

## Do Now

Write your own definition of urbanisation

**Ext** – Do you think urbanisation is increasing or decreasing?

## Aim

- To understand global urbanisation

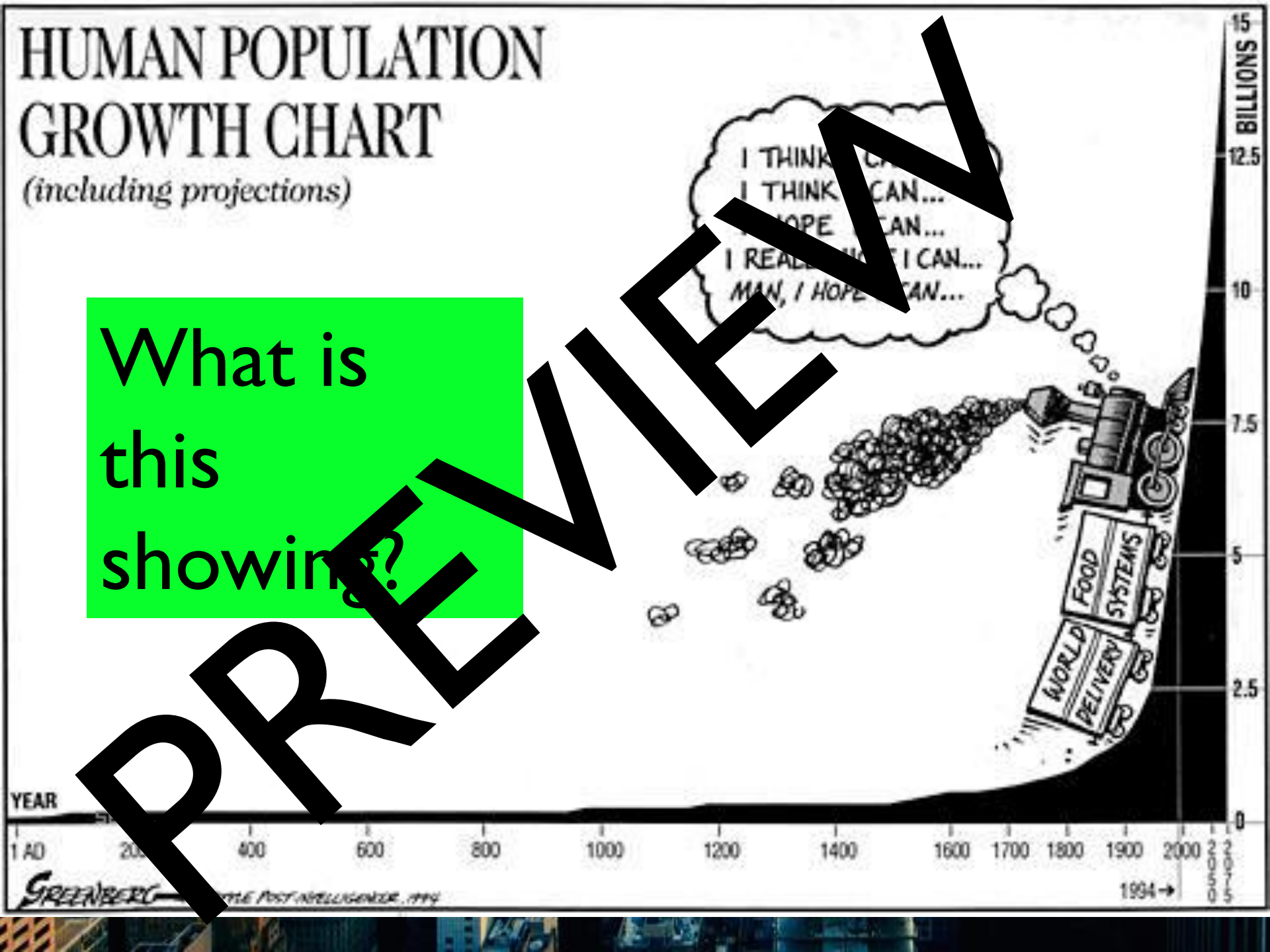
# HUMAN POPULATION GROWTH CHART

(including projections)

What is this showing?

PREVIEW

I THINK I CAN...  
I THINK I CAN...  
I HOPE I CAN...  
I REALLY THINK I CAN...  
MAN, I HOPE I CAN...





<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4B2xOvKFFz4>

PREVIEW



# Key terms

- Urbanisation is the process by which an increasing percentage of a country's population comes to live in towns and cities. This means that urbanisation deals with proportions. Rapid urbanisation is a feature of many LICs and NEEs.

# Key terms

Megacity – a city with over 10 million people living there.

**World City** – a city that has influence all over the world. World cities are centres for trade and business and they are also cultural and science hubs

**Millionaire Cities** – a city with over 1 million people



# Task

What examples of megacities, world cities and millionaire cities do you know?



