

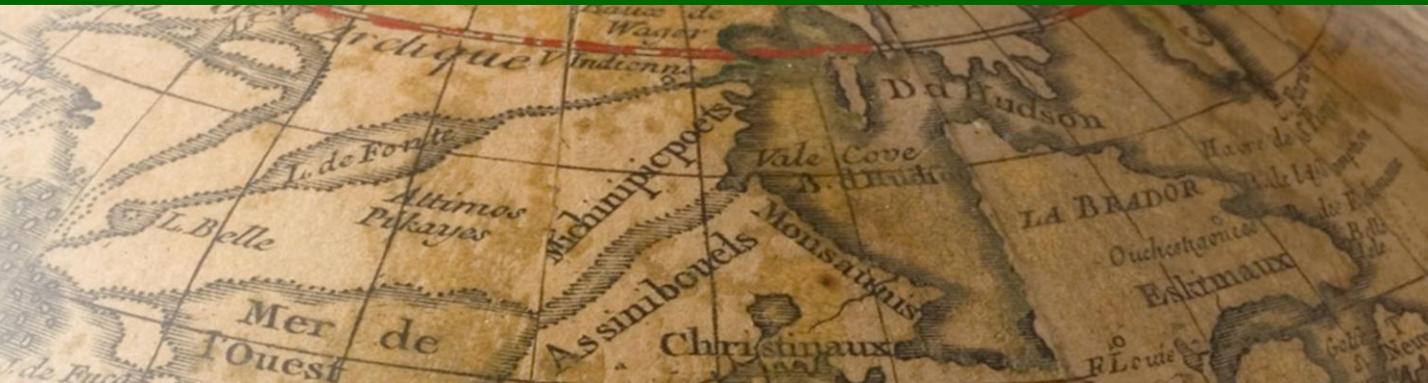
KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

WORLD STUDIES

KS4 Geography
Topic 4 – Changing Cities

Name:

Class Teacher:



ENQUIRY QUESTION:

To what extent is urbanisation a global process and how does it impact places differently?

Big Questions that will help you to answer this enquiry question:

1. What are the global patterns of urbanisation?
2. What are the factors driving urbanisation and the implications of this?
3. How do the levels of urbanisation vary across the UK?
4. How has the site and situation of Bristol influenced its growth?
5. How has Bristol City been influenced by its functions and structure?
6. How has Bristol changed over time?
7. What are the causes and impacts of deindustrialisation in Bristol?
8. How are movements of people changing Bristol?
9. How does the growth of Bristol result in increasing inequality?
10. What are the strategies improving quality of life in Bristol?
11. What is the site and situation of Sao Paolo?
12. What are the functions of different parts of Sao Paulo's structure?
13. What has driven the rapid growth in Sao Paolo?
14. What are the impact of rapid growth in Sao Paolo?
15. What are the advantages and disadvantages of top-down and bottom-up approaches to solving SPs problems?

HOMWORK

Big Question	Task	Due Date
	Revise pages 7-8	
	Revise pages 12-15	
	Revise pages 15-16	
	Revise pages 17-18	
	Revise pages 19-21	
	Revision for end of topic test	

Key terms found in the glossary on pages 4 – 6 will be tested throughout the unit



GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Affordable housing		Includes social rented, affordable rented homes provided to for eligible households whose needs are not met by the current housing market.
Counter-urbanisation		The movement of people and employment from major cities to smaller settlements and rural areas located beyond the city
Central Business District (CBD)		The centre of the city, it contains the most important shops, businesses and entertainment facilities.
Connectivity		The way that a city is connected or linked to other settlements and to other countries in the world.
De-centralisation		The process of spreading or dispersing power or people away from the central authority.
Developed country		A country with very high human development (VHHD)
Developing country		A country with very high human development (VHHD)
Deindustrialisation		The reduction of industrial activity in a region
Enclosure Acts		A series of Acts of Parliament between 1750 and 1860 which stopped villages using the open fields and commons.
Emerging Country		A country with high and medium development (HMHD)
Globalisation		The way that companies, ideas and lifestyles are spread around the world.
Human Development Index (HDI)		A measurement of life expectancy, access to education and gross national income per capita used to assess how much progress a country has made.

