

VILLAGES, TOWNS & CITIES

YEAR THREE

AUTUMN 2



LESSON FOUR

HOW ARE SETTLEMENTS SHAPED?



Retrieval Practice

1. What is the name of the smallest type of settlement:
 - a. Village
 - b. Town
 - c. City

2. Why might some people prefer to live in a city?

3. Give one important characteristic of a location for a new settlement.

4. Why might a location far away from a river not be a good choice for a new settlement?

5. What do experts predict that the world's population will be by 2050?
 - a. About 10 million
 - b. About 10 billion
 - c. About 100 billion



Retrieval Practice

1. What is the name of the smallest type of settlement:

a. Village

b. Town

c. City

2. Why might some people prefer to live in a city?

There are usually lots of jobs available, as well as plenty of goods and services.

3. Give one important characteristic of a location for a new settlement.

Plenty of useful resources nearby.

4. Why might a location far away from a river not be a good choice for a new settlement?

It will be more difficult to get fresh water, which is vital for people to survive.

5. What do experts predict that the world's population will be by 2050?

a. About 10 million

b. About 10 billion

c. About 100 billion

Reading Task – look for key words to help answer the questions.



1. Read the passage about early human settlements.

In the earliest days of human history, humans were “hunter-gatherers”, which means they had to hunt wild animals for meat, and would use the skins and bones to make items they needed, such as clothes and tools. Humans would also collect (gather) wild fruits, plants and nuts to eat. These communities were “nomadic”, which means that they moved around from place to place in search of food. This meant that early humans didn't have permanent settlements.



2. What does it mean to be a hunter-gatherer?

Then, approximately 10,000 years ago, humans began to develop ways of keeping animals and growing crops (plants to eat). As a result, for the first time in history, people could grow food, instead of having to hunt or gather it from the wild.



3. When did people first begin to keep animals and grow crops?

This led to the development of the first settlements: villages. Although, these settlements were still temporary as the community moved to a new area when they needed new farmland. However, about 5,000 years ago, communities learnt how to take good care of the soil so that they did not have to relocate the village. This led to the development of permanent settlements.



4. Why were the first villages still temporary and not permanent?



5. What happened approximately 5,000 years ago?



6. When did modern cities, similar to the cities in existence today, develop?

As a result of these new settlements and farming practices which produced more food than before, the villages were able to grow, developing into towns and eventually cities. People also began to develop connections between villages, towns and cities, allowing people to trade (buy and sell) goods and travel further distances. Some of the cities thousands of years ago were even more crowded than some of today's most crowded cities, such as Calcutta in India and Shanghai in China.

The Roman Empire changed the way that settlements in Britain developed and worked, but it was not until factories were built during the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s that settlements really began to expand and develop into the cities we now have around the world today.

Kochi People, Afghanistan

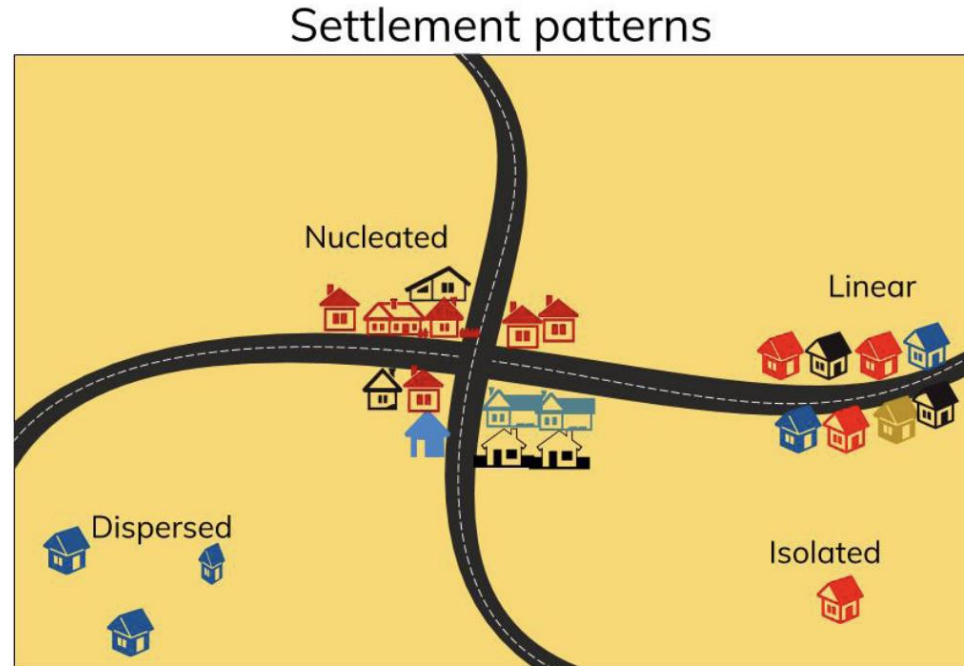
However, there are still some nomadic communities that do not live in permanent settlements, such as the Kochi People in Afghanistan. These communities still move around from place to place, taking their herds of animals with them. They are able to sell the meat, wool and dairy products from the animals in order to provide for their families.



