

Urban Chronicles <i>Environnement en Mutation (axe 2 thème 3) / Relation au monde (axe 3 Thème 2)</i>	
	How are cities reinventing themselves?
At the end of the Unit, I will	Introduce the class to a new city
What documents will be used ?	<p>1- Colonialism imprints: legacy and evolution</p> <p>1a- The British Empire Map 1886</p> <p>1b- From the British Empire to the Commonwealth (video)</p> <p>1c- The Legacy Effects of Colonial and Apartheid Imprints on Urban Greening in South Africa: Spaces, Species, and Suitability, Charlie M. Shackleton, N. Gwedla, <i>Department of Environmental Science, Rhodes University, Makhanda, South Africa</i>, www.frontiersin.org <i>Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution</i>, 11 January 2021</p> <p>1d- Cities in Colonial India (vidéo)</p> <p>1e- Map of the countries that have gained their independence from the UK (and dates)</p> <p>2- urban regeneration : Manchester, GB</p> <p>2a- introducing Manchester (picture file)</p> <p>2b -The Manchester model: The industrial revolution's 'shock city' revives Abridged from Brian Groom, politico.eu, opinion, May 2, 2024</p> <p>3- cultural preservation : Soweto, SA</p> <p>3a- introducing Soweto (picture file)</p> <p>3b-Perceptions of Soweto, Silan, a traveling blogger <i>from barefoot-backpacker.com/</i> May 12, 2020</p> <p>3c- About Soweto, <i>Johannesburg SA-V, South Africa. Explore. Experience. Stay</i>, 2024 www.sa-venues.com</p> <p>3d- capture d'écran de Trip advisor : Soweto, Johannesburg, www.tripadvisor.com</p> <p>3e- Soweto Uprising, Abridged from Rebecca M. Kulik, Soweto Uprising - <i>Britannica Online Encyclopedia</i>, June 14, 2024</p> <p>4- Gentrification : the rapid changes of Philadelphia</p> <p>4a- What is Gentrification? <i>TVO Today</i>, 2023</p> <p>4b- 3 maps that explain gentrification in Philadelphia, Evan Bowen-Gaddy, <i>Why</i>, March 14, 2018</p> <p>4c- ‘We want to see growth’ too: Why Tonnetta Graham isn’t worried about Philly hipsters moving into her neighborhood, <i>Why</i>, 2018 (audio)</p> <p>4d-The surprising truth behind the racial dynamics of gentrification in Philly, <i>Why</i>, 2018 (audio)</p> <p>4e- From slums to sleek towers: How Philly became cleaner, safer, and more unequal, <i>Why</i>, 2018 (audio)</p> <p>4f-‘Gentrified’ series draws out stories about changing relationships across Philly, <i>Why</i>, 2018 (audio)</p> <p>5- Comprehensive Urban Planning: Singapore</p> <p>5a - Urbanization and the future of cities - Vance Kite, <i>Ted-ed</i>, 2014</p> <p>5b- 3 Ways in Which Singapore Succeeds in Green Urban Development, How Sustainable Cities Like Singapore Succeed in Green Urban Development, Martina Iginiasia, <i>earth.org</i>, October 24, 2022,</p>
What will I learn about ?	How a city is shaped by the history of the country it belongs to, the challenges awaiting urbanization

Final Task	You have been ask to reorganize a city or built a new one and will introduce it to us. Remember to embrace different aspects of it.
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR YOUR FINAL TASK:

- 1- You will need to illustrate this city by any means you wish (video, pictures, drawings...)
- 2- You will need to speak about this city for at least 3 minutes
- 3- You may work with a partner but each of you will need to respect your speaking time
- 4- you will need to cover up few of the issues illustrated in the unit and explain your choice of changes for this city
- 5- You will need to give it a name and a location, and tell us whether it's a newly built-city (to what purpose) or an already existing one (why do we bring these changes?)

1- Colonialism imprints: legacy and evolution

1a- The British Empire : map British empire: réaction sur le contenu: pays – illustration – cliché

Lady Britannia: armed with a trident and shield, and wearing a Corinthian helmet, embodiment of the United Kingdom in female form, symbolises British national pride, unity and strength for centuries. Her strength was particularly associated with British naval power.

Song: Rule Britannia! Britannia rule the waves. Britons never, never, never shall be slaves.

=> Neptune underneath

diversity represented but colonilist biais

1b- From the British Empire to the Commonwealth:

travail sur la vidéo

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-6B5JX6_z5E – à écouter - retour rapide sur le British Empire / Commonwealth en guise de rappel

1c- The Legacy Effects of Colonial and Apartheid Imprints on Urban Greening in South Africa: Spaces, Species, and Suitability, Charlie M. Shackleton, N. Gwedla, Department of Environmental Science, Rhodes University, Makhanda, South Africa,

<https://www.frontiersin.org/> Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, 11 January 2021

travail sur l'article universitaire => repérage concret des éléments qui ont fait l'influence des villes

1d- Cities in Colonial India

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JXKjyweFRvI> : india video (son moyen, accent ok)
idem <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=HL1XtorweI4>

1d- Map of the countries that have gainged their independence from the UK (and dates)
introduce us to a city of your choice: using the element developped in the former articles, pick a city and introduce us to a city of your choice

travail oral avec support en présentation – 3 personnes maximum, temps de parole minimum 3 minutes par personne, supports obligatoire: powerpoint / vidéo / canvas...

noté

faire en sorte que chaque ville choisi corresponde à un pays différent

mettre image plan + lien pour wikipedia pour plus de clarté :

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_countries_that_have_gained_independence_from_the_United_Kingdom

2- urban regeneration : Manchester, GB

2a- introducing Manchester

photos imprimées une par personne, appropriation, description, analyse => un biais par lequel la prendre

échange en classe en vue d'un regroupement à 3 (à ce stade, les élèves décrivent leur photo mais pas de mise en commun) => speed dating par 4 en plusieurs groupes pendant 5 minutes à chaque fois

puis les groupes se composent (donner un temps limité) => recherche d'un trinôme autour d'une question réunissant les 3 photos,

mise en commun des photos, explications en commun par le biais de la question rédigée ou orale, notée