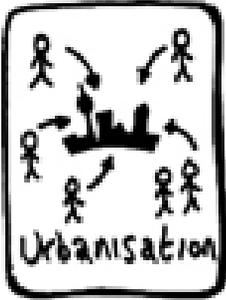
GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Index of multiple deprivation (IMD)		<p>included in the index:</p> <p>Income 22.5% Employment 27.5% Education 12.2% Health 13.5% Crime 9.7% Barriers to housing & services 8.2% Living environment 9.3%</p>
Industrial Revolution		The rapid development of industry that occurred in Britain in the late 18th and 19th centuries
Informal Economy		People who set up informal businesses such as selling products on the street; they do not pay taxes or rent proper business premises.
Immigration		International movement of people into a destination country of which they are not natives.
Megacity		A city with a population over 10 million people
Migration		Process of people changing their place of residence, either within or between countries
Natural increase		The difference between birth and death rates
Population density		The number of people per square kilometre
Quality of Life		<p>The general well-being of individuals and societies</p>
Quaternary industry:		An industry which provides intellectual services such as information gathering and research and development.
Re-urbanisation		The movement of people back into urban areas, usually after a city has been modernised

GLOSSARY

Key term	Icon	Definition
Settlement Function		The main economic activity or purpose of a settlement.
Shanty town/squatter settlement/favela		An area of very poor housing, often self-built by residents out of basic materials.
Site		The land that the settlement is built upon
Situation		Where the settlement is compared to the physical and human features around it.
Tertiary industry		An industry which provides a service, such as banks, shops, schools etc.
Urbanisation		The increased proportion of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas.

1. GLOBAL TRENDS IN URBANISATION



The increased **proportion** of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Developed	Country with very high human development (VHHD) e.g. Norway 1 st in 2016, UK ranked 16 th
Emerging	A country with high or medium human development (HMHD) e.g. Brazil ranked 79 th , South Africa 119 th
Developing	A country with low human development (LHD), a poor country. E.g. Congo ranked 176 th

Emerging countries and Developing countries



Growth of towns and cities in the past 50 years

Africa and Asia have seen a 50% increase in number of people living in urban areas



Due to declining death rates resulting in **natural increase** and rural-urban migration.



Rapid growth has meant there is not enough time to built houses, which has led to the growth of **shanty towns**.

Developed countries



Growth during the **Industrial Revolution** in the 19th Century



Mechanisation of agriculture meant there was fewer job opportunities so people moved to the cities



Large farming estates enclosed land, meaning poor farmers were unable to support themselves



In the UK, towns grew by 10% per year between 1830 and 1890



In the past 50 years, there has still be an increase in urban areas but at a slower rate due to the pull for younger people.

2. IMPACTS OF URBANISATION



The increased **proportion** of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas.

Impacts in Developing countries



Agriculture

Old people left in the countryside as young have gone to the towns.



Food supplies fall due to a lack of people to work the land



Unemployment – Due to high numbers moving to the cities there are a lack of jobs for them



Education – there are not enough spaces in schools



Shanty towns – people moving to the cities cannot afford to rent houses to build their own

Impacts in Developed countries



Overcrowded cities



Transport – buses/trains are unable to cope with the large numbers



Education – lack of school places for all the children



Housing – house prices and the cost of renting are increasing all the time.

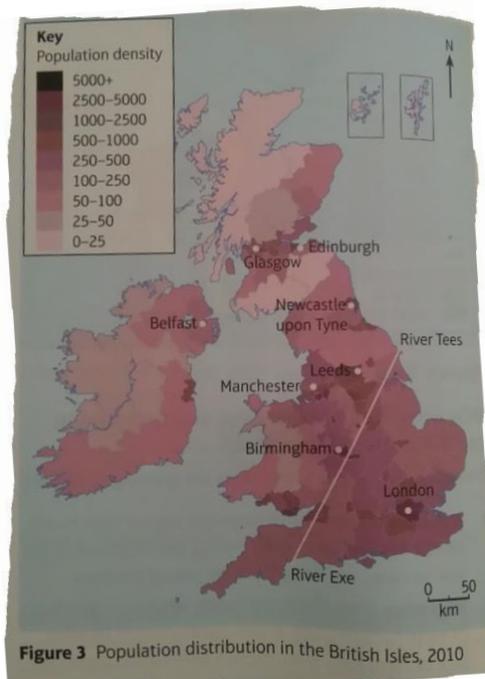
CITIES HOMEWORK 1: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

State two characteristics of sedimentary rocks (2)	
Explain what caused the lowlands to form in the UK (2)	
Outline how forestry has changed the lowland landscape of the UK (2)	
How and why does velocity change as a river moves downstream? (2)	
How does channel straightening work to control flooding	
Outline two ways that we can measure the development level of a country (2)	
Name the three components of the Human Development Index (3)	
Name two historical factors that explain the global pattern of development (2)	
Outline two strategies for improving India (2)	
Define the term urbanisation (1)	
Which century was the industrial revolution? (1)	
Name one impact of urbanisation on a developing country (1)	
What is a shanty town? (1)	
Name one impact of urbanisation on a developed country (1)	
	Total out of 20:

