



Amber	Lauren Pizarro	Brian	Makena
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Kai	Morgan	Lauren Bauge	Vachan
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Jami	Jeffery	Tabitha	Karly
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	Adella	Kyle	
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Malavika	Ethan
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Michael	Casey
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Ella	Elaina
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Melaya	Nicole
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Paige	Annika
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Mr. Dingler

APHG – PERIOD 7



Ms. Antrim



Rachel	Luke
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Megan	Sofia
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Mr. Dingler

Anjali	Brandon	Wendy	Jack
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Kiera	Sydney	Michael	Amy
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Sophia	Zefanya	Lexi	Karina
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Julius	Albert	Reggie	Emily
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Sahana	Thomas
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Jakson	Selena
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Lucas	Shreya
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Ms. Antrim

History of the City

Unit 6 - Day 1

Quiz 13.1

Objectives

Content: I can **explain** how the growth of cities and location of the largest cities has changed over time.

Language: I can **label** a world map with the largest cities over time.

In 1900 what do you think were the largest cities in the world?

Notes:

History of the City





Basic Definition

Urban: of, living, or situated in a city or town

Definitions vary by region but generally are a central place for a tributary area that include a variety of shops, banks, and offices

Urbanized Defined

The increasing number of people that migrate from rural to urban areas.

It predominantly results in the physical growth of urban areas, be it horizontal or vertical.



Earliest Uses for Cities

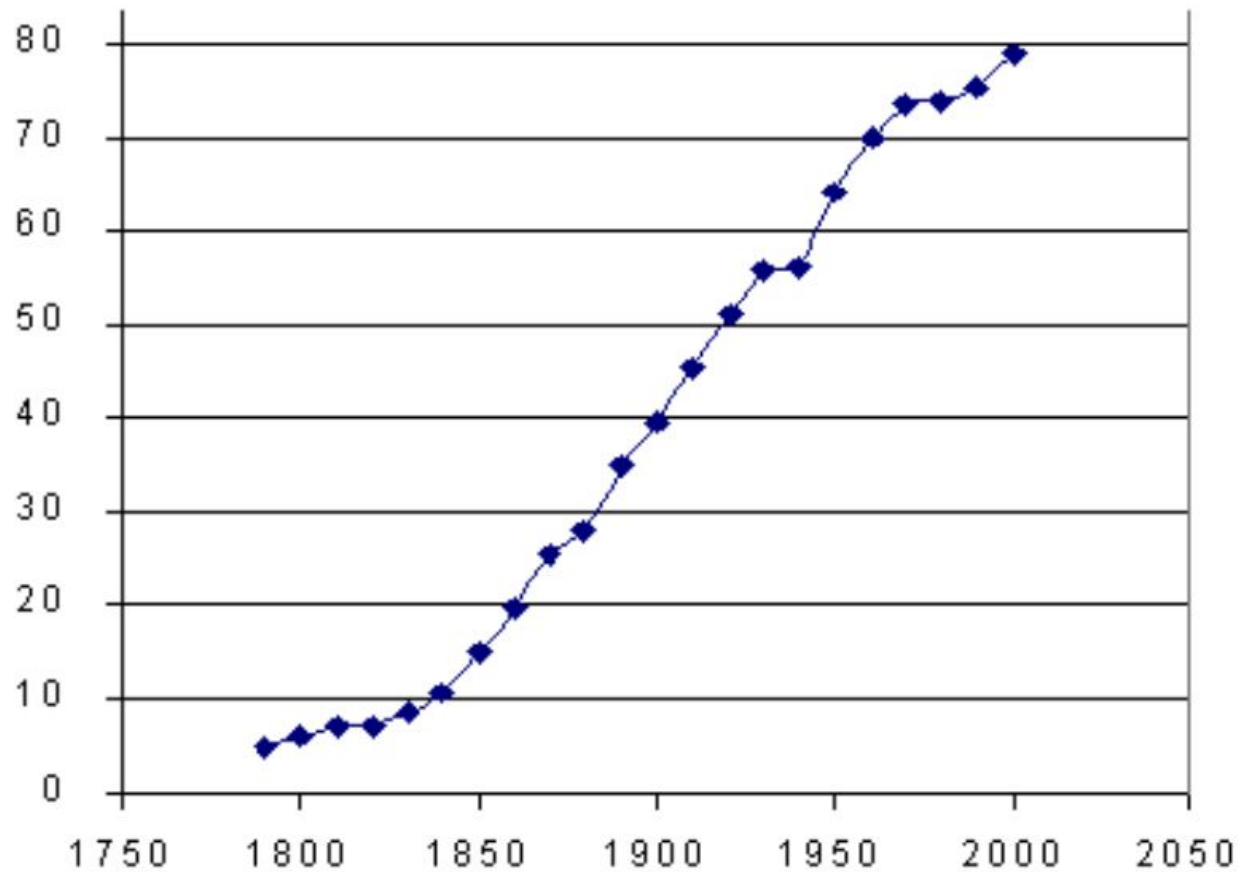
- First cities developed in **Mesopotamia and Asia Minor** around **10,000 - 12,000 years ago**
 - Connected to the **first Agricultural Revolution**
 - **Domestication** of certain **plants and animals**
 - **Stable food source, needed more workers to produce food** that provided for more people, that needed more workers to support production of more food, etc...
 - Densely **clustered around water sources**
 - People grouped together for **mutual protection**
 - Allowed for **specialization of labor and cultural developments**