=> l'idée étant de montrer l'évolution positive de Manchester depuis son apogée pendant la révolution industrielle jusqu'à de nos jours où elle s'est réinventé
travail des enfants / travail en usine / pollution / réinvention des paysages urbains de Manchester

2b -The Manchester model: The industrial revolution's 'shock city' revives Abridged from Brian Groom, politico.eu, opinion, May 2, 2024

travail sur le texte : retour sur le passé historique de Manchester, mise en // avec les documents précédents => conclusion: renouveau, besoin d'aller de l'avant

3- cultural preservation : Soweto, SA

4 études de documents en parallèle, mettre des binômes par doc puis faire une étude croisée à 4.

courte présentation orale ou écrite (noté ou pas) sur les différents éléments => préservation du passé, désir de laisser en l'état et d'exploiter la ville telle qu'elle se présente.

Possibilité de faire de la pédagogie différenciée en différenciant les différents groupes.

3a- dossier de photos, Soweto

3b-Perceptions of Soweto, Silan, a traveling blogger *from barefoot-backpacker.com/* May 12, 2020 (page d'un blogger)

3c- About Soweto , JOHANNESBURG SA-V, South Africa. Explore. Experience. Stay, 2024 www.sa-venues.com (page d'un site web de voyage)

3d- capture d'écran de Trip advisor : Soweto, Johannesburg ,

https://www.tripadvisor.com/Attractions-g312587-Activities-Soweto_Johannesburg_Greater_Johannesburg_Gauteng.html

3e- Soweto Uprising, Abridged from Rebecca M. Kulik, Soweto Uprising - *Britannica Online Encyclopedia*, June 14, 2024

4- Gentrification : the rapid changes of Philadelphia

Les documents viennent tous de :

<https://why.org/series/gentrified-stories-rapidly-changing-philadelphia/>

En classe inversée faire découvrir les documents 4a, 4b et une des vidéos (de 4c à 4f).
consignes: give a definition of gentrification and write a serie of 10 questions concerning your audio. Make sure you will be able to answer these questions.

Travail en classe:

prévoir des groupes de 4 dont chaque binôme aura eu le même audio (soit deux audios différents par groupe)

Les binômes s'échangent entre eux les questions, et chaque groupe mène des explications croisées à 4 – durée 15 minutes.

reconstituer les groupes de 4 de sortes à avoir les 4 audios dans un seul groupe et faire faire une mise en commun sur ce qui a été dit, ce qu'on a compris et proposition par un répétiteur d'une conclusion (écrite ou orale)

confrontation des conclusions en commun, TE commune.

4a- What is Gentrification? *TVO Today*, 2023

- Vidéo youtube, prise de notes (utiliser la digitale : <https://ladigitale.dev/digiview/#/> pour visioner sans publicité)

<https://youtu.be/6J2ofxe96YQ>

4b- 3 maps that explain gentrification in Philadelphia, Evan Bowen-Gaddy, *Why*, March 14, 2018

lien original: <https://why.org/articles/3-maps-explain-gentrification-philadelphia/>

4c- AUDIO 1 KEYSTONE CROSSROADS; CHANGING COMMUNITIES, PHILADELPHIA

'We want to see growth' too: Why Tonnetta Graham isn't worried about Philly hipsters moving into her neighborhood, *Why*, 2018

Graham wants the main beneficiaries to be people like herself, residents who stuck with the neighborhood during its darkest moments.

4d- AUDIO 2- KEYSTONE CROSSROADS; CHANGING COMMUNITIES, PHILADELPHIA

The surprising truth behind the racial dynamics of gentrification in Philly, *Why*, 2018

While it may be harder to tell, data suggests white neighborhoods in Philly are actually gentrifying faster than black neighborhoods.

4e- AUDIO 3 - CHANGING COMMUNITIES, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PHILADELPHIA

From slums to sleek towers: How Philly became cleaner, safer, and more unequal, *Why*, 2018

The reinvention of Society Hill in the 1960s is widely considered one of the first instances of gentrification — although no one called it that at the time.

4f- Audio 4: CHANGING COMMUNITIES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PHILADELPHIA

'Gentrified' series draws out stories about changing relationships across Philly, *Why*, 2018

As neighborhoods gentrify, there is a complex web of effects — some positive, some negative.

5- villes futuriste: besoin du fait des changements climatiques

5a - Urbanization and the future of cities - Vance Kite, *Ted-ed*, 2014

Recap video: the growth of cities : raisons qui ont fait la création des villes + les défis qui les attendent

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fKnAJCSGSdk>

5b 3 Ways in Which Singapore Succeeds in Green Urban Development, How Sustainable Cities Like Singapore Succeed in Green Urban Development, Martina Iginiasia, earth.org, October 24, 2022,

étude du documents

mise en parallèle de l'IA et du besoin d'évolution

<https://earth.org/how-sustainable-cities-like-singapore-succeed-in-green-urban-development/>

idée DST:

transcript

<https://www.gresham.ac.uk/watch-now/ten-cities-built-empire-understanding-british-imperialism-through-urban-past>

Liverpool

Toronto

+ <https://earth.org/most-sustainable-cities/>

1a- The British Empire 1886



1b- The Legacy Effects of Colonial and Apartheid Imprints on Urban Greening in South Africa: Spaces, Species, and Suitability