CITIES HOMEWORK 1: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

State two characteristics of sedimentary rocks (2)	Rounded grains in layers/ contain fossils
Explain what caused the lowlands to form in the UK (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> 75 million years ago Britain covered by tropical sea. <input type="checkbox"/> Marine deposits created the North and South Downs.
Outline how forestry has changed the lowland landscape of the UK (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Removal of deciduous woodland created moorland, settlements and farmland. <input type="checkbox"/> Replaced with coniferous woodlands – threatening ancient trees.
How and why does velocity change as a river moves downstream? (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Velocity increases as more tributaries join the main river. <input type="checkbox"/> Less water in contact with the bed and banks as deeper and wider = less friction
How does channel straightening work to control flooding	<input type="checkbox"/> River channel is made deeper, wider and straighter. <input type="checkbox"/> River can hold more water so less likely to flood.
Outline two ways that we can measure the development level of a country	GDP/ Gini coefficient/ corruption perception index/ life expectancy/ % access to clean water
Name the three components of the Human Development Index (3)	Life expectancy/ Gross National Income per capita/ Expected and mean years of schooling
Name two historical factors that explain the global pattern of development (2)	Aftermath of colonisation/ level of governance or political stability.
Outline two strategies for improving India (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Smart Cities Mission – improves sanitation/health and education/ water supply in 100 cities <input type="checkbox"/> Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) – clean energy such as solar power 40% by 2030 <input type="checkbox"/> Improving global status – wants permanent seat in the UN security council
Define the term urbanisation (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> The increased proportion of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas
Which century was the industrial revolution? (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> 19 th century
Name one impact of urbanisation on a developing country (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment, lack of schooling, increased shanty towns.
What is a shanty town? (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Makeshift housing
Name one impact of urbanisation on a developed country (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lack of transport facilities, increased congestion, lack of affordable housing
Total out of 20:	

3. URBANISATION IN THE UK



Factors affecting urbanisation in the UK.



Physical factors:

Land north and west of the line (on the map) is higher with mountains and steep slopes = farming is difficult and population density is lower.



To the south and east the land is flatter and lower = rich soil in East Anglia = low population density as mainly farming communities.

Human factors:



Enclosure Act (1750 and 1860) stopped villagers using open fields and commons they would previously have grown crops on. Villagers could not support themselves so were forced to move to towns.



19th Century Industrial Revolution = rapid growth of factory towns on the coalfields of Scotland and northern England.



Recent economic factors:

1950s shift to tertiary and quaternary industries = space and access to growing markets needed



Political factors

London continues to grow as it is the centre of UK government

4. INFLUENCE OF BRISTOL'S SITE AND SITUATION



Site:

Site of Bristol



Shelter from winds



Confluence River Avon & River Frome



Height above sea level

7



Sits between 7 hills



Water supply



Safe tidal harbour



Land that the settlement is built on



Situation

Situation of Bristol



Places – where is it in relation to other places nearby?

SW

Southwest of the Cotswold Hills



Accessibility – roads, airport



M4 to the north and M5 to the west



Relief – spot heights & contour lines



London is 150km east



Communications

Connectivity of Bristol



18th century – involved in the slave triangle



Railways – Bristol Temple Mead accessing London, Scotland etc.



International airport flying to 112 countries.



Developed into ICT and electronics – linking via TNCs e.g. Orange.

5. BRISTOL'S CITY STRUCTURE



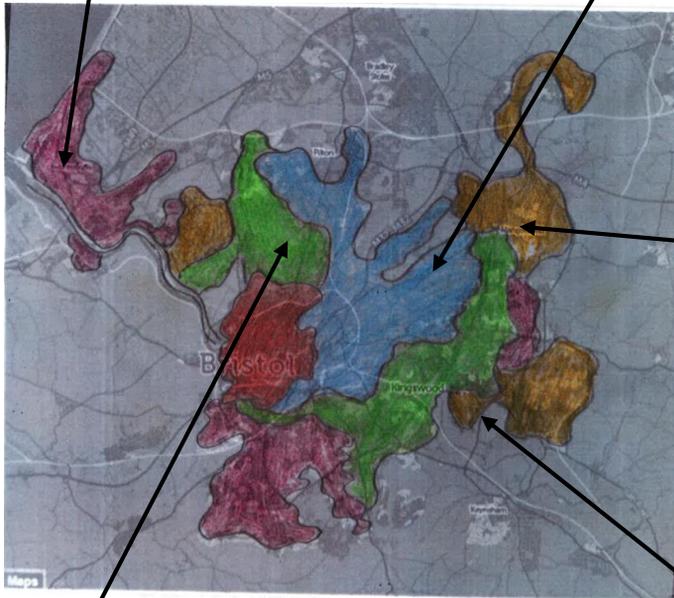
Industrial: Avonmouth

Terraced houses for workers
at the docks
High density housing



Inner city: Eastern

Residential with light industry
High density housing built
between 1850 and 1914.
No front gardens and built in
terraces

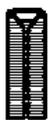


Outer suburbs: Kingswood

Detached houses
1970s housing estates
with smaller homes



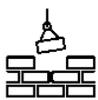
CBD: Queen's Park



Tallest and oldest buildings
Important public buildings



Most expensive land



Centre of Bristol rebuilt after WW2 due to
heavy bombing



Broadmead shopping centre built in
1950s

Suburban: Mangotsfield



Detached housing or large scale
apartment complexes



Price of land is cheaper
Limited facilities

6. IMPACT OF PROCESSES OF URBANISATION ON BRISTOL

Urbanisation



14/15th Century: Developed as a trading settlement

18th Century: England's second largest city due to trade with Spain and colonies.



