and the Western Cape.



**Worksheet 1** looks at the population densities of the different provinces and can be used for assessment purposes.

# WORKSHEET 1: POPULATION SPREAD

Take a look at the two maps of South Africa below and answer the questions that follow.



Which four Provinces have the densest settlements?

Which Province has the least dense settlement?

Can you think of reasons why this may be?

Using the information on the maps above, list the cities in South Africa that have 500 000 to more than 1 million people living in them.

Do you think the location of the cities make more people want to live in those Provinces? Give some reasons for your answers.

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>People and provinces in South Africa</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Total population figures in each province</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

South Africa is a nation of diversity, meaning the country is made up of a lot of different groups of people, with nearly 52-million people and a wide variety of cultures, languages and religious beliefs.



According to Census 2011, the country's population stands at 51.77-million, up from the census 2001 count of 44.8-million.

Africans are the majority group, making up 79.2% of the population; coloured and white people each make up 8.9% of the total; and the Indian/Asian population 2.5%. "Other" population group makes up 0.5% of the total.

Since the election of 27 April 1994, South Africa has been divided into nine provinces. They vary widely in population density, from the highly-urbanized Gauteng with nearly 700 people per square kilometre, to the mostly-desert Northern Cape with less than four people per square kilometre. The following table shows the provincial population density according to the 2011 National Census.

Rank	Province	Population (2011)	Area (km/sq)	Density (per km/sq)
1	Gauteng	12 272 263	18 178	675.1
2	KwaZulu Natal	10 267 300	94 361	108.8
3	Mpumulanga	4 039 939	76 495	52.8
4	Western Cape	5 822 734	129 462	45.0
5	Limpopo	5 404 868	125 755	43.0
6	Eastern Cape	6 562 053	168 966	38.8
7	North West	3 509 953	104 882	33.5
8	Free State	2 745 590	129 825	21.1
9	Northern Cape	1 145 861	372 889	3.1

**Worksheet 1** focuses on the populations of different provinces and population groups in South Africa.

# Worksheet 1: Population breakdown

Take a look at the table below and answer the questions that follow.

Population per province census 2011				
Rank	Province	Population (2011)	Area (km/sq)	Density (per km/sq)
1	Gauteng	12 272 263	18 178	675.1
2	KwaZulu Natal	10 267 300	94 361	108.8
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7	North West	3 509 953	104 882	33.5
8	Free State	2 745 590	129 825	21.1
9	Northern Cape	1 145 861	372 889	3.1

Population groups census 2011		
Population group	Number	% of total
African	41 000 938	79.2%
White	4 586 838	8.9%
Coloured	4 615 401	8.9%
India/Asian	1 286 930	2.5%
Other	280 454	0.5%
TOTAL	51 770 560	100%

Which Province is home to the most people in South Africa?

Why do you think this is so?

Which Province is home to the least?

Why do you think this is so?

Who is the biggest population group in South Africa?

What is the smallest population group in South Africa?

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>People and provinces in South Africa</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Average population for each province</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

The nine provinces vary in population density, which means the amount of people that live per kilometre of land. Unsurprisingly, Gauteng has the highest density of people, while the Northern Cape has the least. The table below shows the density of people per province and how it has grown between 1996 and 2011. The numbers refer to density per square km.

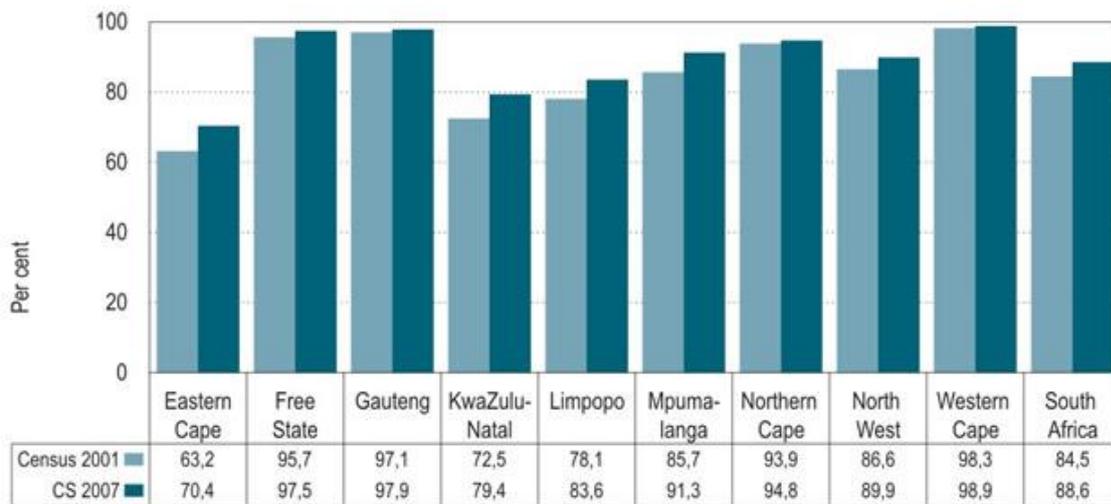


Province	Census 1996	Census 2001	Census 2011
<b>Gauteng</b>	432.0	519.5	675.1
<b>KwaZulu Natal</b>	91.4	10.3	108.8
<b>Mpumulanga</b>	35.2	39.3	52.8
<b>Western Cape</b>	30.6	35.0	45.0
<b>Limpopo</b>	39.8	42.6	43.0
<b>Eastern Cape</b>	37.2	38.0	38.8
<b>North West</b>	28.8	31.5	33.5
<b>Free State</b>	20.3	20.9	21.1
<b>Northern Cape</b>	2.3	2.3	3.1
<b>Totals for South Africa</b>	33.3	36.8	42.4

**Worksheet 1** looks at the growth of the South African population over a period of time and can be used for assessment purposes.

# Worksheet 1: How the nation has grown

Since the creation of the nine provinces, South Africa has conducted three censuses to see how many people live in South Africa, what languages they speak, where they live and other such things. Take a look at the graph below and answer the questions that follow.



What is a census?

Which province has grown the most in population density between 2001 and 2007?

Which province shows the least growth?

Have any of the Provinces not grown at all?

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>Why people live where they do in South Africa</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Reasons for location of settlements</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

A lot of South Africa's settlement comes down to the country's history. The earliest people living in South Africa were known as the Khoisan and are considered the true natives of the land that would eventually become the country we know as South Africa.



The first European settlers, the Dutch, arrived in the country in 1652 as a stopping point for ships on their way to the East Indies. Fruit and vegetables were grown here to battle the problem of disease aboard passing ships. The Dutch first settled the area that was to become Cape Town and with time expanded across the entire tip of southern Africa.