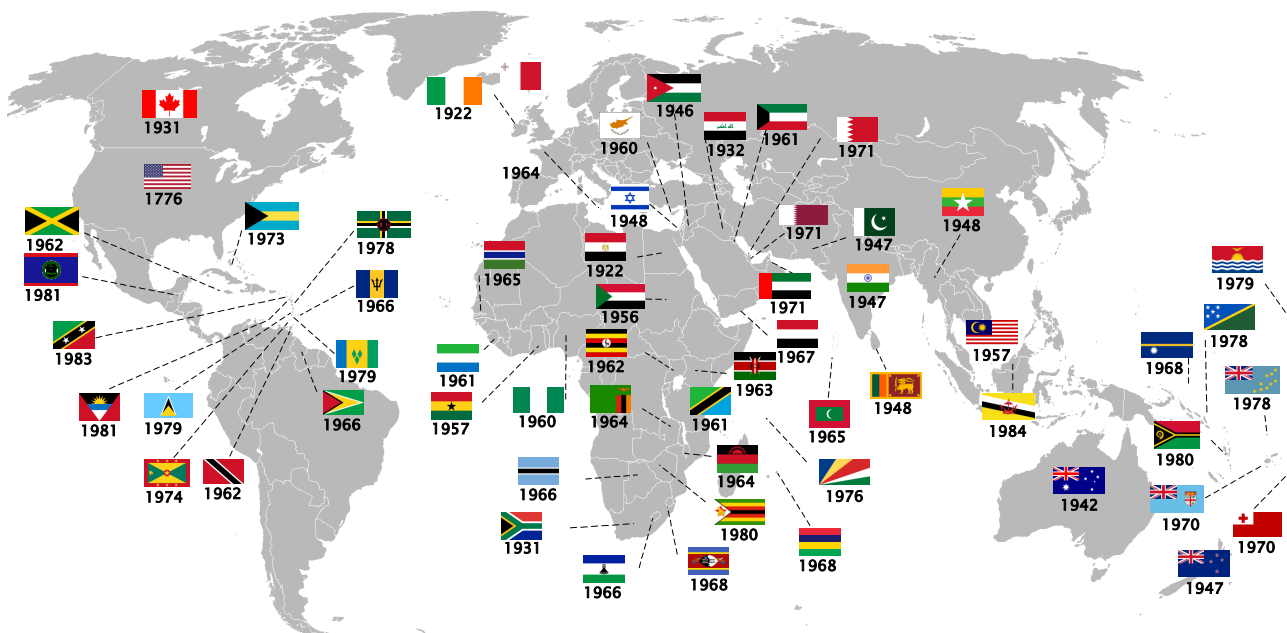
Colonialism is a significant legacy across most aspects of urban form, the nature and distribution of public green spaces, and tree species composition in many cities of the Global South. However, the legacy effects of colonialism on urban green infrastructure and

the uses thereof have only recently come under scrutiny. Here we collate information from South Africa on urban greening and interpret it through a colonial and apartheid legacy lens in relation to the distribution and types of urban nature found and their resonance with contemporary needs as an African country. The analysis indicates marked inequalities in public green space distribution and quality between neighborhoods designated for different race groups during the colonial and apartheid periods, which continues to be reproduced by the post-colonial (and post-apartheid) state.

Additionally, in the older, former colonial neighborhoods non-native tree species dominate in parks and streets, with most of the species having been introduced during the colonial period. Such colonial introductions have left a burdensome legacy of invasive species that costs billions of Rands annually to keep in check. Lastly, the forms of nature and activities provided in public urban green spaces remains reminiscent of the colonial norm, with little recognition of African worldviews, identity and needs. We conclude in emphasizing the necessity for urban authorities and planners to address these anachronistic legacies through adopting a more inclusive and co-design approach with respect to the extent, location and types of urban nature provided, as well as the types of cultural symbols and activities permitted and promoted.

Charlie M. Shackleton, N. Gwedla, Department of Environmental Science, Rhodes University, Makhanda, South Africa, <https://www.frontiersin.org/> Frontiers in Ecology and Evolution, **11 January 2021**

1d- Map of the countries that have gained their independence from the UK (and dates)



2b- The Manchester model: The industrial revolution's 'shock city' revives

The city's startling turnaround has triggered a debate about whether ordinary residents are benefiting, or it's become a playground for property developers and affluent newcomers.

Once described as the "shock city" of the industrial revolution, Manchester has long prided itself on its continental links. And today, the city is again proving an international test case for how humans can live together in the 21st century.

Despite a recession, pandemic and European war, the economic output, jobs and population of this northern English city have grown strongly this century. Dozens of skyscrapers have sprung up in the previously low-rise city center. But while this is a startling turnaround from industrial decline, for some, the pace of change has been disconcerting — particularly its older residents. Debate now rages about whether the

rapidly changing city and its embrace of private sector investment — also known as the “Manchester model” — actually benefits ordinary citizens, many of whom remain poor, or whether it’s become a “neoliberal” playground for property developers and affluent newcomers.

In keeping with its history, today’s Manchester is cosmopolitan, with more than 150 languages spoken there. Created by soldiers from across the Roman empire who arrived at this damp location to build a fort around 79 CE, Manchester became at the center of an industrial revolution, regarded by many as the most transformative period in human history. Factory pioneer Richard Arkwright gave the city its first cotton spinning mill in 1781. And by 1800, there were dozens of such mills, turning Manchester into Cottonopolis, the center of an industry reshaping the world. Never before had such a global industry been built more than 2,000 miles from its nearest source of raw materials. And these factories created a new urban environment, new ways of working and living, ultimately helping generate sustained economic growth and wealth, as well as inequalities and some dire social conditions.

The factors that aided this transformation included textile skills and commercial expertise that was built up in the pre-industrial era, when cloth was spun and woven at home. The city had rivers to provide waterpower and was close to sources of coal for steam engines. So, as the revolution proceeded, most cotton production moved to surrounding towns and Manchester became the hub for marketing, distribution and engineering expertise. But like many industrial cities, Manchester suffered steep decline in the decades after World War II. And the city’s resurrection was then hampered by a disastrous 20-year experiment with modernist architecture.

Since then, however, there’s been an impressive rebirth — though recovery is still a work in progress. First, the city center was successfully redesigned after it was bombed by the Irish Republican Army in 1996. And following revival projects have involved prestige projects focused on leisure, culture and lifestyle. Manchester’s music scene, boasting influential bands such as Oasis played an important part in this. And the city successfully hosted the Commonwealth Games, involving athletes from Britain’s former colonies, in 2002.

