# YEAR 7 GEOGRAPHY – CYCLE 3 – URBANISATION  (Rio de Janeiro and London Case Studies)

## BOX 1: URBANISATION KEYWORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| urban area | **cities, towns** |
| rural area | **countryside, villages** |
| population | **number** of **people** in a **place** |
| migration | **moving from** one **area** to another |
| urbanisation | **increase** in % of **a country's population living** in **urban** areas |
| megacity | **urban** area with **population** more than **10 million people** |
| densely populated | **lots** of **people living** in an **area** → **crowded** |
| sparsely populated | **only** a **few people living** in an **area** |
| GDP | **Gross Domestic Product** → **money ($) made in country** → in **one year** |
| LIC | **Low Income Countries** → **poorest countries** → e.g. **Nepal** |
| NEE | **Newly Emerging Economies** → **getting richer** → e.g. **Brazil** |
| HIC | **High Income Countries** → **richest countries** → e.g. **The UK** |
| birth rate | **number** of **live births (per 1,000 people)** → **high** in **LICs** |
| death rate | **number** of **deaths (per 1,000 people)** → **high** in **LICs** |
| life expectancy | **average age** that a **person** is **likely to live to** (in a particular place) |
| literacy rate | **percentage** of **people** who can **read** and **write** |
| development | to **improve** a **place** → e.g. **better education, health care** and **jobs** |
| sustainable | **sustainable development** → **does not harm planet** for **future people** |
| infrastructure | **places** and **their connections** e.g. **road, rail, power supplies** |

## BOX 2: FACTORS AFFECTING THE RATE OF URBANISATION

| | |
|---|---|
| rural to urban | **rural to urban migration** → **people moving from countryside to cities** |
| push factors | **people migrate from rural** areas → negative reasons e.g. **famine** |
| pull factors | **people migrate to urban** areas → positive reasons e.g. **better paid jobs** |
| natural increase | **young adults** → **start a family** → **birth rate higher than death rate** |

## BOX 3: TYPES OF EMPLOYMENT → THE FOUR INDUSTRIAL SECTORS

| | |
|---|---|
| primary | **getting raw materials from** the **land** and **sea** e.g. **farming** → **low pay** |
| secondary | **making products** from **raw materials** e.g. **car manufacturing** |
| tertiary | **service industries** → e.g. **doctors** and **teachers** → **higher pay** |
| quaternary | **ICT** and **research** e.g. **computer designers** and **scientists** |

## BOX 4: RIO DE JANEIRO AND LONDON COMPARISON

| | Rio de Janeiro (Brazil, S. America) | London (UK, Europe) |
|---|---|---|
| population | **megacity** → over **12 million** | **9 million** people |
| reasons for population size | • **rural** to **urban migration**<br>• **urbanisation speeding up** | • **international migration**<br>• **urbanisation slowing** |
| GDP | **NEE** → **$1.9 trillion** | **HIC** → **$2.9 trillion** |
| life expectancy | **76** | **83** |
| literacy rate | **97%** | **99%** |
| employment | mostly **secondary** and **tertiary** | mostly **tertiary** and **quaternary** |

## BOX 5: CHALLENGES IN RIO DE JANEIRO ☹

| | |
|---|---|
| social | • **squatter settlements (favelas)** → e.g. **Rocinha** → no **sewage** system → poor **sanitation** → waterborne **diseases** → diarrhea |
| economic | • **inequalities** → some areas much poorer → **power cuts** → **few employment opportunities** in favelas → high levels of **crime** |
| environmental | • **traffic congestion** → roads very busy → lots of **air pollution**<br>• **litter** and **sewage problem** → especially on the **beaches/sea** |

## BOX 6: OPPORTUNITIES IN RIO DE JANEIRO ☺

| | |
|---|---|
| social | • **'Self-help Schemes'** → **provides locals with building materials** → **improve homes**<br>• **'Pacifying Police'** → **reduced crime** in the favelas |
| economic | • **transport systems extended** → now **includes** the **favelas** → gives **residents** the **opportunity** to travel to **work** in the **city** center |
| environmental | • **improved train system** → fewer cars → **reduce air pollution**<br>• **ships fined** for **dumping waste** into **sea near Rio de Janeiro coast** |

## BOX 7: CHALLENGES IN LONDON ☹

| | |
|---|---|
| social | • **education** → In **Newham (deprived** area) → only **62%** of children **achieve 5 good GCSEs**. Health → **life expectancy** in **Kensington (less deprived** area) → is **88** → compared to **only 79** in **Newham** |
| economic | • **urban deprivation** → over **2 million** people in London live in **poverty** → some areas suffer from **dereliction** e.g. **graffiti** and **crime** |
| environmental | • **water deficit** → **London** → **not enough water** to **meet population demand** → **water is transferred** from **elsewhere** in country<br>• **waste disposal** → **challenge** → **rising population** |

## BOX 8: OPPORTUNITIES IN LONDON ☺

| | |
|---|---|
| social | • **sustainable urban living** → **Olympic Park** transformed into **sustainable housing** → renamed **East Village** → **rainwater** used to **flush toilets** and **allotments** to **reduce food miles** |
| economic | • **new train line** → called **Elizabeth Line** → has space for **extra 200 million passengers** each year → **reduce journey** times to **work** |
| environmental | • **urban greening** → increasing **parks** in London e.g. the **Olympic Park**<br>• **11,000 pay as you go bicycles** → **sustainable** → reduces **pollution** |

## BOX 9: MIGRATION  KEYWORDS

| | |
|---|---|
| economic migrant | when a **person moves from one place to another** for a **better job** |
| immigration | **people entering** a **foreign country** to **live there** |
| emigration | **people leaving** their **own country** to live in **another country** |
| refugee | **forced** to **flee country** due to **danger** → **granted protection** |
| asylum seeker | **forced** to **flee country** due to **danger** → **waiting for protection** |