Name: _____

Montsaye ACADEMY
Excellence Resilience Aspiration

Geography
Homework Booklet

Year 7

Term 3: Sustainable Cities

Homework 1	Learn keywords	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 2	Guided Reading Activity	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No
Homework 3	Prepare for knowledge test	Due date:	Completed? Yes/No

Geography Homework Tasks Term 3

Homework 1 - Learn the keywords below for a mini test at the start of next lesson.
You could read through the words, write them out, create a match up activity or get someone to test you.

Keyword	Definition
Urbanisation	The growth of people living in cities
Dense	When an area has a high number of people living there
Sustainable	Sustainability is the practice of using natural resources responsibly, so they can support both present and future generations.
Economy	The word economy describes how a country or place is doing in making goods, and how much money it has.
Deindustrialisation	A decline in the importance of industrial activity for a place. For example the decline of textile factories in Leicester.
Rural	A rural area is an area of countryside.
Rural to urban migration	The movement of people from countryside to city areas.
Megacity	A city with over 10 million people
Shanty town	A shanty town or squatter area is a settlement of improvised buildings known as shanties or shacks, typically made of materials such as mud and wood

Homework 2 – Complete the guided reading activity on the next page.
You may wish to write your answers out on paper, so you have more space.

Homework 3 - Learn the facts below, and in the knowledge organiser at the end of this booklet, for a knowledge test next lesson. You could highlight the key information, create revision cue cards or get somebody to test you.

guided READING

5 What are the different types of residential area?

6 How do the "higher class" live?

10 What is the quality of life like in the favelas?

1 What is the population of Rio de Janeiro?

2 Why has the population grown here?

3 What is preventing the city from growing further?

4 Why do migrants want to move to Rio de Janeiro?

11 What are the challenges faced by leaders in Rio de Janeiro?

12 Summarise this article:

9 What are the difference between the squatter camps and favelas?

7 What is life like in the squatter camps?

8 Where is the largest favela?

LIC case study – Rio de Janeiro - BBC

Rio de Janeiro is one of Brazil's largest settlements with a population of approximately 6.7 million people. Natural increase is one cause of increased population, but migration is the major factor. 65 per cent of urban growth is a result of migration. Millions of people have migrated from Brazil's rural areas to the city.

The rapid growth of Rio de Janeiro's population has led to severe crowding and a shortage of housing. The city cannot grow because of physical factors - there are mountains to the north and west, and sea to the south and east. Housing areas of Rio are highly segregated.

High class residential areas are found next to the CBD and along beaches of areas such as Copacabana. Apartments are very exclusive and cater for the wealthy workers of the CBD. Many of these high rise apartments have 24 hour security and armed guards. Residents are fearful of the risk of violence, theft, mugging, abductions and vandalism due to the high levels of unemployment and poverty in the city.

Middle level residential areas have developed near the airport and highways.

Poor people live inland, far from the CBD and transport networks.

Squatter camps

Hundreds of immigrants arrive in Rio each day. Many come looking for work and a better life than that available in rural Brazil. They often squat on unused, often unsafe land called squatter camps.

Here new arrivals to the city build their own houses out of basic materials such as tarpaulin, scrap wood and corrugated iron. Squatter camps are located on areas of land which the population neither own nor rent. These settlements are illegal and are therefore not catered for by the government. Therefore there is no electricity, no rubbish collection, no schools and no hospitals.

The houses in these settlements have no basic amenities such as running water or toilets so there are high incidences of diseases such as cholera and dysentery.

As squatter camps become established they may grow into larger favelas.

Favelas

Favelas are found on the edges of Rio, close to industry where people look for work. Many are in the steep hills around the city as it is the only available land to build on within the city limits.

Rocinha is the largest favela in Brazil. It is located in the southern zone of the city. It is built on a steep hillside overlooking the city, just one km from the beach. It is home to between 60,000 to 150,000 people.

