

YEAR 8 GEOGRAPHY

DEEP LEARNING BOOKLET

URBANISATION

Name:

Class:

FILL IN THE GAPS, IMPROVE YOUR VOCAB

Australia is a highly _____ country. The populations of Australia's major cities are at _____ levels, as is the number of people employed. It is in our cities that the overwhelming majority of jobs are located and where the most new jobs are being created. The _____ output of our major cities has grown and their national _____ remains extremely high.

However, alongside that growth there is more demand on _____ systems in Australia than ever before. This report examines _____ growth, economic growth and the increased traffic _____ through our ports and airports and on our roads and rail lines.

Issues of space and the _____ conflicts of the _____ of cities with the utility and long term _____ of freight hubs, ports and airports and the movement of _____ and people in cities is a challenge for _____ makers. This report provides the _____ base for policy makers at all levels of _____ to consider those challenges now and into the future.

New South Wales and Victoria are roughly even at just over 90% urbanised. Western Australia, though it came out as the most _____ state in the previous article, has an urbanisation rate just slightly below the Australian _____. This is likely to be because of a lot of very small towns in the wheatbelt and of course populations in mining camps, which usually form parts of rural _____.

average

evidence

policy

urbanised

capacity

flows

population

usability

centralised

goods

potential

districts

government

record

economic

importance

transport

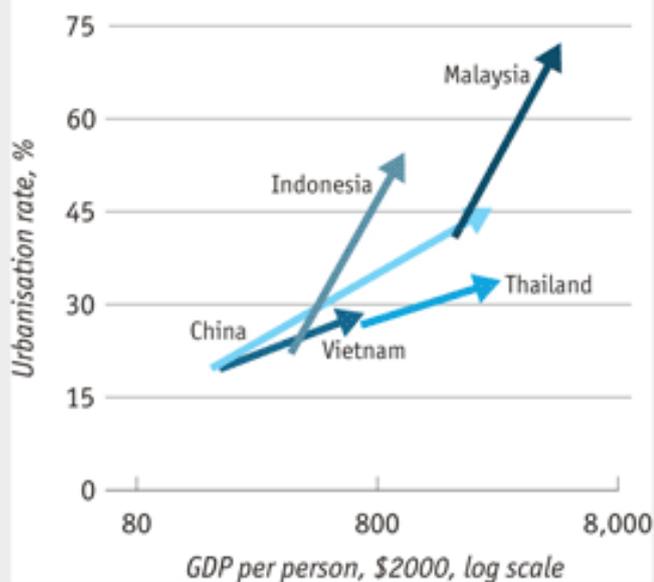
FIND THE PATTERN

Look at these charts and answer the questions.

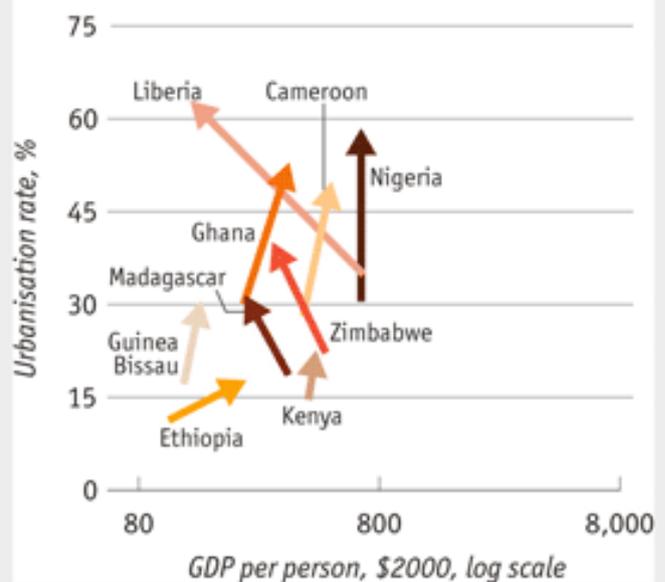
Urbanisation and income

Change between 1985 and 2010

East Asia and Pacific



Sub-Saharan Africa



Source: World Bank

1. What is the trend in urbanisation rates?
2. Which country's GDP is growing the quickest?
3. Which country is urbanising the quickest?
4. Which countries are becoming poorer?
5. Where is GDP going up more, East Asia and Pacific or Sub-Saharan Africa?
6. Looking at both of these graphs together, is there a definite link between GDP growth and urbanisation?
7. Why do you think this might be the case?

UNSOLVED MYSTERY...

China has built quite a few large cities that yet to have anybody living there. Some news sources call them 'ghost cities'.

China has built hundreds of new cities over the last three decades as it reshapes itself into an urbanized nation with a plan to move 250 million rural inhabitants—more than six times the population of California—into cities by 2026. But it's hard to start a city from scratch. Most people don't want to live somewhere that feels dead, and these new cities sometimes lack the jobs and commerce needed to support those who would live there.

Find two different explanations of why China has built these cities and summarise them very briefly below. Also provide the source (e.g. link) of where you got your information from.



Explanation #1

Source:

Explanation #2

Source:

WHAT'S THE MORAL OF THIS STORY?

Gentrification is the buying and renovation of houses and stores in deteriorated urban neighborhoods by upper- or middle-income families or individuals, thus improving property values but often displacing low-income families and small businesses.

"Gentrification" made headlines last week when hundreds of protesters targeted a cafe in east London, claiming its high prices excluded local residents and represented a form of social cleansing. The protesters fired paintballs and scribbled graffiti on the windows of the Cereal Killer Cafe – an expensive, boutique breakfast venue in a now-gentrified, traditionally working class neighbourhood. The cafe sells a small bowl of children's cereal for 3 British pounds (\$7). By comparison, a whole box of cereal can be bought for less than 2 pounds at the supermarket.

Although gentrification protests have been occurring in London for a few years, the social divide between the parties involved in the 'cereal protest' has fuelled the gentrification debate on the internet and the streets of London. While one side generally argues that gentrification is a trendy word to refer to normal processes of urban development, the other brands it as an active and careless process of socio-economic exploitation. Kate Shaw, an urban geography and planning researcher at the University of Melbourne, explained that it is both. "The word gentrification is really an expression of social inequality that attempts to describe the relationship between profit and exploitation with regards to urban land," she said. "Land is a limited resource, so if somebody is profiting, somebody else is being exploited ... so gentrification describes that experience in its different shapes and forms."

What do you think the 'moral' of this story is? What does gentrification tell us about how the world operates?

MAKE AN INFOGRAPHIC!

An infographic is a really great way to show some data, to make it interesting to look at.

Here is an example: tinyurl.com/chinacities

Make an infographic out of the data below. Either draw one straight on to this paper or do one electronically, print it out and stick it to this page. You can make infographics online using these services: venngage.com www.canva.com/create/infographics/ piktochart.com

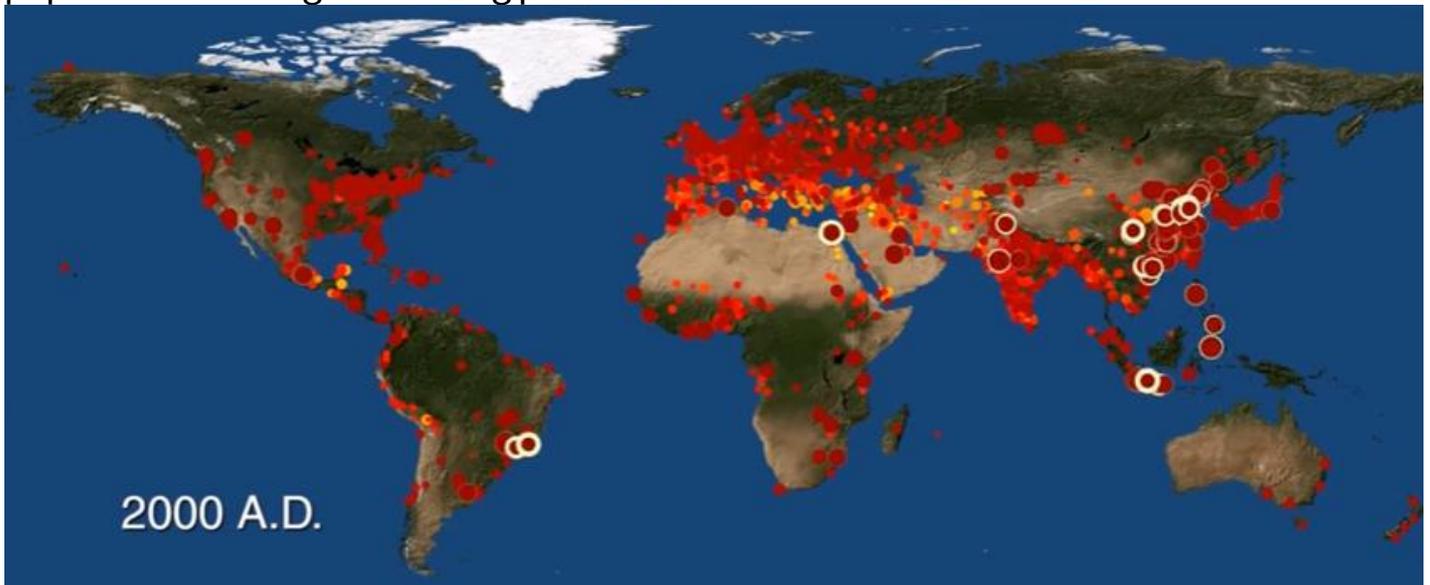
Data:

- By 2050 about 64% of the developing world and 86% of the developed world will be urbanized. That is equivalent to approximately 3 billion urbanites by 2050.
- nearly all global population growth from 2016 to 2030 will be absorbed by cities, about 1.1 billion new urbanites over the next 14 years.
- At the turn of the 20th century, just 15% of the world population lived in cities.
- the year 2007 witnessed the turning point when more than 50% of the world population were living in cities
- 2.4 billion more people by 2050, the amount of food produced will have to increase by 70%, straining food resources

HISTORY OF URBANISATION

Watch this video: tinyurl.com/urbanisationhistory

This map visualizes the history of urban settlements over 6,000 years. The data shown in the map comes from a Yale-led study published earlier this month in *Scientific Data*, which compiled the most comprehensive dataset on historical urban populations to date. The data has a number of limitations and is “far from comprehensive.” Certain parts of world are better represented than others, and some well-known cities do not appear until centuries after they were founded. That said, it is the first global-scale collection of pre-1950 urban populations, and a good starting point for future research.



Write a *short* summary explaining the spread of cities on Earth over the last 5,700 years.

HUMAN VS. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

Geography can be split into two parts: Human Geography and physical Geography. In the table below, find the human or physical Geography links within each subtopic, by filling in the table below. The first few have been done to give you an example.

Topic	Human geography aspect	Physical geography aspect
gentrification	<i>Wealthier people are moving into suburbs made 'interesting' by immigrants, students and artists. A loss of 'authentic' culture.</i>	<i>Population flows out of central urban areas. Increase in the size of cities</i>
sustainable cities	<i>People will have to be willing to pay a little more for sustainable technologies. This should save money in the long run, though.</i>	<i>Cities should have a smaller physical footprint. More high-rise apartments are a good idea.</i>
slums		<i>Slums exist mostly in older parts of cities, which are also closer to the centre of those cities.</i>
migration		
population growth		<i>Cities will grow larger physically, taking up more land around existing cities.</i>
rural decline (as people move to cities)		

THROUGH ANOTHER LENS...

The ability to think from a different point of view is really important. Below is a situation with a table of different 'stakeholders' (i.e. interested people). Fill in the table with how you think these different stakeholders would think about the issue. The first few have been done to give you an idea of how to complete it.

Sydney and Melbourne are among the world's most successful cities. Together they generate more than 40 per cent of Australia's economic output and both consistently rate among the most liveable cities on the planet. But their sheer magnetism has contributed to a pressing national challenge: the high cost of housing.

Stakeholder	How they might see the problem
First home buyer	<i>Find it too expensive to afford a house in central Sydney, so end up buying a house in an outer suburb.</i>
Immigrant	<i>After hearing about all the jobs in Sydney and Melbourne, these are the first places they want to come to when they immigrate to Australia.</i>
Housing investor	
Bank that offers mortgages	
Local Mayor	
Public transport expert	