Involved in the slave triangle

Suburbanisation



Late 18th Century: Expanded into the Clifton area due to rich merchants moving further from the docks

Suburbs grew in the **inter-war period** in areas such as Brislington.



New suburbs added in **1960s** e.g. Stockwood.

Re-urbanisation



1980s: Development of new housing estates and small towns built on the edge of the city e.g. Bradley Stoke to the north of Bristol

Counter-urbanisation



Decline in Bristol's population in later half of **20th Century**

7. IMPACT ON DEINDUSTRIALISATION

Cause	Description
Decentralisation 	Firms are now moving production away from cities to other areas of the world. Headquarters stay in the UK. Example: Imperial Tobacco
Globalisation 	Better transport and communication systems have allowed companies to operate from different cities. Enabled countries to decentralise.
Technological advances 	The internet has allowed companies to keep in touch with production globally and 24 hours a day. New and improved systems have replaced a lot of human jobs.
Transport developments 	Quicker and more efficient transport methods including motorways and airports. It is cheaper to transport goods from Europe to sell in the UK than make them in Bristol.

1. Factories closed:



2010 – Imperial Tobacco closed its last factory in Bristol – it can manufacture its goods more cheaply in other countries. The Head office remains in Bristol.



2011 – Cadbury closed its manufacturing plant in Keynsham because Kraft brought the company. 400 jobs were lost as chocolate is now made in Poland and transported back to the UK to be sold.



2. Workers made redundant = large-scale unemployment



3. Created brownfield sites with empty factories and warehouses



4. Large-scale pollution of land where former industries had taken place.

CITIES HOMEWORK 2: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Define the term 'discharge' (1)	
What does a storm hydrograph show? (1)	
Outline two environmental impacts of rapid development in India (2)	
Outline two geopolitical issues facing India (2)	
Name a physical factor that affects urbanisation (1)	
Name a human factor that affects urbanisation (1)	
Describe Bristol's site (2)	
Describe Bristol's situation (2)	
Name Bristol's train station (1)	
Name an industrial area in Bristol (1)	
Define the term counter-urbanisation (1)	
Define the term deindustrialisation (1)	
Name a factory that closed down in Bristol (1)	
	Total out of 17:

CITIES HOMEWORK 2: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Define the term 'discharge' (1)	The amount of water passing a specific point at a given time, measured in cubic metre per second.
What does a storm hydrograph show? (1)	A graph showing rainfall and river discharge over a specific period of time.
Outline two environmental impacts of rapid development in India (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Logging and land clearance – deforestation <input type="checkbox"/> India is the 3rd largest emitted of CO2 <input type="checkbox"/> Less than 1/3rd of sewage is treated <input type="checkbox"/> Around 68% of India is prone to drought,
Outline two geopolitical issues facing India (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Territorial disputes with India and Pakistan/ India and China <input type="checkbox"/> Signed military pact with Russia <input type="checkbox"/> Policy of non-alignment i.e. doesn't favour Russia or USA.
Name a physical factor that affects urbanisation (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Relief of the land <input type="checkbox"/> Fertility of the soil
Name a human factor that affects urbanisation (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Enclosures act <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial revolution
Describe Bristol's site (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Confluence River Avon & River Frome <input type="checkbox"/> Sits between 7 hills <input type="checkbox"/> Safe tidal harbour
Describe Bristol's situation (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Southwest of the Cotswold Hills <input type="checkbox"/> M4 to the north and M5 to the west <input type="checkbox"/> London is 150km east
Name Bristol's train station (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Bristol Temple Meads
Name an industrial area in Bristol (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Avonmouth
Define the term counter-urbanisation (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> when large numbers of people move from urban areas into surrounding countryside or rural areas.
Define the term deindustrialisation (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> When industries and factories move out of an area.
Name a factory that closed down in Bristol (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Imperial tobacco <input type="checkbox"/> Cadburys
Total out of 17:	

8. IMPACT OF MIGRATION ON BRISTOL

Causes of population change in Bristol:



1. **Search for better job prospects:** rural to urban migration or urban to urban migration for job opportunities.



2. **Study:** Mainly involves young people and is often temporary. Bristol University is one of the leading Universities in the UK.



3. **Migration** – Since 2000, many migrants from eastern Europe have arrived seeking better jobs and standard of living.

Population/demographic changes

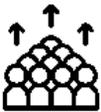
- Population of Bristol has risen by 38,000 since 2001 (3rd highest in England)
- Number of people born outside of the UK in Bristol is 15% of the population
- 69% of these are of working age and 30% were children under the age of 16
- Mainly arriving from Eastern European countries since their accession to the EU in 2004.



