



<p><b>Lesson Overview</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What is urbanisation?</li> <li>2. What is Rio de Janeiro’s importance and how has the city grown?</li> <li>3. What are Rio’s social challenges and solutions?</li> <li>4. What are Rio’s economic challenges and opportunities?</li> <li>5. What are the challenges in Rio’s favelas and how are improvements being made? (Favela Bairro Project Case Study).</li> </ol> <p><i>Homework: What are the environmental challenges in Rio and how are they being solved?</i></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Consolidation lesson on Rio Case Study</li> <li>7. Why are UK cities located where they are?</li> <li>8. Why is Bristol important and how has it grown?</li> <li>9. How has Bristol’s growth created social and economic opportunities?</li> <li>10. What are Bristol’s environmental challenges and how are they being solved?</li> <li>11. Should new housing be built on greenfield or brownfield sites?</li> <li>12. What are the problems with social inequality in Bristol?</li> <li>13. How is urban regeneration in the Temple Quarter improving quality of life in Bristol?</li> <li>14. How can cities be more sustainable?</li> <li>15. Revision and consolidation</li> <li>16. End of Topic Test</li> <li>17. DIT and reflection</li> </ol>	<p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p><b>Brownfield sites</b> - Development sites where older buildings are demolished or renovated before a new development takes place.</p> <p><b>Choropleth map</b>- uses colour shades to display data on a map.</p> <p><b>De-industrialisation</b>- decline in manufacturing, more service industry.</p> <p><b>Dereliction</b>- abandoned buildings and wasteland</p> <p><b>Deprivation</b>- lacking in basic needs, e.g. housing, health, water, etc.</p> <p><b>Distribution</b>- how features are spread out over an area.</p> <p><b>Eco footprint</b> – measures the area of land, air and sea needed to provide resources consumed and absorb waste created.</p> <p><b>Economic migrant</b> - A migrant who moves in order to find work.</p> <p><b>Favela</b>- a slum or squatter settlement in or near a city in Brazil.</p> <p><b>Formal economy</b> – jobs with security, contracts, tax paid, and safety</p> <p><b>Green belts</b> - A no-build policy around cities to prevent urban sprawl.</p> <p><b>Greenfield site</b> – Plots of land which have not been built on before.</p> <p><b>HIC</b> – High income country</p> <p><b>Inequality</b>- differences in wealth, housing, jobs, education, health, etc</p> <p><b>Informal economy</b> – jobs with little/no security, no tax paid, no safety</p> <p><b>Infrastructure</b> – Built services, e.g. paved roads, communication facilities, power supply, water supplies, sewers, schools, hospitals, etc</p> <p><b>LIC</b>- Low income country</p> <p><b>Megacity</b>- a city with population 10 million people or more.</p> <p><b>Natural Increase</b>- population growth due to more births than deaths.</p> <p><b>NEE</b>- Newly Emerging Economy, a country developing rapidly usually through industrialisation.</p> <p><b>Population density</b> - The number of people per area of land (e.g. square kilometres).</p> <p><b>Positive multiplier effect</b> – where one improvement leads to another</p> <p><b>Pull factors</b> - Reasons that attract migrants to a city.</p> <p><b>Push factors</b> - Reasons why people move away from the countryside.</p> <p><b>Quality of life</b> – A measure of the basic requirements for happiness.</p> <p><b>Rural-urban migration</b>- people move from countryside to the city.</p> <p><b>Site and service scheme</b> – where the local authority provides land with good foundations and services like roads, water supply and electricity for residents to build homes.</p> <p><b>Squatter settlements</b> – informal settlements where people have built homes on land that they do not own or rent.</p> <p><b>Sustainable development</b> –improving the <b>quality of life</b> for people today without damaging the opportunities for future generations.</p> <p><b>TNC</b>- Trans national corporation, a company that operates in many different countries around the world.</p> <p><b>Urban regeneration</b>: improving an area of a city that has declined.</p> <p><b>Urban sprawl</b> – growth of towns and cities into countryside.</p> <p><b>Urbanisation</b> - The increase in <b>proportion</b> of people living in cities.</p> <p><b>World City</b>- a city with global importance economically or politically.</p>
<p><b>Suggested reading:</b></p> <p>Fiction-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Silence of the Rain by Luiz Alfredo Garcia Roza</li> <li>• Watching You by Lisa Jewell</li> </ul> <p>Non-fiction-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Factfulness by Hans Rosling</li> <li>• The Almighty Dollar by Dharshini David</li> </ul>	<p><b>Skills</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interpreting World, Rural and Urban Population graphs.</li> <li>• Describing distribution of population and cities using maps at different scales.</li> <li>• Explaining human geography processes.</li> <li>• Rio de Janeiro and Bristol neighbourhood data comparison (deprivation and social inequality).</li> <li>• Applying OS map skills to UK cities.</li> </ul>