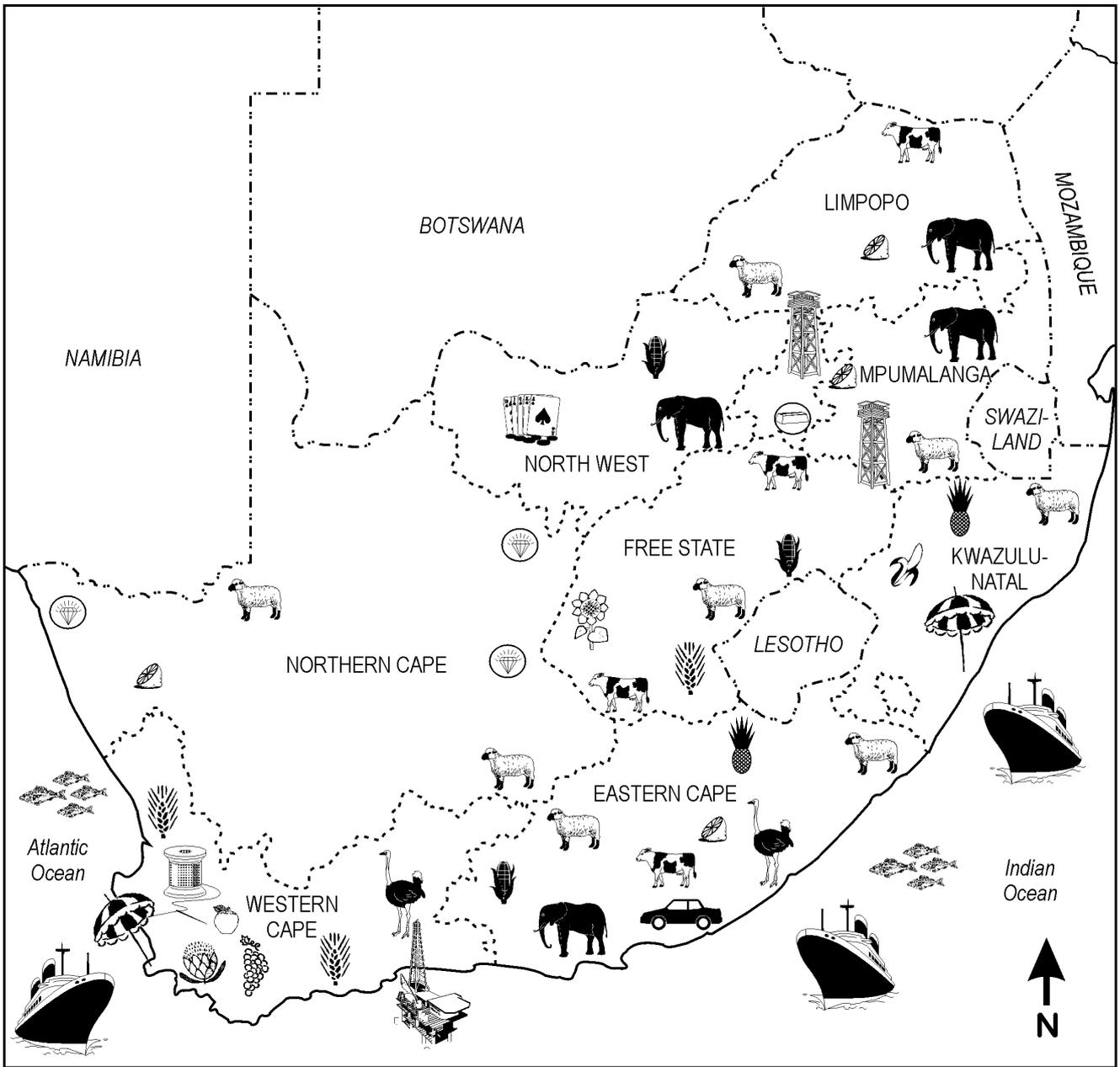
In 1815, South Africa changed hands and became a British colony. Many of the Dutch went north to get away from the English. Here they encountered tribes that, over time, had moved south from central Africa. There ensued a period of war between the Dutch Boers and the Zulus, a powerful local tribe led by King Shaka. The Boers eventually won and created an Afrikaner state in the north.

In 1960 South Africa gained independence from British rule and became a republic. This period was to be very difficult time for many people since the laws of Apartheid were fully enforced. A number of laws were created to stop black people from living in certain places. They were not allowed to own land, they were only allowed to stay in certain areas, the education and training they received was not as good and they were only allowed to work there for a certain period of time before going back to the rural areas. The **Group Areas Act** was a law that meant people of certain races were not allowed to live in the nicest areas. These were reserved for white people. Non-white people who lived in those areas before the law was passed were forced to leave their homes and go live in other areas.

It was only when the democratic government was elected in 1997 that things began to change, but a lot has stayed the same for example: the majority of people living in rural and informal settlements are black, while the majority of the urban areas are occupied by the white population group. Other factors for settlement include climate, natural resources, water and the facilities available - such as healthcare, schooling and employment.

Human activities also dictate where people stay in South Africa. Fishing industries are located on the coast, the location of mineral resources in the interior of the country

necessitates for a mining industry, while the fertile land across the country has a population dedicated to farming.



**KEY**

	Apples		Diamonds		Corn		Mining		Pineapples		Shipping		Fish
	Cattle		Gas		Mealies		Bananas		Citrus		Sunflowers		Ostrich
	Casino		Gold		Cars		Proteas		Sheep		Textile		Wild Reserve
									Tourism				Wine

**Worksheet 1** looks at the history of settlements and **Worksheet 2** focuses on the economic resources of the different provinces.

This resource was developed through the ESKOM WESSA Energy and Sustainability Programme

# Worksheet 1: The story of District Six

Read the paragraph below about District Six and answer the questions below.

Before 1966, District Six was a poor area, but vibrant. The people that made up the community were all very different from one another. There were priests, teachers, schoolchildren, politicians, prostitutes, artists, gangsters, fishermen, shopkeepers and many more. Together they created an amazing culture and living area.



But in 1966, the South African government decided that the area was for “whites only” and over the next 14 years, 60 000 people who lived in District Six were forced to move to the Cape Flats. This was because of a law called ‘apartheid’ that forced people to live in racial groups. A law was passed called the “Group Areas Act” that meant certain races could only live in specific areas.

While District Six was close to the schools, the city and all the essentials needed to live, the Flats were the opposite. The people were made to leave, their houses and shops were torn down. Families and friends were split up and sent to live in different parts of Cape Town.

