

Student glossary

Agglomerations: bringing together of groups in this case settlements

Agricultural: farming

Bedroom community: a place where people live but may not work other names are commuter towns

Bicephalous situation: A situation with two halves in this case the two sides of the river

Birth rate: the amounts of births per 1000 population

Boubous: traditional clothing a flowing wide sleeved robe worn by men

Burfaro:

Catching up strategy: a motion that suggests that poorer economies will develop at a faster rate therefore enabling it to catch up the rest of the economy in that situation. In this case it is the poorer south catching up the richer north.

Centralities: the concept of nodes on importance such as the Central Business District, historical centre.

Colonial : a term referring to the land being formerly ruled by another nation as part of an empire such as French empire or British empire.

Concrete builders: builders using the medium of concrete rather than traditional mud based buildings.

Concessions: grant of land made by a government or other controlling that will be used for a specific purpose.

Contemporary: new

Cosmopolitan: multicultural urban area

Crepissage: Plastering ie putting plaster on walls as part of constructing a house

Densifications: the population density of an area

Development train: a term used to show how different organisations are getting on board in trying to improve an area.

Dichotomy: splitting into two parts

Dynamism: a process that is always changing

Dysentery: Dysentery is an infection of the intestines that causes diarrhoea containing blood or mucus. It is often caused by poor sanitation and unclean water.

Emigration: the process of migrating and leaving a place to live in a new place. It often involves movement across borders.

es exploitants de sable: French for sand diggers

Horizontal urban landscape: referring to the landscape of the town's buildings as being all the same level , in this example low level

Immigration: the process of moving, migrating into a place often involving crossing a border

Infrastructure: roads, services such as electricity, water, sanitation within an urban area

Inhabitants: the people who live in a place

Islet: a small island

Malian: a person from Mali

Manufacturing: the process of making things.

Market gardening: the growing of salad and other vegetables along with flowers commercially to sell.

Metropolis: is a very large city or urban area which is a significant economic, political and cultural centre for a country or region and an important hub for regional or international connections and communications.

Metropolitan: to do with a city

Migration: the process of moving from one place to another

Mud masons: builders who make buildings such as houses and other buildings out of mud

Mud mosque: a famous religious building built in the city of Djennes in northern Mali.

Pirogues: small wooden boats used by the fishermen and sand diggers

Polarities: two extremes of an indicators such as the very rich and the very poor.

Promontories: a headland, an area of high ground jutting out into a body of water

Public amenities: resources that are provided by the council, government of a place such as schools and hospitals.

Rural depopulation: the process of people moving from the countryside to the urban areas.

Sahara desert:

Sand diggers: A person who collects sand from the river and its banks to be used in predominantly making concrete for building.

Saturation points: points at which there is currently an overuse of some service be it a bridge a resource to an extent it can only just cope, anymore will cause the service to be unable to cope.

Savannah: a biome found between tropical rainforests and hot deserts composing of grasslands and some trees. They have a tropical continental climate of warm wet summers and slightly cooler dry winters.

Secondary industry: manufacturing

Sustainable development: the process of using something today without causing damage for future populations.

Tertiary sector: this includes providing services such as education as well as selling things.

The Pink Market: an area in the Northern part of the Bamako where it is very cosmopolitan.

Urban sprawl: the process in which an urban area grows.

Urbanisation: the process how a town or city grows

Verticalization: the process in which the town or city grows upwards, with multi storeyed buildings instead of growing outwards.