

# Geography

HOMEWORK

## 7B A top ten of Global Cities

Name

Tutor Group

Teacher

The homework booklet contains essential reading on  
© **Ten globally important cities** *plus*  
planning for your **Manchester** settlement essay.

Your homework will be set and reviewed on

Monday  Tuesday  Wednesday

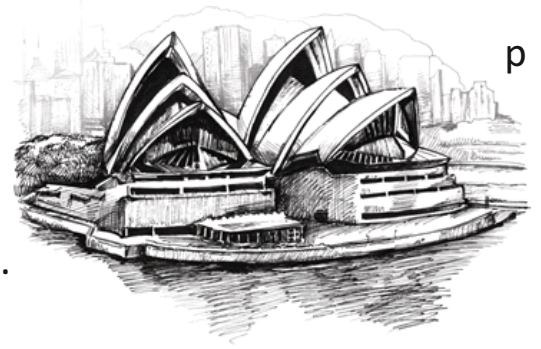
Thursday  Friday

People ● Places ● Pattern ● Process

**Ten Global Cities: Part 1.** In this homework you will read about some of the world's most important cities. Be ready to answer questions next week.

## #10 Sydney, Australia. 33°51' S, 151°12' E

Sydney may be a relatively small city with a population of just 4.5 million but it is very large by Australian standards. **One fifth of Australia's total population live in Sydney**, compared to just 1.5% of Australians who live in the national capital, Canberra.



The native aboriginal people of Australia have inhabited the land around Sydney for some 30,000 years but **Sydney itself was born as a British penal colony in 1788**. Convicts from Britain were shipped to Sydney for punishment. Within 50 years penal transportation had ended and Sydney found its self at the centre of a gold rush. Sydney may have been founded by migrants transported against their will, but it has continued to attract people voluntarily from across the world. **Sydney is one of the most multicultural cities on the planet**. 45% of the population were born overseas and 35% speak English as their second language, with some **250 languages spoken by the city's population**.

Whilst living in Sydney is expensive, wages are generally high and so **Sydney is considered to be one of the most 'liveable' cities on Earth**. With over 1 million hectares of parks and gardens, fantastic beaches, good public transport and some stunning architecture, Sydney is a city that other cities can only dream to be like.

## #9 Singapore. 1°17' N, 103°50' E

Founded by Sir Stamford Raffles of the British East India Company, after a hefty bribe to the local Malay Sultan, Singapore quickly became an important port between the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea. **Today Singapore is the second busiest port in the world and is perhaps the fastest developing nation on the planet**. Singapore has moved from being a developing nation to a developed one in just a single generation. **It is now ranked as the ninth most developed nation on Earth according to the Human Development Index**.

**Singapore is at the same time a city, a state and an island**. At just 722 square kilometres, Singapore is home to 5.6 million people and is **the third most densely populated country on Earth**. Most of the population live in high rise blocks of flats, most have which have food courts in the basements. Singaporeans eat out most days and the city is full of excellent 'hawker centres' selling a myriad of Nonya (local Straits Chinese), Indian and Malay food. Singapore has become the fifth most

# Homework N°1: continued

---

visited city on Earth with 13.9 million visitors in 2018. **People visit for entertainment at the numerous tourist attractions and events such as the Gardens by the Bay and the Singapore Grand Prix.** Many people also stop off en-route to other destinations encouraged by the reduced-price hotels offered by Singapore Airlines.