Reasons for Rapid Industrialization



- Urbanization increased rapidly in the 19th and 20th centuries
 - **Industrial Revolution (18th-19th century):** Changes in production leading to economic centers growing in the cities
 - **Enclosure Movement (18th-19th century):** Shift to private ownership of farmland
 - **Second Agricultural Revolution (18th-20th century):** Industrial technology applied to food production. Allowed for more production with less workers.
 - **Medical Revolution (19th-20th century):** Improved medical technology (vaccinations) and sanitation

Urbanization of the U.S., 1790 - 2000



Problems with Defining a City



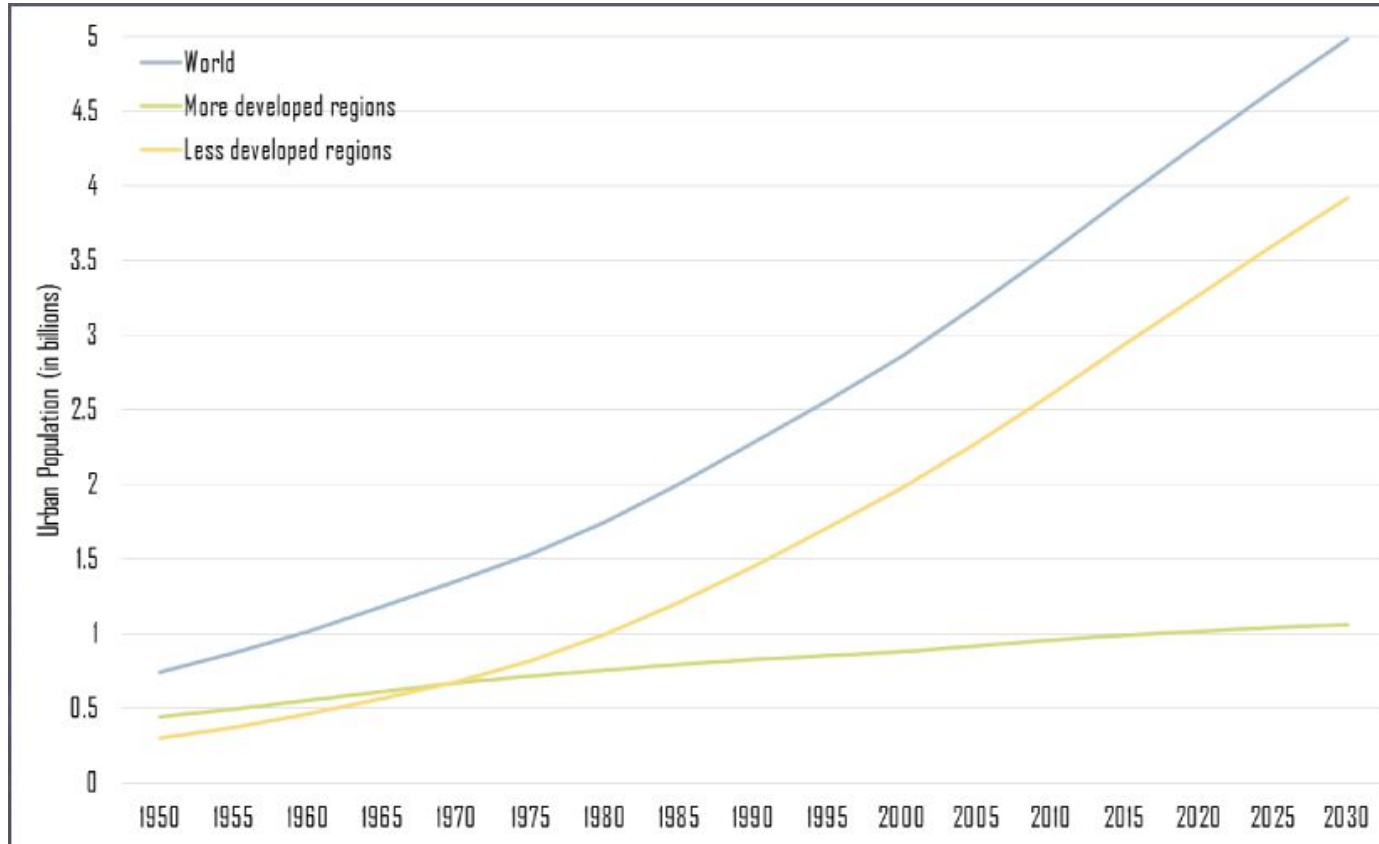
- No international definition for what constitutes a city
 - **India** defines an urban center as 5,000 inhabitants, with adult males employed primarily in nonagricultural work
 - The **United States Census Bureau** defines a city as a densely populated area of 2,500 people or more
 - **South Africa** counts as a city any settlement of 500 or more people