Favelas like Rocinha usually offer better standards of living than squatter camps as they have been improved over time. Standpipes provide running water. Unpaved roads are usually present and there may be some shared toilets available. Some residents may have used skills to earn money. Some use their homes as shops, or to provide services such as hairdressers.

Although these favelas have been improved, they still have many of the same problems as the squatter camps such as overcrowding, disease and extreme poverty.

In Rio, more than 1.2 million people live in the favelas on less than £1 per day. The residents lack access to the most basic public services, such as health care, education, and space for recreation. Infant mortality rates are high in favelas, 50 per 1000 compared to a national rate of 15 per 1000.

There are high incidences of malnutrition, diarrhoea and other diseases. Organised crime and gang violence are also common. Unemployment rates are high and many people work in the informal, poorly paid sector.

Keywords

- **Deindustrialisation:** the reduction of industrial activity e.g. the closure of factories.
- **Favela:** A Brazilian shanty town, or slum.
- **Migration:** the movement from one place to live in another place.
- **Urbanisation:** the increase in the percentage of the population living in urban areas, as people move in from rural areas.
- **Slum**: an area of very poor housing.
- **Urban decline**: when towns and cities fall into a poor state.
- **Urban regeneration**: when towns and cities are restored to bring them from being in a poor state.
- **Sustainable**: when something can be carried on into the future without harming people's quality of life, or the economy, or the environment.

Urbanisation

Urban Population
0% - 28%
28% - 44%
44% - 62%
62% - 81%
81% - 100%
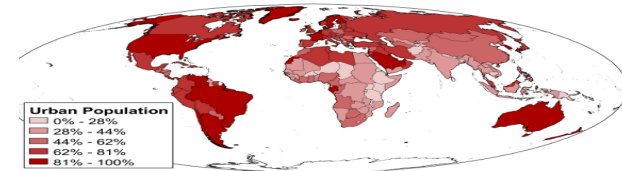
Across the world, many people live in urban areas. 80% of people in the UK live in urban areas. Today, around 54% of the world's population lives in urban areas and it is likely to be 70% by 2050. Some cities have over 10 million people living in them, these are known as **megacities**, for example Shanghai, in China, has over 24 million people. Every year, millions of people leave rural areas to move to towns and cities. Factors that drive people away from rural areas are known as **push factors**, while factors which draw people to cities are called **pull factors**.

How did the industrial revolution help cities grow?

The industrial revolution was a period of history where Britain's economy (main way of making money) began to be manufacturing products in factories.
Before, work was carried out on a much smaller scale, perhaps in people's homes or smaller workshops. Having these large factories with new technology made Britain more successful at producing a lot more products much more quickly and cheaply. These factories were located in cities and provided lots of jobs for people. In 1750, only about 15 per cent of the population lived in towns. By 1900 it was 85 per cent.

The decline of Leicester's textile industry

The Japanese cotton is cheaper, madam! Then I'll take it. **Leicester** sold cloth and other goods all over the world. But other countries began to make the same things, and sell them more cheaply.

CLOSED So **Leicester's** factories could not compete. They shut down one by one. People lost their jobs. Morale was low. Crime rates rose.

We're off to London … … Swindon … REMOVALS … Canada People had to move to other towns and cities to find work. Often they were the people with most skills. Some even emigrated.

Cities across the UK went through **deindustrialisation** during the 20th century as industry started to shift across to Asia. As factories were shutting down, this made it harder for people to find jobs. As a result, unemployment rates increased and people's standard of living declined. One area particularly affected was Frog Island in Leicester. Frog Island was a popular industrial hotspot because it was located at the intersection of several transport routes. Many of the businesses there closed down after the second world war.

Sustainability

If something is **sustainable**, it will benefit us socially and economically into the future, and not harm the environment.

We can make towns and cities more sustainable by:
- building energy efficient homes,
- encouraging people to walk and cycle instead of using cars,
- planting more trees, and
- providing more community services such as youth clubs and community centres.

