

## 13.1 An increasing urban world

1. What is meant by the term 'Urbanisation' ?

The percentage of people living in urban areas.

2. What is a Pull factor?

A reason why people are attracted to somewhere

3. Name two push factors

Farming jobs are difficult, technology replaces workers and low pay.

Desertification and drought makes farming difficult, Schools and hospitals provide basic service. Rural areas are isolated.

4. What is an informal economy?

Employment where there is no official contract, no taxes are paid to the government

## 13.2 The emergence of megacities

1. What is a megacity? **A city or urban area with a population of over 10million.**

2. Give an example of 2 megacities. **Tokyo, Moscow, Los Angeles, Beijing, Shanghai, Mexico city, Lagos, Jakarta, Mumbai, Manila.**

3. What is meant by the term 'natural increase'?

**Where birth rate is higher than death rate.**

4. Explain why an increasing number of megacities are located in LICs or NEEs? (4 marks)

**2 ideas explained = 4 marks**

**1 idea explained = 2 marks**

**LICs/NEEs are rapidly growing because of high levels of migration (rural-urban migration (1)**

**Because of more opportunities for healthcare, education, living standards (1)**

**Megacities are at the centre of economic activity (1), so they attract large numbers of people looking for work (1)**

**Push factors including unemployment, poor services move to cities (1) these tend to be younger people so have higher birth rates. (1)**

## 13.3 Introducing Rio de Janeiro

1. Write down 3 facts about Rio.

It is now known as the cultural capital of Brazil with over 50 museums and the world famous carnival

Rio is home to a major port which trades coffee, sugar and iron ore

Rio is Brazil's second most important industrial centre after Brasilia

Its main service industries are banking and finance

Its main manufacturing industries include pharmaceuticals, furniture, clothing and processed food.

Rio held the last Olympic Games in 2016

2. Why is Rio an important city?

Major industry attracting people from Brazil for a better life, Major tourist destination for overseas visitors, Christ the redeemer statue and Copacabana beach. Hosted world cup and Olympics. Main Banking and finance for Brazil. Migrants from Korea and China seeking new business opportunities. Rio's industry attracts workers from UK and USA.

3. Explain why a city like Rio de Janeiro is of international importance? (6 marks)

- Pupils should identify at least 2 reasons why Rio is of international importance and have developed their points into an explanation
- E.G.
- Rio is both an industrial and financial centre
- Events like the Olympics/World cup brings in global coverage/tourism into the area
- An international hub as large amounts of trade/imports (both globally and nationally)
- A base for many large companies (particularly manufacturing)

## 13.4/5 Social and economic challenges in Rio de Janeiro

1. Name a social challenge in an NEE city.

Unemployment, healthcare, Education, Energy, Water supply + sanitation

2. What are the economic challenges of Rio?

Unemployment, affording to pay for the improvements listed above.

3. Name one solution to an economic challenge in Rio

Education programmes to try and educate the young to reduce youth unemployment.

Schools of Tomorrow programme- practical skills, for people in poor, violent areas.

Adult education courses for adults wanting to continue their studies.

Free childcare for teenage parents to allow them to return to school.

4. What is being done to help reduce crime in Rio?

New police force to focus on Favelas and drug dealing.

Police taking back control of crime-dominated favelas.

## 13.6/ 8 Improving Rio's environment and Planning for Rio's urban poor

1. What are Rio's environmental challenges?

Air pollution, traffic congestion,  
Water pollution, waste pollution.

2. What is the 'Favela Bairro Project'?

A scheme where local authorities provide land and services for residents to homes.

3. What has this scheme done?

Provided formal roads, access to water and sewage systems, new health, leisure and education facilities, new cable car system, people to have access to mortgages. Health Kits, schools of tomorrow

## 13.7 Managing the growth of squatter settlements

1. Why have favelas grown? People moving from rural areas in the hope for a better quality of life.
2. What are the issues with squatter settlements? Construction, Services, unemployment, crime, health.
3. Where are most favelas located? On the edges of cities close to industrial areas, where there is jobs. Mainly on hillsides, which limits access.

## 14.1/2 Where do people live in the UK?/ 14.2 Introducing Bristol (we do Birmingham)

1. How many people live in the UK?

64.6 Million (2015)

2. 82% of people in the UK live in cities, why is this?

Cities are where most jobs, health care, education, culture is located in the UK. Urbanised during the industrial revolution.

3. Assess the importance of Birmingham as an international city (4 marks).

Birmingham's importance as an international city is due to its accessibility. It has varied transport network linking to London and the rest of the UK as well as global air routes. The city has benefited from the globalisation of the service and finance industries both of which are very important to Birmingham's economy. The nature of the city's industries and investment in the quaternary sector, has attracted investment from across the world.

## 14.3/4 How can urban change create social and economic opportunities? (we do Birmingham)

1. Name 4 social and economic opportunities for Birmingham.

Cultural mix, Entertainment like St Pauls, Royal Ballet, Orchestra, Universities (5), O2. Bullring, HSBC, HS2, German market, transport system.

2. What is depravation? The spiral of social and economic. E.g. high unemployment, lots of crime, run down buildings.

3. In your opinion, what is the biggest challenge for Birmingham? Justify your answer (Back up and explain why).

Urban decline/depravation, housing, health care, education, unemployment. Urban sprawl, pollution.



