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| **What will we be learning?**  **Rio de**  **Janeiro** | **Why this? Why now?**  The focus of year 9 is **INTERACTIONS**. More than half of the world’s population now live in urban areas, particularly densely populated cities. This recent transition in human history has transformed the way we live, work, travel and build networks. This topic explores the opportunities & challenges of living in one megacity in a NEE to contrast against London in our previous topic: the iconic Rio de Janeiro. |
| **What will I learn?**   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | **Lesson Question** | **Date** | **Retrieval Practice** | | 1. **Where** is Rio in the world? |  |  | | 1. Why is Rio **important** as a city? |  |  | | 1. What are the **social & economic opportunities** of life In Rio? |  |  | | 1. What are the **challenges** of life in Rio? |  |  | | 1. What is life like in **squatter settlements**? |  |  | | 1. How could we **improve** the lives of the **urban poor**? |  |  | | 1. How could we improve **quality** of life in **favelas**? |  |  | | |
| **What opportunities are there for wider study?**  **Links in School**: Development & Globalisation in Y8, Urban Issues & Challenges GCSE topic exploring Lagos, Nigeria and the A Level Contemporary Urban Environments topic.  **Careers:** Urban Planning, Land Surveyor, Architect, GIS, Travel & Tourism, Social Worker, Public Health, NGO & Charity Work.  **Brilliant Websites for Wider Study & Revision:**   * <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zw6pwxs/revision/5> * <https://www.internetgeography.net/topics/urban-growth-in-rio-de-janeiro-brazil/> * <https://pmt.physicsandmathstutor.com/download/Geography/GCSE/Notes/AQA/Urban-Issues-and-Challenges/Case-Studies/Rio%20de%20Janeiro.pdf> * <https://fivebooks.com/category/world/americas/latin-america/brazil/>   **How will I be assessed?**  You will be assessed by answering questions in your Mid-Year and End of Year exams to help you get “**GCSE Ready**.”  To help you prepare for this in class we will be attempting a GCSE style 6-mark exam question that will focus on improving the lives of the urban poor in favelas. | |
| **Key Words:**  **Newly Emerging Economy (NEE):** A country that is becoming more developed and industrialised, with growing businesses and improving living standards (e.g. Brazil, India).  **Urbanisation:** The increase in the number of people living in towns and cities instead of the countryside.  **Rural to Urban Migration:** When people move from the countryside (rural areas) to towns and cities (urban areas), often for jobs or better services.  **Birth Rates:** The number of babies born per 1,000 people in a year.  **Death Rates:** The number of deaths per 1,000 people in a year.  **Natural Increase:** When the birth rate is higher than the death rate, causing the population to grow.  **Megacity:** A city with a population of over 10 million people (e.g. Rio, Tokyo, Mumbai).  **Land-Use:** How areas are used by people, such as for housing, farming, industry, or recreation.  **Social Opportunity:** Chances for people to improve their lives through education, healthcare, and community services.  **Quality of Life:** How good someone’s life is, including their health, happiness, comfort, and access to services.  **Economic Opportunity:** Chances for people to earn money and improve their financial situation, often through jobs or business.  **Formal Jobs:** Official jobs that are registered with the government, usually with regular pay and legal protections.  **Informal Jobs:** Unofficial jobs that are not registered, often without regular pay or job security (e.g. street vending).  **Positive Multiplier Effect:** When investment in one area (like building a factory) leads to more jobs, better services, and more development in the area.  **Challenge:** A problem or difficulty that needs to be solved, such as overcrowding or pollution in cities.  **Inequality** When people do not have the same access to resources, opportunities, or services.  **Poverty:** When people do not have enough money to meet basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare.  **Squatter Settlement:** An area where people build homes illegally, often without proper services like water or electricity.  **Favela:** A type of squatter settlement found in Brazil, often on the edges of cities like Rio de Janeiro.  **Sanitation:** Clean water and proper waste disposal systems that help prevent disease and keep people healthy.  **Urban Planning:** Designing and organising how a city grows and develops, including roads, housing, and services.  **Self-Help Scheme:** A project where people improve their own homes or communities with support from the government or charities. | |