It was only when the democratic government was elected in 1997 that things began to change, but it still took a long time for the people to return and some never could. Building started in the area again in 2003 and finally in 2004, the first residents moved back to District Six. Unfortunately it would never be the same again...

## Review Questions

What are some of the reasons the community of District Six was a good place to live?

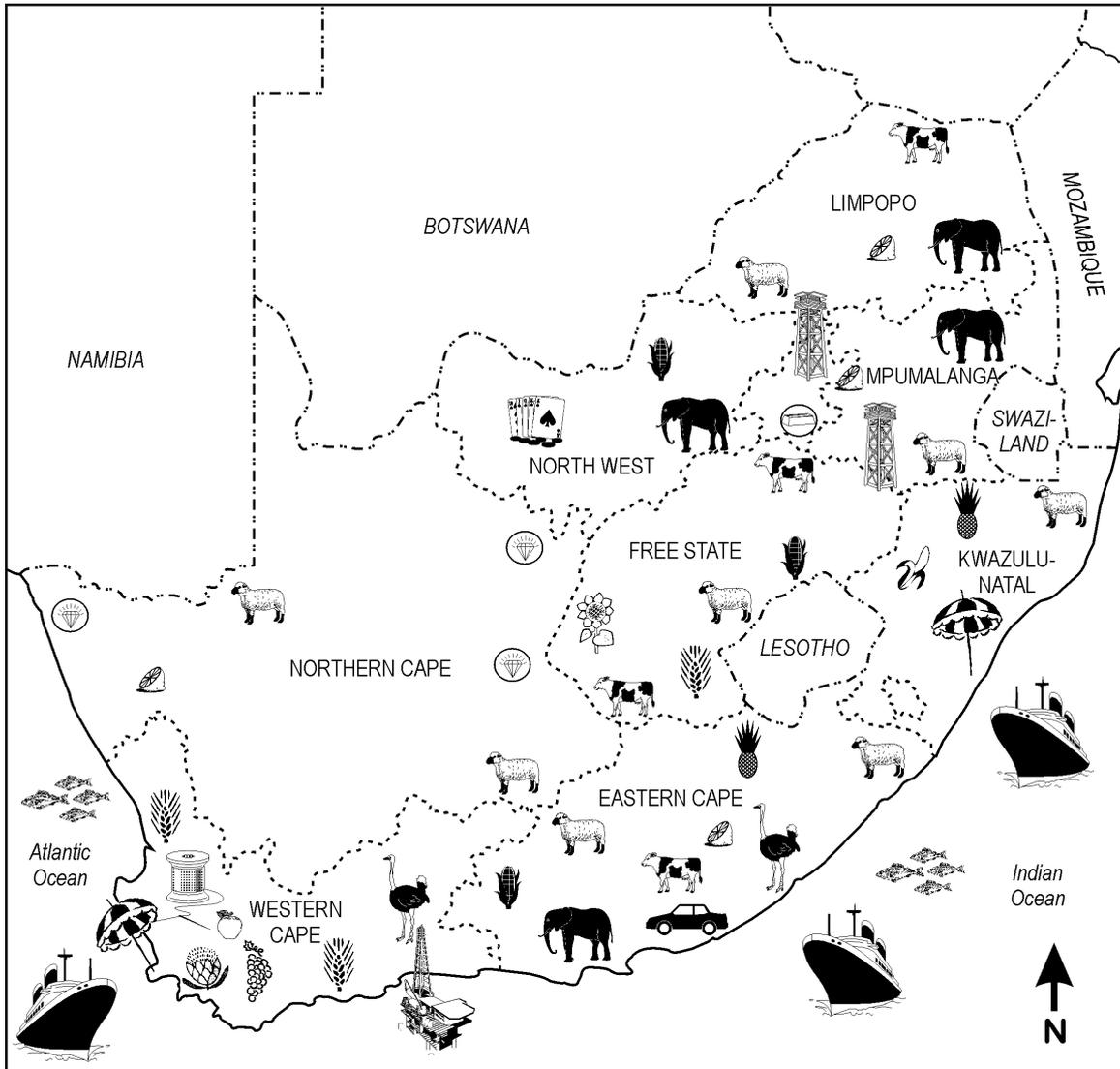
Why did the people of District Six leave?

What is the Group Areas act?

List some other reasons for why people would choose to live close to the city.

# Worksheet 2: South African Resources and Population Density

Look at the map below and answer the questions that follow.



## KEY

	Apples		Diamonds		Corn		Mining		Pineapples		Shipping		Fish
	Cattle		Gas		Mealies		Bananas		Citrus		Sunflowers		Ostrich
	Casino		Gold		Cars		Proteas		Sheep		Tourism		Wild Reserve
													Wine

**Review questions**

What resources are found in Kwa-Zulu Natal?

What resources are found in Gauteng?

Which provinces have the most resources?

Which provinces have the least resources?

Which province would you like to live in and why?

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>Why people live where they do in South Africa</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Concepts of rural and urban</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

An **urban area** is an area with a high density population. Urban areas are generally cities or towns. Some examples of urban areas in South Africa are **Johannesburg, Cape Town and Pretoria.**



Urban areas perform a number of functions for the people that live there. Each activity needs its own type of land to perform the function like administrative buildings, industry, commerce and retail, transport, residential, recreation and social services.

The Urban population in South Africa made up for 61.99% of the total population in 2011. This is its highest value over the past 51 years, while its lowest value was 46.62 in 1960.

A **rural area** is generally an area that is located outside of cities and towns. Rural areas have a very low population density and are small settlements. Agricultural areas, for example, are commonly rural. There are no tall buildings or big shopping centres. Some examples of rural areas in South Africa are the **Transkei, Umgababa and Utrecht.**

Rural areas are defined as the sparsely populated areas in which people farm or depend on natural resources, including the villages and small towns that are dispersed through these areas. In addition, they include the large settlements in the former South African homelands, which were created by the apartheid removals, which depend for their survival on occupants leaving and working in the urban centres.

Rural settlements can be divided into three categories: agricultural, non-agricultural, and mixed, with a population engaged in various economic sectors.

Rural areas do not have access to the same kind of facilities available to them as those in urban settlements. Everything from health to entertainment is more difficult to come by. Urban centres can have a number of hospitals, while most rural inhabitants will have to travel to urban areas to go to hospital.

The Rural population (% of total population) in South Africa was last reported at 38.30%.

**Worksheet 1** looks at the economic sectors of rural and urban areas while **Worksheet 2** focuses on the characteristics of urban and rural areas.

