



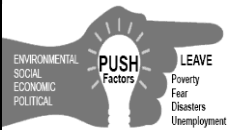
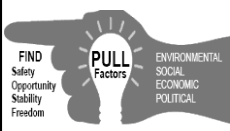
Key Vocabulary...

Urbanisation	Urbanisation is the increase in the proportion of people living in towns and cities.
Migration	The movement of humans from one place to another. This can be locally or globally
Refugee	Refugees are people who must leave their home area for their own safety or survival.
Slum	Slums refer to informal settlements in urban areas that are densely populated
Sustainable	Sustainable means that a process or state can be maintained/stays the same or at a certain level for as long as is wanted.
Future generations	Future generations are the generations of people to come in the future, after the currently living generations of humans.

Where shall we go?

Industrialisation in the 1800's in Britain caused cities to grow because, factories began to be built and needed workers. People then wanted to live close to their work place and this caused cities and towns to grow rapidly. Liverpool and Manchester were two of these cities.




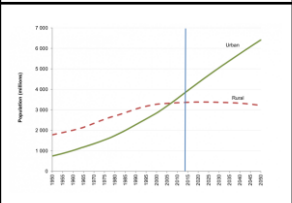
Key concepts...

Urban area		An urban area is a city or town. Urban areas are very developed, meaning there is a density of human structures such as houses, commercial buildings, roads, bridges, and railways.
Rural area		A rural area is an open swath of land that has few homes or other buildings, and not very many people. A rural areas population density is very low. Usually the countryside.
Push factor		Push factors are those that force the individual to move voluntarily, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay. Push factors may include conflict, drought, famine, or extreme religious activity.
Pull factor		Pull factors are those factors in the destination country that attract the individual or group to leave their home.

Into the future...

By 2050 the world's population is expected to reach 9.8 billion. Nearly 70 percent of this booming population, (6.7 billion people) are projected to live in urban areas. National geography state there are 10 key ideas to think about to keep our growing population sustainable for future generations.

Picture this...

Dhavari-Slum in Mumbai, India	
Wealth Inequality - Rio De Janeiro, Brazil	
Refugee camp, Syria	
Graph Showing urban population	

Deeper Learning...

Counter urbanisation is when large numbers of people move from urban areas into surrounding countryside or rural areas.

Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to towns and cities.

Dharavi Fact File



1. Dharavi has an annual economy of over USD 650 million.
2. It has a population of around 600,000 people
3. 60% of the families have lived there for 60 years.
4. In the 18th century Dharavi was an island
5. Many businesses in Dharavi generate million-dollar incomes.
6. Products made in Dharavi are sourced and sold globally (NY, Europe, SE Asia etc.).
7. Dharavi is a major tourism location in Mumbai and a big chunk of junior film artists come from Dharavi.

A problem of rapid **rural to urban migration** is the development of **squatter settlements**. In **Mumbai** the squatter settlement of **Dharavi** is now home to over 1 million people. Dharavi lies between two railway lines and is one of the biggest squatter settlements in the world. The squatter settlement is unplanned and has the following characteristics:

- Overcrowded and noisy.
- Houses are made from cardboard, wood, corrugated iron, plastic sheeting and metal from oil drums.
- Lack of sanitation, clean drinking water and open sewers
- Pollution and disease are common.
- Thousands of workshops and people employed in the **informal job sector**.

RAGP Tasks...

List two different pull factors.

List two different push factors.

Describe the industrial revolution and explain how it led to the development of cities.

How will urbanization impact the environment?

Explain what life would be like to grow up in a slum.

Explain what challenges governments will have in the future with populations rising.

How has Masdar City created a sustainable city?

What challenges exist within a slum like Dharavi?

Prepare for your extended write...

Question: Evaluate the **reasons** why you would/would not want to live in a slum.

1. BUG the question by boxing the command word and underlining the content you need to write about.
2. List the key vocabulary you will use.
3. Create a plan of what you would write in each paragraph.
4. Practice writing your answer from memory.

Homework Task...

Design your own sustainable city of the future. Draw and label the features of your 2D or 3D model and explain how it will help keep the people and environment safe for future generations.