Singapore calls itself the Garden City and aims to be the greenest city in the world.

Manchester grew rapidly because of the Industrial Revolution and many people moved to Manchester to work in its cotton mills. In 1853, with its population over 300,000, Manchester became a city.

Life was not great for the workers as they lived in houses which were cramped. Most only had two rooms – one up, one down. They had no running water and people had to share outdoor toilets with dozens of others. Over time, the areas of workers' housing became **slums**. Soot and fumes from the factories polluted the air. Smelly slimy rubbish lay everywhere and disease was rife. Over half of the children born in slums would die before age five. From 1848 onwards, laws were passed to force landlords to make improvements. Manchester sold fabric from its cotton mills around the world, but from the 1940s onwards some of their factories began to close as it became cheaper to buy fabric from LICs such as India and Vietnam. The city went into further **decline** as many people lost their jobs.

City leaders decided they needed to find ways to **regenerate** the city and reverse the decline. Run down housing was replaced with modern housing, the canal area where the factories used to be was cleaned up and lots of trees were planted, and it also has the UK's second largest shopping centre to attract people to go there from across the country.
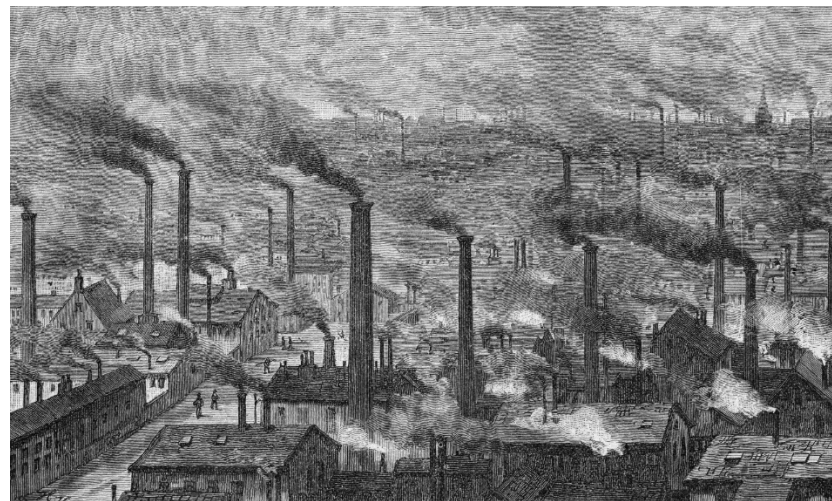
'The best way to improve slums is to knock them down and start again!' How accurate do you think this viewpoint is? (8 marks)

One way of improving slums is to knock them down and rebuild the homes, however, I do not agree with this statement as there are other ways of improving slums such as self-help schemes.

Knocking slums down relies on the local government paying for the buildings to be demolished and then rebuilt. This is expensive, but it is effective. However, the local people may not like this option because they have to move out of their home and they may not be able to afford the new houses which are built in their place.

A better option could be to introduce a self-help scheme which involves people being given building materials and some training. This allows them to build their own, improved, homes.

In conclusion, I disagree with the statement as I think that knocking down slums would be better in HICs as they have more money to rebuild and regenerate areas, whereas in LICs I think that self-help schemes would be better as they cost less money. LICs do not have the money to re-home people. Considering all the evidence, I think the best strategy for improving slums depends on how developed a country is and how much money it has.

What is life like in the favelas in Brazil?

A **favela** is the term for a shanty town in Brazil. They are mostly found on the outskirts of urban areas. The people living in the favelas are the poor, and the rich people live in the city. Most of the buildings in favelas are made out of **cheap materials**, like plastic, wood, glass and scrap. The people usually **build their houses themselves** and invite their friends to help them build. **Crime is common in favelas**, as many of the people have no other way to make money. The favelas themselves are also considered illegal, because the people do not pay tax.