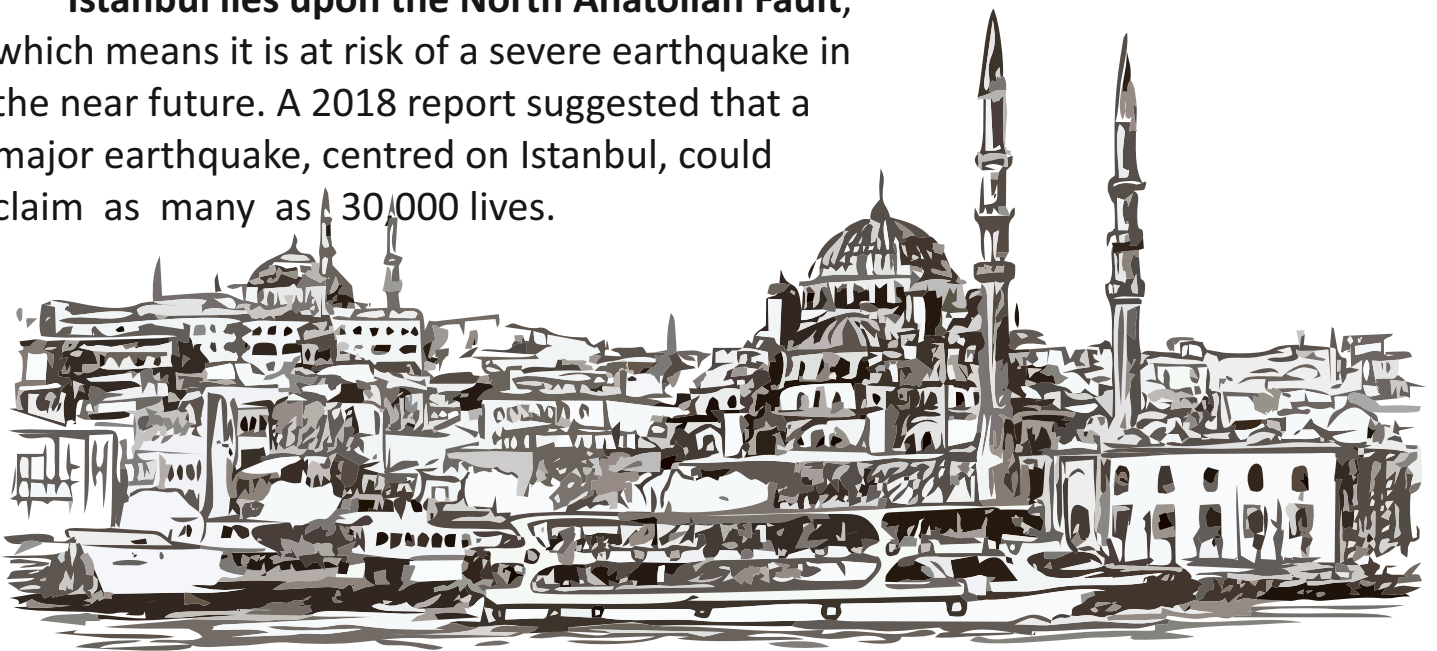
## **#8, Istanbul, Turkey. 41°00' N, 28°57' E**

**With a population of 15 million people Istanbul is the only city in the world to straddle two continents.** Divided by the narrow Bosphorus Straits, **Istanbul sits on the boundary between Europe and Asia.** The Bosphorus connects the Black and Mediterranean Seas and control of this waterway has made Istanbul's location of great strategic importance. Founded as Byzantium by Greek settlers in 660 BCE the city thrived as a centre for trade. **Later, under the Roman Empire, the city was renamed Constantinople and continued to thrive even as Rome itself declined.**

The rulers of Byzantium built great monuments including the immense **Hagia Sophia, a Greek Orthodox cathedral which was the world's largest building when constructed in the 6<sup>th</sup> Century.** Conquered by the Ottomans in 1453, the city became the capital of the Muslim Ottoman Empire until its collapse at the end of World War One. **Those rulers made many additions to the city, including in 1616, the Blue Mosque, a structure large enough to rival the Hagia Sophia.**

**Renamed Istanbul in 1930, the city is the largest in modern Turkey:** three times the population of the capital, Ankara. Three suspension bridges now span the Bosphorus and a motorway tunnel extends beneath the waters. These roads connect Istanbul's Asian suburbs with those across the Bosphorus in Europe.

**Istanbul lies upon the North Anatolian Fault,** which means it is at risk of a severe earthquake in the near future. A 2018 report suggested that a major earthquake, centred on Istanbul, could claim as many as 30,000 lives.