Furthermore, the city’s economic strengths today include financial, legal, business, and digital and creative services, as well as biotechnology, advanced manufacturing, environmental technologies, tourism, global sports brands, media and real estate — making Manchester a key location for foreign-owned companies.

The city — and its region — now needs to show it can broaden and deepen this revival. And if it can spread the benefits widely among the majority of its population, Manchester will have earned the world’s admiration. Yet it still suffers from significant poverty. According to the U.K. government’s 2019 Indices of Deprivation, Manchester is still England’s second-most deprived city after Blackpool.

“For the vast majority, the economy simply isn’t good enough,” said council leader Bev Craig in 2023. However, there’s still little sign of Manchester giving up its embrace of property-led development.

The city — and its region — now needs to show it can broaden and deepen this revival. And if it can spread the benefits widely among the majority of its population, Manchester will have earned the world’s admiration.

Abridged from Brian Groom, politico.eu, opinion, May 2, 2024
Brian Groom is a former assistant editor at the Financial Times. He is the author of “Made in Manchester: A People’s History of the City That Shaped the Modern World” and “Northerners: A History, from the Ice Age to the Present Day.”

3b-Perceptions of Soweto

Soweto. South West Township. Somewhat boring name, but those six letters encompass so much about recent South African history, and the place became symbolic of the whole country, going some way to explaining some of the weird perceptions that people, both domestically and internationally, have about South Africa, its towns, and its people.



Overview of part of Soweto

See, perception is a strange thing. The way you view a place depends largely on your own feelings about it; whether you know a place well or not often doesn't come into it. South Africa in general often comes under this banner – certainly in the run-up to the 2010 Football World Cup the newspapers in the UK were full of scare-stories about the country; the crime rate, the difficulty in getting to the stadiums, the lack of infrastructure etc; and many believed these stories despite few people ever having been there and seen it for themselves. They were simply reporting on what they'd heard from their friends, or still focussed on what they remember the country used to be like. (...)

These perceptions, interestingly, are often enhanced by what the media and society call 'ex-pats' (immigrants, but white, and therefore 'acceptable'), who may have their own agendas and view of what the country has become. Especially as those ex-pats generally are white, and doubly so if they lived through the Apartheid regime. They may tell you that the townships are violent, completely unsafe, especially for tourists. They may tell you that it's dangerous to walk in the cities at night, and that everyone lives in houses protected by electric fences and even security guards because it's the only way they can sleep at night without the fear of aggravated burglary. They may even tell you to avoid the Johannesburg area completely and spend all your time in Cape Town. (...)

Most people have heard of Soweto. And most people will have an impression in their minds about it – dangerous, unruly, everyone's out to get you, anarchy, rioting. Soweto, in British terms, is a council estate with 3.5 million people in it. (...) And yet.... The centre of Soweto is a calm oasis, pretty much given over to tourists, with cafes, designated walks, museums, and local entertainment. While some of the outlying suburbs look 'rough', this is more to do with badly-built housing (in some cases, mere shacks – the town was built cheaply and quickly, to house people the national government literally didn't want to deal with) rather than the people. While a tourist might be singled-out as an obvious 'outsider', this is no less true in any other major urban area – there are some parts of every city, even those closest to home, into which I'd be wary of travelling.

The area later known as Soweto was founded in the early 1930s, specifically to house Blacks that the South African government didn't want living in Johannesburg, so even from the start it's had that 'outsider' feel; this was, indeed, the very purpose and nature of 'townships' – they were created without much structure, often literally thrown together, as a place for non-whites to live, outside of 'proper society'. They often had pretty much no electricity, water, or sewerage provision, nor was any heed given to provide education.

The first settlement here was named 'Orlando', after the responsible government official; other settlements soon followed. The term 'Soweto' wasn't applied until the early 1960s, when the local government asked for suggestions for an all-encompassing name to cover all the townships to the south-west of Johannesburg; the final name being decided upon by committee. As you can tell.

Silan, a traveling blogger *from barefoot-backpacker.com/* May 12, 2020

3c- ABOUT SOWETO, JOHANNESBURG



South of Johannesburg is **Soweto**, a city developed as a township for black people under the apartheid system. Most of the struggle against apartheid was fought in and from Soweto. The name Soweto is an acronym, made up - in apartheid days - from the first letters of the words "south western township".

Soweto is inhabited by over two million people, with homes ranging from extravagant mansions to makeshift shacks. **Soweto** is a city of enterprise and cultural interaction. It is a popular tourist destination with sites such as Kliptown (where the Freedom Charter was drawn up), the home of former President Nelson Mandela, the Hector Petersen Memorial site, restaurants and shopping malls. It boasts one of the largest hospitals on the continent and the only African-owned private clinic (see Soweto Map).

Soweto is a sprawling township, or more accurately, a cluster of townships on the south-western flank of Johannesburg. Soweto was created in the 1930s, with Orlando the first township established. In the 1950s, more black people were relocated there from 'black spots' in the inner city - black neighbourhoods which the apartheid government had reserved for whites.

