Paper 2—Section A—Changing Cities

Changing Cities the overview

Urbanisation—The increase in the percentage of people living in towns and cities.

Degree of urbanisation - The proportion/extent of people living in urban areas compared to rural areas. **This is highest in developed countries.**
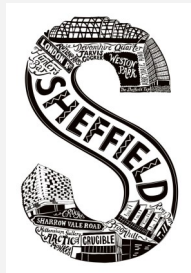
Rate of urbanisation—How fast urban growth is taking place in a specific country. **This is highest in emerging and developing countries.**

Changing Cities the overview questions

- **Name 3 emerging countries and 3 developing countries.**

- **Give 2 reasons why cities are growing.**

- **Give 2 reasons for the differences in urban areas in the UK.**

Practice questions:

- What are 3 facts about the site of Sheffield?

- What are 3 facts about the situation?

- Give 2 impacts of deindustrialisation in Sheffield.

- Give 2 impacts of counter urbanisation.

- Give 3 ways that migration has impacted Sheffield..

- What does sustainable mean? Give 3 examples of sustainability in Sheffield.

- Give 2 changes in retail in Sheffield.

A case study of a major city in the UK—SHEFFIELD

Site The actual location of a settlement on the Earth, composed of the physical characteristics of the landscape.

Situation The location of a place relative to its surroundings and other places.

Land use zones How land is use within urban areas e.g. the CBD, residential, industrial, inner city, outer city, suburbs.

Deindustrialisation Decreased activity in manufacturing and closure of industries, leading to unemployment. For example of the steel industry.

Counter urbanisation The movement of people from urban areas to smaller settlements. For example from Sheffield to Stocksbridge.
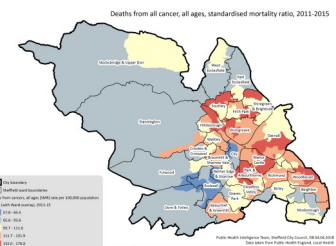
Inequality The unfair situation in society where some people have more opportunities than others. This exists in Sheffield especially comparing the North to the South west.

National migration The process of people changing their place of residence within a country. **International migration** The process of people migration between countries. There are arguments why this has impacted Sheffield in a positive and negative way.

Regeneration The redevelopment of run down urban areas.

Re-urbanisation When people who used to live in the city and then moved out to the country or to a suburb, move back to live in the city. For example, back to Park Hill and the Kelham Island.

Sustainable urban living A way in which people can meet their needs without reducing the needs of others in the future through energy use, waste management and public transport. For example—regenerating Park Hill, Kelham Island and also sustainable transport like the super tram.

Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015

Paper 2—Section A—Changing Cities

A case study of a major city in an emerging economy—MEXICO CITY

Key words—

Bottom-up approach: Projects that involve local people and communities in decision-making, often involving small-scale projects for the poorest

Poverty: When people lack the means to satisfy basic needs such as water and food.

Quality of life: The standard of health, well-being and happiness of people

Squatter settlement: An area which consists of self-built houses made from scrap materials such as corrugated iron and 20 plastic, usually without piped water, electricity or sewage disposal.

Top-down approach: Where decisions are made by governments or large companies with little consultation; often large-scale and expensive.

Connectivity: The ability to connect and communicate between places.

Rate of natural increase: The speed of change in the difference between the birth

Practice questions:

- Explain one way that Mexico City's situation could help its development.

- Explain why squatter settlements are often not ni CBDs.

- Give one bottom up strategy aimed at improving quality of life in Mexico City.

- State one source of migrants for Mexico City.

- Give one reason why people migrate to Mexico City from rural areas.

Mexico City Case-Study Context

SITE

Began as capital city for Aztecs.

Built on an island in Lake Texcoco as easily defended & provided drinking water and fish

SITUATION Located on Central Plateau-flat landscape surrounded by mountains & volcanoes

Sierra de Guadalupe to North & Sierra de Ajusco to South

Focal point for transport and trade routes during 14th-16th century

Railways and roads since built following these routes

Central t main routes which connect North & South America

Figure 13 The situation of Mexico City

CONNECTIVITY

Major highways make it main route between N & S America– eg Federal Highway 57

International Airport links Mexico City with S.America, Europe &USA

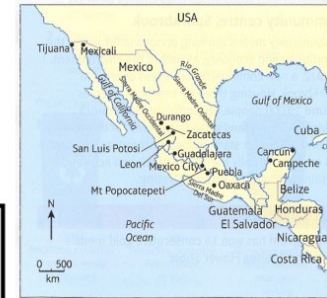Motorways connect to Industrial towns such as Toluca

CULTURE

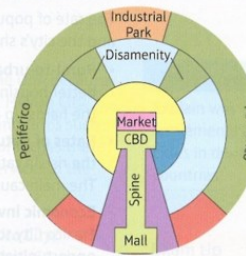Mix of indigenous & Spanish traditions of foods, music, religion and architecture

21 million people = largest metropolitan area in the West

Home to National opera & theatre as well as TV and radio stations

V important financial centre in the Americas

V high inequality—income; housing; access to services

Mexico City Structure

- CBD has both traditional and modern element:
- High class homes surround CBD, Spine and Mal
- Common to find massive peripheries

Key
- Commercial
- Market
- Industrial
- Zone of maturity
- Zone of in situ accretion
- Zone of peripheral squatter settlements
- Elite residential sector
- Gentrification
- Middle-class residential tract

Figure 15 A model of Latin American cities

Mexico City structure

CBD – main financial hub characterised by office blocks, including Mexican Stock Exchange and government buildings. Now attracts high-value retailers.