## Learning about the meaning and spelling of key geography words.

For **Homework 2** you must read the following key words and definitions and practise the spelling. You must be ready to spell these words and remember what they mean for next week's homework check.

Practise the spellings on the next page. Fold this page in half along the dotted line to hide the words while you spell them.

**Settlement**  
(sett-le-ment)

A place where people live.

**Hierarchy**  
(hi-er-arc-hy)

A way of classifying settlements according to their size and importance.

**Function**  
(func-tion)

The main purpose of a settlement or the reason for its location.

**Site**  
(site)

The place where the settlement is located, for example, on a hill or in a sheltered valley.

**Situation**  
(sit-u-a-tion)

Where a settlement is in relation to other settlements and the physical features of the surrounding area.

**Urban**  
(ur-ban)

Relating to towns and cities.

**Rural**  
(ru-ral)

Relating to villages and the countryside.

**Urbanisation**  
(ur-ban-i-sa-tion)

The increasing proportion of people who live in urban areas (towns and cities).

**Migration**  
(mi-gra-tion)

When people move from one place to another to live or work.

**Conurbation**  
(con-ur-ba-tion)

One or more cities which have grown outwards to absorb the surrounding towns and villages.

# Practise your spellings

---

Practise your spellings on this page. Spell the word on the line above the definition and then check. If you get it wrong you can try again.

---

A place where people live.

---

A way of classifying settlements according to their size and importance.

---

The main purpose of a settlement or the reason for its location.

---

The place where the settlement is located, for example, on a hill.

---

Where a settlement is in relation to other settlements and the local area.

---

Relating to towns and cities.

---

Relating to villages and the countryside.

---

The increasing proportion of people who live in urban areas (towns and cities).

---

When people move from one place to another to live or work.

---

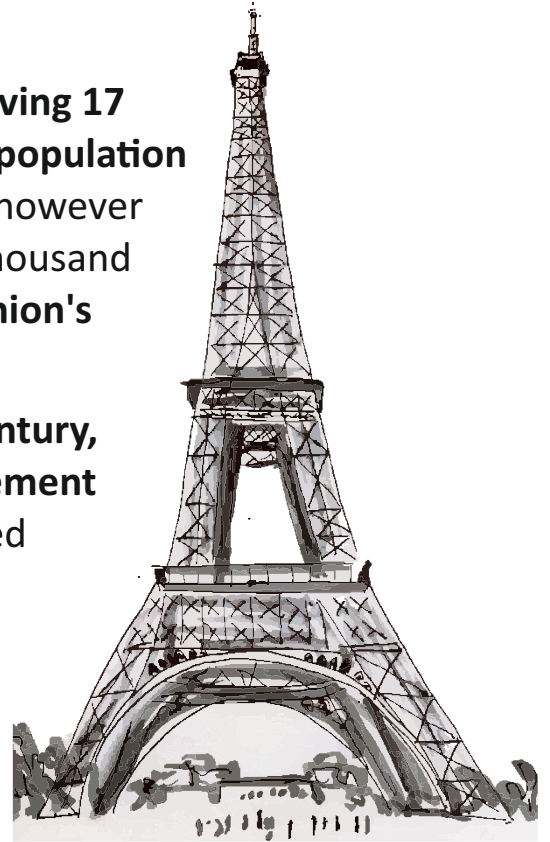
Cities which have grown outwards to absorb the surrounding settlements.

**Ten Global Cities: Part 2.** In this homework you will read about three of the world's most important cities. Be ready to answer questions next week.

