

# Challenges of an urbanising world

## Lesson 1: A world of growing cities.



### Independent research links

Geographical association- Urbanisation.

<https://bit.ly/3bybW5C>

Dictionary of Geographical terms-

<https://bit.ly/2x5D1hJ>



### Video links

Optional video that gives a great introduction to urbanisation:

<https://bit.ly/2VwxDgR>



**Go to the first independent research link- Geographical association- urbanisation. READ the information, WATCH the video and ANSWER the questions below.**

What is the definition of urbanisation?

Where in the world is most urbanisation happening now?

More key terms for the topic! Use independent research to match up the key terms with their definitions.

|                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| Urbanisation             | Movement from countryside to a built up area (city/town)  |
| Industrialisation        | An increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas   |
| Urban                    | An area where lots of important businesses are located, making it important in a country's money making potential |
| Rural                    | The way a city's population grows as a result of residents having children  |
| Megacity                 | A built-up area such as a town or city  |
| Hub                      | City with 10 million or more residents  |
| Migration                | Area where countryside dominates  |
| Rural to urban migration | When secondary industry starts to develop in a place  |
| Natural increase         | The movement of people from one place to another  |

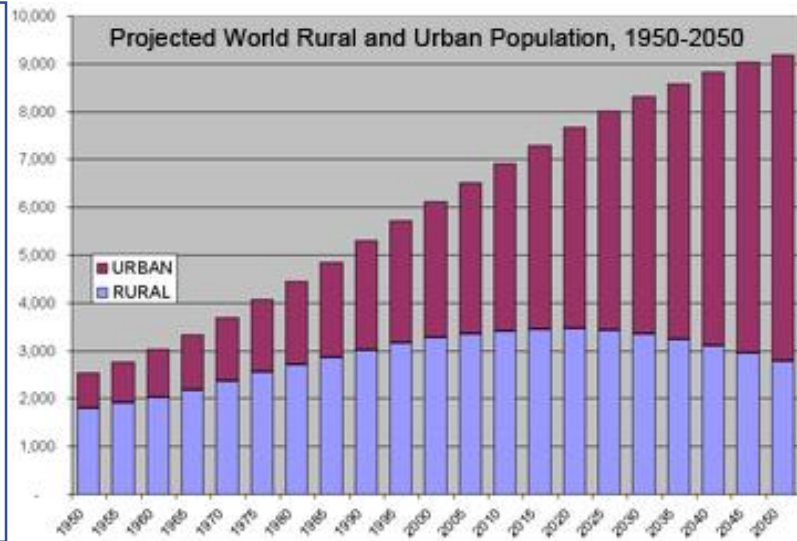
# Challenges of an urbanising world

## Lesson 1: A world of growing cities.



Carefully look at this graph.

In 4 sentences **DESCRIBE** what is happening in the graph. Use data in your answer.



READ through the information below. Highlight all the key points! **Challenge – can you suggest why some cities have grown rapidly while others have not?**

### The changing balance

Urbanisation isn't just a process. It can affect individual cities differently. Figure 3 shows the changing distribution of the world's ten largest cities from 1975 to the predicted population levels by 2025. Notice that the rank order of cities (the number next to each name) has changed.



#### Key

- in 1975
- in 2000
- in 2025 (projected)
- \* metropolitan areas that have been enlarged by incorporating new areas includes the cities of Long Beach and Santa Ana

The cities in Figure 3 show that big changes have taken place.

In 1975, six of the world's ten largest cities were in the most developed countries. The populations of these cities were already high because they had grown during the industrial revolutions of the 18th and 19th centuries. The UK was the first country in the world to reach 50% urban population in 1861.

Urbanisation in developing countries has mostly taken place since the 1950s. Their urban populations have risen rapidly by 2.3% every year since 2000. That means urban populations in developing countries double every 30 years! Even so, less than 40% percent of people in developing countries lived in urban areas in 2015.

By 2025, only two of the world's ten largest cities will be in the most developed countries. Urban populations in these countries are now rising slowly. But there are exceptions. London's population fell between 1951 and the 1990s. Redevelopment of the city has created more jobs and housing. Now its population is growing faster than at any time – 12.5% during 2001-11!

▲ **Figure 3** The ten largest cities in the world in 1975 (in blue), 2000 (yellow) and 2025 (projected – in red)

# Challenges of an urbanising world

## Lesson 2: The world's megacities.



### Independent research links

Bright lights, big cities.