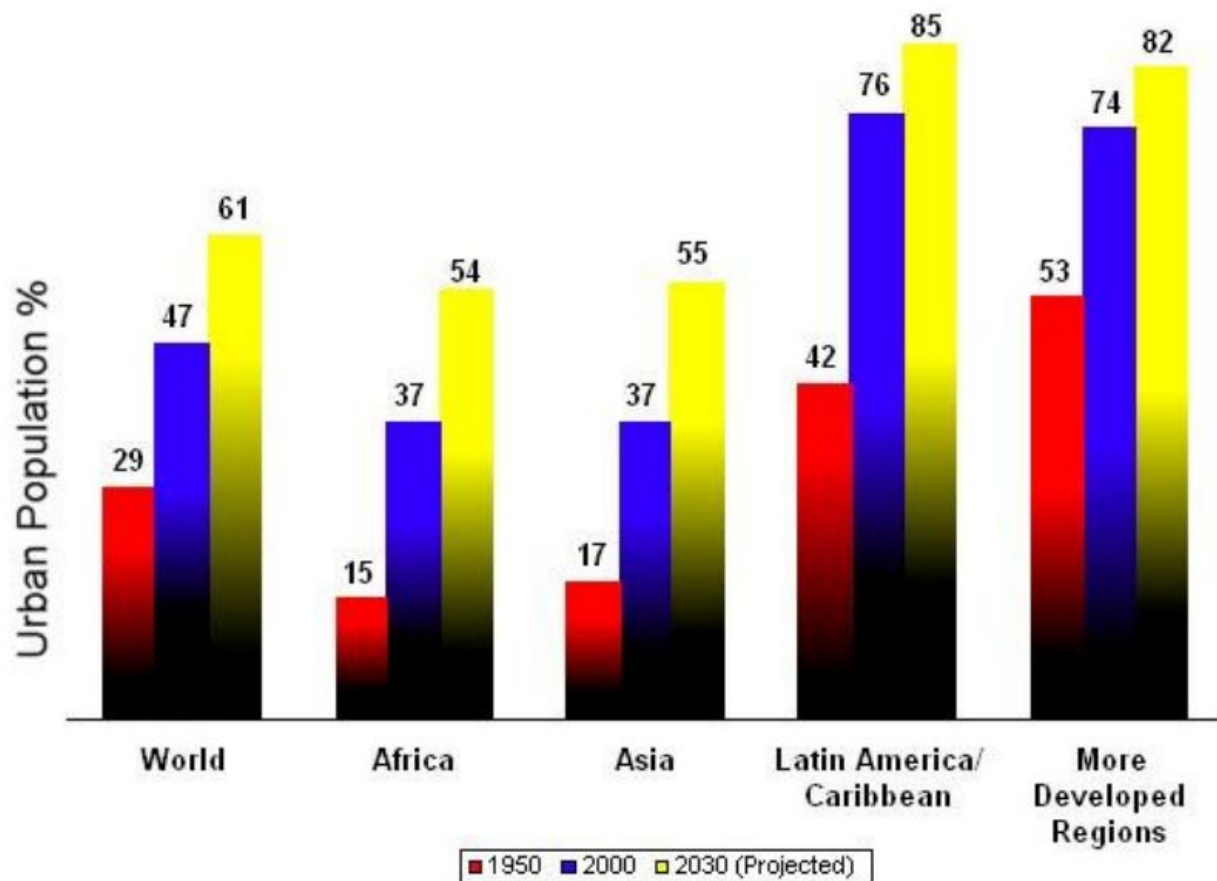
Differences in Urbanization

- More Developed Countries have higher rates of urbanized population than LDCs
- Developing countries are rapidly urbanizing
 - Caused by massive rural to urban migration
 - People flock to the cities searching for a better life
 - Often resulting in high unemployment

World Urban Population, 1950-2010 with Projections to 2030 (in billions)



Trends in Urbanization by Region, 2003.