7a. What is a nomadic community?
7b. Give an example.



8. Human settlements vary in shape and often follow patterns. Use this diagram of settlement patterns to describe the shapes that human settlements can develop.



Dispersed

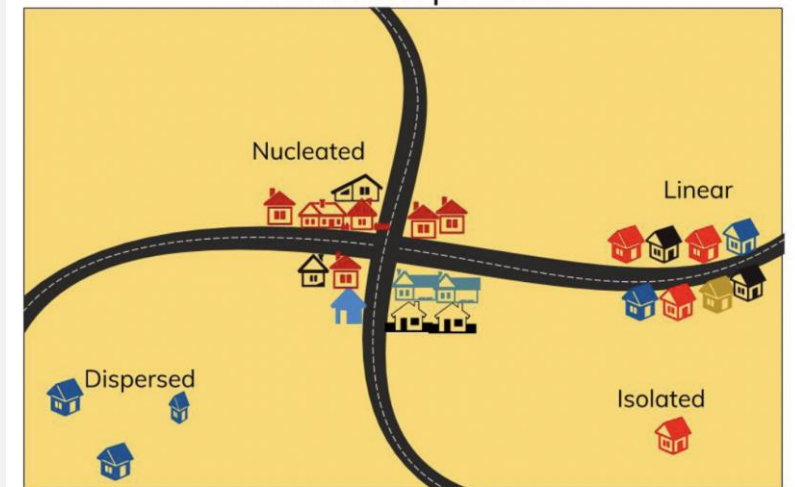
Linear

Nucleated

Isolated

Little Thetford, England

Settlement patterns

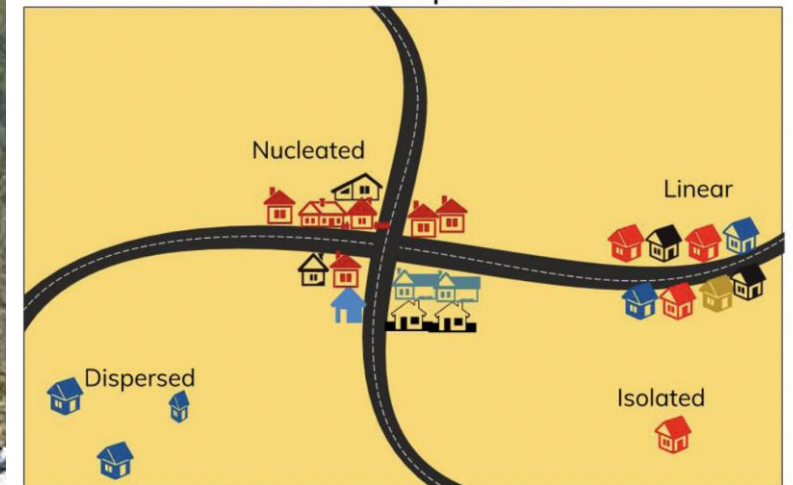


Which settlement pattern does Little Thetford have?



Champlain, Canada

Settlement patterns

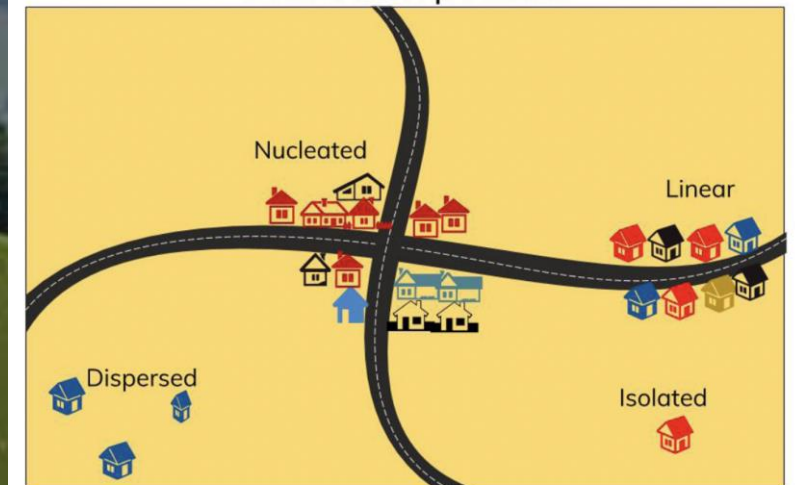


Which settlement
pattern does
Champlain have?

Brülisau, Switzerland



Settlement patterns



Which settlement pattern does Brülisau have?



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