Impacts on Bristol:

Inner city areas seen a 38% increase in population

Age structure



- Increased the number of people in all age ranges but particularly 16-49 = 30% rise since 2001
- Large student population due to Bristol University

Ethnicity



- 10.3% decline in White British population
- 2.5% increase in Other White = Eastern European

Housing



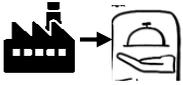
- Highest house price growth in 20 major cities in the UK
- Shortage of affordable homes

Services



- Strain on services as they need jobs, housing, schools and doctors.
- Stress on schools if children do not speak English.

9. INEQUALITY IN BRISTOL



Change from large % in the secondary industry to tertiary and quaternary

Lack of skills to find other employment.

Deprivation in Bristol

Inner city areas e.g. **Lawrence Hill and Cabot** are disadvantaged;



High unemployment, poorer schools and poorer health provision.

Why is there inequality?

Few factories, providing limited local jobs – people have to travel to find work = expensive



Many of the new jobs are part-time or temporary



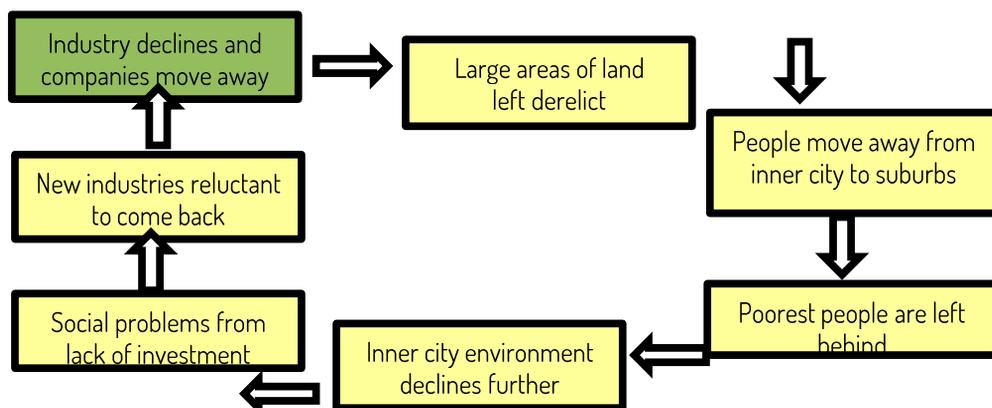
May be some discrimination against newly arrived migrants

Older houses can be damp and hard to heat = health issues



Growth of ICT and knowledge based economy = many lack qualifications = poorer quality of life.

Creates a **cycle of deprivation**



10. IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE IN BRISTOL

Strategies	How does this strategy work in Bristol?	How does it improve quality of life for residents?
Recycling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide collection service for bulky items for £15 • Kerbside recycling • New deal for recycling at a cost of £2.5million • Waste treatment plant at Avonmouth dealing with 200,000 tonnes of waste per year. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 2012 residents recycled 50% of their waste • Provides electricity for 13,000 homes Reduced reliance on landfill = reduced GHG released • Cleaner environment
Employment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Active encouragement by the council to attract companies to the city. • High focus on green companies - aims to be the most sustainable city in the UK by 2020. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unemployment rate is 8% - one of the lowest Highest growth of disposable income in the UK • Average salary of £22,293, above UK average. • High disposable income supports creation of service based jobs.
Transport	<p>Walking: Partnership with walkit.com providing easy to use maps i.e. journey time, calories burnt etc.</p> <p>Public transport</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many of the major roads now have bus lanes • Council looking to introduce a similar oyster card system as London <p>Car sharing</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car club set up allowing you to join other people on their journeys. • Some companies have a system of car sharing. • 2+ people lanes for cars to encourage people to car share. <p>Cycling</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First UK cycling city in 2008 • £11.4 million spent on cycle lanes • Dedicated cycleway links suburbs with city centre. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Benefits for health and reduced CO2 emissions • Reduced congestion • Aiming to get 1/5th of commuters on bikes by 2020.
Housing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grants for loft insulation • All new housing developments need to submit a sustainable energy strategy before approval. • Affordable housing where rents are 80% of the local market rent • Help-to-buy scheme with shared ownership and rental schemes. • Sheltered housing for elderly 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allowing all people to access housing stock at an affordable price to them • Minimising environmental damage i.e. reduced heat loss and heat requirements etc. • Supporting elderly people to ensure their QoL is maintained.

11. INFLUENCE OF SAO PAULO'S SITE & SITUATION



Site:



Shelter from winds



Height above sea level



Water supply



Land that the settlement is built on

Site of Sao Paulo

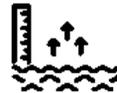


Hilly plateau



City area is divided in two by the

Anhangabau River



820m above sea level



Situation



Places – where is it in relation to other places nearby?



