

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.

