

**Module 1: Changing Urban World**

- An increasingly urban world
- Spatial analysis of urban areas
- The changing nature and inequality of urban areas
- Sustainability of urban areas

*The key content must be delivered through case studies of a range of different metropolises.*

**Content** (suggested allocated time)

The proportion of people living in urban areas around the world continues to increase. Students should be aware of global patterns and rates of urbanisation and explore different types of urban areas. A metropolis can be defined as ‘a city that concentrates power’ and the concept can be applied to different scales of which students should be able to distinguish (1hr).

Metropolisation is the process of concentrating and selecting political, economic and cultural power in a limited number of big cities, again applicable to different scales. Students must explore the impact of metropolisation including dominance and interdependence with other urban centres (2hrs).

Students should be aware of urban land use models to analyse the structure of cities and the factors affecting the pattern of different land uses such as retail, commercial, industrial, residential and how this may differ according to location and planning (1hr).

Centripetal movement involves the migration of people into towns and cities as they attract people, concentrate institutions, organisations and power. Students should study rural–urban migration in industrializing cities, and inner-city regeneration and gentrification in post-industrial cities (2hrs).

Centrifugal movement is the outward movements of a population from the centre of a city towards its edge, or periphery. Students should be aware of the consequences including urban sprawl, development of edge cities, decentralisation and the reorganisation of urban areas. 'The combination of these processes leads to the formation of ever more fragmented urban spaces' (2hrs).

Different metropolises face challenges to sustainable development. Students should explore the nature of these challenges in countries at different stages of development and evaluate associated management strategies (3hrs).

Increasing urbanisation has led to the growth of the megalopolis, defined as ‘a clustered network of interconnected cities’. Students must analyse the features and dynamics of a selected megalopolis (2 hrs).

**Suggested case studies to be integrated into the teaching of content** (non-exhaustive list)

- Urbanisation in rapidly industrialising countries: **Rio de Janeiro, Sao Paulo, Mumbai**
- Spatial analysis of urban land use and changing dynamics in a metropolis: **Paris**
- Spatial analysis and sketch mapping of **Mumbai**
- London** as a case study of a metropolis with global power
- Megalopolis of **Washington, Boston, New York** or **Jing-Jin-Ji, China**

<b><u>Focus on France and UK</u></b>	<b><u>Commentary</u></b>
Urban dynamics in both France the UK	The reinforcement of Paris as the metropolis, the growing importance and attractiveness of other regional centres and coastal areas. Regeneration and gentrification in the UK.

<b><u>Key issues</u></b>	<b><u>Key terms</u></b>
With reference to a variety of urban areas, account for global patterns of urbanisation.	Urbanisation
With reference to urban land use models, assess the factors affecting the pattern of economic activity in urban areas.	Centripetal movement
Examine the major factors in the dynamics of rural – urban migration in industrialising countries.	Centrifugal movement
To what extent do regeneration projects promote sustainable development in post-industrial countries?	Edge cities
Examine the impact that centrifugal movement has on urban areas.	Gentrification
Account for the growing incidences of poverty, deprivation and inequality within urban areas.	Metropolis
To what extent is ‘ <i>metropolisation</i> ’ a problem or asset for a country?	Megalopolis
Evaluate the success of attempted strategies to manage challenges posed by different metropolis.	Regeneration
To what extent do different metropolis display similarities, regardless of location?	Slums
Analyse the features and dynamics of a selected megalopolis.	Urban land use
	Urban sprawl

**Proposed OIB Geography exam syllabus: Premiere term.**