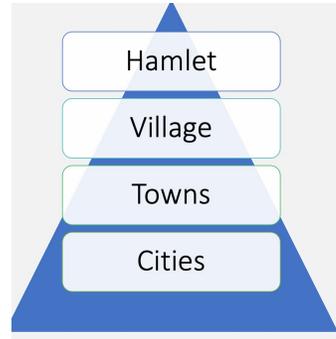


# URBANISATION– YEAR 8

## History of Urbanisation –

Cities are growing as there are more people living there.

- Historically people lived on the land and then the industrial revolution happened.
- There were less farmers needed because machines did their work and an increase in factories meant more people moved to towns.
- Urban areas began to grow into cities. Today about 54% of the population live in urban areas, it is expected by 2050 that will be about 70%.



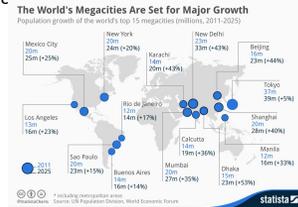
## Advantages and disadvantages of urban life

Advantages	Disadvantages
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Well paid jobs</li> <li>Transport routes</li> <li>Entertainment (concerts, clubs, cinemas)</li> <li>Hospitals</li> <li>Access to schools/ universities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pollution</li> <li>Competition for high paid jobs</li> <li>Traffic</li> <li>Expensive to live</li> <li>Crowded</li> <li>Crime rates</li> </ul>

## Megacity –

A city with a population of over 10 million people

- Tokyo
- Shanghai
- Jakarta
- Delhi
- Seoul



## Slum–

A slum/ shanty town/ favela is a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak built quality. Most slums are found in Asia and Africa.

What factors cause slums to develop?

- Work
- Poor house planning
- Natural disasters

## Issues with living in slum

- High crime rates
- No access to safe water
- Unstable buildings
- Poor sanitation
- Lack of work opportunities

Solutions to slums –

- Recognition of the slum challenge
- A people-centred approach
- Government leadership
- Giving residents land security
- Slum upgrading with financial investment
- Job creation
- Collection of better data of conditions in slums
- Community based approaches



Slums = Rocinha, Brazil

## Sustainable City – Manchester

In 2015 Manchester was named the 14<sup>th</sup> most sustainable city out of 50 in 31 countries. Their aims:

### Improving transport –

- Increase the use of sustainable transport.
- Encourage the use of walking and cycling into the city.



### Recycling –

- Commitment to reducing and recycling waste.
- Increased education on the reasons for household recycling.



### The natural environment–

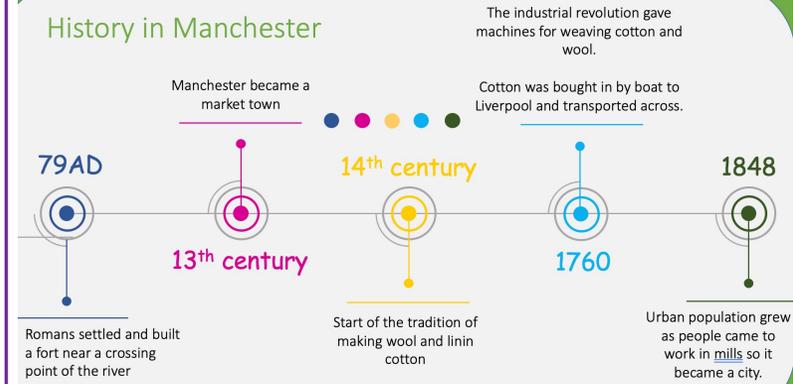
- Improving the natural environment through planting trees.
- Investing in wastewater treatment.



## Manchester –

Located in the North West of the UK

## History in Manchester



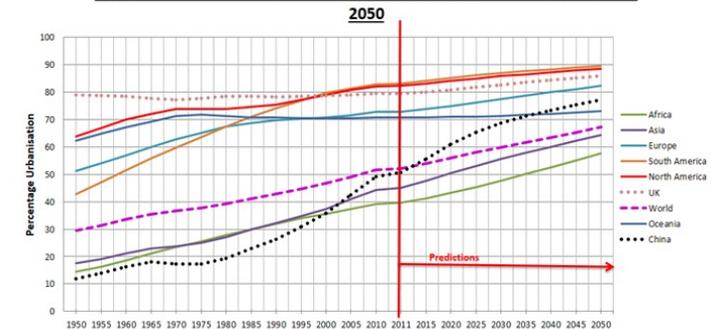
Manchester became the worlds top city for cotton weaving. Many of the factory workers lived in very poor conditions in terraced housing. Whilst the factory owners bought big fancy houses in the suburbs.

