YEAR 6 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER | GEOGRAPHY

GLOBAL CITIES & URBANISATION

How and why cities grow, how they are designed, and how they can become more liveable and sustainable.

KEY VOCABULARY

Learn these words and use them when explaining cities.

Global city A city with strong influence and connections across the world.	**Economy** The way money, jobs, businesses and trade work in a place.
Urban Relating to a town or city.	**Rural** Relating to the countryside.
Population The number of people living in a place.	**Population density** How many people live in a given area.
Urban growth An increase in the size or population of a city.	**Urbanisation** The growth of towns and cities as more people live in them.
Migration The movement of people from one place to another.	**Push factor** Something that makes people want or need to leave a place.
Pull factor Something that attracts people to a place.	**City development** How a city changes and grows over time.
Planned city A city designed and organised before it is built.	**Historically grown city** A city that has developed gradually over a long time.
Grid system A layout of straight streets crossing to form blocks.	**Organic growth** Development that grows gradually without one overall plan.
Pollution Harmful substances or waste in the environment.	**Congestion** When roads or places become overcrowded or blocked.
Inequality When people do not have equal access to money, services or opportunities.	**Housing shortage** When there are not enough homes for the people who need them.
Waste management Collecting, treating and disposing of waste.	**Deforestation** The clearing or removal of forests.
Sustainable Able to continue long-term without damaging the environment or resources.	**Initiative** An action or plan introduced to improve a situation.

THE BIG IDEAS

Global cities include London, New York and Tokyo. They have important connections to the wider world. Cities grow because of factors such as jobs, transport links, technology and economic opportunities.

1 WHY CITIES GROW

- People may move from rural areas to cities.
- Push factors encourage people to leave; pull factors attract them to a new place.
- Cities can offer work, services and transport, but growth can also lead to overcrowding.

2 PEOPLE & DENSITY

- Population is the number of people in a place.
- Population density describes how closely people live together in an area.
- Urban areas are usually more densely populated than rural areas.

3 CITIES & THE ENVIRONMENT

- City challenges can include pollution, waste and deforestation.
- Sustainable initiatives include green buildings, urban gardens and public transport.
- Cities around the world can face different environmental challenges.

4 HOW CITIES ARE DESIGNED

- A grid system uses streets that cross in a regular pattern.
- Some cities are planned, such as Brasília; others grew over time, such as London.
- Smart cities use technology to help improve everyday life.

5 CHALLENGES & LIVEABILITY

- Cities may face housing shortages, traffic congestion and inequality.
- City planners look for ways to make places safer, healthier and easier to live in.
- Cities develop differently depending on their location and circumstances.

6 USING MAPS & DATA

- Use population-density maps to compare places.
- Read graphs to see how urban populations change over time.
- Use evidence from maps and graphs to suggest what may happen in the future.

CHECK YOUR UNDERSTANDING **Population = how many people. Population density = how closely people are spread across an area. Push = makes people leave; Pull = attracts people.**







Prior learning: Year 2 Rural/Urban • Year 3 Map Skills | Next learning: Population and Migration (Unit 6)