

YEAR 8

Changing Cities

KEY TERMS

Push Factors	are things that make people want to leave their homes
Immigration	is the action of coming to live in the long term in a foreign country.
Emigration	is the act of leaving your own country to settle permanently in another.
Labour migrant	is someone who migrates for the purposes of employment. The term economic migration is sometimes used interchangeably with this type of migration. However economic migration is broader and can encompass migration for the purposes of improving quality of life in social and economic terms
Migrants	are people who leave or flee their home to go to new places to seek opportunities or safer and better prospects.
Migration	is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can happen within the same country or between countries.
Pull Factors	are things that attract them to new places.



KEY TERMS

Rural-urban migration	Moving from the countryside to the city
Urbanisation	The increasing percentage of the world's population living in cities is known as Urbanisation
Development	The process of developing or being developed. Development is the process of growth, or changing from one condition to another.
Emerging country	emerging countries are countries with low to middle income that have undertaken economic development and have begun to 'emerge' as significant players in the global economy
De-industrialisation	Industry moves out of an area
NEE	Newly emerging economy
HIC	High income country
LIC	Low income country
Sustainable	An action that meets the needs of the present without reducing the ability of future generations to meet their needs

CBD (Central Business District)



- This is found in the centre of the model/settlement.
- This is where the settlement was first built. Usually this is where you find the shops, restaurants, offices, banks and sometimes a small amount of housing.

The Zone of Transition



A mixed zone of both residential and commercial use.

This is a fairly new addition to the model

Flats

The Outer Suburbs



As cities grew bigger and spread suburbs were created.

Houses are bigger. Often semi detached with larger gardens and driveways

The Commuter Zone

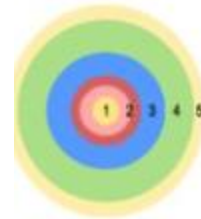


- This is around the edge of the city
- It contains modern, larger detached homes with big gardens.

The Inner suburbs



- This is where there used to be large factories and rows of housing. Much of what used to be there has now changed and been modernised.



- The Central Business District (CBD)
- Zone of transition (Factories, Industry and housing)
- Inner Suburbs (Working class housing)
- Outer suburbs (Bigger semi detached houses)
- Commuter Zone (Big detached houses with gardens)

IMPACTS OF URBANISATION

POSITIVES

More educational opportunities...

Better access to services like healthcare...

Better access to resources such as running water/electricity...

Better jobs...

NEGATIVES

Natural habitats destroyed for building...

Valuable farmland lost...

Increased waste...

Hospitals getting overcrowded...

Schools getting overcrowded...

Crowded areas lead to poor sanitation...



PUSH

- Poor economic activity
- Lack of jobs
- Race
- Discriminating cultures,
- Political intolerance
- Lack of services
- Lack of safety
- High crime
- Crop failure
- Flooding
- Poverty
- War



PULL

- More jobs
- More wealth
- Better services
- Good climate
- Safer, less crime
- Political stability
- Lower risk from natural hazards
- Better education
- More social opportunities

Rio De Janeiro is situated on the **EAST** coast of Brazil. Brazil is surrounded by **9** Different countries in the continent of **South America**

The **Atlantic** Ocean is to the east of Rio de Janeiro and the city itself is very close to the city of **Sao Paulo**.

The Brazilian highlands are to the **North** Of Rio de Janeiro and the Amazon river and rainforest is to the **North West**

Rio sits just above the tropic of **Capricorn** And beneath the **Equator** Which passes through the very north of Brazil.