Inner city – characterised by slums. First slums built during the 19th century. 'Vecindades' are abandoned multi-storey colonial mansions converted into cheap tenements and rented out to families.

Suburbs – areas like Ciudad Satélite, characterised by middle-class housing, mainly built to owners' orders. Tight security – walled-off parking spaces, barbed wire, electric fences and armed guards.

Ciudad Satélite

Urban–rural fringe – land use dominated by unregulated shanty towns.

Ciudad Nezhualcoyotl (Neza)

Built on marginal (swampy) land. Once sprawling slum, now scruffy suburb. Houses often informally built, overcrowded & lack running water, toilet and window panes

Egs of Bottom up projects where locals improve their QoL

Paper 2—Section A— Skills needed

Use the figures to answer the questions below. This will help to practise your geographical skills that are in this section of the exam paper.
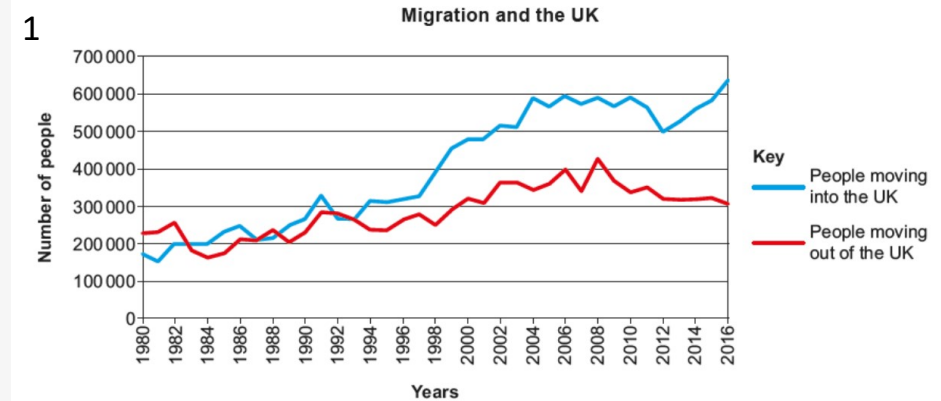
1.Line graphs— a.Calculate the net migration in 2016 in the UK. b. Describe how it has changed over time.

2.Satellite images— a.Identify different land use zones shown in the photo. b.What does this show about retail change?

3.Population pyramids - a.Describe the population pyramid for Delhi. b.How would one for Sheffield be different?

4.choropleth maps- a.Where are highest percentage of people living in urban areas? How is this expected to change in Asia?
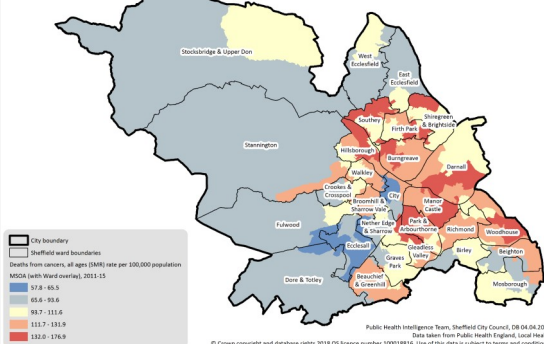
5.GIS (Geographical Information Systems) What does the map show about inequality in Sheffield?
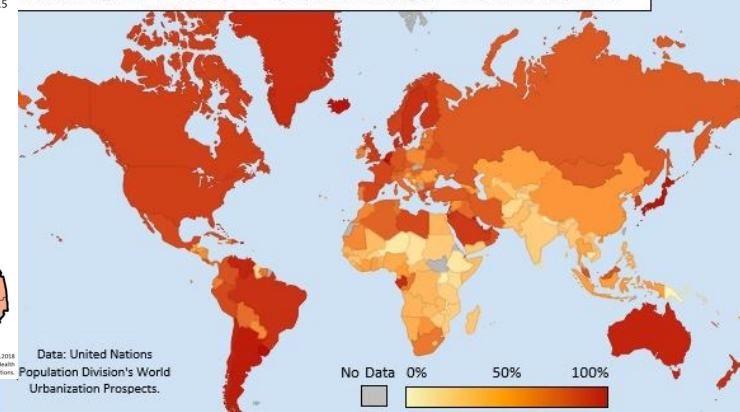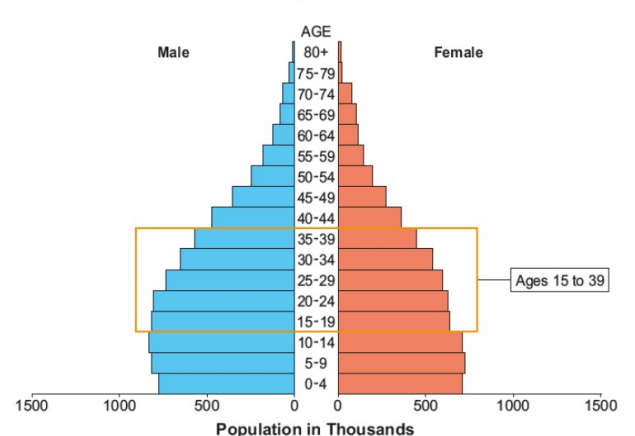
1