*Interactive map!*

<https://econ.st/2VwxU3n>



### Video links

What are the world's largest cities?

<https://bit.ly/2VPUOlg>

Optional: Tokoyo: Earth's model megacity.

<https://bit.ly/2zuO1GI>



**Megatropolis - Very large urban area that consists of several suburbs that join each other.**



LOOK at the cartoon. What do you think it is trying to show?



Watch the video called 'What Are the World's Largest Cities'. Use spider diagram space below to note down as many facts and figures as you can!

Megacities



LOOK at the bright lights, big cities interactive map. USE the sliding date scale at the bottom of the map to EXPLORE how the location of megacities changes over time. WRITE a quick summary of the changes from 1950 to 1990 and then 1990 to 2030.





# Challenges of an urbanising world

## Lesson 2: The world's megacities.



### World cities

A few megacities play a disproportionate role in world affairs. These are called '**world cities**'. They have **urban primacy** – that means an importance and influence bigger than their size suggests. London is one of these, both in the UK (which its economy dominates), and in the world. It is not the world's largest city, but it plays a big role globally.

Think of each world city as a wheel. The cities are 'hubs' (centres), where economic activity takes place. Spokes radiate out to their cities with flows of:

- ♦ **investment.** London and New York are the world's biggest financial centres. Half the world's money – several trillions of US dollars – comes through London each year!
- ♦ **airline traffic.** In 2014, Dubai (69 million passengers) was the world's largest international airport. But add together London's airports (e.g. Heathrow, Gatwick), London is the biggest (120 million).

**decision-makers** in TNC headquarters. They decide what to produce, what to sell, and where

economic activity occurs. 80% of the world's largest companies have headquarters in cities of the USA, the EU, and Japan.

- ♦ **political decisions.** Government decisions in the UK can affect people globally, e.g. about where to invest, or trying to resolve conflicts.

In 2012, the world cities were graded based on their influence in the global economy. The cities and gradings are shown in Figure 3.

### Task:

READ the information about world cities. You should highlight the key information as you read. Use google to research any new key words that you don't understand.

Use this information to complete the table below the information.



| Term:               | Definition: | Benefit: |
|---------------------|-------------|----------|
| Investment          | .           |          |
| Political Decisions |             |          |
| Airline Traffic     |             |          |
| Decision Making     |             |          |



# Challenges of an urbanising world

## Lesson 3: Urban process and change.



### Independent research links

Urban Change Case studies

<https://bit.ly/2XZH5Lq>



### Video links

Urbanisation in China.

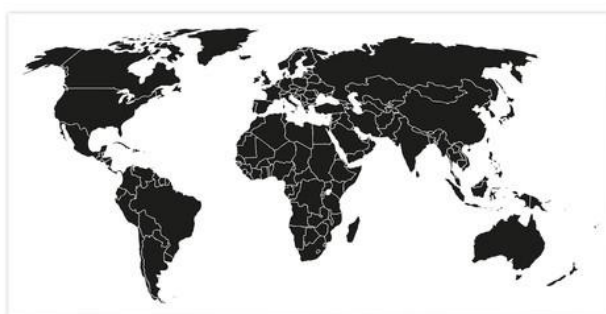
<https://bit.ly/3eHlbTb>



**Watch this video about China's urbanisation.** Use it to WRITE down what you think has caused urbanisation in China. You need at least 4 sentences.



**DRAW arrows to Detroit, New York and Kampala on this map then label them. Underneath each label, use the Urban Change Case Studies link to describe what is happening to the population (is it increasing or decreasing) and then explain why.**



# Challenges of an urbanising world

## Lesson 4- How urban economies differ.



### Independent research links

Urban economies case studies link.

<https://bit.ly/3bEzLc4>

Model answer for exam question.

<https://bit.ly/3eMU5dq>



### Video links

Formal and informal economy.

<https://bit.ly/2KuivdD>



Use google images to search for pictures of Kampala, New Delhi and New York. **WRITE** down the key differences you spot between these locations.



**Formal economy-** means one which is official, meets legal standards for accounts, taxes and workers' pay and conditions.

**Informal economy-** Mean an unofficial economy, where no reports are kept. People in the informal economy have no contacts or employment rights.

Write down 3 examples for each type of employment. Stuck? Use the formal/ informal video above!



