Year 6 Geography Knowledge Organiser – Global cities and Urbanisation

Vocabulary

1. global city		a city that has a major international influence, for example, on trade and travel, culture and politics	**7. urban growth**	towns and cities getting bigger
2. economy		system of production, distribution, and consumption of goods	**8. urbanisation**	more people moving to towns and cities to live and work.
3. urban		relating to a city or town	**9. migration**	is the movement of people (known as migrants) from one place to another place
4. rural		relating to the countryside	**10. push factor**	reason why people leave their source country
5. population		people living in a particular area or place	**11. pull factor**	reason why people are attracted to a host country
6. population density		the number of people living in a defined area, e.g. 300 people per km^2	**12. city development**	a city is growing and improving including things like roads, schools, transport and parks
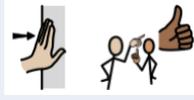
Key knowledge

Factors that contribute to urban growth include economic opportunities, transport, technology and growth in industry.

Rural areas are sparsely populated, whereas urban areas are densely populated so more people live there.

Rural to urban migration means people are moving from the countryside to towns and cities. People leave villages or farms (rural areas) to live in cities (urban areas). They often move to find jobs, schools, or better services.

Cities can have a big impact on the environment, for example pollution or deforestation. Many cities are implementing sustainable city initiatives to help lessen the impact.

A **planned city** is built using a design or plan before people move in. Roads, buildings, parks, and schools are carefully placed. Examples include **Milton Keynes** in England and **Brasilia** in Brazil.

A **historically grown city** started a long time ago and grew slowly over time. They grew as more people came. Examples include **London** in England or **Paris** in France.