## **#7 Paris, France. 48°51' N 2°21' E**

**Paris is the world's third most visited city receiving 17 million visitors in 2018, eight times the 2.2 million population of the city itself.** Greater Paris (Paris unité urbaine) however is vast area of sprawling suburbs covering over 17 thousand square kilometres. **Greater Paris is the European Union's largest single urban area.**

**Paris became the French capital in the 12th Century, its bridges crossing the River Seine giving the settlement strategic importance.** The Louvre Fortress dominated the Right Bank of the Seine and protected the small island in the middle of the river, Île de la Cité, on which Notre Dame Cathedral and the Royal Palace was built. This palace eventually moved into a renovated Louvre before moving out of Paris altogether to Versailles. **Today the Louvre is the world largest art gallery with 450,000 artworks including the iconic Mona Lisa.**



Without doubt, **Paris' most famous landmark is the Eiffel Tower.** Constructed over 3 years for the 1889 World Fair, the Tower was controversial when it was built. It held the world record as the tallest building for 41 years. It was intended that the tower be pulled down within 20 years but when the city authorities took possession of the tower they decided to keep it as a communications mast. That proved a wise choice, as an average of **25,000 people visit the tower each day,** paying to experience its stunning views over Paris.

## **#6 Shanghai, China. 31°13' N, 121°28' E**

**Shanghai is China's largest city with over 24 million inhabitants.** Adding the populations of the city's suburban districts gives a population total of 34 million for Greater Shanghai. **The city is a major financial centre and the world's busiest port.** In 2016 Shanghai handled 37 million TEUs (20 foot equivalent containers). This figure was up 6 million on the 2010 total.

Shanghai sits in the Yangtze River delta on the south side of the river channel. The two Chinese characters which spell Shanghai's name mean 'upon the sea'.

## Homework N°3: continued

---

It is the city's location at the mouth of China's largest river that has made Shanghai so important throughout history. Over its 2,500 year history the settlement has been vital in controlling the sea trade between the hinterlands of China and the outside world.

# 上海

**Shanghai holds many world records for its public transport.** It has the most extensive rapid transport network on the planet, with the Shanghai Metro stretching 673km over 16 lines through 395 stations. **The metro carries a record breaking 11 million travellers each day.** The city also have the most extensive municipal bus system with over 1,000 bus routes and the fastest electric train line on the planet. The electromagnetic Shanghai Maglev can travel at speeds of 431 km/h along a 30km track which links the airport to the financial district of Pudong.

### **#5 Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. 22°54' S, 43°12' W**

Founded by the Portuguese in 1565, Rio de Janeiro, or simply Rio, is located on the south eastern coast of Brazil, close to the Tropic of Capricorn. **200 years after its founding the city became the capital of the State of Brazil, then part of the Portuguese Empire.** After independence from the Portuguese, Brazil maintained its capital at Rio until moving it to a purpose built city, Brasilia, in 1960.



Christ the Redeemer & Sugarloaf Mountain

**Despite losing its capital status, Rio remains a vital cultural and economic centre.** It is one of the most visited cities in the Southern Hemisphere and is home to one of the world's most recognised landmarks, **Christ the Redeemer.** Completed in 1932, the 38 metre high art-deco statue of Jesus was built on the summit of Corcovado Mountain overlooking Rio. The statue is listed as one of the 'modern wonders of the world'. **Christ the Redeemer, along with Rio's famous Copacabana Beach and the distinctive Sugarloaf Mountain make Rio instantly recognisable to millions around the world.** It is perhaps for this reason that Rio has appeared as a backdrop to many movies, from James Bond's Moonraker to The Incredible Hulk

Rio has had a turbulent history under periods of military rule, corrupt policing, drug trafficking and gang violence. **One in five of Rio's 12 million population live in favelas, slums built on the steep hillsides surrounding the city.**

**Ten Global Cities: Part 3.** In this homework you will read about two more of the world's most important cities. Be ready to answer questions next week.

## **#4 Lagos, Nigeria. 6°75' N 3°24' E**

Perhaps the fastest growing city on the planet, **Lagos is the largest city in Africa and is thought to be growing at a rate of 77 people every hour.** Lagos not only has a high birth rate but is drawing in thousands of migrants from the rest of Nigeria and surrounding West African nations.

**Lagos was originally a small settlement called Eko on an island at the mouth of a huge lagoon on the West African coast.** Renamed Lagos (Lakes) by the Portuguese, Lagos was still a relatively sleepy town of a few thousand at the start of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century. As global trade increased Lagos' ports grew in significance. **As the state capital of a newly independence Nigeria the city grew rapidly, spreading out across surrounding islands and the mainland.** Today the city stretches over an area today of 7,750 km<sup>2</sup>.