Migration and the UK

2.

5.

Deaths from all cancer, all ages, standardised mortality ratio, 2011-2015

4.

Percentage of Country's Population Living in Urban Areas, 2016

Data: United Nations Population Division's World Urbanization Prospects.

No Data   0%   50%   100%

3.

Population pyramid for Delhi

6. **Census data:** a.What percentage of people are in employment in Sheffield? b.What percentage are unemployed?

7.**Ecological footprint:** a.What does an ecological footprint show?

8. **Historic images and maps:** a. How has the size of the village Anston changed? b.define counter urbanisation

9. **Using quantitative data to judge quality of life:** How could a map of location of gyms relate to quality of life?

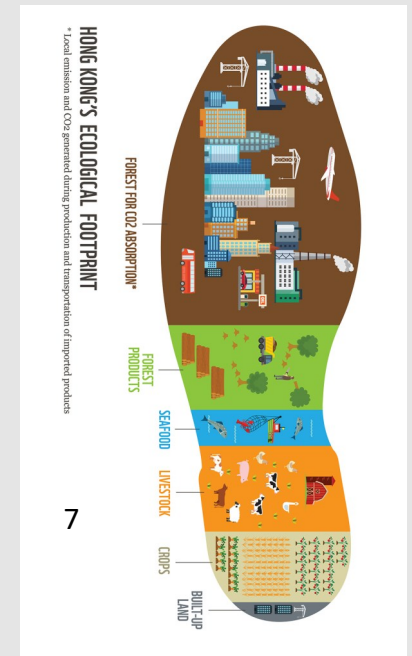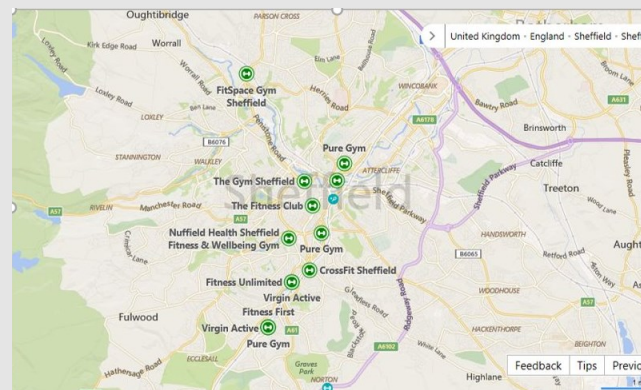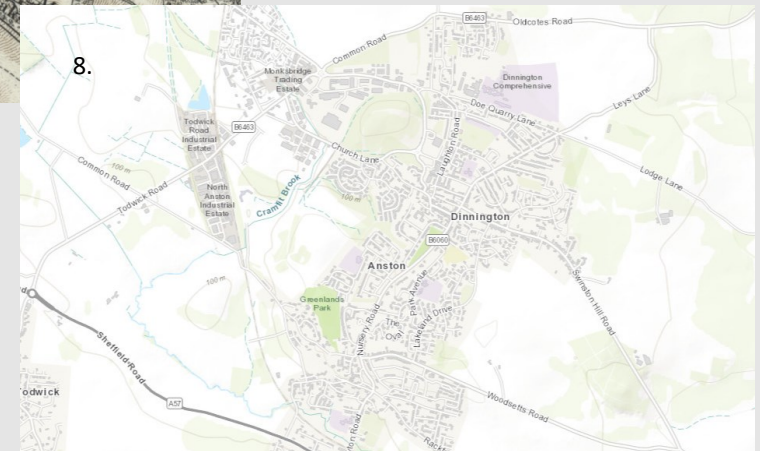10. **Using qualitative data to judge to quality of life.**

10.

Since Sheffield city centre began to be developed, like Park Hill, The Moor and the light Cinema, it really has felt safer .

Employment and unemployment (Apr 2019-Mar 2020)

6

	Sheffield (Numbers)
All People	
Economically Active†	299,400
In Employment†	287,300
Employees†	256,800
Self Employed†	30,500
Unemployed (Model-Based)§	11,800

HONG KONG'S ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT
* Local emission and CO2 generated during production and transportation of imported products
FOREST FOR CO2 ABSORPTION*
FOREST PRODUCTS
SEAFOOD
LIVESTOCK
CROPS
BUILT-UP LAND

7

8

8.

11