

Name:

Date:

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Unit 1: Trends and Patterns in City Growth (and Decline)

Directions:

The purpose of the workbook is to set the stage for the topic(s) the student will investigate in this unit. The workbook may include readings, references to websites for further reading, etc. Answer the workbook questions and complete the two assignments outlined in this workbook, and when you are done, hand your work in for marking by your teacher. It will be marked holistically using the rubric on the last page.

Vocabulary

For each of the words or phrases below, write a definition in your own words and use it in a sentence. 14 marks.

Term	Definition	Sentence
Urban		
Rural		
Infrastructure		
Population Density		
Industrialization		
Manufacturing		
Irrigation		

Explaining Urbanization

Visit the following link and answer the questions which follow.

<https://bit.ly/3zxPJBY> – *WorldHistory.org: Urbanization*

1. What is urbanization?
2. Where and when do historians first notice urbanization in history?
3. What are two reasons that historians suggest cities began to emerge?
4. What do modern-day scholars consider to be the first 'city'?
5. What eventually happened to this city?
6. How did Egypt avoid a similar pattern?
7. What practice did most ancient civilizations engage in, which ultimately destroyed their cities, that we still struggle to moderate today?
8. What are three reasons that historians believe ancient cities were often abandoned?

Early Urbanization

In the following video, Professor Jason Ur of Harvard University discusses how early cities differed from the cities of today. View the video and answer the questions that follow.

<https://youtu.be/n8d2VUistfE> – *CitiesX: Ancient Mesopotamia*

9. How did people in ancient Mesopotamian cities go about their "economic lives?"

10. What physical impact of daily routine has been left on the ground of the region?

11. Name at least two theories about why cities were structured this way?

12. What do excavated houses in early Mesopotamian cities show about how animals were kept?

13. Tal Braak in Syria challenges what accepted belief about the growth of early cities?

Comparing Ancient Cities:

We are going to look at the development of three cities from different areas of the world and identify similarities and differences in their growth.

City #1 – Thebes, Egypt today.

<https://bit.ly/3zxPsPs> – *UNESCO: Ancient Thebes With Its Necropolis*

City #2 – Xi'an, China today.

<https://bit.ly/3SuaQxH> – *VivaXi'an: Xi'an*

City #3 – London, England today.

<https://bit.ly/3zYLvER> – *Europe Video Productions: London Tourism*

Use online encyclopedias or library resources to answer the following questions about each of the three cities above. Take notes on a separate piece of paper and make sure to record your sources. Attach your notes to this workbook before you hand it in for marking.

1. Why did people begin to inhabit the region in the first place?
2. How did the region evolve from rural settlement to city and when?
3. What was/were the main function/s of the city?
4. What were the benefits of living within the city, in its early days, rather than outside in rural settlements?
5. What challenges did the city face, as it grew?
6. How did it face these challenges?
7. How did the city divide itself as it grew (i.e.: was there a poorer area? Were there areas populated by particular immigrant or religious communities? Areas devoted to particular roles like trade or worship?)
8. How has the city survived? Or why has it failed?
9. What is the appeal of the city today, to people who live in, or visit, it?

Assignment 1:

Reviewing your three different cities, create a mind-map that demonstrates your learning, thinking, and connections that exist between them. Brainstorm for each city, with the information you have learned about its growth. Your mind-map must include identification of similarities and differences between your cities using colours, connecting lines, and a legend. Each question is worth 2 marks.

1. What general rules or patterns about the growth of cities can you create based on your learning about these three cities?

2. Do you think any of these apply to the city you currently live in or live near?

Increasing Urbanization

Between the time of the first cities and the end of the 20th century, cities have popped up around the world at increasing rates. Take a look at this animated map of the establishment of cities throughout history. Each question is worth 2 marks.

<https://bit.ly/3vNIF4m>

1. Do you think each of the cities marked on this map grew out of similar needs and circumstances? Why/why not?

2. For what reason/s do you think the number of cities has continually increased?

Visit the following link and answer the questions that follow. Each question is worth 1 mark.

<https://bit.ly/3JygWJv> – *Max: The History of Urbanization, 3700 BC—2000 AD*

1. What things are identified in this article as attracting people to cities, not mentioned in article one?

2. What are the benefits of creating stationary settlements along waterways?

3. What percentage of the global population lived in rural areas in 1800 CE?
4. What is one of the main reasons for the growth of urbanization since 1800?
5. How did this historic event contribute to the growth of urban centres?
6. What percentage of the global population is currently urban?
7. What is a Megacity (we will come back to this in a future unit!)?
8. What continents are currently experiencing the greatest growth in urbanization?
9. The article states that cities in these regions are currently experiencing challenges that North America and Europe struggled with in the 1800s and early 1900s, owing to industrial growth. What problems do you imagine they have in common?