Lagos is the financial capital of Nigeria. **It is also the cultural capital. Lagos' home-grown film industry, 'Nollywood', produces thousands of low budget movies every year.** But people don't watch these films at the cinema. The films are copied onto millions of old videotapes and sold for few pounds each at street stalls and by roadside vendors across the city.

**Around half of Lagos' population of 24 million live in the city's slums.** Some of these informal settlements have up to half a million residents, living in cramped conditions without sanitation or clean water. The 'Venice of Africa', Makoko, is a slum housing 100,000 people built out into the Lagos Lagoon. Makoko's houses sit on stilts or homemade islands constructed from rubbish, sawdust and sand.

At the other end of the wealth spectrum, a multi-billion dollar new city, EkoAtlantic is rising from reclaimed land behind an enormous sea wall on the coast. This new purpose built city is intended to house hundreds of thousands of wealthy Lagosians in a settlement combining shops, offices, recreation facilities, gardens and apartments.

## **#3 New York City. 40°42' N, 74°00' W**

**New York City is the largest in the United States with over 8 million people living in its five boroughs.** Over 24 million people live in the Greater New York conurbation or 'megacity'. **New York, alongside London is categorised as an Alpha++ city, playing an essential role in the modern global economy.**



## Homework N°4: continued

---

Originally occupied by the local Iroquois tribe, New York's was founded as a Dutch fur trading settlement on Manhattan Island in the mouth of the Hudson River. **Originally called New Amsterdam, the town was renamed New York after the Dutch colony was conquered by the British in 1664.** The settlement grew in importance to the emerging United States and became the national capital in 1785.

For many Europeans migrating to a new life in the Americas, New York was the first port of call. Between 1855 and 1890, an estimated 8 million immigrants mostly from Germany and Ireland passed through Castle Clinton at Battery Park in Manhattan. In 1892 Ellis Island opened as a reception centre for migrants most of whom were German, European Jews, Poles, and Italians. By 1925, New York City's population outnumbered that of London, making it the most populous city in the world. **New York's most identifiable symbol, *Liberty Enlightening the World* (the Statue of Liberty), was completed in 1886. By the early 20th Century, the statue was regarded as the 'Mother of Exiles' - a symbol of hope to immigrants.**

In the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, New York became the skyscraper city. The Woolworth Building became the tallest building in the world in 1913 but was surpassed by 40 Wall Street in April 1930. The Chrysler Building took the record later that year only to lose it in 1931 to the Empire State Building. This tower held the world record until 1972 with the completion of the World Trade Center. Following the terrorist attacks of 2001, a new skyscraper rose to replace the twin towers.

Completed in 2013 the One World Trade Centre is the tallest building in the USA and the sixth tallest on Earth. Its height, 1,776 feet, is a deliberate reference to the date of the signing of the US Declaration of Independence.



**Ten Global Cities: Part 4.** In this homework you will read about two more of the world's most important cities. Be ready to answer questions next week.

## **#2 London, United Kingdom. 51°30'N, 0°7'W**

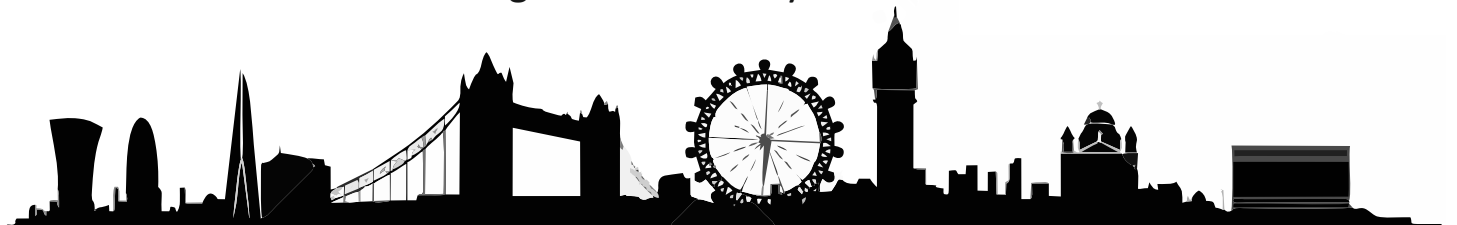
**London may not be one of the world's largest cities but it certainly earns the right to be called a 'world city.'**

