

# YEAR 9 Urbanisation Knowledge Organiser

## Key words and terms:

**Urban:** Towns 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



▲ A rural area in Japan. A rural area is mainly countryside, with farms. But it may have villages and small towns.



▲ Tokyo, Japan's capital city. It is the world's largest urban (built-up) area, formed by several urban areas joining together.

## 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** (moving from countryside to cities).

-Rapid urbanisation happened between 170-1900 due to the **Industrial Revolution** where people changed from farm working to factories.

## Urbanisation Case study- Manchester: the growth of a British City

**79 CE:** A settlement began with the Romans then became a market town after the Romans left.

**1760:** Industrialisation arrives, this increased factories and the cotton trade for Manchester.

**1853:** Manchester named a city as **urban to rural migration** increased population.

**20<sup>th</sup> Century:** Industry declines causing de-industrialisation and reduces population.

**1980:** The regeneration of Manchester began.

**2001:** The population started to rise again.

**Manchester slums:** The workers of the factories lived in cheap houses crammed onto narrow streets with no running water and shared outdoor toilets. Rubbish piled everywhere and disease was rife. Over half the children born in the slums died before age five.



**The regeneration of Manchester:** They developed and improved Manchester to the buzzing city it is today by increasing jobs, transport links, housing and activities, culture & shopping.

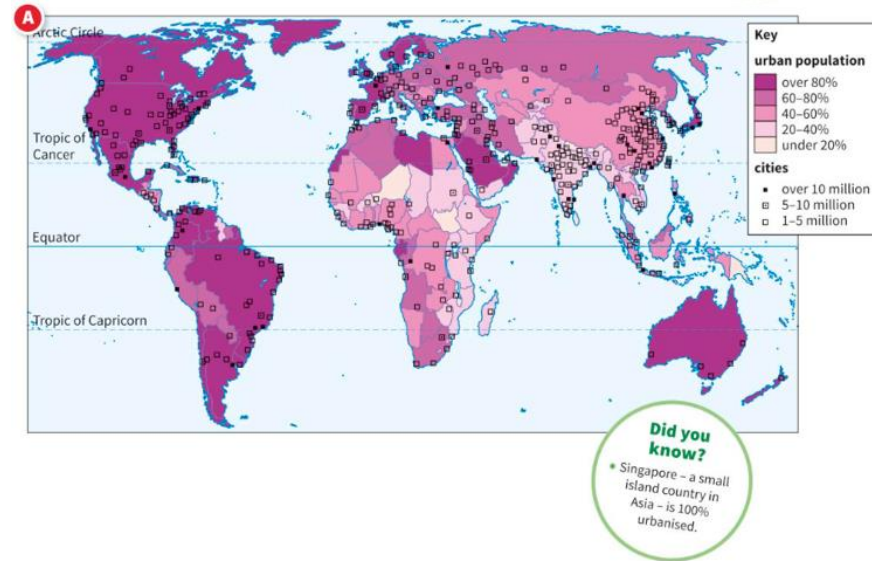
This diagram to the left explains the aim of regeneration.



▲ Manchester has always been connected to Liverpool by water. First by river, and later by canal.

# YEAR 9 Urbanisation Knowledge Organiser

## Global Urban Populations

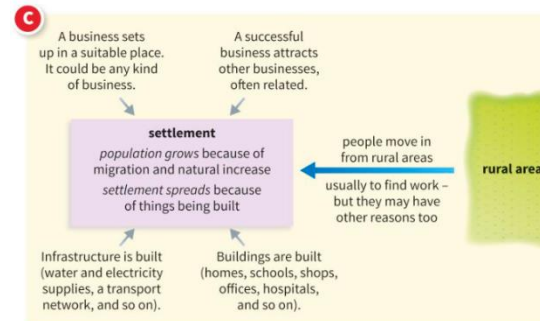


## Why is urbanisation happening?

The diagram below summarises the process of urbanisation.

As this process continues across a country, the 0% of the population living in urban areas increases.

As wealth increases in a county so does urbanisation as people travel to the cities to work.



## Migration Push factors

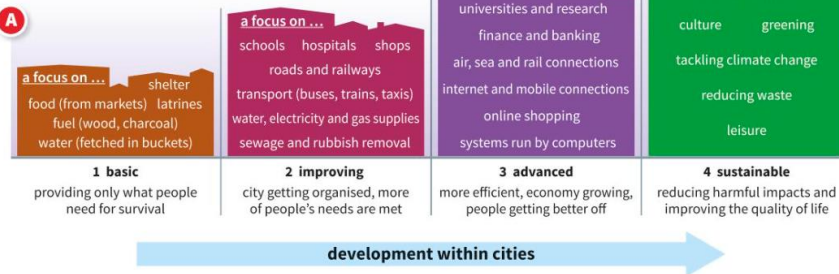
These are the reasons for why someone would want to move away from a place such as lack of services, war, famine (starvation/food shortages), few Jobs or natural disasters.