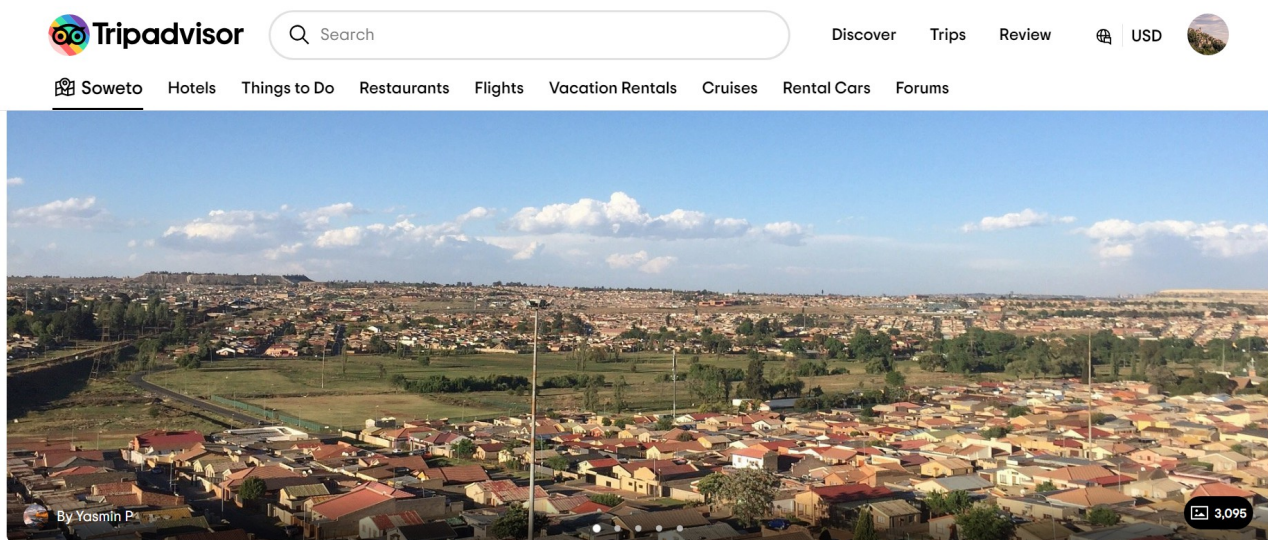
Soweto's growth was phenomenal - but unplanned. Despite government attempts to stop the influx of black workers to the cities, waves of migrant workers moved from the countryside and neighbouring countries to look for employment in the city of gold. With a population of over 2 million, the township is the biggest black urban settlement in Africa with a rich political history. Soweto was the centre of political campaigns aimed at the

overthrow of the apartheid state. The 1976 student uprising, also known as the Soweto uprising, started in Soweto and spread to the rest of the country. Many of the sights on the heritage route therefore have political significance.

Sowetans pride themselves on being urbane and streetwise. They look down on the moegoes (country bumpkins) from the rural areas. Most residents here are rooted in the metropolis and are detribalised. Soweto is a melting pot of South African cultures and has developed its own sub-cultures - especially for the young. Afro-American influence runs deep, but is adapted to local conditions. In their speech, dress and gait, Sowetans exude a sense of cosmopolitan sophistication. Sowetans have evolved a local lingo, tsotsitaal, an eclectic mix of several local languages, Afrikaans and street slang, constantly evolving and spoken mainly by the young.

SA-V, South Africa. Explore. Experience. Stay, 2024
www.sa-venues.com

3d- capture d'écran de Trip advisor



Soweto, South Africa

An acronym for South Western Townships, Soweto was dubbed as such in 1963. The area began in the late 19th century as a temporary neighborhood for gold mine workers, then later became a black Johannesburg ghetto with forced apartheid settlement. In 1976, Soweto garnered international headlines with its deadly uprising against Afrikaans-only language education. The Mandela Family Museum and the recently restored Credo Mutwa Village (with its Zulu and Sotho homesteads) are two can't-miss sights.

[Read less](#) ^

Essential Soweto

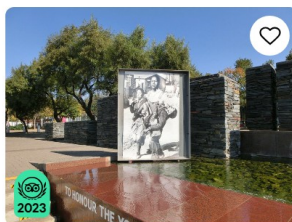
Do

Places to see, ways to wander, and signature experiences.

[See all](#)



Mandela House
●●●●○ 728
Historic Sites



Hector Pieterse Museum and Memorial
●●●●● 556
History Museums



Vilakazi Street
●●●●○ 303
Points of Interest & Landmarks

Stay

A mix of the charming, modern, and tried and true.

[See all](#)



The Soweto Hotel on Freedom Square
●●●●○ 55
from \$65/night



Soweto Hotel & Conference Centre
●●●●○ 13
from \$20/night



Flossie's B&B
●●●●○ 43
from \$32/night

Eat

Can't-miss spots to dine, drink, and feast.

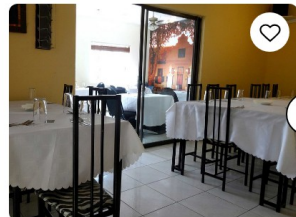
[See all](#)



Chez Alina
●●●●○ 110
\$\$ - \$\$\$ • African



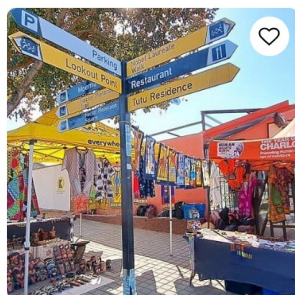
Sakhumzi Restaurant
●●●●○ 393
\$\$ - \$\$\$ • African, Vegetarian Friendly, Vegan Options



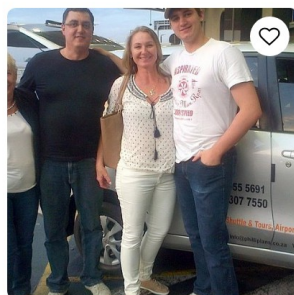
Robby's Place
●●●●○ 73
\$ • African, Vegetarian Friendly

Cultural Experiences

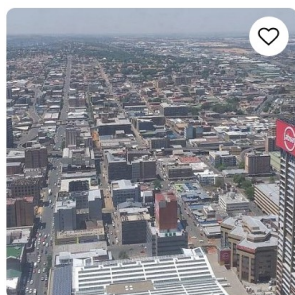
Cultural Tours



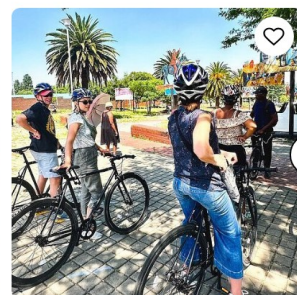
Half-Day Tour of Soweto
●●●●○ 558
from \$61 per adult