Urban Centres of the Industrial Age

During the Industrial Revolution, Manchester, England became "the first Industrial City in the world." The city now has a museum dedicated to this transformation. Explore the website, beginning on the linked page:

<https://bit.ly/3SyyCZm> –*ScienceAndIndustryMuseum.org.uk: The World's First Industrial City*

In paragraph form, identify and explain the problems associated with each topic below, as created by the industrialization of Manchester.

1. Water and sanitation

2. Air Pollution

3. Poor working conditions, and reliance on slavery abroad

Industrialization has had the most significant impact on urbanization in history. Read the following article and answer the questions which follow.

<https://bit.ly/3deCOgV> – *Investopedia.com: How Does Industrialization Lead to Urbanization?*

1. How does industrialization draw people into cities?
2. What is usually (historically) the first development in an industrializing city?
3. What other businesses follow the factories, to meet the demands of the workers and how does this increase urbanization?
4. Can you think of some examples?
5. What type of industry is replacing the traditional factory-centered industry as a central force in urbanization?
6. Why has urbanization been most common near large bodies of water, throughout history?
7. Think back over the early cities we learned about (look back if needed). Which ones were founded near large bodies of water and what were those bodies of water?
8. Consider the oldest cities in your region. They are likely built beside water sources as well. Name three cities in your province and identify the water source that made them desirable locations. (Remember: oceans and seas are desirable features for reasons like trade, fishing, and defense, but fresh water is needed to keep humans and livestock alive and crops plentiful).

9. What technologies developed out of the need for sufficient water?

10. Identify a city in your region that is NOT near a major fresh water source. How has it managed this challenge? Where does its water come from? How, in general, is this city different from the first three you identified?

11. Despite the development of technologies that transport water, cities have continued to develop along waterways following the Industrial Revolution. Why?

12. How did the Industrial Revolution create large-scale growth of industry and urban centers?

13. What challenges does this article identify in relation to urbanization?

14. Do you see these problems in your nearest city, today? Explain.

15. How does urbanization increase the demand for improved education and public services?

16. The article compares three cities on a continuum of development: Bangkok, Los Angeles, and Berlin. Bangkok is the most recently urbanized/industrialized and Berlin the first; therefore, according to the article, Berlin has moved further in its development of social, environmental, and economic prosperity. This implies natural evolution. Can we assume that the longer a city is industrialized, the better it will provide for its inhabitants? Why/why not?

17. Why are families smaller in urban societies?

While global urbanization is predicted to continue to rise, some cities (particularly in North America) are experiencing population decline to varying degrees. Some cities have been all-but-abandoned as foundational industries have dried up or transitioned to automation. Others have experienced slow-downs due to house-prices, world events, and remote-work opportunities.

Assignment 2:

Population Decline Post-Industrial-Revolution

Choose one of the following reasons for population decline in a post-industrial-revolution city. Complete some basic research and find an example of a city in decline for one of these reasons.

- Resource over-use/drying up (mining, fishing, soil-erosion)
- Natural disaster
- War/conflict
- Changes in industry (major employers automating or shipping jobs overseas, jobs becoming obsolete)
- Changing options (remote-work, mobility across provinces/states, affordability, increased health concern)

Create a tourism poster or brochure for your abandoned or declining city, including:

- City name and location
- Population at its peak
- Current Population
- Explanation of the decline

Attach your work to this workbook when you are done. Your teacher will mark your work holistically using the rubric on the last page, then scale your mark up out of 25.

Holistic Marking Rubric

Insufficient Evidence of Learning (0-2 marks)	Accessing (2.5-3 marks)	Developing (3.5 marks)	Mastering (4 marks)	Excelling (5 marks)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Does not demonstrate sufficient understanding of content, or awareness of competencies. Presentation is difficult to make meaning out of. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates some understanding of some of the required content. References competencies accurately or uses competencies partially, perhaps without acknowledging the skill itself. Attempts to communicate some new learning, relevant to the topic or skill being worked on. Presentation may be somewhat confusing or disorganized 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates good understanding of most required content. Demonstrates clear understanding of relevant competency or competencies, and an ability to accurately, perhaps partially, use it/them. Communicates learning in a way that makes sense to the reader/viewer/listener and demonstrates an effort at improving mechanics of grammar, presentation, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates excellent, complete, understanding of required content. Uses relevant questions. Demonstrates strong, complete, use of the relevant competency or competencies. Communicates learning clearly and creatively. Grammatical or presentational flaws do not detract from impact or meaning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Demonstrates exceptional understanding of required content. Possibly extends beyond requirements. Uses insightful questions. Demonstrates confident, extensive, and self-reflective use of the relevant competency or competencies. Communicates learning clearly, articulately, effectively and with intended impact, without grammatical or presentational flaws.