# Worksheet 1: Where do I come from?

Take a look at the images below and then, in the space provided under each, say whether the people in the pictures come from an urban or a rural settlement, giving reasons for your choice.

## Worksheet 2: Urban versus rural

Take a look at the pictures below and say whether they are urban or rural.  
Use the space provided to explain your reasons.



# Half Term!

## Educator's Notes

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>Why people live where they do in South Africa</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Why people move from rural areas to town, cities/urban areas</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

### **Content Information needed for this lesson.**

There are a number of reasons why people move from the rural areas to urban centres. This process is known as “urbanisation”



The lack of employment in rural areas is probably the biggest reason for people move out of their area of origin to the urban area. The inequality of urban and rural areas also plays a major role in urbanisation.

South Africa’s experience of urbanisation is unusual. Until the 1990s the government tried to stop black people from settling in urban areas. They used a number of ways to restrict people moving to the cities. A number of laws were created to stop black people from living in the urban settlements. They were not allowed to own land, they were only allowed to stay in certain areas, the education and training they received was not as good and they were only allowed to work there for a certain period of time before going back to the rural areas.

But the government also need people to work in the mines, factories and industry. This meant they need to allow them to enter the cities and towns where these were located. But they still did not want them living there and forced the black workers to live in informal settlements known as townships.

The main reason for rural–urban migration in South Africa is the same as in most parts of the world, namely differences in economic opportunity. Cities have consistently outpaced the rest of the country in terms of economic employment growth. Other reasons people will move to the cities is for better healthcare, housing, education and entertainment. Two-thirds of South Africa's population now live in urban areas, according to the most recent survey. The major causes of the trend is the post-apartheid freer movement of people and higher economic growth in urban areas, attracting people searching for employment.

There are downsides, however, with urbanisation creating more crime and social tensions, greater environmental and health risks and problems providing all the people with proper services.

**Worksheet 1** is a comprehension study focusing on why people move to the urban areas.

This resource was developed through the ESKOM WESSA Energy and Sustainability Programme

# Worksheet 1: Moving to the city

Read the passage below on Kenneth's move to the city with his family and then answer the questions that follow.



Kenneth grew up in a rural area outside of the city of Cape Town. He worked on a farm in the area, got married and had two children. But he wanted a better life for his children. He was desperate for them to get a better education, have

more opportunities and better healthcare than he had growing up. So he decided to move his family to the city and look for a job that could pay for his children to go to a good school there.

When Kenneth arrived he was very happy. He immediately set about looking for a job, spending his savings on a small little house just outside of the city centre. He enrolled his children in a good school. But with more and more people moving into the city, there were less jobs and so Kenneth struggled to find work. There was also a lot of crime. He was robbed on the train coming home from a job interview and had very little money left.

The area he lived was overcrowded and there was not good service delivery and when one of his children got sick they were forced to wait all day at the hospital, because there were so many other sick people.

Before long Kenneth was forced to move back to the rural area he grew up in.

What is urbanization?

What things made Kenneth move to the city?

What problems did he face there?

Why do you think he struggled to find a job when he was there?

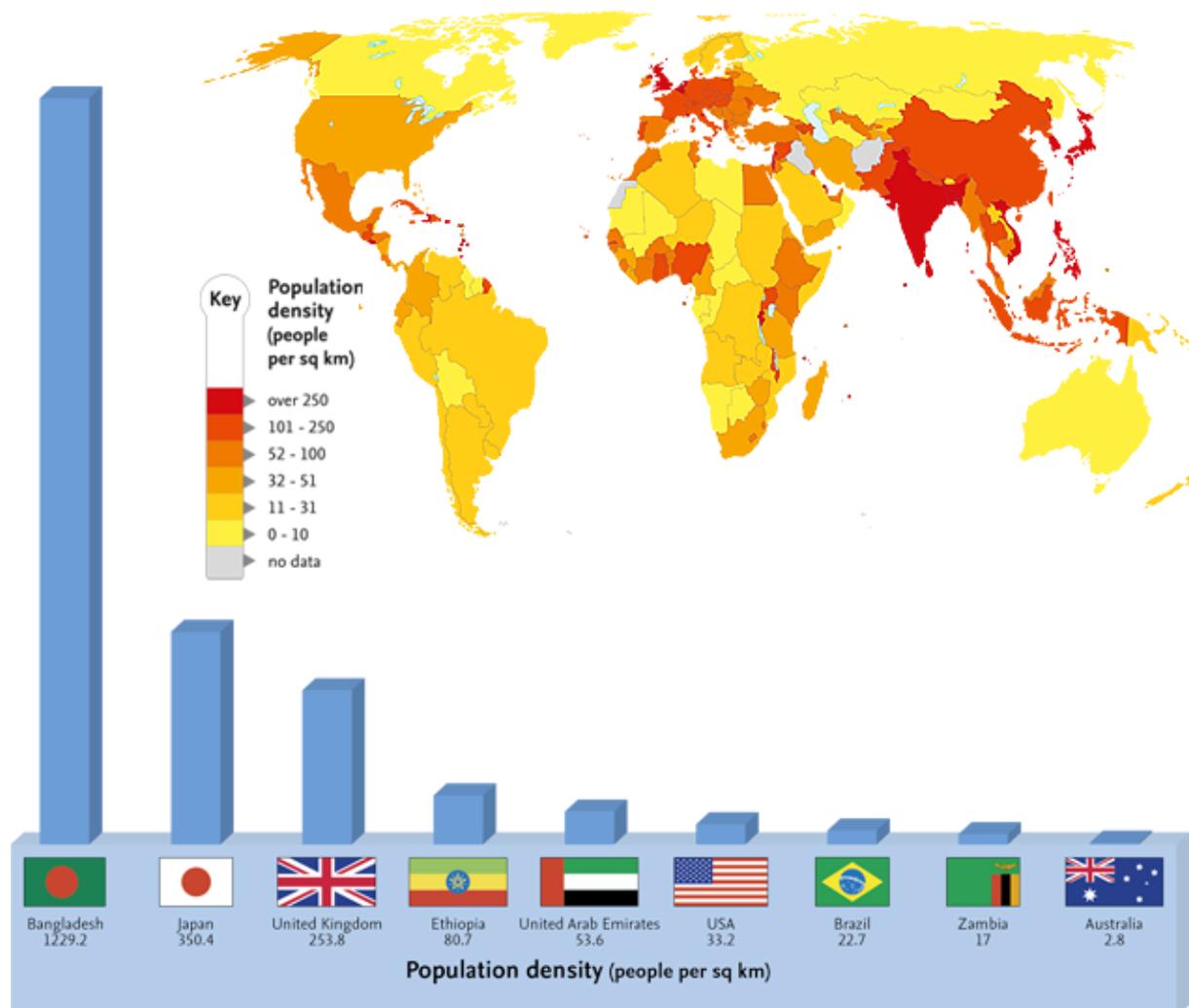
What are the problems of urbanization?