Soweto /Johannesburg and Apartheid Museum Guided Full Day Tour
●●●●● 772



Ultimate Johannesburg Tour
●●●●● 113
from \$103 per adult



Guided Bicycle Tour of Soweto with Lunch
●●●●● 138
from \$44 per adult

Soweto uprising

Soweto Uprising, student-led protest that began on June 16, 1976, in Soweto, South Africa, against the government's plans to impose the Afrikaans language as a medium of instruction in schools for Black students. It occurred against a backdrop of entrenched racial inequality, perpetuated by the South African government's apartheid policies, which had long sanctioned racial segregation and discrimination against nonwhites in the country in all aspects of life. In education, specific schools were designated for Black (classified by the government as Bantu) students and were subject to decisions made by the government's Department of Bantu Education. Some of those decisions concerned language. Many different languages were spoken in South Africa, and Black students were generally taught in their native language. English and Afrikaans were the languages of the country's white minority, and the Afrikaans language in particular was associated with the apartheid government and its nationalist agenda. For those living in Soweto, a township complex designated for Black South Africans that was adjacent to the city of Johannesburg, Afrikaans was a language they used only when they had to interact with actors for the apartheid state, such as police officers and bureaucrats.

Thus, when in 1974 the regional director for the Department of Bantu Education issued a directive that Afrikaans was to be used as a medium of instruction for mathematics and social science classes for the upcoming year, it was met with resistance by the Black community. Moreover, the imposition of Afrikaans presented a severe educational barrier, as students had not previously been required to learn that language, so being forced to take the classes in Afrikaans would make learning the subject matter very difficult. In addition, though teachers had to be functionally fluent in Afrikaans for their employment, many lacked the skill to teach specialized subjects in that language. Consequently, teachers, students, and parents all objected to the imposition of Afrikaans-language instruction. Because the new policy did not immediately go into effect, teachers, parents, and school boards used the interval to lodge complaints and file for exemptions, but these actions were to no avail.

Students then became more organized in their efforts, and in May 1976 a boycott of classes at one school grew to include students in several other schools, who joined in a show of solidarity. On June 13 some students met and began planning a much larger protest, in the form of a peaceful march, to be held on the 16th. On the morning of June 16, 1976, students at various schools across Soweto assembled outside class and then marched through the streets of the township, singing and shouting. Some held signs with slogans like "To Hell with Afrikaans" and "Down with Bantu Education." Not everyone who ultimately participated in the event had been privy to the protest plans; some learned about it while the demonstrations were already in progress and decided to join. By the time the march reached Vilakazi Street, there were approximately 10,000 students in the crowd (some estimates are higher). They were met there by a group of police officers.

The exact details and order of the events that occurred next cannot be stated with certainty. The police made an attempt to disperse the students and prevented them from continuing on their planned path. They used tear gas on the crowd, to which the students responded by throwing stones at the officers. According to some accounts, the police then released dogs into the crowd, and one of the dogs was killed. The students became more hostile, shouting anti-police slogans and hurling more stones at the officers and, by some accounts, throwing bricks. At this point, at least one officer fired live ammunition into the crowd, after which other officers opened fire. Several students were wounded, and two died. Thus, the peaceful march the students had planned had escalated into a violent clash. As word of the police officers' actions spread, the situation in Soweto became increasingly dangerous. Some of the students began looting and torched government buildings and vehicles. Several white South Africans working in the township were targeted by mobs, though many managed to escape. More people were killed or wounded. Additional police officers, as well as paramilitary units, were dispatched into the township, and they shot to kill, both with and without provocation. In the following days, violence

spread to other locations in the country, often triggered by students protesting in solidarity with the Soweto students and being met with similar violent responses from the police.

By the time the uprising died down, serious harm had been done to the international legitimacy of the South African government on multiple levels.. Photographs published around the world showed Black children running from, injured by, or killed by police officers. After the uprising, there was an exodus of young people from South Africa, and many joined the African National Congress (ANC), the chief organization resisting the apartheid government, in exile.

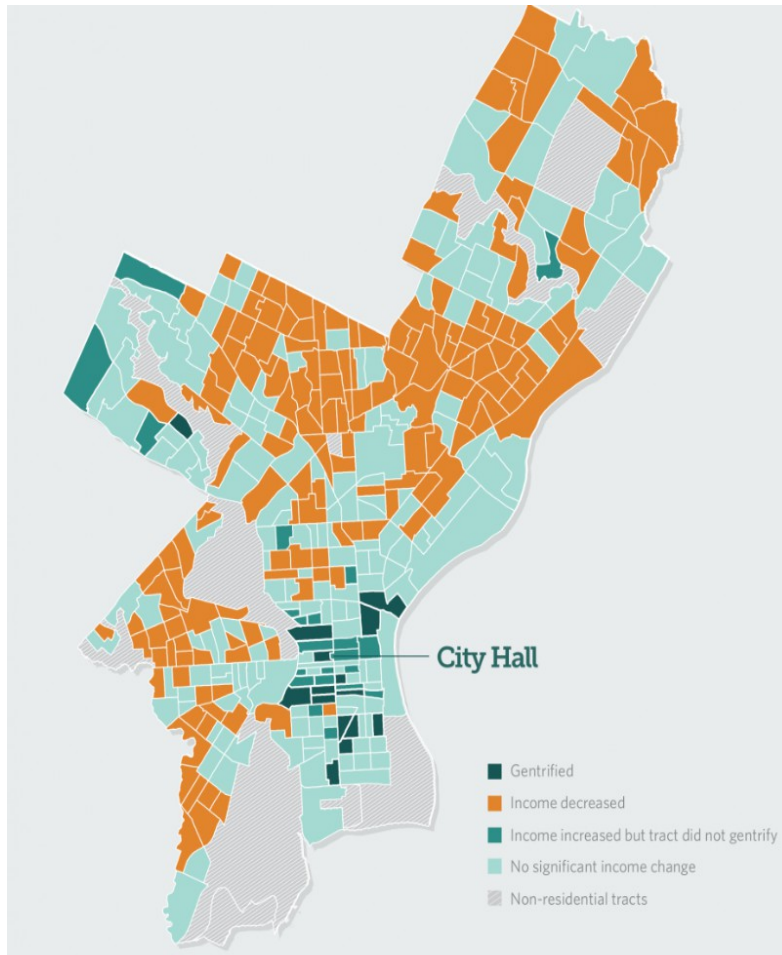
The uprising also caused a crisis of legitimacy for the apartheid government within South Africa. The failure of the police and the paramilitary units to control the violence damaged the government's standing in the eyes of white South Africans, and the attacks on children further alienated non-white South Africans. The government was clearly guilty of both misusing its own powers and failing to ensure the safety of its citizens, whatever their race. The South African government's reputation was damaged on the international stage as well. The uprising has been viewed as important in helping to lead to the legislative dismantling of apartheid in the early 1990s and to the adoption of a new constitution in 1993, which took effect the next year, that enfranchised all racial groups in the country. June 16 is now a public holiday in South Africa: observed as Youth Day, it pays tribute to the role young people had in the struggle for freedom.