Accessibility – roads, airport



Relief – spot heights & contour lines



Communications

SE

Situation of Sao Paulo



Southeast of Brazil

70km inland from the Atlantic ocean

1000km south of the capita Brasilia



Main port is 'Santos' which is 70km southeast

Connectivity of Bristol



Well connected by roads e.g. Rodovia dos imigrantes which links Sao Paulo with the port of Santos



Subway system and over ground train lines

16,000 buses



Two major international airports

12. SAO PAULO'S CITY STRUCTURE

Inner city: Bela Vista



Main function is residential.

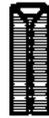
Migrants settled in 19th and 20th century.

Bela Vista – home to Italian migrants



Liberdale – home to Japanese migrants

CBD – Centro Velho and Centro Novo



Many buildings constructed in 19th century

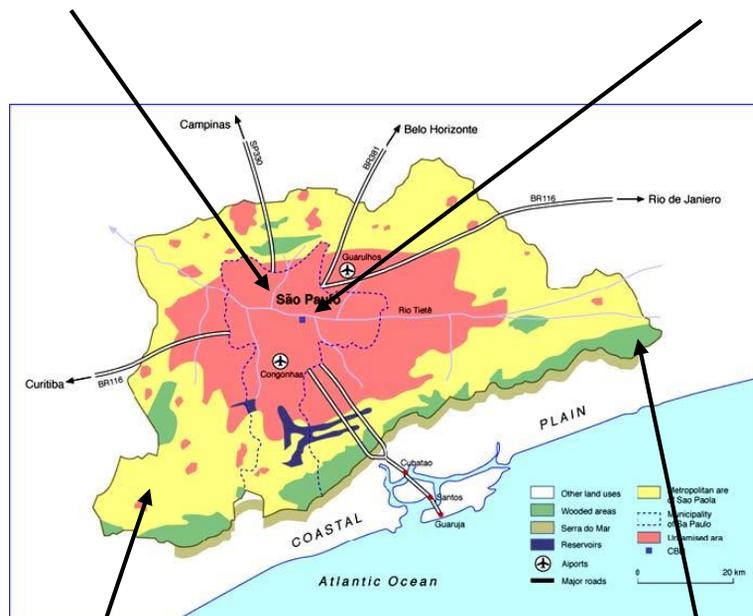
Rapid industrialisation in the 20th century = high rise buildings.



Centro Velho = financial sector, domestic and foreign banks



Centro Novo = shopping, hotels and cultural museums etc.



Suburbs – Morumbi

Mainly residential and commercial

Many favelas but also areas of wealthy housing.



Morumbi has high-security housing, with good hospitals and schools.



Favelas e.g. Paraisópolis

Urban-rural fringe – Alphaville

Growth of favelas in 1980s due to rapid population growth.

Last 20 years = development of gated communities where wealthy residents have moved to.



13. MIGRATION TO SAO PAULO

Causes of population change in Bristol:



1. National migration due to rural-urban migration

Push Factors

31% of rural households have no land.



Farms become more mechanised so unemployment rates are high.

Land in rural areas has been taken away from subsistence for large cash crops such as oranges and coffee.



Regions suffer from drought = chronic malnutrition.

Pull Factors



1950s and 1960s there was a shortage of labour in Sao Paulo due to rapid economic growth of 226%.



Infant mortality rates are still lower in the favelas of Sao Paulo at 82 per 1000 compared to 175 per 1000 in the countryside (UK is 3.8 per 1000).

2. International migration

Ethnicity	Population	Reasons
Italian	6 million	Escaping economic issues in Italy – availability of jobs. Presence of family.
Portuguese	3 million	Home language.
African	1.7 million	Economic opportunity – many speak Portuguese. Some decedents of slaves.



Age structure

Young age structure = high birth rate

Housing



- Growth of favelas since 1980s. 20% live in this housing type
- Greater use of open space – higher population density and greater poverty

Services



- Pressure on hospitals
- Difficulties in supplying clean water with rising demand, putting pressure on the city's underground aquifers.

14. INEQUALITY IN SAO PAULO



Sao Paulo is relatively wealthy in comparison to other Brazilian cities.

Deindustrialisation causing the gap between the rich and poor to widen.



Inequality due to the rate of population growth, unable to meet demand

Increase in unemployment rate



The wealthy have moved out into the suburbs e.g. Paulistano and move about by helicopter to access the city centre.



In the city centre – older homes and factories have been turned into **corticos** where whole families share one room. (600,000 live in these)

Reasons for differences in quality of life:



Incomes: 40% live in shanty towns or *favelas* = lack sewerage, water and electricity.



Arrival from the countryside: People who have recently arrived in Sao Paulo from rural areas are usually poor and have to live in favelas.



Political power: The wealthier people are also those with political power. They are able to get homes in the better parts of the city.

14. IMPACTS OF RAPID GROWTH IN SAO PAULO

Inadequate housing and services.



The shanty town services are non-existent or incapable of maintaining a basic standard of living. The risks of disease are very high.