## 14.5/6/7 How can urban change affect the environment? Challenges and creating a cleaner environment (we do Birmingham)

1. What is a brownfield site?

A brownfield site has already been built on so it is difficult to access, you have to knock buildings down which is hazardous so can be expensive...but it improves the urban environment and doesn't add to urban sprawl and can often be more valuable.

2. Explain what urban greening is.

Urban greening refers to the public landscaping and urban forestry projects that create a beneficial relationship between city residents and their environments.

3. Why did the Bullring area need regenerating?

People always thought the Bull Ring was ugly...

Because of competition from Merry Hill, large number of shops shut  
Dereliction made the area unattractive to customers - so more shops shut  
Area became attractive to homeless, beggars and drug addicts  
Crime increased in the Bull Ring area

## 14.10 /11 Regeneration (we do Birmingham)

1. Give 3 ways how Birmingham has been regenerated?

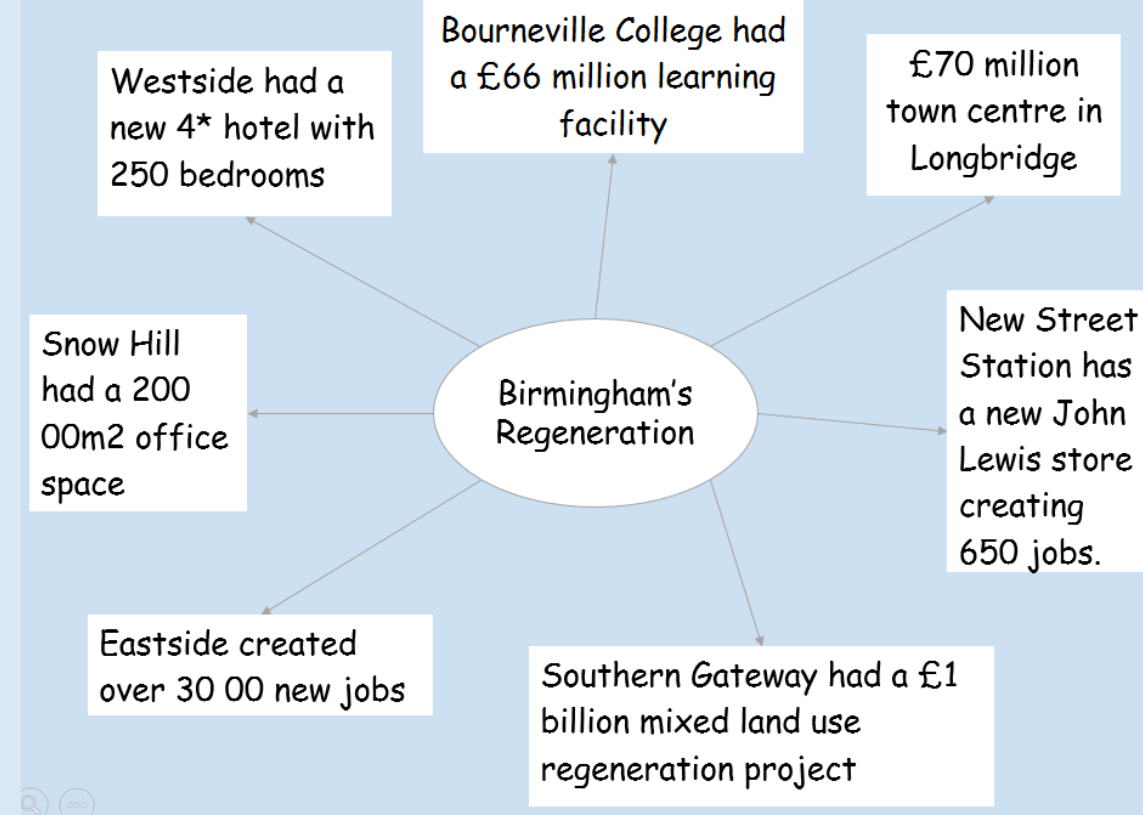
2. What motorways surround Birmingham?

**M6, M5, M42**

3. What's a greenfield site?

**Sites which have not previously been built on**

4. Do you think the scheme has been successful in helping to regenerate Birmingham? Justify your answer (back it up and explain).



## 15.1/2 Planning for urban sustainability/ Sustainable living

1. What is urban sustainability?

Improving the quality of life in a city, including ecological, cultural, political, institutional, social and economic components without leaving a burden on the future generations. A burden which is the result of a reduced natural capital and an excessive local debt.

2. How can a city (Birmingham) be more sustainable?

Reducing and safely disposing of waste, Making buildings more energy efficient, Using green energy sources to reduce pollution, Providing an efficient public transport system, Use of brownfield sites, Conserving the historic and natural environment, Involving local people.

3. Why is involving local people important in becoming more sustainable?

It allows local governments/ authorities to tailor what is needed to help people in specific areas and not to waste resources.

## 15.3 Sustainable traffic management strategies (we focus on Birmingham or Curitiba).

1. Why do we need to reduce traffic?

Air pollution, journey times, fuel consumption, risk of accidents.

2. How does your named city deal with traffic congestion?

Birmingham - Park and ride, bus lanes, car sharing, metro.

Curitiba- Bendy bus, bus stop system

3. For the strategies mentioned come up with 1 cost and 1 benefit of each.