Look at the urban economies case studies link. Use the information about the 3 different locations. Below, note down the **% of GDP of the informal economy**, **value of the informal economy in US\$**, **main jobs in the informal economy of your city** and the **main jobs in the formal economy of your city** (including sector characteristics) for each location.



Blank area for writing answers to the task.

# Challenges of an urbanising world

## Lesson 4- How urban economies differ.



**Explain two reasons why the economies of developed and developing world cities differ. (4 marks)**

Hint- to get 3-4 marks you will have to talk about **both** developing and developed world cities.

*Literacy bank:*

*On the other hand*

*However*

*Conversely*



***When you have answered, go to the model answer for the exam question link. Self assess your answer using the model answer.***

***Give yourself a PM (something that went well and a PF (something that could be better). If you didn't get full marks, steal from the model answer to improve yours!***

PM:

PF:

Improvement using the model answer:

# Challenges of an urbanising world.

## Lesson 5: The changing face of New York.



### Independent research links

Changing New York- Information  
<https://bit.ly/2Y24L1R>



### Video links

Ellis Island Video- <https://bit.ly/2Kz6FPe>  
Evolution of NYC- <https://bit.ly/2VVrnOQ>  
Empire state of mind. <https://bit.ly/2xUMZCU>



**Suburbanisation**- The movement of people from the inner suburbs to the outer- suburbs  
**Counter- urbanisation** – When people move away from cities completely.  
**Re-urbanisation**- The movement of people back to cities.



**STARTER:** Introducing Ellis Island! **WATCH** the Ellis Island video and note down 5 facts/pieces of information about Ellis Island.



**WATCH** the evolution of NYC video and **DESCRIBE** the key changes you see over time.



**Key Terms Focus:** **READ** the definitions of suburbanization, counter- urbanisation and re-urbanisation above. Use these to **DESCRIBE** the key differences between each process **OR** create a diagram to show each of these processes.

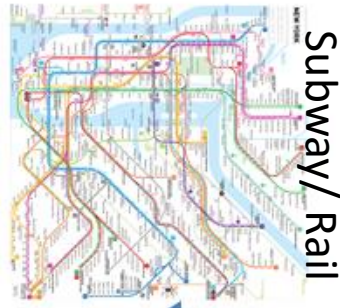


# Challenges of an urbanising world.

## Lesson 5: The changing face of New York.

Use the 'Changing New York' information to **ANNOTATE** off each of these pictures with what **process** is occurring and extra details about it. Small titles for each picture have been added which link directly to the text! One has been done for you.

**Process:** Suburbanisation.  
**Information:** Subways and railways were built and opened in 1900. They meant that people could easily travel around the city and live in the outer suburbs with a better quality of life but commute into the city centre for work.



# Challenges of an urbanising world.

## Lesson 6: Land use in cities.



### Independent research links

Land use zones information

<https://bit.ly/3ax4bf6>

Why areas develop information.

<https://bit.ly/3eT4LY3>



### Video links

Introducing land use zones.

<https://bit.ly/3eKjmVn>

Stuck on what each of the land use zones are?

<https://bit.ly/3bEA1b2>



**WATCH** the introducing land use zones video. Use it to **DRAW 3** quick sketches of what types, sizes and characteristics of buildings you'd find in each zone.



Look at the land use zones information link. Use the information on this website to complete the table below.

| Land use name             | Characteristics | Land Values | Population Density |
|---------------------------|-----------------|-------------|--------------------|
| Central Business District |                 |             |                    |
| Inner City                |                 |             |                    |
| Suburbs                   |                 |             |                    |
| Rural-Urban Fringe        |                 |             |                    |

# Challenges of an urbanising world.

## Lesson 6: Land use in cities.



Use the **why these areas develop information** to complete the table in your booklet. Try to have a max of 30 words in each box!

| Type of land use                | <b>Describe</b> the characteristics of the land use in the city (what is it like?) | <b>Explain</b> how these areas develop (why is it like this?) |
|---------------------------------|--|---|
| Commercial (offices and retail) |  |   |
| Industrial                      |  |   |
| Residential                     |  |   |



Complete this google quiz- <https://bit.ly/2VRXoaA> . Make sure you include the name of your teacher and your class. When you have completed it, it will give you a score.

**Total marks:**

**Give yourself a PM (something that went well. For example, an answer your got correct, if you did well on case study details, if you knew a lot of key terms). Then give yourself a PF (something you need to improve upon). Pick one answer that you got wrong and write it out in full as your PF task.**



PM:

PF:

Improvement using the model answer: