

## 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.

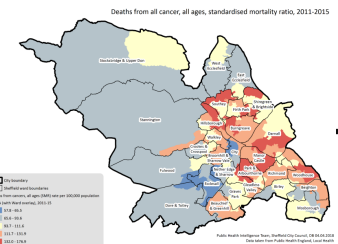
**Inequality** The unfair situation in society where some people have more opportunities than others. This exists in Sheffield especially comparing the North to the South west.

**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.



## Paper 2—Section A—Changing Cities

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

#### Key words—

**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.

**Connectivity:** The ability to connect and communicate between places.

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

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

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

#### Practice questions:

- Explain one way that Mexico City's situation could help its development.
- Explain why squatter settlements are often not in 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.

#### SITE

Began as capital city for Aztecs.

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

#### 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

#### Mexico City Case-Study Context

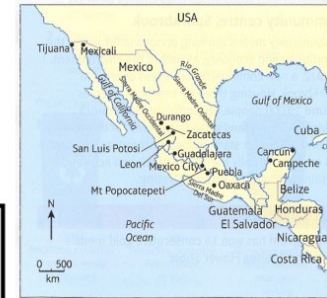


Figure 13 The situation of Mexico City

**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

#### CULTURE

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

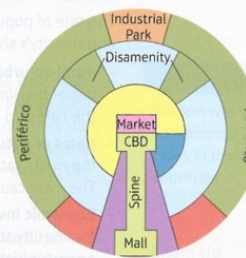
21 million people = largest metropolitan area in the West

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 elements
- High class homes surround CBD, Spine and Mall
- Common to find massive peripheries

Key	
Green	Commercial
Pink	Market
Orange	Industrial
Yellow	Zone of maturity
Light Blue	Zone of in situ accretion
Dark Green	Zone of peripheral squatter settlements
Purple	Elite residential sector
Blue	Gentrification
Red	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 Nezahualcoyotl (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.

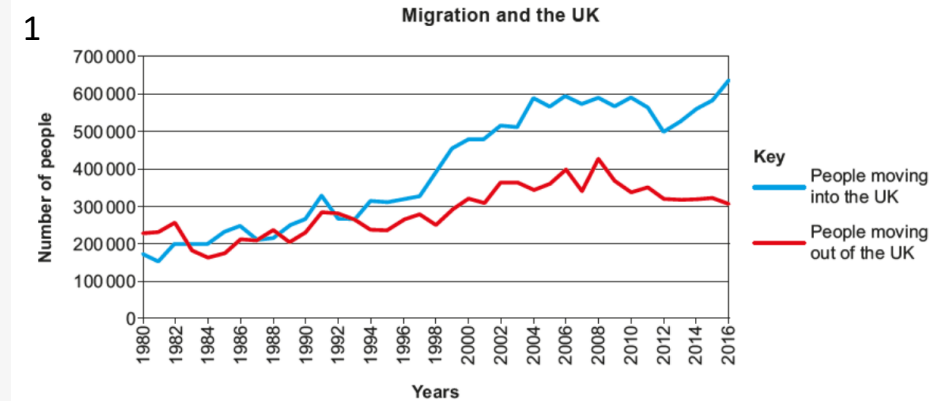
**1. Line graphs**— a. Calculate the net migration in 2016 in the UK.  
b. Describe how it has changed over time.

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

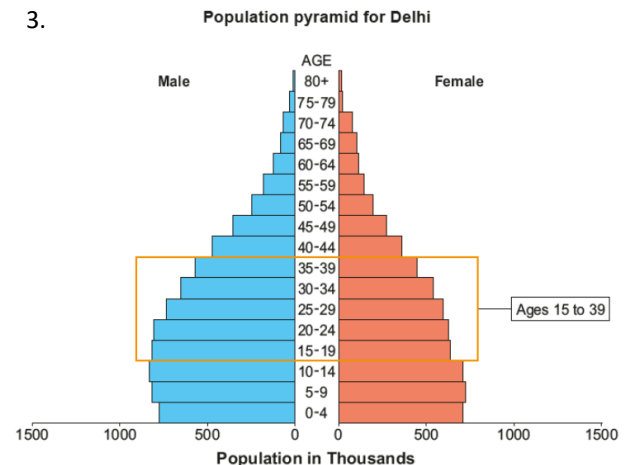
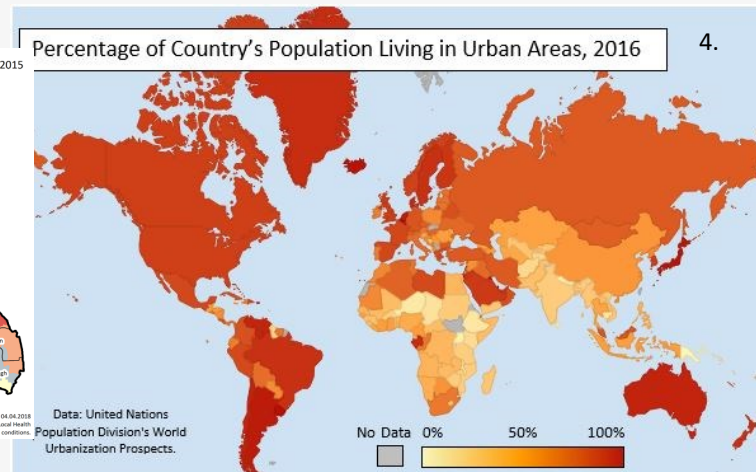
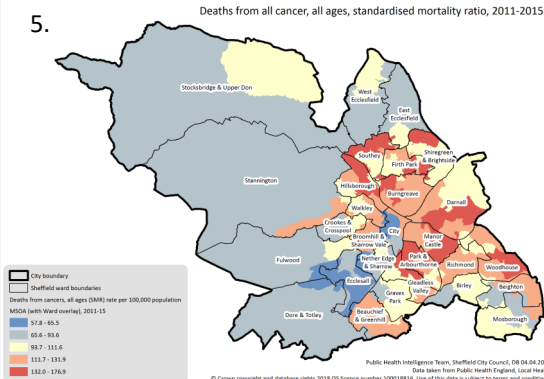
**3. Population pyramids** - a. Describe the population pyramid for Delhi. b. How would one for Sheffield be different?