The financial centres in the City of London and Canary Wharf witness daily truly staggering sums of money changing hands. **London handles over one third of all global currency transactions; an average daily turnover of US\$1.85 trillion: US\$1,850,000,000,000 every day!** More dollars are sold each day in London than in New York and more Euros change hands daily in London than in all the other European cities combined.

London is home to two of the world's largest banks - HSBC and Barclays. How the position of London's financial markets may change after 'Brexit' is a matter of significant speculation. In 2015, London was the city most visited by foreign tourists, although it lost this number one slot to Bangkok the following year. **Tourism employs over 350,000 workers in the capital and is thought to generate around £15 billion of economic activity.**

However, not everything in London is a success story. In recent years the number of 'working poor' has risen by 70%. **Of the 2.25 million people (27% of the population) living in poverty in the city, around 1.2 million are in paid work.** Around 450,000 London children are in families living below the poverty line, where at least one parent works. Many struggle in part-time jobs paying the minimum wage, yet London prices are much higher than the national average.

House prices and rents are eye-wateringly high, even for an average family house or flat. Most accept that there is a serious housing crisis in London. In June 2017, a fire at Grenfell Tower in Kensington, spread rapidly through the building. 72 people died and another 80 were injured. Many of the survivors pointed angrily to cost-cutting by the council in the 'richest borough of one of the richest cities on Earth'. This included the use of cheaper flammable cladding on the outside of the building. Many suspected it was the cladding that contributed to the rapid spread of the fire and the devastating loss of so many lives.



# Homework N°5: continued

---

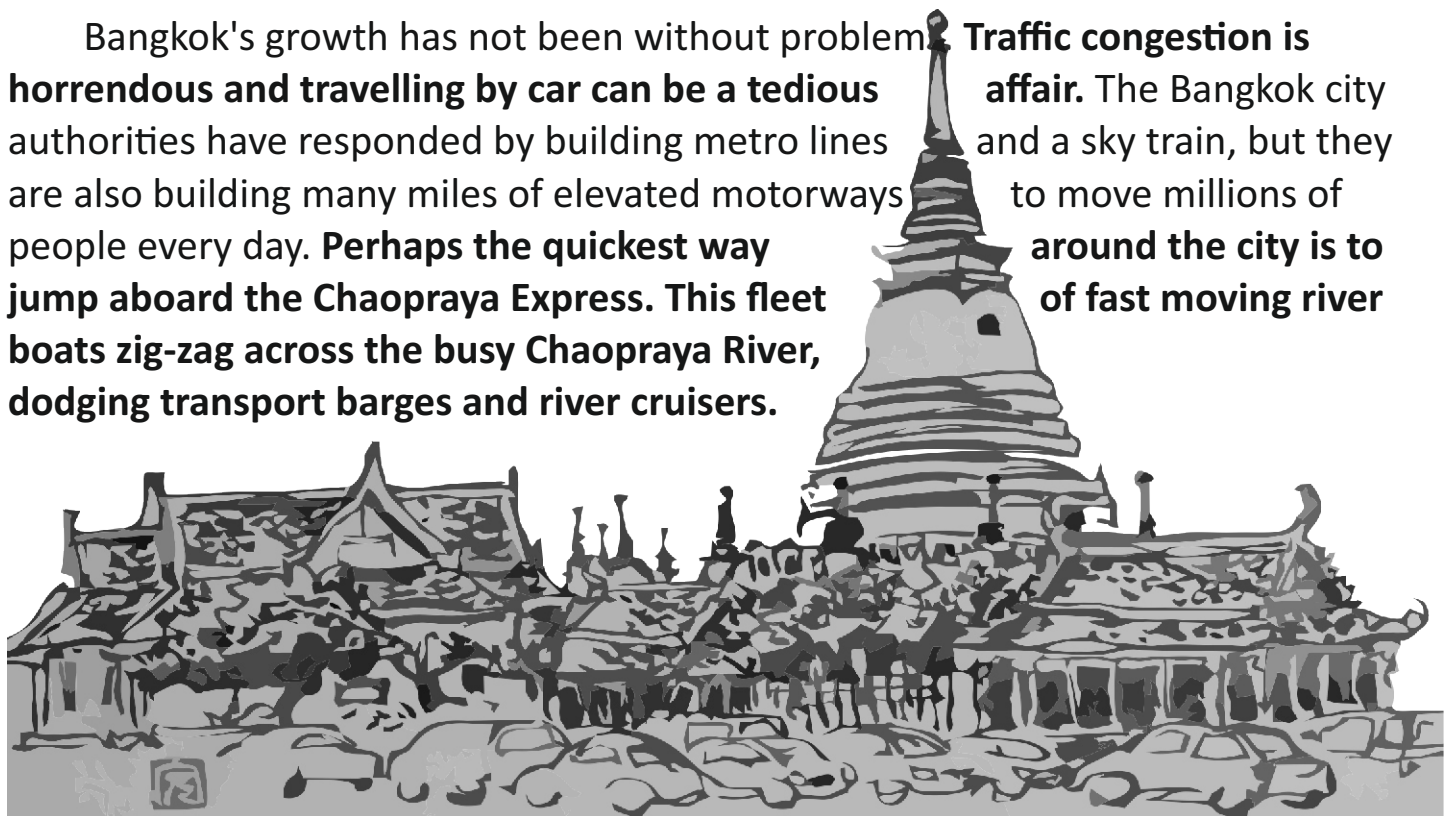
## #1 Bangkok, Thailand, 13°45' N 100°29' E