Abridged from Rebecca M. Kulik, Soweto Uprising -- *Britannica Online Encyclopedia*,
June 14, 2024

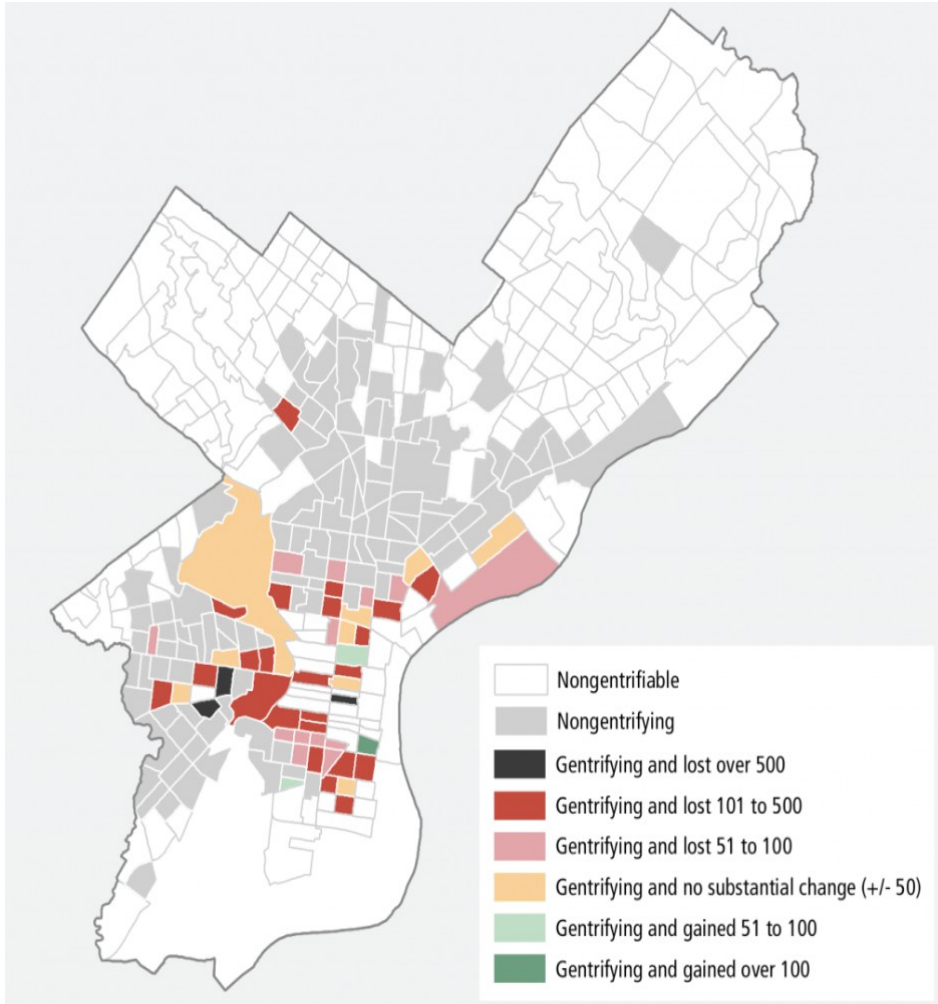
4b- 3 maps that explain gentrification in Philadelphia

“Gentrification” is a word that gets tossed around a lot, especially in Philadelphia, a city where some neighborhoods are experiencing rapid demographic shifts - Evan Bowen-Gaddy, *Whyy*, March 14, 2018

1- Income change in Philadelphia between 200 and 2014, *Pew Charitable Trusts map*, 2016