Topic	:	People around the world
Lesson	:	Population distribution around the world
Grade	:	6
Term	:	Fourth term

### Content Information needed for this lesson.

The world population is the total amount of people living on earth. It is estimated that that there are over 7-billion people living on earth today! It is thought that the population will continue to grow and the global population could reach 24.8-billion people by 2050! Some people are worried that this continued growth will put pressure on the environment, food supplies, and energy resources.

The map below shows the spread of the world's population density.





Six of Earth's seven continents are permanently inhabited on a large scale. Asia is the most populated continent, with its 4.2 billion people making up over 60% of the world's population! The world's two most-populated countries, China and India, make up about 37% of the world's population.

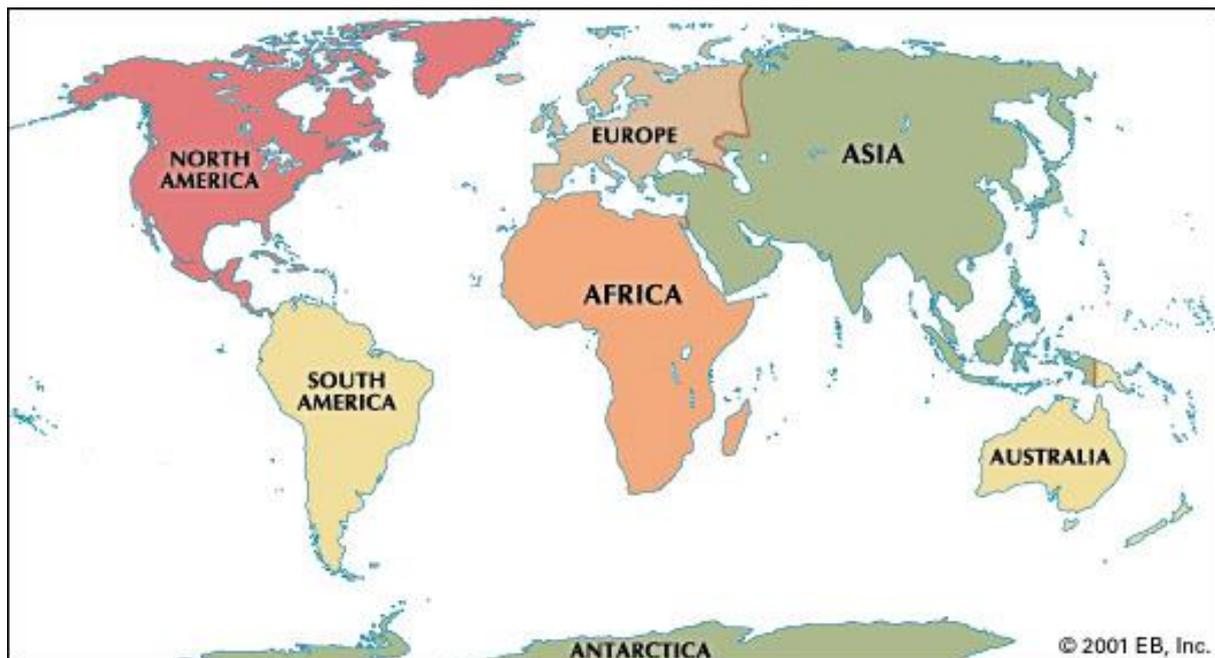
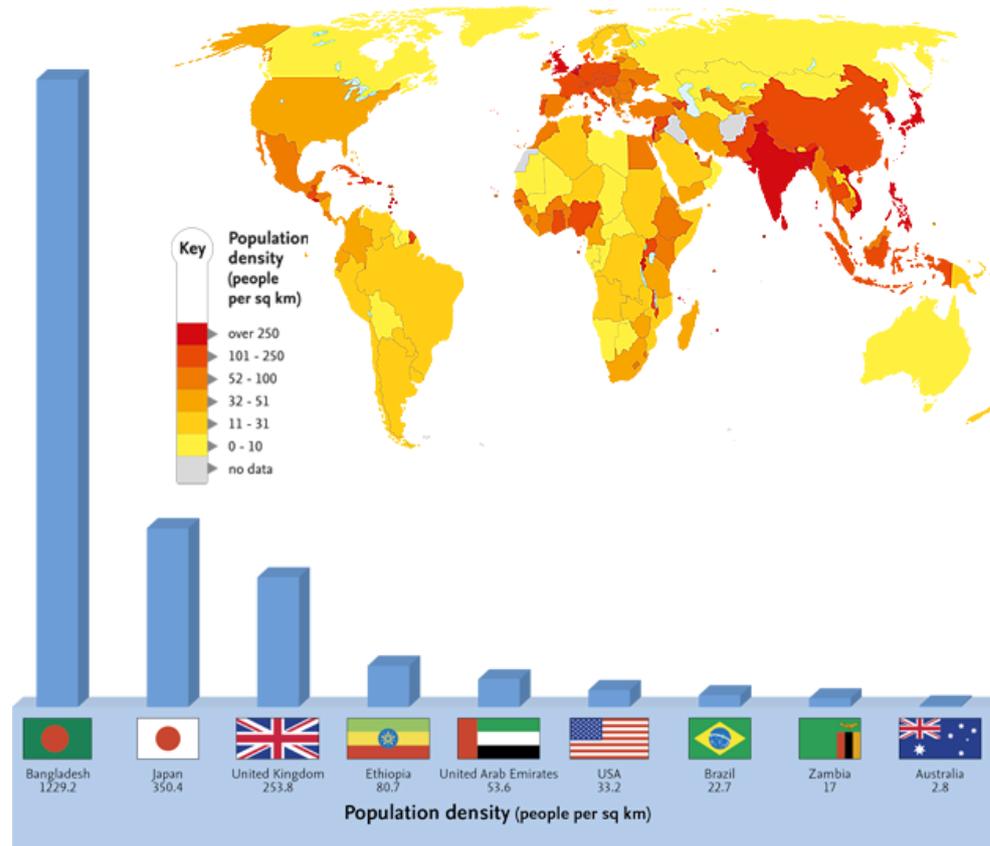
Africa is the second-most-populated continent, with around 1-billion people, or 15% of the world's population. Europe's 733-million people make up 11% of the world's population, while the Latin American and Caribbean regions are home to around 600-million (9%). Northern America, primarily consisting of the United States and Canada, has a population of around 352-million (5%), and Oceania, the least-populated region, has about 35-million inhabitants (0.5%). Though there are not always people living there, Antarctica has a small, fluctuating international population, based mainly in polar science stations. This population tends to rise in the summer months and decrease significantly in winter, as visiting researchers return to their home countries.

