**Contemporary Urban Environment Review Notes – Booklets 1, 2, 3**

**Booklet 1 The global pattern: mega cites and world cities**

Define key terms

* Urban growth
* Urbanisation
* Megacity
* Urban sprawl
* World city

What is the difference between urbanisation and urban growth?

What are the causes of urbanisation?

What are the push/pull factors?

How have global patterns of urbanisation changed since 1945

How has the location of the world’s largest cities changed since 1970?

What are the consequences of urbanisation and urban growth? How do they affect the lived experience of urban residents?

* Urban Sprawl
* Shortage of housing in lower-income countries
* Shortage of affordable housing in higher-income cities
* Lack of urban services and waste disposal
* Unemployment and underemployment
* Transport issues

**Megacities**

What are the characteristics of megacities?

What issues do megacities have?

What factors lead to urban growth – consider economic, social, technological, political and demographic?

**Example - Shanghai** – which process(es) is most associated with its growth? Quote evidence.

**World Cities**

What are the characteristics of World Cities?

What is the difference between a megacity and a world city?

How are world cities interconnected? Use named examples.

Why are world cities so important to the world economy?

**Example - London**

* Identify reasons and evidence why **London** is a world city under categories - finance, education, trade, entertainment, media and politics.

**Booklet 2 Suburbanisation**

Define Suburbanisation

What is the purpose of a Green Belt? Where are they located?

What evidence of suburbanisation is there in **Guildford**?

How have British cities developed due to Suburbanisation?

What are the causes of Suurbanisation? Identify push & pull factors and demographic & social causes.

What are the consequences of suburbanisation? Categorise as social, economic & environmental, positive and negative.

What is the ‘Donut effect’? How does this consequence relate to **Detroit**? Quote evidence.

**Case Study – Surbiton**

What are the characteristics of the residents of Surbiton? Quote figures.

* What are the causes of suburbanisation in Surbiton?
* What are the effects of suburbanisation in Surbiton?
* What strategies have been used to manage problems caused by suburbanisation in Surbiton?

**Booklet 3 Counter-urbanisation**

Define counter-urbanisation

Define ‘suburbanised village’

What are the causes of counter-urbanisation?

What are the socio economic groups of people most likely to counter-urbanise?

What type of rural settlement would attract people to counter-urbanise?

What is the urban form of a counter-urbanised village? Hudson’s model

What are the characteristics of a suburbanised village? How do they differ to an original village?

What are the consequences of counter-urbansation? Categorise as social, economic, environmental, political and positive, negative.

How does counter-urbanisation affect sense of place and place identity?

**Case study – Cranleigh**

* Why has Cranleigh become a suburbanised village?
* What evidence does Cranleigh have of counter-urbanisation? Quote evidence for: housing, inhabitants, transport, services, social, and environment.