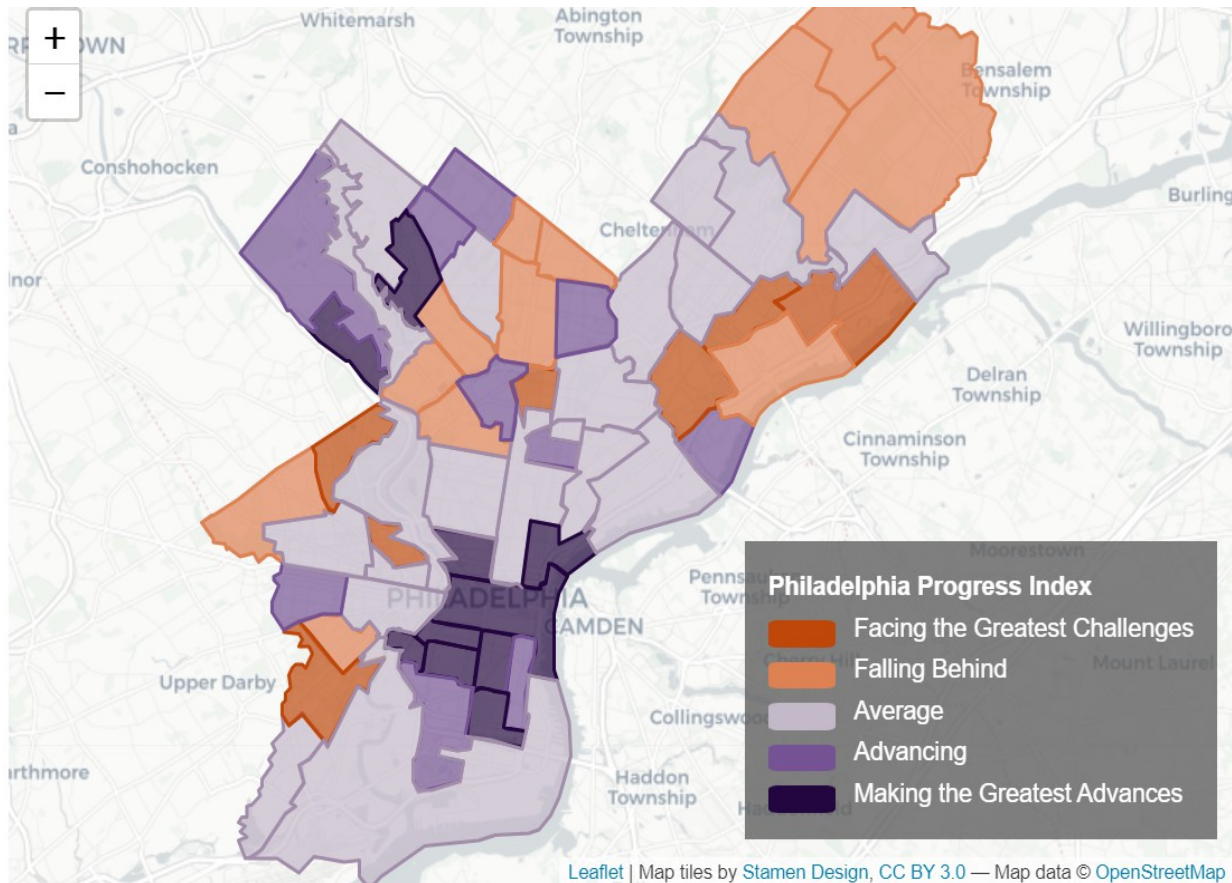


2 - Changes in Low-Cost Rental Units in Gentrifying Philadelphia Census Tracts, 2000-2014, *Philadelphia Reserve Bank*, 2018



3- Progress Index, based on crime rate, household income, population,

OpenStreetMap, 2018



poverty and home prices, Tom Ferric, *Map tiles by Stamen Design,*

5b- 3 Ways in Which Singapore Succeeds in Green Urban Development

One that tops most indexes ranking the world's most sustainable cities is, unsurprisingly, Singapore. With just over 5.6 million inhabitants, the Asian city-state has the second greatest population density in the world.

1. Public Transports and Traffic Regulations

When talking about the sustainability of urban areas, an efficient, affordable, and modern public transport system is of the utmost importance. Singapore has been praised for its efforts to push for electric vehicles and the use of data in transportation planning, all strategies that have contributed to an overall very sustainable urban transportation system. Despite its high population density and the significant land constraints, in the last few years the government has focused on implementing policies that were successful in reducing private vehicles' dependency, ensuring a smooth traffic flow, and maintaining an overall affordable transport network.

2. Green Areas

In early 2021, the Government of Singapore announced the audacious plan of building the avant-garde eco-smart city of Tengah, the western region of the island. The city will have several sustainable features such as an automated trash collection system ensuring a cleaner environment as well as pedestrian-friendly zones and underground roads. This ambitious project will resemble a proper 'forest town' characterised by huge green areas such as public gardens and a nature reserve.

Despite the relatively small population, per-capita emissions in Singapore are relatively high, with greenhouse gases coming mainly from the elevated use of air conditioning. To tackle this issue, urban planners are implementing a centralised cooling system to regulate the temperature in households, which they see as a more energy-efficient alternative to individual air-conditioning units. This 'forest town' plans to add nature to an urban area that already features several parks, vegetation, vertical gardens, and green spaces in both indoor and outdoor spaces. Indeed, according to the Centre for Liveable Cities (CLC), in 2020 nearly 47% of Singapore's land was

covered in green space, making it a true 'garden city'.

3. Technology and Digitalisation

With the introduction of the Smart Nation program in late 2014, Singapore started a nationwide digital revolution. The programme introduced a series of innovations across different sectors such as Strategic National Projects, Urban Living, Transport, Health, Government Services, and Businesses. Some concrete examples of how the program was implemented are the introduction of a National Digital Identity and of services to facilitate contactless and e-payments, the completion of smart homes relying on environmental-friendly energy sources, as well as green interventions in urban mobility, such as the launch of trials of autonomous buses and shuttles.

Another sector that has seen a surge in digital services is the healthcare industry. Digitising healthcare has several benefits, such as improving the operational efficiency of healthcare providers, reducing administrative costs and waiting times, and, as more and more studies are finding, even allowing better and ongoing monitoring of patients.

Decreasing the circulation of physical money through cashless payment systems, or of people through digital healthcare, can have a significant impact on CO2 emissions and waste production. According to data by US healthcare provider Kaiser Permanente, replacing the average outpatient paper-based record with a digital version or physical visits by video consultations would drastically reduce the generation of greenhouse gases, saving approximately 1.7 million tons of carbon emissions.

Final Thoughts

In the last decade, Singapore has proven to have the potential to be a worldwide leader in sustainability. With technological advancements, green interventions, and smart strategies applied across all main sectors, it has repeatedly earned its reputation as one of the world's greenest, smartest and most sustainable cities. The stability of Singapore's economy allows it to divert attention to pressing environmental issues and increase investments and deployment of resources to tackle them. Even though much more can be done, Singapore's story is a successful one and other big cities can only learn from it.

Especially in densely populated urban areas, having green spaces and an efficient and cleaner public transport network, a solid waste management system, and a smart deployment of the resources available can have a massively beneficial impact on the environment. And despite there not being a universal solution because of the uniqueness of every city on earth, Singapore's interventions and its approach to a more sustainable future can certainly serve as an example and paves the way for more sustainable cities across the rest of the world.

How Sustainable Cities Like Singapore Succeed in Green Urban Development,
Martina Iginiasia, earth.org, October 24, 2022,