Then the population fell due to globalisation and being unable to compete with China.

Most of the city has had to be regenerated which has started to increase the population.

## Urbanisation –

A graph to show World Urbanisation for different world areas from 1950 to 2050



- The most urbanised places on planet Earth are the most economically developed
- South America is the most urbanised continent in the world.
- Africa is the least urbanised continent
- Urbanisation around the world is steadily increasing.

## Why do people move to urban areas?

**PUSH = What makes people want to leave**



- Natural disasters
- No entertainment

**PULL = What attracts people to a new place.**



- Work
- Family / friends
- Entertainment

Megacities are mostly located in the Northern Hemisphere in the continent of Asia. For example, in China there are over 3 megacities with over 84 million people living in megacities. Most megacities are located east however New York, in North America, located by the North Atlantic Ocean is the exception.

Why are most megacities in poorer countries?

- In richer countries (HICs) women have less babies as women want to work
- In poorer countries (LICs) have less job opportunities as people work in factories so have to move to cities whereas in HICs people work in service so can work from home
- Less education in LICs so less contraception

## Key words:

**Urban** = city

**Rural** – countryside

**Urbanisation** = the increase in percentage of people living in towns and cities is growing.

**Push** = What makes people want to leave

**Pull** = What attracts people to a new place

**Slum** = a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak built quality.

**Favela** = a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak built quality.

**Shanty Town** = a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak built quality.

Megacity = a city with a population of over 10 million people

**Sustainable** - Meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

**Globalisation** – The way the world is becoming smaller.

**Regenerated** = restore an area that was in poor condition

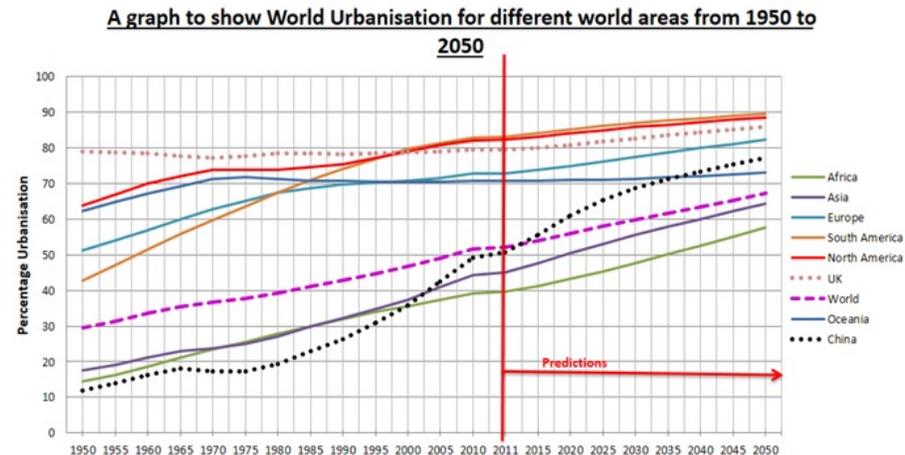
**HIC** = High income country = rich country

**LIC** = Low income country = poor country

## Revision Tasks:

- Make a mindmap/ poster/ revision cards/notes/ presentation/ song/ answer the following questions.

1. Name the 5 biggest megacities
2. Give reasons why people move to urban areas
3. What factors cause slums to develop
4. Compare rural and urban areas
5. Define globalization
6. State the three names for a highly populated urban residential area consisting of densely packed housing units of weak built quality.
7. Describe the distribution of megacities using the map below
8. Define urbanisation
9. Explain how Manchester became urbanized
10. Explain the history of urbanization
11. Evaluate urban life
12. Use the graph below to describe the patterns of urbanization
13. Explain why are most megacities in poorer countries?
14. Justify Manchester being known as a sustainable city
15. Evaluate the best option to solve problems in slums



## Command Words:

**Analyse** - Take apart an idea, concept or statement and criticise it.

**Assess** - Come to a conclusion about the overall value or significance of something; discuss its positive and negative aspects to show balance.

**Compare** - Identify similarities and differences.

**Define** - State the meaning of an idea or concept.

**Describe** - Set out the main characteristics of something; DON'T EXPLAIN.

**Discuss** - Set out both sides of an argument (for and against) and come to a conclusion; there should be some evidence of balance.

**Evaluate** - Make a judgement about the effectiveness of something; discuss its strengths **and** weaknesses and come to a conclusion about its overall success or importance.

**Explain** - Give reasons why something happens.

**Give** - Produce an answer from recall.

**Justify** - Support an idea or argument with evidence; for the outcome chosen, the positives must outweigh the negatives.

**State** = name