**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?



2.





## Paper 2—Section A— Skills needed

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?

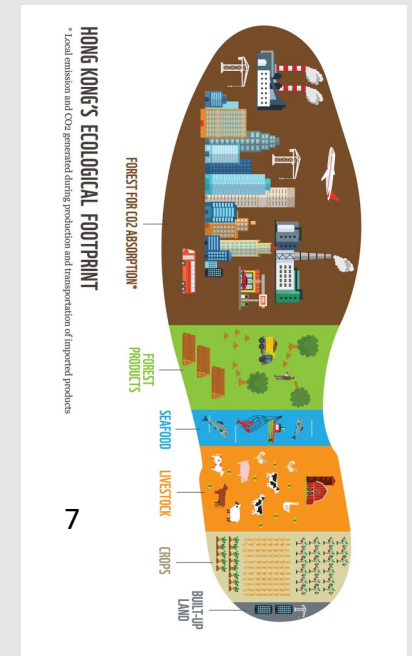
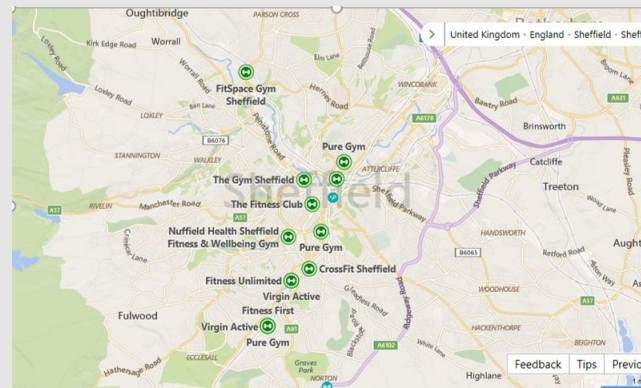
10. **Using qualitative data to judge to quality of life.**

### Employment and unemployment (Apr 2019-Mar 2020)

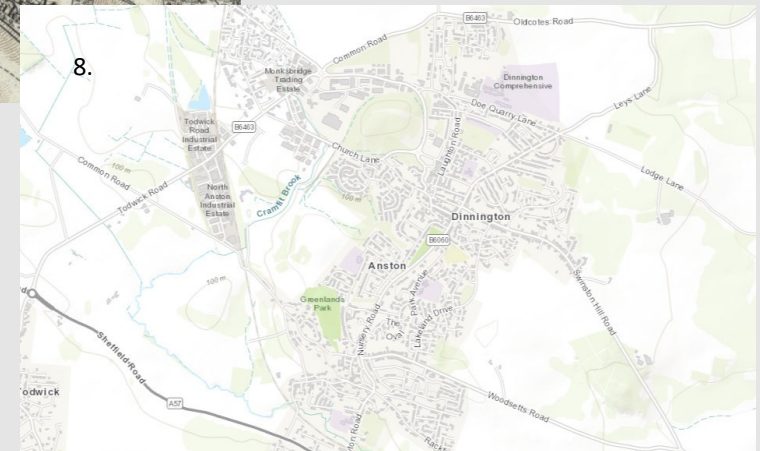
6	Sheffield (Numbers)
<b>All People</b>	
Economically Active†	299,400
In Employment†	287,300
Employees†	256,800
Self Employed†	30,500
Unemployed (Model-Based)§	11,800



11



7



10.

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