Love it or hate it, Bangkok is a city that you cannot ignore. **The capital of Thailand, Bangkok sits at the northern edge of the delta of the Chaopraya River and spread across over 1,600 square kilometres.** Known as Krung Thep to the local Thais, the city has grown over 500 years from a small trading post of the Ayutthaya Kingdom to a megacity of 14 million people today.

**In 2018 Bangkok took the world record for the most visited city on the planet, outstripping London, with over 20 million overnight visitors.** Among Bangkok's well-known sights are the Grand Palace and many major Buddhist temples, called Wats. The Giant Swing and Erawan Shrine demonstrate Hinduism's deep-rooted influence in Thai culture. Vimanmek Mansion in Dusit Palace is famous as the world's largest teak-built building. Other major museums include the Bangkok National Museum and the Royal Barge National Museum. Cruises and boat trips on the Chao Phraya and Thonburi's canals offer views of some of the city's traditional architecture and ways of life on the waterfront.

Bangkok has visitors from across the globe and Thailand itself. Some are tourists en route to Thailand islands and beaches, while others are there for the shopping. Bangkok is a centre of counterfeit goods and cheap electronics. Close to the Royal Palace lies the 'backpacker district' – the Khao San Road. Here thousands of budget travellers throng the street bars and restaurants, enjoying cheap food, beer and the company of other travellers.

Bangkok's growth has not been without problems. **Traffic congestion is horrendous and travelling by car can be a tedious affair.** The Bangkok city authorities have responded by building metro lines and a sky train, but they are also building many miles of elevated motorways to move millions of people every day. **Perhaps the quickest way around the city is to jump aboard the Chaopraya Express. This fleet of fast moving river boats zig-zag across the busy Chaopraya River, dodging transport barges and river cruisers.**



# **Homework #6 Assessment Essay: show what you know.**

---

Set date

date for in-class write-up

---

Your key assessment for this unit will be to complete an essay answering the following question:-

## **“Assess the problems facing modern cities like Manchester and discuss the possible solutions to these problems”**

In this essay you should try to cover the points numbered below. They do not need to each be in a separate paragraph, as you may chose your own structure. However, you should attempt to plan so that each paragraph flows clearly into the next paragraph.