# FACTS!

- Urbanisation represents the demographic transition or change from rural areas to urban areas.
- It is defined as “the increasing proportion of people that live in towns and cities”
- In 2010 a key date was passed, the World’s urban population passed 50% for the first time in history
- The World Health Organisation of the UN estimate that “By 2030, 6 out of every 10 people will live in a city and by 2050, this proportion will increase to 7 out of 10 people”



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=B5qUcQo85sQ>

PREVIEW

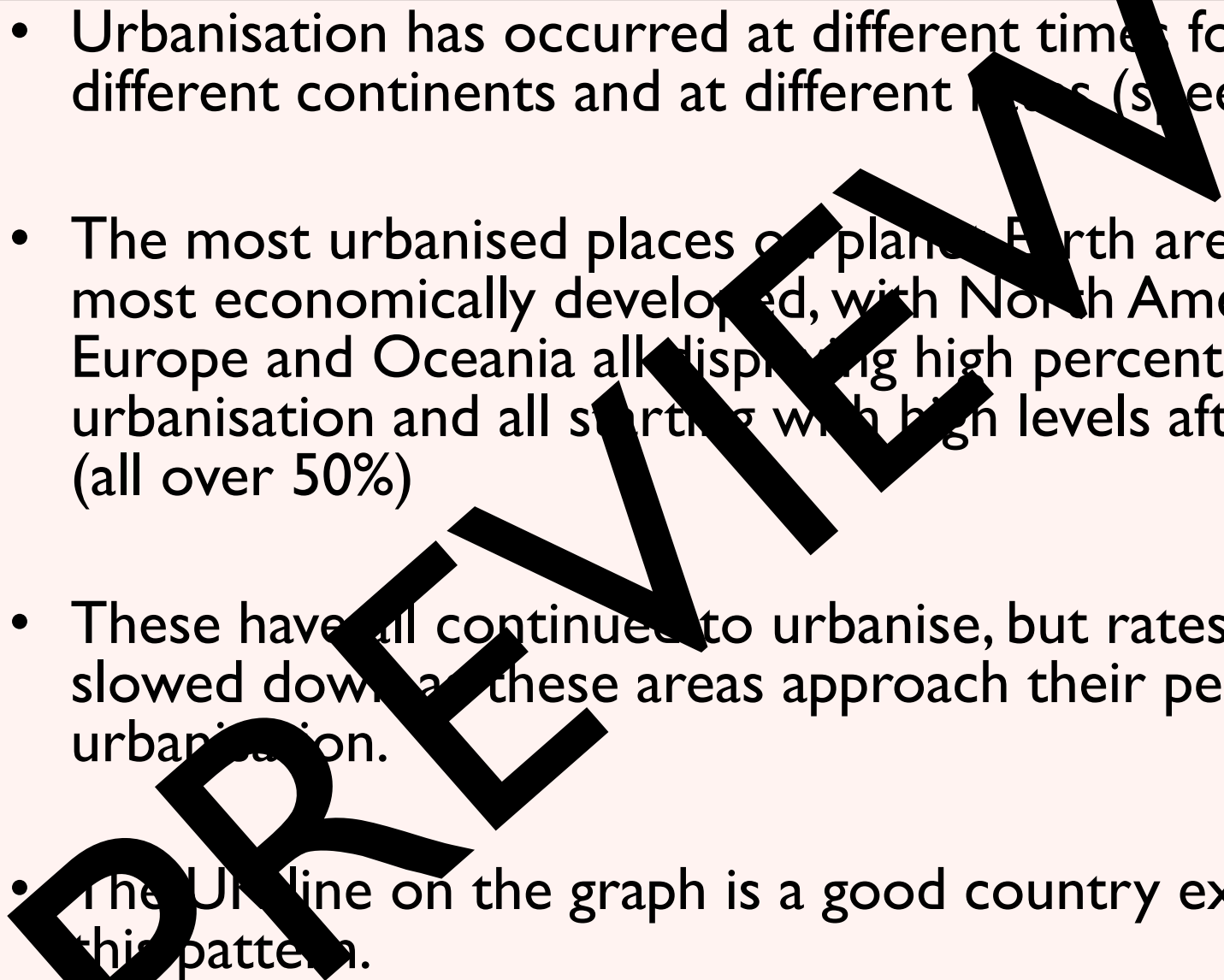


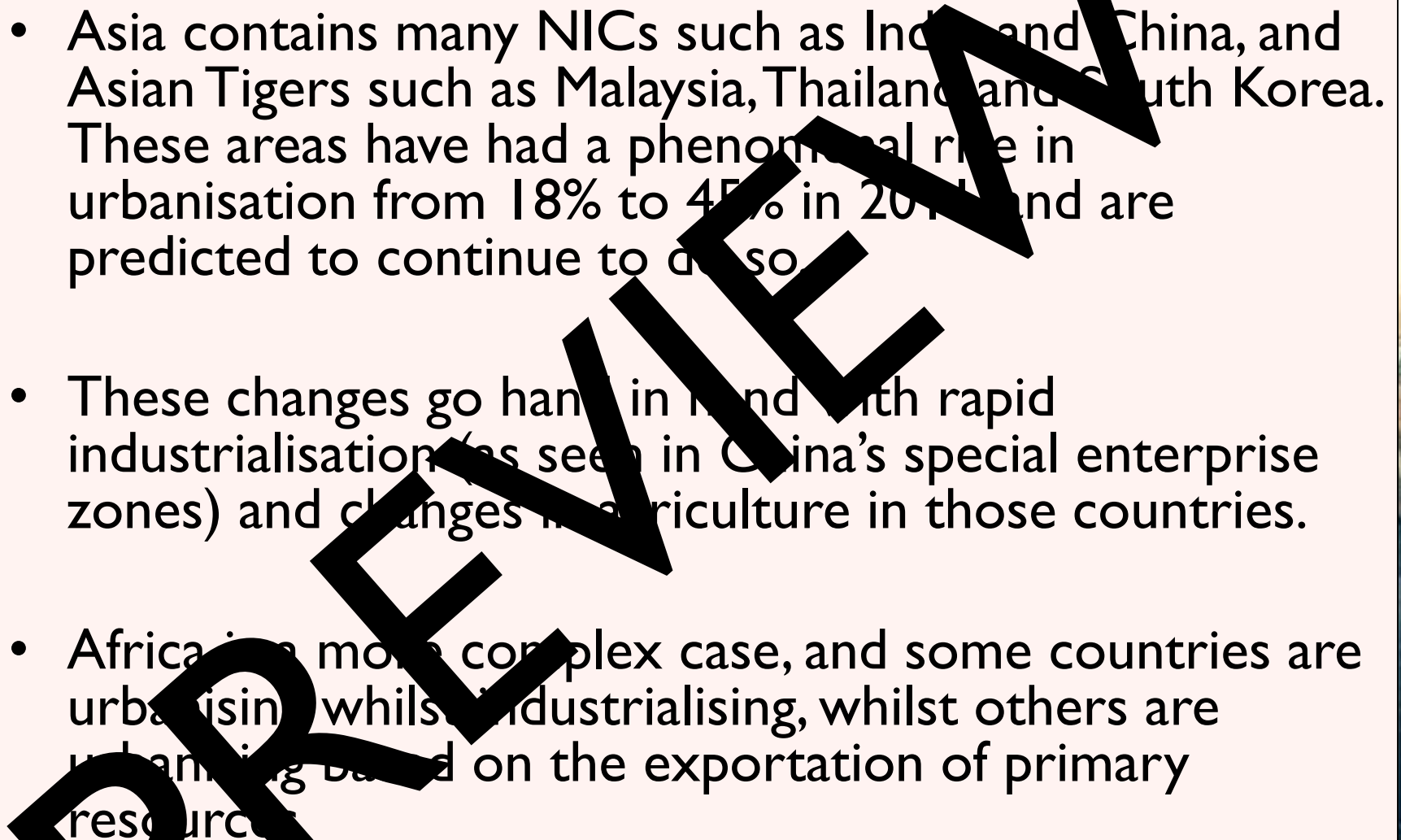


A graph to show World Urbanisation for different world area from 1950 to 2050



Describe the trends shown in this graph

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- Urbanisation has occurred at different times for different continents and at different rates (speeds).
  - The most urbanised places on planet Earth are the most economically developed, with North America, Europe and Oceania all displaying high percentages of urbanisation and all starting with high levels after 1950 (all over 50%)
  - These have all continued to urbanise, but rates have slowed down as these areas approach their peak for urbanisation.
  - The UK line on the graph is a good country example of this pattern.

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- Asia contains many NICs such as India and China, and Asian Tigers such as Malaysia, Thailand and South Korea. These areas have had a phenomenal rise in urbanisation from 18% to 45% in 2011 and are predicted to continue to do so.
  - These changes go hand in hand with rapid industrialisation (as seen in China's special enterprise zones) and changes in agriculture in those countries.
  - Africa is a more complex case, and some countries are urbanising whilst industrialising, whilst others are urbanising based on the exportation of primary resources.



# Task

Why do you think urbanisation is occurring more rapidly in poor countries than rich countries?

What problems do increasing urbanised areas pose?

Suggest reasons why countries such as India and China are likely to have the highest percentage of urban population by 2050

Why does urbanisation occur at different speeds in different parts of the world?



# What have we learnt today?

## Aim

- To understand global urbanisation

