

SOCIAL STUDIES 11

UNIT III – GEOGRAPHY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

CHAPTER 15 – URBANIZATION

Introduction:

1. In 1871, for most young men, life revolved around what?
2. What did the lives of women centre around?
3. What percent of Canadians lived in towns in 1871?
4. Define: ***urbanization***.
5. During which centuries did most developed countries become urbanized?
6. See figure 15-1. By how much has the Urban % in 1900 changed to in 2000?
What percent has Rural population changed from 1900 to 2000?

GLOBAL URBANIZATION

7. What key developments prompted the movement of people to cities?
8. What is the rate at which urban areas are growing?
9. Define: ***in-migration***.
10. See figure 15-2. Calculate the percentage of the world's population living in urban areas in 2000. Predict giving your reasons, whether this % will rise or fall by 2020.

Millionaire Cities

11. In 1850 which cities had populations over 1 million?
12. See figure 15-4. Which continent had the largest number of cities with over 5 million people in 2000?

Dealing with Rapid Urban Growth

13. Define: ***squatting***.
14. What is it called when you construct makeshift homes out of any material you can find?
15. What do the demands of exploding population put strain on?
16. In Thailand, the average driver spends how much time sitting in traffic?
17. Are efforts to improve conditions effective? Why or why not?
18. The growth of these cities can be characterized as what?

The plight of Street Children

19. What is attributed to the creation of “street children”
20. Approximately how many children live in the streets worldwide?
21. What are some examples of things that undermine the social and family structures in the cities.
22. What are some reasons children end up on the streets?
23. What do they do once they are on the streets?

FUNCTION AND FORM IN CITIES

24. Define: ***push factors***. Provide some examples.
25. Define: ***pull factors***. Provide some examples.

26. Explain how the following technological innovations might affect the urban functions of a city.
- Air travel becomes fast, efficient, and cheap
 - Telecommunications connect most people using wireless technology
 - Monorails are built for public transit, much improving speed and comfort

Site and Situation

27. What does **site** refer to? Provide examples.
28. What does **situation** refer to? Provide examples.
29. Why has Vancouver grown more rapidly than Victoria?
30. Provide an example of a **locational advantage** of a place that is not suggested in the text.

ANALYSING URBAN FUNCTIONS

31. **Basic activities** are also referred to as what? What are some examples?
32. **Non-basic activities** are also referred to as what? What are some examples?
33. What is the **multiplier effect**? What does it lead to? Why?

City Forms

34. What are the 5 patterns in city forms?

The Automobile and the city

35. Name 3 ways the automobile shapes and changes a city.

Should there be land-use Controls Against Urban Sprawl?

36. Provide one example for urban sprawl and one against. What is your opinion and why?

LAND USE IN CITIES

37. How do geographers categorize how land is used in cities? What do they create?

Analyzing Land-Use Patterns

38. What are 5 things that need to be considered when looking at influences on land use?
39. Why does land-use in cities tend to be clustered?
40. What are *land-use controls*? Provide an example.
41. What is a criticism of municipal planners and officials?

BUILDING SUSTAINABLE CITIES

42. What is the solution suggested to battle the fact that cities cannot continue as they are now?
43. What is a **sustainable city**? Provide 3 examples of what this might look like.
44. See figure 15-26. Which of the three elements plays the largest role in decision making in the traditional model? What is different about the

sustainable model? What are the advantages of the sustainable model? What obstacles stand in the way of this?

Urban Problems and Sustainable Opportunities

45. What are some examples of more sustainable useable energy consumption?
46. What is the cleanest, and most energy-efficient option for transportation?
47. What should people to do modify the dependency on food imports?
48. What are two benefits to recycling?
49. What does space use look like in a sustainable city?
50. Define: *infilling*. What is a benefit of this?

TOWARDS A MORE SUSTAINABLE CITY

51. Identify 3 actions that would make your local urban centre more sustainable.