

## Year 8 - Urbanisation

### Calling all geographers!





We are going to study the topic of **Urbanisation**. Urbanisation is the growth of cities. Cities have grown over hundreds of years mostly because of the physical features around them such as rivers and forests. Over time, transportation also lead to the development of cities. Now urban growth is dependant on other factors such as schools, healthcare, employment and entertainment facilities. We will look at how and why places such as Bradford have grown over time.

**Take a minute to think:** Discussion: Where do you live? Have you ever visited Bradford or Leeds? Why do you think Leeds and Bradford grew into large cities?

**Activity:** Draw an arrow to match up the key term to the correct definition

Rural Areas	The PROCESS where an area grows from a small settlement to a larger one.
Urban Areas	Places in the countryside
Urbanisation	Towns and cities

**Activity:** Urbanisation in your local area – Looking at the three pictures explain why they show Bradford is an urban area.

			
<p>Example: <b><u>Types of public transport</u></b>  <i>You can get on a bus or a train very easily as there are lots of stations/stops. This is because there are lots of people who need to get to work and get to the shops.</i></p>	<p><b><u>Number of shops – HINT: Bradford Broadway.</u></b></p>	<p><b><u>Traffic – Number of cars on the road.</u></b>  <i>Bradford has a lot of traffic, this shows that it is an urban area because...</i></p>	<p><b><u>Number of houses/flats etc, in one area.</u></b></p>

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**Activity:** Why is London a Global City but Bradford is not? Colour code the following nine statements and key to show if they are to do with education, industry, religion, culture and entertainment, or transport.

**Remember!! Global city** = important not just to a country or region, but to the entire globe. It will be well connected to the rest of the World via strong transport and technological links.

Education (schools/ universities)	Transport	Businesses/companies (Industry)	Religion	Culture and entertainment (eg. Cinemas)
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London is home to some of the world's top universities, such as Imperial College London and University College London.	London has approximately 300 theatres, 12 000 restaurants, 500 cinema screens, and 240 museums and galleries.	London is home to major global brands such as Google and KPMG, which are based in the <b>financial</b> (banking) district in London.
Around 300 different languages are spoken in London and there are at least 14 different faiths practiced here.	London was the first city in the world to have an underground railway, known as the 'Tube', and now carries more than 1.34 billion passengers each year.	London is also a central point for transport with more than 100,000 flights a month in and out of London to, and from, global destinations.
Approximately 37% of the population in London were born outside of the United Kingdom.	Around 40% of the world's foreign equities are traded here - even more than New York!	In London, there are an estimated 400 000 professional creative minds as well as some of the world's most exceptional scientists and academics.

Now number the facts in order of what you consider the most to least important factor for making London a global city (1 = most important and 9 = least important).

Justify your number one choice:

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**What do you think are the similarities and difference between London and Bradford?  
Explain your ideas here:**

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