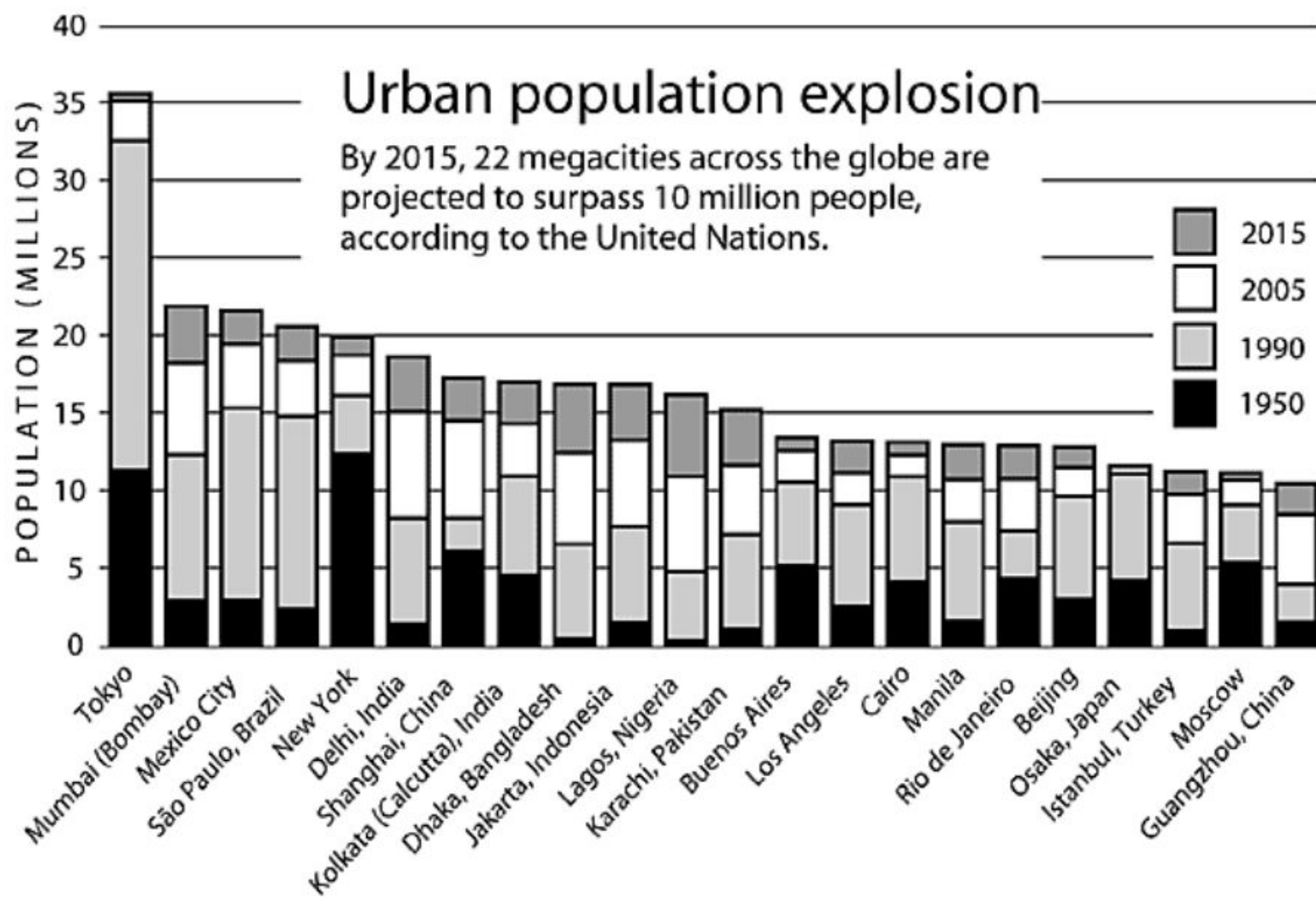


Source: United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects.



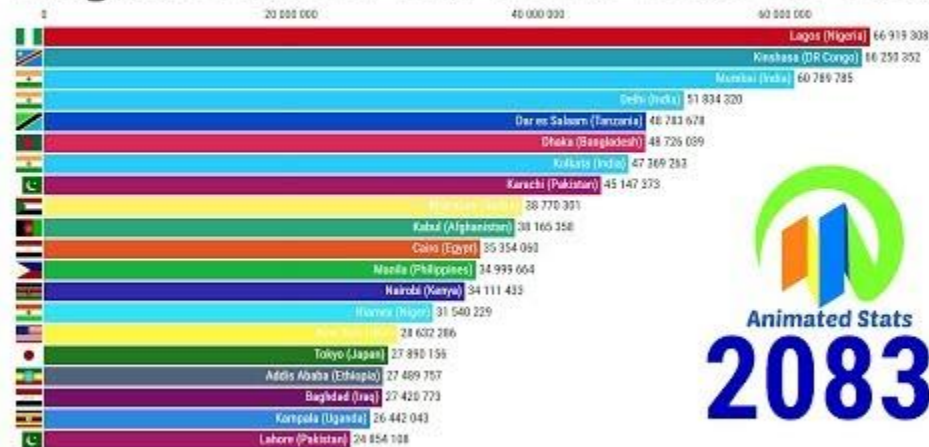
Urban Growth Factors

- Migration of people to the cities
- Higher natural population growth rates for recent migrants
 - Because employment is unreliable, large families construct a more extensive family support system
 - Family sizes shrink when job security increases and women enter the work forces



Largest Cities in the World

Largest Cities in The World 1500 to 2100



Homework: 13.2, 13.3, 13.4
Reading Notes

Top 10 Cities Mapping

1. Map the 10 Ten Largest Cities over time on the world map (use an atlas, your phone, maps in our classroom, etc.)
2. Create a key that shows which time period each color represents.
3. Answer the questions that follow.