## Migration Pull factors.

These are the reasons for why someone would want to move to a place such as a higher quality of life (better homes, etc.), access to education, the "Bright Lights" of the city, better healthcare, or better job opportunities

## How cities develop

Look at A. It shows how cities have been developing over time, to meet more and more of our needs.



## Making Cities more sustainable

A sustainable city has minimum negative impact on the environment, and minimum waste, while still offering its people a high quality of life.

- They can do this by cutting pollution from traffic by improving public transport, setting up bike lanes and rent-a-bike stands.
- Building on brownfield sites and reusing water to reduce environmental impact.
- Afforestation to soak up the Co2.

## Case study: Lagos, Nigeria

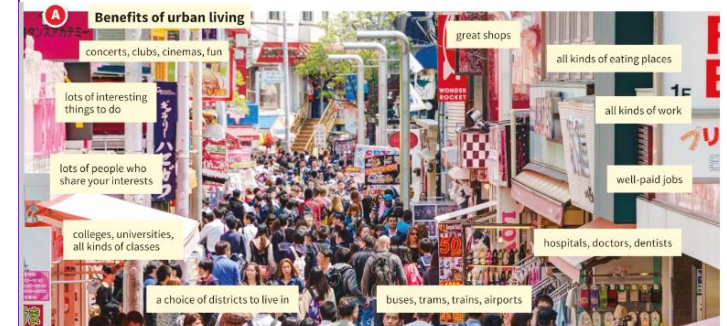
Lagos is a **megacity** with over 21 million people. 100k+ migrants arrive every week hoping for a better life due to jobs, but this creates slums.

## Opportunities in Lagos

- Jobs in manufacturing and offices
- Better education
- Better health care
- better transport
- better housing

## Challenges in Lagos

- Makoko slum
- Congestion
- Corruption
- The informal sector





# YEAR 9 Development Knowledge Organiser

## Key words and terms:

**Development:** A process of change to improve people's lives

**Development Gap:** A difference in quality of life and development between the world's richer and poorer countries

**Development indicator:** A piece of data that helps to show how developed a country is.

**Poverty:** The state of being poor

**Inequality:** When wealth and access to services are not shared equally

**Life expectancy:** How many years a new baby can expect to live for, on average.

**GNI (gross national income):** The total amount that a country's population and businesses earn in a year.

**Human development index (HDI):** A score between 0 & 1 that indicates how developed a country is.

**Quality of Life:** The level of comfort and well-being a person enjoys

## Development has many different aspects:

**Development is a process of change that improves people's lives.**

It involves money, of course. But is not just about getting richer. It has many aspects.

Compare the table below:

Aspect	In a highly developed country	In a poorly developed country
poverty	some	a great deal
safe water and sanitation	available to everyone	many have no access to these
education	primary and secondary education for all; a high % go on to college	many children do not even complete primary school; a low % go to secondary school
healthcare	plentiful; easy access to doctors, dentists, hospitals	poor; it may be a very long way to the nearest doctor or hospital – and you may have to pay
roads and other transport links	high quality roads and railways; well connected airports	many roads are just dirt tracks; railways may be rundown; not many flights
employment	low % of workers in farming; high % in services; the key industries produce high value goods	most people live by farming; any industry is likely to produce low value items (like clothes)
% of people living in rural areas	low; most people are urban – they live in towns and cities	high – most people are in farming
fertility rate (average number of children per woman)	low; women tend to have fewer children when they are well educated, and have a career	4 or 5 on average (but the number is falling)
median age of the population	if you line everyone up by age, the person in the middle (the median) is likely to be 40 or over	the median could be as low as 15 (as for Niger in Africa in 2020); a young population

## How is development measured?

Data is collected whining countries most years. This data is then converted into tables of development indicators (as shock in the diagram B). These indicators show how developed a country is.

## The human development Index

A country's wealth, given as GNI per person (PPP), is often used as a measure of development. The wealth may be shared very unevenly.

So a index called the human development index was created, to compare countries. It compares: Life expectancy, Access to education and a decent standard of living.

