

Key terms

Urban areas = built up areas such as villages, towns and cities

Rural areas = have a small population and are made up mainly of hamlets and isolated dwellings. They are usually countryside or farm land.

What is Urbanisation?



This is an increase in the amount of people living in urban areas such as towns or cities. In 2007, the UN announced that for the first time, more than 50 % of the world's population live in urban areas.

Causes of Urbanisation

Rural - urban migration

The movement of people from rural to urban areas.

Push

- Natural disasters
- War and Conflict
- Mechanisation
 - Drought
- Lack of employment

Pull

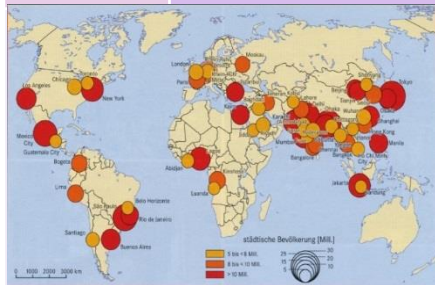
- More Jobs
- Better education & healthcare
- Increased quality of life.
- Following family members.

Types of Cities

Megacity

An urban area with over **10 million people** living there.

The amount of megacities are predicted to increase from 28 to 41 by 2030.



Year 7

Population & Urban Change

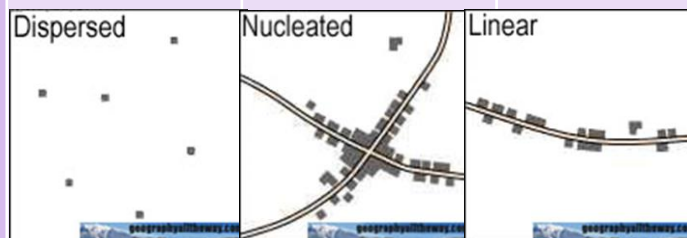
Settlement

Settlements can be put into a hierarchy from largest and most significant to the smallest.

Hamlet	a small settlement usually under 100 people – no facilities or services
Village	Bigger than a hamlet, smaller than a town. Population between a few hundred to a few thousand – often has a shop, church and primary school
Town	Larger than a village but smaller than a city. Areas for shopping, housing, industrial and trade.
City	Larger than a town. May have a cathedral, is granted city status by the monarch. Cities are often cultural centres with theatres, concert venues and museums.

Settlement Patterns

Dispersed pattern	buildings spread out, often as people need to have land to farm
Linear pattern	buildings arranged in a line e.g. along a river or road.
Nucleated pattern	buildings are grouped together originally for protection or around a market area. Common of flat areas.



Population Key Ideas / Terms

People are unevenly distributed (spread out) around the world.

Population density is the number of people per square kilometre (km²).

Population density = total population ÷ total land area in km²

Births - usually measured using the birth rate (number of live births per 1,000 of the population per year).

Deaths - usually measured using the death rate (number of deaths per 1,000 of the population per year).

Migration - the movement of people in and out of an area.

Immigration is the movement of people into a country, where emigration is the movement out of a country.

Push factors are negative factors which make people want to move away from a place.

Pull factors are positive factors which make people want to move to a place.

Life expectancy is the average age a person can expect to live in a place or country

Developing countries tend to have a high number of young people, whilst many advanced countries have an ageing population.

Aspect - settlements are often found on the sunny side of a deep valley. This is common in settlements in the Alps.

Trading centres - often settlements grow where natural route ways and rivers meet, which helps the development of roads, railways and canals.

A settlement is a place where people live.

A settlement may be permanent or temporary. An example of a temporary settlement is a refugee camp.

The reason a settlement was developed or built can be thought of as its function.