

### World's Largest Cities

<u>1900</u>		<u>1950</u>		<u>2012</u>	
<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>Population</u>
London, UK	6,480,000	New York, USA	12,463,000	Tokyo, Japan	37,126,000
New York, USA	4,242,000	London, UK	8,860,000	Jakarta, Indonesia	26,063,000
Paris, France	3,330,000	Tokyo, Japan	7,000,000	Seoul, South Korea	22,547,000
Chicago, USA	1,717,000	Paris, France	5,900,000	Delhi, India	22,242,000
Berlin, Germany	2,707,000	Shanghai, China	5,406,000	Shanghai, China	20,860,000
Vienna, Austria	1,698,000	Moscow, Russia	5,100,000	Manila, Philippines	20,767,000
Tokyo, Japan	1,497,000	Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,000,000	Karachi, Pakistan	20,711,000
St. Petersburg, Russia	1,439,000	Chicago, USA	4,906,000	New York, USA	20,464,000
Manchester, UK	1,435,000	Ruhr, Germany	4,900,000	Sao Paulo, Brazil	20,186,000
Philadelphia, USA	1,418,000	Kolkata, India	4,809,000	Mexico City, Mexico	19,463,000

### Patterns

<u>Region</u>	<u># in 1900</u>	<u># in 1950</u>	<u># in 2012</u>
North of Line			
South of Line			
North America			
South America			
Europe			
Asia			
Africa			
Oceania			

### Distribution Descriptions

1. Compare the map in 1900 to the map in 2012. What are the major differences? What similarities do you notice?
2. What issues does the map of 2012 create for the countries that may be different from the 1900 map? The 1950 map?
3. What would you predict the map to look like in 2050?
4. From the chart below, rank the issues cities in developing countries face from most important to least important and give an explanation for your rankings.

<p><b>Electricity and power supplies</b> are also variable. Some people in shanty towns tap into existing supplies of electricity; others cook with wood, oil or coal. This can contribute to air pollution. For example in Beijing (China) where millions of the poor people cook with coal.</p>	<p><b>Traffic</b> is a major problem in all large cities. Bangkok (Thailand) has huge congestion problems, 1000 deaths a year from accidents, severe air pollution at times, an average speed of less than 10 mph- and it has had a 24- hour traffic jam!</p>
<p>Everyone needs a <b>shelter</b>. Millions of people around the world are living in poor quality housing or homemade shelters. Ill health is common, and millions of people suffer from damp conditions, disease, unclean water and a lack of sewage systems.</p>	<p><b>Poverty</b> is a HUGE problem and the biggest killer. Money can buy food, clean water and medicine, which will enable people to survive even in poor quality living conditions.</p>
<p><b>Pollution</b> comes from vehicles, industrial processes, cooking and heating. Half the people in Calcutta (India) have some sort of respiratory problem. The rapid increase in the number of vehicles in Mexico City is putting children at risk. Pollution is everywhere- in the air, in the water, and on the land (creating an ugly environment).</p>	<p><b>Sewerage systems</b> are needed to deal with human waste, but many of these systems fail to keep up with the rapidly expanding cities. Where they do exist, as in Cairo (Egypt) or Bangkok (Thailand), they become overburdened as the population increases. Development schemes struggle to keep up. Many cities have only open sewers or pits.</p>
<p><b>Drugs, gangs and violence</b> are part of everyday life in many shanty settlements. Often as in some favelas in Brazil, the shanties are under the control of drug gangs. The police may or may not have control of squatter settlements, and keeping control in these areas may lead to violence, whether in Lagos in Nigeria, Rio de Janeiro in Brazil, or Beijing in China.</p>	<p><b>Education and health provision</b> are two of the most important items for city planners to manage. Even when children do get a primary school education, as most children do in Sao Paulo (Brazil) do, those from the favelas are more likely to drop out when they are still very young and not move into paid employment.</p>
<p><b>Overcrowding</b> is a problem in most cities, but especially affects the poorest people. Shanty towns and squatter settlements are the most densely populated parts of any LEDC city.</p>	<p><b>Rubbish collection</b> is often unregulated and haphazard. Some very poor people can make money from other people's rubbish by recycling items thrown into the city's rubbish tips.</p>
<p><b>Access to clean drinking water</b> varies across the world, the poorest people have the least reliable supplies, and they may have to buy it at high prices. More wealthy areas tend to have better supplies.</p>	<p><b>Employment opportunities</b> cannot keep up with the number of new arrivals in most LEDC cities, so people make a subsistence living by street trading, selling food and other services, or making craft items, often for the tourist industry.</p>

**Directions:**

1. Each Lego= 1 million people (regular height Lego)
2. Build towers representing the number of people in the 10 cities of the time period you are assigned. (round to the nearest million)
3. Place the cities on the map assigned to your time period.
4. After you've completed the chart for your time period, fill it in for the other two time periods.
5. After you've completed the chart and questions, rank the issues facing megacities in less economically developed regions.

**Supplies:**

1. At least 330 Legos.
2. A world map with the Brandt Line marked.