Population by continent				
Continent	Density (people / km	Population (2011)	Most populated country	Most populated city
Asia	86.7	4,140,336,501	China (1,341,403,687)	Tokyo (35,676,000)
Africa	32.7	994,527,534	Nigeria (152,217,341)	Cairo (19 439 541)
Europe	70	738,523,843	Russia (143,300,000)	Moscow (14,837,510)
North America	22.9	528,720,588	United States (313,485,438)	Mexico City / Metro Are (8,851,080 / 21,163,226)
South America	21.4	385,742,554	Brazil (190,732,694)	Sao Paulo (19,672,582)
Oceania	4.25	36,102,071	Australia (22,612,355)	Sydney (4,575,532)
Antarctica	0.0003 (varies)	4,490 (non-permanent, varies)	N/A	McMurdo Station (955)

**Worksheet 1 and 2** focuses on maps of the world and its respective populations.

# Worksheet 1: The world by numbers

Study the two world maps below and answer the questions that follow.



**Review questions:**

What is population density?

Which continent has the largest population density?

Which continent has the smallest population density?

Why do you think Antarctica has such a small population?

## Worksheet 2: City planning

Using all the information below, answer the questions that follow.

The world population is the total amount of people living on earth. It is estimated that there are over 7-billion people living on earth today! It is thought that the population will continue to grow and the global population could reach 24.8-billion people by 2050! Some people are worried that this continued growth will put pressure on the environment, food supplies, and energy resources.

Below is a table showing how many people live on each continent and which cities are home to the most people.

Continent	Density (people / km	Population (2011)	Most populated country	Most populated city
Asia	86.7	4,140,336,501	China (1,341,403,687)	Tokyo (35,676,000)
Africa	32.7	994,527,534	Nigeria (152,217,341)	Cairo (19 439 541)
Europe	70	738,523,843	Russia (143,300,000)	Moscow (14,837,510)
North America	22.9	528,720,588	United States (313,485,438)	Mexico City / Metro Are (8,851,080 / 21,163,226)
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Oceania	4.25	36,102,071	Australia (22,612,355)	Sydney (4,575,532)
Antarctica	0.0003 (varies)	4,490 (non-permanent, varies)	N/A	McMurdo Station (955)

**Questions:**

What continent has the most people?

Which continent has the least?

Which city has the most people living in it?

Why is the growing population on earth a problem?

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>People around the world</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>The influence of climate, water, mineral resources on global settlement</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

### **Content Information needed for this lesson.**

Humans started out hunting animals and gathering plants for food. About 10,000 years ago, humans began to take up a sedentary lifestyle that culminated in human settlement. Where they settled was dependant on a number of factors, none more so than the climate, water and mineral resources available in the region.



Resources are materials found in the environment that humans use for food, fuel, clothing, and shelter. These include water, soil, minerals, vegetation, animals, air, and sunlight. People require resources to survive and thrive.

Resource distribution means where resources are located on the planet. Any one place may be rich in the resources people desire and poor in others. South Africa, for example, has rich mineral resources like gold and platinum, while the Middle East has a lot of oil. This is often the result of the environment and climate.

Climate is very important in global settlement. Low latitudes (latitudes close to the equator) receive more of the sun's energy and a lot of precipitation (rain etc.), while higher latitudes (latitudes closer to the poles) receive less of the sun's energy and too little precipitation.

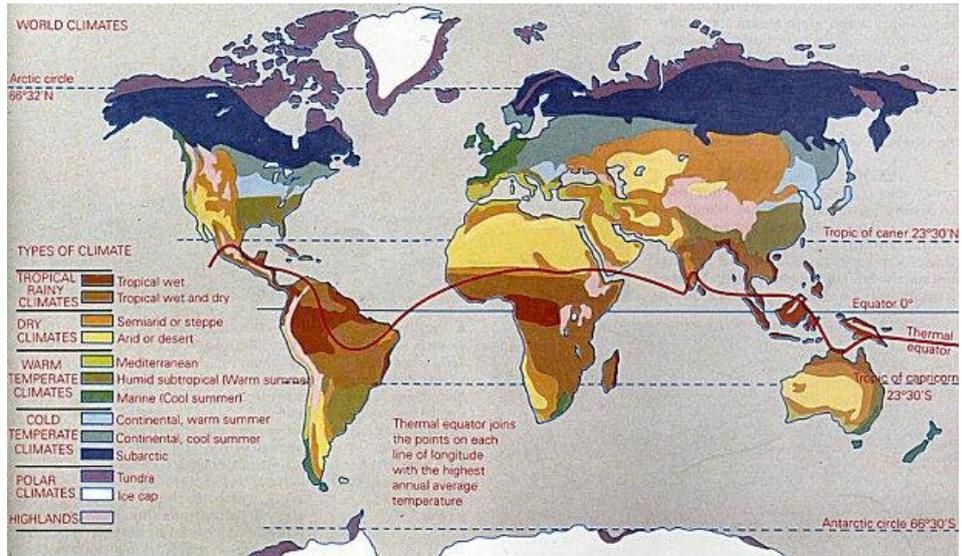


These are just a few of the differences in the environment that result from different natural conditions. As a result, resources are distributed unevenly across the globe. Meaning some places have a lot, while others have very little.

So what are the consequences of resources being unevenly distributed across the planet?