**What makes a city and why do they grow in size? Outline a brief history of Manchester and the reasons for its growth into the city it is today.**

**Outline the problems faced by all major cities, such as transport, housing and waste disposal.**

**Discuss how the city of Manchester and the surrounding Greater Manchester area are dealing with some of these issues. Howe far have these strategies been successful?**

**Conclude with a summary of the benefits and problems that may come from living in Manchester.**

You will have one lesson to write up this essay, in quiet exam conditions, so you should plan to write for around 45-50 minutes. You will be allowed to bring in this booklet with up to four pages of prepared notes and reminders for your essay.

You will be credited for diagrams as well as writing, should you feel they are relevant. Key words should be used throughout, including those you learned to spell in Homework N°2. The essay will be marked using the standard Geography Department essay marking grid which is shown on the next page.

Use the grid to ensure you try and reach the higher levels. If you do not use examples you will score poorly on Section 3. If you do not write in clear paragraphs and mis-spell key words you may score less well on the Section 4.

**The key to a good essay is good planning, so use the homework time well.**

# Essay marking grid: planning for the best mark.

Your teacher will mark your essay out of 40 using the grid below. The general age-related expectations for each essay are indicated with the zone shaded grey.

Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<p><b>1.</b> Knowledge of the content and of the geography theory: facts, figures, locations, etc.</p>	Basic facts loosely linked to question.	Some relevant knowledge integrated into the essay. A partial answer.	The answer is relevant and accurate. Reasonable knowledge. Facts may show some imbalance.	Sound and frequent evidence of accurate knowledge throughout the essay.	Strong evidence of thorough, detailed and accurate knowledge throughout.					
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<p><b>2.</b> Understanding and application: critical commentary on the above knowledge.</p>	Little evidence of being able to explain elements of the essay.	Some evidence of understanding and a partial explanation with occasional use of specialist vocabulary.	Reasonable and clear explanations and some evaluation. Attempts to use specialist vocabulary correctly.	Frequent evidence of understanding and well developed analysis. Good use of specialist vocabulary.	Strong evidence of critical commentary of concepts and principles. Correct and regular use of specialist vocabulary.					
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<p><b>3.</b> Case study and the use of examples, including appropriate and located examples to illustrate points.</p>	Superficial and/or rarely used.	Limited and occasional use of examples and case studies – examples show imbalances or lack relevant detail.	Examples and case studies are clear and are used to support the purpose of the essay.	Examples are developed, balanced and support the argument or enhance the content of the essay.	Examples are well developed and integrated into the structure and purpose of the essay.					
Mark	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<p><b>4.</b> Quality of argument and the written response to the question. Spelling, punctuation and grammar (SPaG).</p>	Language is basic and over simplified. Concepts lack clarity. Little sense of focus on the task. Poor SPaG.	Arguments are not fully developed nor expressed clearly. The organisation of ideas shows imbalances. A few errors in general SPaG.	Arguments are logical and expressed with some clarity. An attempt at balance and a focus on the task. Some minor errors in SPaG.	Arguments & evaluations are accurate, logical and expressed with clarity. Balanced with clear sense of focus. Few errors in SPaG.	Arguments are detailed, focussed and logical. Ideas are expressed coherently and confidently. Structure shows flair and imagination with no errors in SPaG.					









.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

# Homework Reviews: 1 to 3

Review Number One: World Cities, Part 1			✓ x
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
Review Number Two: Settlement spellings			score
1&2			
3&4			
5&6			
7&8			
9&10			
Review Number Three: World Cities, Part 2			score
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
			score

# Homework Reviews: 4 to 6

Review Number Four: Locating Cities		✓ x
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
Review Number Five: World Cities, Part 3		score
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
Review Number Six: World Cities, Part 4		score
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
		score

score

# GEOGRAPHY Homework

# 7B

## SETTLEMENT: Global Cities



People ● Places ● Pattern ● Process