

Y8 Urbanisation Knowledge Organiser

Key words and terms:

Urban:
Town and cities.

Rural:
Countryside (areas outside towns and cities).

Urbanisation:
When an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities.

Counter-urbanisation:
When an increasing percentage of a country's population moves away from towns and cities.

Migration:
When people move from one area to another.

Rural to urban migration:
When people move from the countryside to towns or cities.

HIC:
High income country.

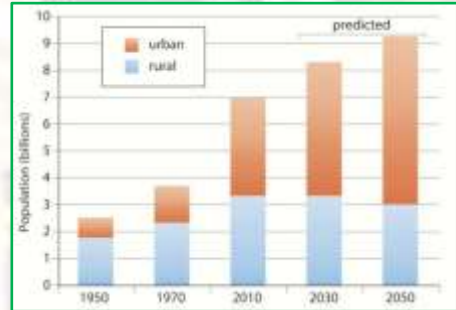
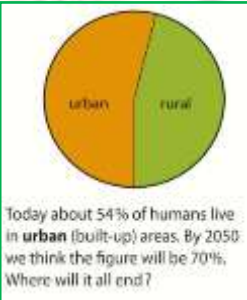
LIC:
Low income country.

NEE:
Newly emerging economies.

Megacities:
Cities with a population over 10 million.

Urbanisation:

- Urbanisation is the proportion of the world's population who live in cities.
- Urbanisation is growing because of **the dramatic increase in the world's population and rural to urban migration.**
- Urbanisation occurs at different times in different parts of the world.
- The UK experienced a rapid period of urbanisation between **1750 and 1900.** This was due to **the industrial revolution**, where most people changed from working on farms in the countryside to working in factories in towns and cities.



Push and pull factors

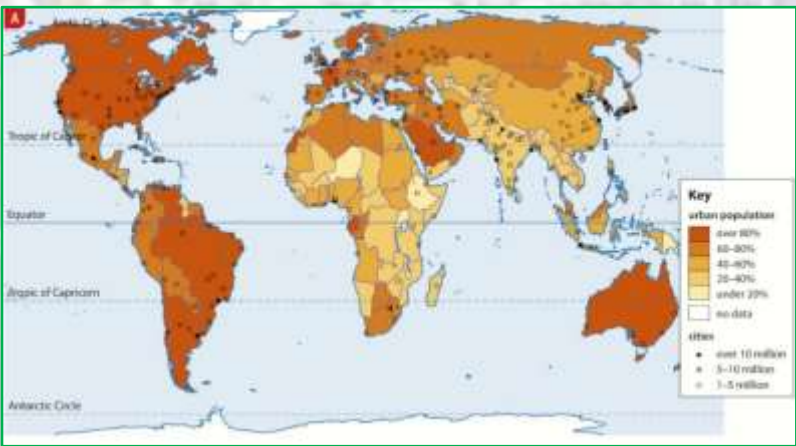
People may feel forced to move from rural areas, for example by poverty. Factors that drive you away are called **push factors**.

But some places attract people because they offer a lot of advantages. For example, well-paid work, or a chance for education. Factors like these are called **pull factors**.

Urbanisation Case Study – Manchester

- Manchester began as a settlement in Roman times.
- In the 14th Century, Flemish weavers arrived and the foundation of the textiles industry was established.
- In 1760 the population was 17,000. The Industrial Revolution began and machines were invented to weave and make new cloth.
- Cotton fibre was imported into Liverpool and came to Manchester via boat.
- Manchester with its trained workers was an ideal place and it grew massively. The population was 300,000 by 1853. It was now a city.
- Conditions for workers were dreadful at times and slums developed. Life expectancies were low and living conditions were appalling.
- The city spread outward and more housing was created for the wealthier people.
- Many other British cities flourished in this period.
- The population grew until the 1930s when competition from abroad spelled the end for many industries in Britain and people moved elsewhere for work. The population fell quite dramatically until around 2000.

Global urban populations



Slum settlements – in the developing world, nearly 870 million people live in slums. These are often overcrowded, with shanty housing, no running water and no toilets. Illness and disease are commonplace. Lagos, in Nigeria is a city with many slum-dwellers. There are answers to solving the slum problem, including new housing, self-help and new services for homes. This of course all costs money and the poorest countries in the world are reliant on foreign aid.

Sustainable cities and city living is the future for urban areas – greening of cityscapes, reduced car usage, reducing travel times, building eco-homes and providing more for people to do in cities are all things aimed to make future cities **sustainable**.

Benefits of living in urban areas

- concerts, clubs, cinemas, fun
- lots of interesting things to do
- lots of people who share your interests
- colleges, universities, all kinds of classes
- good shops
- all kinds of eating places
- all kinds of work
- well paid jobs
- hospitals and other health services
- frequent buses, trams, trains
- airports

Disadvantages of living in urban areas

- pollution
- crime
- anti-social behaviour
- competition for jobs
- competition for housing
- crowds
- concrete everywhere
- struggling through traffic to get to work
- noise
- people don't know their next-door neighbours
- many people feel isolated
- more expensive than living in rural areas