People tend to settle and pack into places that have the resources they need to survive and thrive. The geographic factors that most influence where humans settle are water, soil, vegetation, climate, and landscape. Because South America, Africa, and Australia have fewer of these geographic advantages, they have smaller populations than North

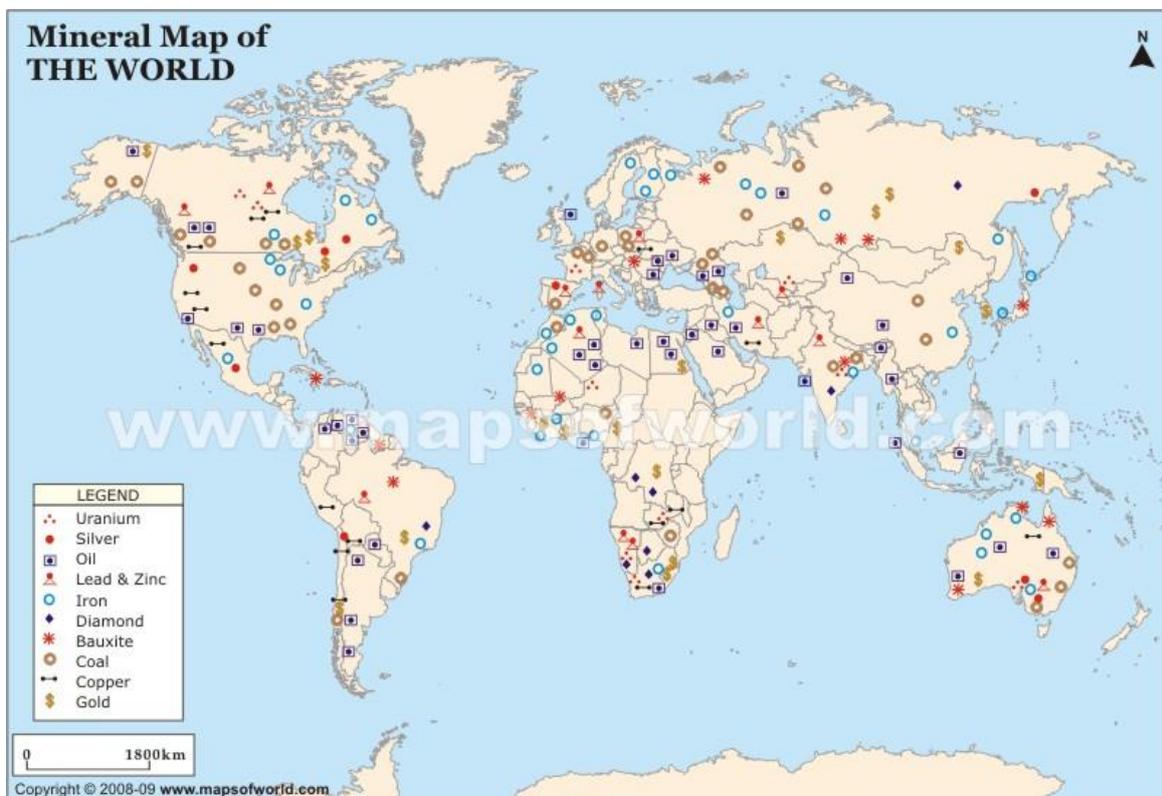
America, Europe, and Asia in relation to the size of the land. Africa has a larger population than Europe, but less people per kilometre.



Human migration is

when large groups of people often migrate (move) to a place that has the resources they need or want and migrate away from a place that lacks the resources they need. The Great Trek and the Gold Rush are examples of historical migrations related to the desire for land and mineral resources.

Climate and resources, along with the physical features of the environment have a lot to do with why people choose to live in certain areas.



**Worksheet 1** describes different environments where people can live and learners need to choose one where they would like to live and explain why they would like to live there.

This resource was developed through the ESKOM WESSA Energy and Sustainability Programme

# Worksheet 1: Living large

Below are three examples of human settlements on earth. Read each carefully and then choose which one you would like to live in most, giving reasons for your choice.

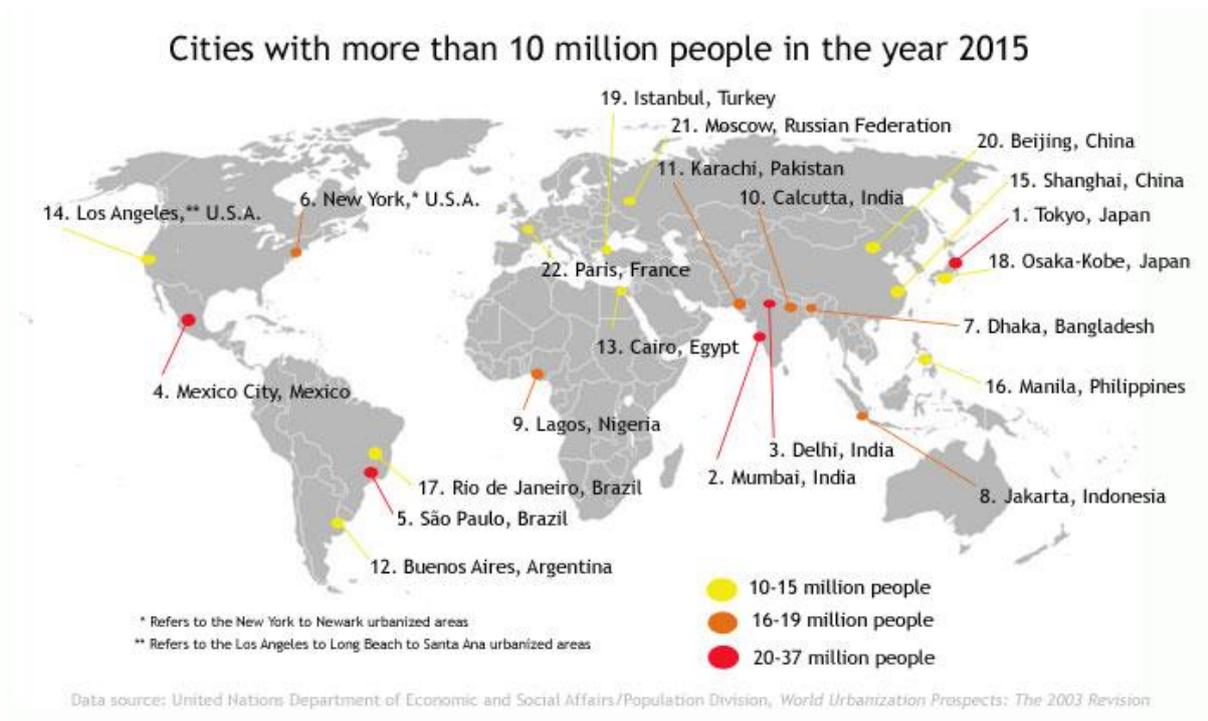
Human Settlement	Where do you want to live and why?
 <p><b>The Kalahari Desert</b> is largely unpopulated and summer daytime temperatures can reach as high as 45 degrees centigrade. There is not much for locals to do and there is not a huge amount of water. In fact, the name comes from the Tswana word for “the great thirst”! They hunt wild game with bows and poison arrows and gather edible plants, such as berries, melons and nuts, as well as insects.</p>	
 <p><b>Antarctica</b> is the coldest of earth’s continents. The coldest temperature recorded was - 89.2 degrees centigrade! It is a frozen desert. There is no permanent population, but scientists from all around the world live there at different time for research. There is not much to do, but the penguins are rather friendly...</p>	
 <p><b>Cape Town</b> is the second most populated city in South Africa. It has a Mediterranean climate, with mild, moderately wet winters and dry, warm summers. It has a mixed, vibrant culture and lots of entertainment. The beaches are great in summer and it has lots of things to do in winter as well. It has a good mix of nature trails and lots of restaurants, shopping malls and more.</p>	

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>People around the world</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Major cities and population sizes</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

### Content Information needed for this lesson.

Like the continents, the major cities across the world draw the most people. There are a lot of reasons for why people live in certain place. Climate has a lot to do with, but so do facilities and opportunities. More people live in the cities of the world because there are more jobs, entertainment and schools. The major cities in the world offer all of this and more.