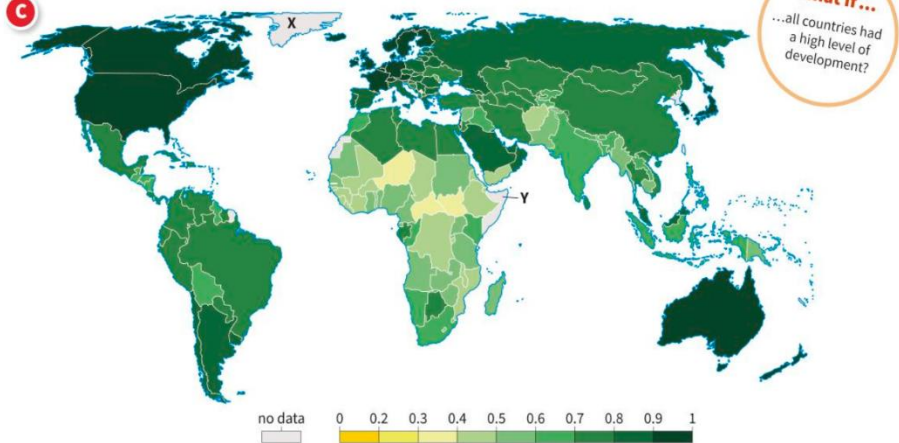
**B**

### Development indicators

- adult literacy rate (%)
- life expectancy (years)
- % of the population with access to clean safe water
- number of doctors per 100 000 people
- under-5 mortality rate (%)
- GNI per person (PPP) (\$)
- % of children below age 5 who are underweight

## How HDI varies around the world

**C**



The HDI scores rises as a country develops or can fall too. For example, a pandemic, climate change, civil wars, conflict or natural disasters.

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## Development gap

**Historic reasons:** The industrial revolution led to development alongside trade and exploiting colonies.

**Geographical reasons:** A country's location, climate and natural resources play a big part in aiding development.

**Health and education:** A well-educated, skilled, and healthy workforce helps a country to develop.

**Conflict and corruption:** There is some corruption in every country but in some it is widespread which has a major impact on development.

**Relying on a few exports:** Countries earn money by selling things to other countries such as cash crops.

**Lack of industry:** Countries earn more by selling factory goods than crops and raw materials. It costs lots to set up factories and in poor countries electricity may be unstable and roads of poor quality. Richer countries make a profit processing from the poorer countries. By processing them they add value and get richer.

## Covid-19 and vaccine inequality

-On 11 March 2020, Covid-19 was declared a pandemic.

-It was clear that the only way to end the pandemic was to find a vaccine and by May 2021 there were 13 in use- developed in different countries, including the UK, USA, China, India, and Russia.

The richest countries were first to get the vaccine.

Poor countries could not compete. But some got free vaccines from China and other countries, who wanted closer ties. This is **vaccine diplomacy!**

There will be more pandemics. This is certain. But countries may have learned from Covid-19, and be better prepared.



▲ Packing Covid-19 vaccines at the Serum Institute in India. It is the world's largest producer of vaccines. It makes them on behalf of drug companies – and also develops its own.

## Globalisation, development, and TNC's

-Globalisation is the process of creating a more connected world, through flows of trade, money, people, and knowledge.

-Globalisation can help a country to develop e.g., the industrial revolution.

-Globalisation is largely driven by **transnational corporations** or **TNCs**.

-These are companies with branches and operations in more than one country.

**In favour of TNC's:** Tax to build businesses, industry to develop, build roads & transport links, create jobs, and bring technology.

**Against TNC's:** Low pay, the profit leaves the country, influence the government, low-skilled jobs, reduce local business increase greenhouse gas emissions.

## Case study: Malawi

Malawi is a long thin country in southeast Africa. It is about half the size of the UK, in area. It has over 19 million people. (The UK has around 67 million.)

## Malawi History

- Malawi was once part of Maravi Empire (around 1500-1890).

-In 1891 Britain took control of Malawi. British planters set up plantations there, to grow tobacco, cotton, and other crops.

-But in 1964, after decades of struggle, the country gained independence.

## How is Malawi doing?

-Malawi is one of the world's poorest countries. Around 51% of its people live in poverty, with 20% in extreme poverty.

-Nearly 80% of its workers earn a living by farming.

-Tobacco is its top export. It also exports sugar, tea, and cotton.

## Putting an end to poverty

**Poorer countries can help themselves:** development led by a government is called *top-down development*.

**Richer countries can help them:** richer countries can give aid.

**Help from NGOs:** This development to help a local community is called *bottom-up development*.

**Help from technology:** Phones to get weather information for farmers or to transfer money to another mobile.

**Manufacturing:** This helps a poor country develop and are usually set up by foreign TNCs

