Kemnal Keys: Geography — What is it like where people live?

What you should know	What you should be able to do
A **settlement** is a place where people live The **site** of a settlement is the location of a settlement on the land The **situation** of a settlement is what the area around the settlement is like and what is close by The site of a settlement will be determined by many different factors: A **wet point** means it is likely to flood but has access to fresh water A **dry point** means it is not likely to flood but could be too dry to grow crops A **nodal point** is a place where two or more transport routes meet A **bridging point** is a crossing point on or over a river A **defensive point** is a place where a settlement can be defended, e.g., on top of a hill Other factors to consider when choosing a settlement site are: **Climate** – the average weather conditions of a place over a long period of time **Aspect** – which direction a settlement faces e.g., if it faces south, it gets sun most of the day **Flat land** – easier for building on **Steep slopes** – difficult to build on **Forest cover** – trees can be used for building materials and shelter **Fertile soil** – good soil for farming and growing crops **Marshland** – liable to flood **Natural resources** – materials such as iron, wood, or coal	**Describe** the difference between site, settlement, and situation **Explain** the advantages and disadvantages of different settlement sites
A **rural** location is a place in the countryside, away from towns and cities An **urban** location is a town or city **Nucleated** settlements grow around a fixed point e.g., a nodal point of meeting transport links **Linear** settlements grow along a line e.g., a river or main road **Dispersed** settlements are spread out and have limited connection to other places	**Describe** the characteristics of both rural and urban settlements **Draw** sketches of dispersed, nucleated, and linear settlements
Urbanisation is an increase in the number of people living in urban areas A **megacity** is a city with a population of over 10 million A **densely populated** area is a place with a lot of people living in a smaller space A **sparsely populated** area is a place with a few people living in a larger space	**Explain** why cities are expanding outwards from the centre over time **Describe** population distribution on a map using the words densely and sparsely
Rural to urban migration is the movement of people from the countryside to live in urban areas. **Push and pull factors** are reasons why people move from one place to another to live **Push factors** include poor climate, lack of jobs, war, poor healthcare etc. **Pull factors** include jobs opportunities, better education, sanitation, etc. **Informal settlements** are often found on poor land in cities or on the edges of cities. The people that live here have often migrated from rural areas to find a better quality of life in urban areas **International migration** is when people move from one country to another to live A **sustainable settlement** is a settlement that uses natural resources now without damaging the planet for future generations	**Give** examples of push factors and pull factors and explain why they can result in rural to migration. Use a specific case study (Caatinga to Rio de Janeiro) **Describe** what life is like inside the Rio de Janeiro favela 'Rocinha' **Rank** the various improvement projects from most to least effective at improving the quality of life in favelas (consider importance and expense) **Describe** the strategies that have been implemented in Curitiba to Create more sustainable city

What you should know	What you should be able to do
1) Draw an icon to represent each of the following settlement factors: • wet point • dry point • nodal point • bridging point • defensive point • shelter • aspect	**2) Draw a sketch of each of the following settlement types:** **Nucleated** **Dispersed** **Linear**
3) Describe how the population of Europe is distributed 	**4) Label the Burgess Model of a city's structure to show the different zones** **The Burgess Model**
5) Describe and explain the 'push' and 'pull' factors responsible for migration from Caatinga to Rio de Janeiro	**6) Describe some of the problems and solutions within the favelas of Rio de Janeiro**