Shortage of affordable formal housing.



The shanty town is likely to be found on inappropriate land. For example prone to flooding or is very steeply sloping, increasing the chances of a landslide.

Collapsing infrastructure. The government does not have sufficient funds available to maintain the existing facilities.



Increasing levels of pollution.

Pollution of air, land and water is a major problem.



Legislation to protect the environment is often non-existent or rarely enforced.



Increased volume of traffic on poorly maintained roads.



A lack of employment means that people have to look for other ways of earning money in the *informal* sector. Lack of jobs - many work in informal sector - low paid, menial jobs e.g. porters, shoe shiners. Employs over half the city's workforce.

15. SOLUTIONS TO SAO PAULO

Top-down approaches:



1. **Housing developments:** Large areas of shanty towns were cleared, tower blocks built and the shanty town residents re-housed.

Cingapura Project (1995-2001)

- × Aimed to build 100, 000 homes – only 14,000 were built



- × Removed favelas – residents forced to live in barrack-like accommodation



- × Favela residents expected to pay US\$26/month in rent – unable to afford this

- × Living space for each apartment was small.



- ✓ New housing had clean water and proper sanitation



- ✓ Built on same land as favelas so maintained communities



2. **Clearance of the slums:** In the past the authorities tried to clear the slums – people just moved elsewhere.



3. **Transport:** Transport – underground metro system – improves movement of people and reduces pollution



4. **Industrial estates:** New industrial estates with water, sewerage and electricity are located close to the favelas to provide business premises and jobs

15. SOLUTIONS TO SAO PAULO

Bottom-up approach: Self-help schemes.



1. **Site and service schemes:** These are schemes whereby the government will provide a site (a small concrete 'hut') and basic amenities such as water and sewer facilities.



The migrant is given rights of ownership



They are expected to complete the work at his or her expense



These schemes are relatively cheap



They also encourage community spirit.

2. Rehabilitation (*Multiroes* self-help schemes):



Residents of the shanty towns are provided with the materials to improve their existing shelters.



Residents are also encouraged to set up community schemes to improve education and medical services.



Residents may also be given rights of ownership whilst local authorities come in and provide electricity, water and sewerage disposal



It is a cheaper option than the site and service schemes but simply hides the real problems.

CITIES HOMEWORK 3: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING

Explain one human cause of flooding (2)	
Name two areas in Bristol that are deprived (2)	
Name two strategies for improving quality of life in Bristol (2)	
Name three physical causes of flooding (3)	
Name two international organisations that India is a member of (2)	
State one reason why sediment is deposited at the coast (1)	
Name two processes involved in the formation of an arch (2)	
There are 4 sources of coastal sediment – Name 2 (2)	
Name two push factors for migration to Sao Paulo (2)	
Name two places that international migrants to SP have come from (2)	
When was the Chingapura project established? (1)	
Outline two characteristics of destructive waves (2)	
Name two types of coastal transportation (2)	
	Total out of 25:

CITIES HOMEWORK 3: CHECK YOUR ANSWERS

Explain one human cause of flooding (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Urbanisation – rainwater can't infiltrate impermeable surfaces/drains allow water to enter the river more quickly. <input type="checkbox"/> Deforestation – interception is reduced so runoff increases
Name two areas in Bristol that are deprived (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Lawrence Hill and Cabot
Name two strategies for improving quality of life in Bristol (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Recycling strategy <input type="checkbox"/> Transport – public transport and cycling <input type="checkbox"/> Housing – grants for loft insulation/ shared housing for elderly.
Name three physical causes of flooding (3)	<input type="checkbox"/> Intense rainfall/ duration of rainfall/ snowmelt/ geology/ relief
Name two international organisations that India is a member of (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> United Nations and World Trade Organisation
State one reason why sediment is deposited at the coast (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> Waves lose energy in sheltered bays <input type="checkbox"/> Where water is protected by spits or bars it becomes calm and sediment is deposited. <input type="checkbox"/> Constructive waves build beaches by depositing sand high up the beach
Name two processes involved in the formation of an arch (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Abrasion and undercutting
There are 4 sources of coastal sediment – Name 2 (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Rivers/ Cliff erosion/ constructive waves/ longshore drift
Name two push factors for migration to Sao Paulo (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> 31% of rural households have no land. /Farms become more mechanised so unemployment rates are high./Regions suffer from drought = chronic malnutrition.
Name two places that international migrants to SP have come from (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Italy/ Portugal and Africa
When was the Chingapura project established? (1)	<input type="checkbox"/> 1995- 2001
Outline two characteristics of destructive waves (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> The backwash is much stronger than the swash and is therefore able to carry sand and pebbles away from the shore. <input type="checkbox"/> They break frequently; there are between 10 and 15 every minute <input type="checkbox"/> They are high in proportion to their length <input type="checkbox"/> They are generally found on steep beaches
Name two types of coastal transportation (2)	<input type="checkbox"/> Traction/ Saltation/ Suspension/ solution
Total out of 25:	

