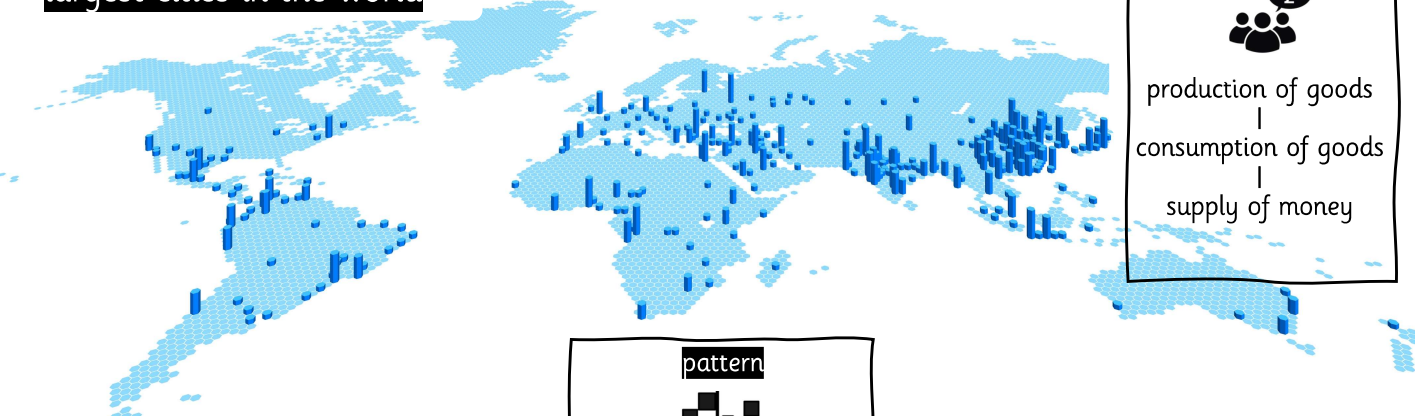





largest cities in the world




A country's economy



production of goods
|
consumption of goods
|
supply of money

city




a huge place where vast amounts of people settle
|
centre for trade
|
wide array of transport links
|
patterns for houses

cities with over 15 million people


New York
|
Mexico City
|
Delhi
|
Beijing

population




all the inhabitants of a particular place

migration



intentional movement of people
|
plan to settle
|
new location
|
jobs
|
opportunity


pattern



information used by geographers to question, explain and understand more about places

population patterns
|
land use patterns
|
economic patterns
|
trade route patterns


settlement



a place where humans live


city
|
town
|
village

satellite




an object sent into space
|
orbiting Earth
|
collecting information
|
part of a communication system

trade route



a route
|
covering long distances
|
buying and selling goods
|
trade


refugees



people displaced from their homeland


war
|
famine
|
natural disaster
|
persecution

natural resources



energy
|
food
|
minerals
|
water

Why move to a city?



What pushes people away?


natural disaster
|
cost of living too high
|
pollution and congestion

What pulls people in?

jobs
|
facilities
|
opportunities

Physical terrain

lowlands
|
high population density
grow crops and keep animals



coastal
|
fishing, trade, transport and commerce