The map below shows the world's most populated cities. They all share a lot in common, but none more so than how many people live there. That comes down to a variety of factors, but the entire above are covered. These cities are all expected to have more than 10-million people living in them by the year 2015.

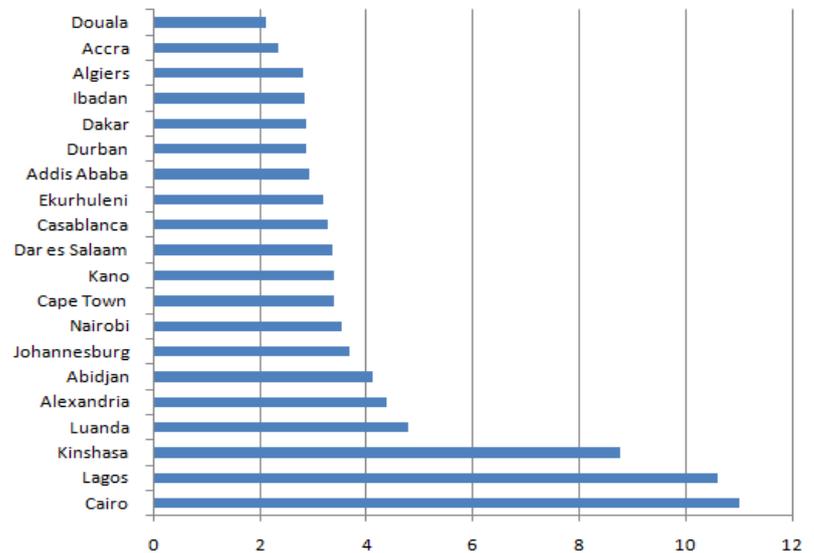


**Worksheet 1** illustrates the most populated cities of the world and Africa within a graph and learners are required to answer questions about these graphs.

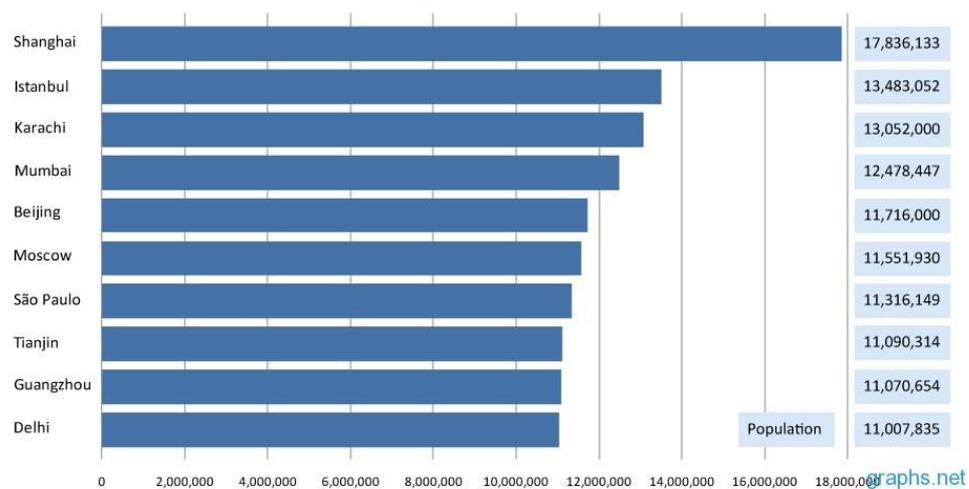
# Worksheet 1: Urban living

Urbanisation is when people from the rural areas move into the cities. Their reasons? Climate has a lot to do with it, but so do facilities and opportunities. More people live in the cities of the world because there are more jobs, entertainment and schools. The major cities in the world offer all of this and more. Look at the graphs of Africa and the world, answer the questions that follow.

20 most populated cities in Africa



10 Most Populated Cities in the World



What is urbanisation?

What factors make people move to the cities?

What is the biggest city in the world?

What is the biggest city in Africa?

How do they compare in population?

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>People around the world</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Case Study: New York City</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

New York is the most populated city in the United States. It is one of the largest in the world. The city is considered to be a power city, because it has a massive influence on the world economy. It has also been described as the cultural capital of the world, because of its great impact on media, art and fashion.



Located on one of the world's largest natural harbours, New York traces its roots to its 1624 founding as a trading post by colonists of the Dutch Republic and was named New Amsterdam in 1626. The city and its surroundings came under English control in 1664 and was renamed New York.

The location at the mouth of the Hudson River, which feeds into a naturally sheltered harbour and then into the Atlantic Ocean, has helped the city grow in significance as a trading port. Much of New York is built on the three islands of Manhattan, Staten Island, and Long Island, making land scarce and encouraging a high population density.

The Statue of Liberty greeted millions of immigrants as they came to America by ship in the late 19th and early 20th centuries in search of freedom and a new life. The statue is a globally recognized symbol of the United States and its democracy.

**Questions:**

Why was New York built?

In what way does its location influence it now?

Why is New York considered the “cultural capital of the world”?

What reasons did immigrants go to New York for?

<b>Topic</b>	:	<b>Assessment Questions</b>
<b>Lesson</b>	:	<b>Assessment Questions</b>
<b>Grade</b>	:	<b>6</b>
<b>Term</b>	:	<b>Fourth term</b>

**Content Information needed for this lesson.**

What is population distribution?

What is population density?

Which city has the largest population in South Africa?

Which city has the smallest?

What are some of the reasons for this?

What is a census?

What is an urban settlement?

What is a rural settlement?

What is urbanisation?

What factors influence where people settle?

Why do people want to live in the cities?

Which Province in South African has the most people living in it?

Why do you think that is?

Think of reasons people would want to live where you live now.

Where in South Africa would you like to live and why?

# Educator's Notes

With compliments from the co-ordinators of the  
**ESKOM – WESSA**  
**Energy and Sustainability Programme.**

Contact person

Contact number