SAMPLE ASSESSMENT MATERIAL

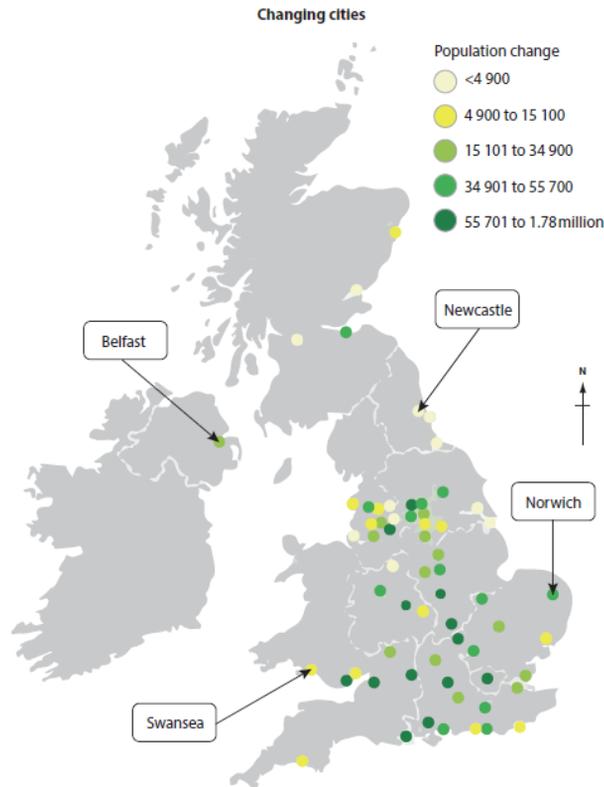


Figure 1a
Urban population change in the UK, 1981–2013

1 The rate and degree of urbanisation varies across the UK.

(a) Study Figure 1a in the Resource Booklet.

(i) Identify the region with the largest increase in urban population between 1981 and 2013.

(1)

- A North-east England
- B Wales
- C South-east England
- D Northern Ireland

(ii) Identify the city which had the smallest increase in its population between 1981 and 2013.

(1)

- A Belfast
- B Newcastle
- C Norwich
- D Swansea

(iii) Suggest **one** reason for variations in the rate of urbanisation shown in Figure 1a.

(2)

SAMPLE MODEL ANSWERS

Explain how the Industrial Revolution changed population distribution in the UK (4)

Urbanisation took place at different rates in the UK over a long period of time. One of the most important factors affecting the distribution of population in the UK was the Industrial revolution.

The Enclosures Act preceded the Industrial revolution. This was a series of Acts of Parliament between 1750 and 1860, which stopped villages from using the commons and open fields, which they had been using for centuries before. This meant that many people were unable to make enough money and so moved to larger towns in the search of employment in industry. The Midlands and north of England saw many people being forced off the land and moving to towns and cities in search of work.

This was the start of the Industrial revolution, which saw cities in the north of England develop rapidly.

Examine the main effects of rapid urbanisation on quality of life in a major city in a developing or emerging country (8).

Quality of life is a combination of different factors such as health, sanitation, education, employment, access to clean drinking water and wealth. Brazil, an emerging country, has recently been through rapid urbanisation (an increase in the number of people moving to an urban area from a rural environment) which has had both positive and negative effects on cities within the country.

One positive effect from rapid urbanisation is an increase in job opportunities due to a rise in industrialisation within emerging countries. This increases the quality of life for residents within Sao Paulo because people are earning a wage to help pay for food, clothes, and other necessities. Due to an increase in job opportunities within the city, there is easier access to education and health care facilities as many would move from rural areas where services such as these are less available.

One negative effect from rapid urbanisation is an increase in air pollution due to a growing numbers of cars users and an increase in industrialisation. This can affect the quality of life for people living in Sao Paulo because it can increase the chance of getting heart and lung disease. Land and waterways are also affected by higher pollution levels. Due to an increase in population levels and a higher demand for convenience products, more waste is generated which can filter into nearby waterways as raw sewage or land fill. Equally the water quality available for human use can lower and the rising population have limited access to clean drinking water. This can affect the quality of life as people as waterborne diseases are more prevalent in areas where there are low sanitation levels and high levels of pollution.

Overall, there are both positive and negative effects of rapid urbanisation on the quality of life within an emerging country. However, the negatives seem to outweigh the positives, especially within the increased and extensive building of favelas on the periphery of an emerging city.

WIDER READING



Sao Paulo case study video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m7Qmd6hIGWM>

Mega Cities video: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JDS_BqDe74k

Effects of urbanisation video: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=s-a30PLZC7M>

<http://www.acegeography.com/cue---rapid-urbanisation.html>



<https://www.bbc.com/education/guides/zqhvmnb/revision/5>

<https://www.bbc.com/education/topics/z96jdmn>