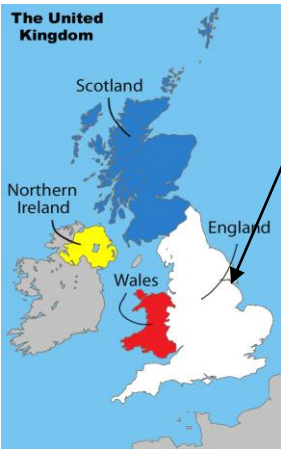


# 1. The UK's Cities



Grimsby is found in the **United Kingdom (UK)**. But the UK is a little bit complicated... It is split into **four nations**:

- England.
- Scotland.
- Wales.
- Northern Ireland.

Each nation has its own capital (e.g. Scotland - Edinburgh) but the **capital city** of the UK is **London**. This is where the UK government sits in the Houses of Parliament.

**Talk like a geographer:** when you describe places, names the regions and use compass directions in your writing! e.g. London is in the south-east of England.

The UK's major cities are here:



**Land-Use** = the main function of an area. *Is it used for farming? For living?*

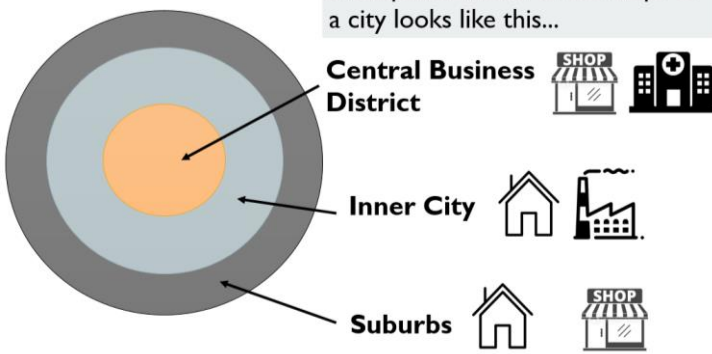
**Types of Land-Use:**

-  **Commercial** = shops and offices.
-  **Industrial** = factories and warehouses.
-  **Residential** = flats and houses.
-  **Services** = hospitals and schools.

**Three factors affect the land-use of a city:**



A simplified model of the shape of a city looks like this...



**WHAT ARE THE LAYERS LIKE?**  
*There are many exceptions...*

Most expensive? CBD.  
 Most transport connections? CBD.  
 Most space? Suburbs.  
 Cleanest air? Suburbs.

# 2. Industrialisation

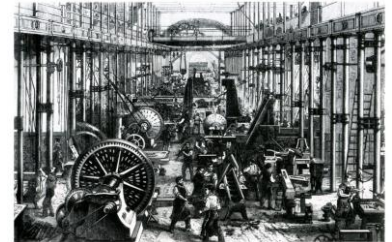
Manufacturing goods

A process e.g. urbanisation

**Think Industrial Revolution!**

**Industrialisation** =

the process whereby an economy changes from mainly farming to manufacturing goods.



**Talk like a geographer:** look at the infographic below for keywords to use!

**Impacts of Industrialisation:**

- Urbanisation (growth of towns and cities).
- Migration to cities from rural areas.
- Higher wages for new industrial workers.
- New technology.
- Loss of jobs in farming.
- Growth of profits for factory workers.
- Poor working conditions.
- Globalisation - cotton from the Americas



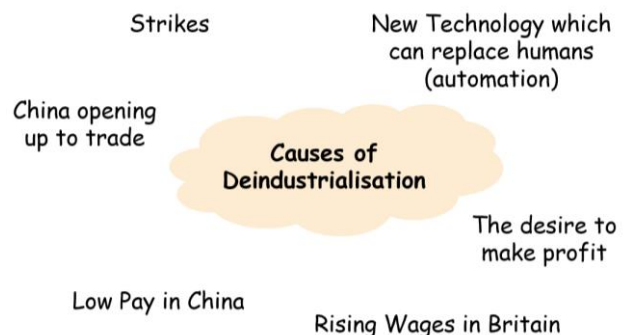
Many of the UK's northern cities grew around certain **secondary industries** e.g. *textiles in Manchester.*

The opposite of something e.g. deforestation.

Switching from farming to industry.

**Deindustrialisation** =

the process whereby an economy loses its manufacturing industry.



**Connect:** China opened up a number of cities to trade in 1978. It is worth noting that other Asian economies were already fairly powerful: Japan had been an industrial power for years.

# 3. The New Economy



**Primary Industry** = work involved in the removal of natural resources. E.g. mining, fishing, farming.



**Secondary Industry** = work involved making things (manufacturing) e.g. making cars.



**Tertiary Industry** = work involved in providing a services (e.g. shop-keeping, teaching).



**Quaternary Industry** = work involved in research and development.

## Connect:

- **Developing countries** tend to rely on primary industries.
- **Emerging countries** tend to rely on secondary and tertiary industries.
- **Developed countries** tend to rely on tertiary and quaternary industries.

The new jobs being created fall under two categories...



## New Economy Jobs

- Rely on new technology
- Flexible working hours
- Low-paid
- Low-skill
- E.g. Amazon Delivery Driver



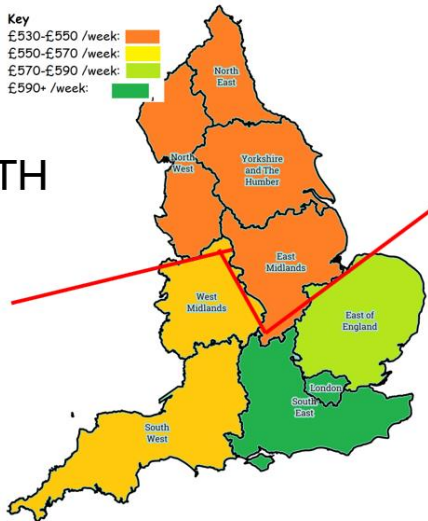
## Knowledge Economy Jobs

- Rely on new technology
- High-paid
- Requires university degrees + extra training
- E.g. Computer Programmer

**Graduate** = someone who has completed a university degree.

# 4. North / South Inequality

Map Showing the Average Weekly Earnings of Full-Time Workers by Region in England



NORTH

SOUTH

Geographers talk about a 'north-south divide' in England.

Many of the UK's northern cities were very industrial - and haven't developed as many tertiary and quaternary industries since deindustrialisation.

This **choropleth map** shows the divide by average wages.

In general, the north also has a **lower cost of living** - e.g. cheaper houses.

**Think like a geographer:** one of the weaknesses of a choropleth map is that it does not show variation within a region. For example, wages in Cheshire (a county in the North West) are higher than £550 / week - but this is not shown on this map!

One of the big causes of inequality in the UK is to do with investment...

Three key factors affect investment:



**COST**

Companies like to invest in places that are cheap to maximise profits. e.g. cheap building rents, low taxes, cheap workers.



**ACCESSIBILITY**

It is best to open businesses in places that are easy to reach - locally (buses), nationally (rail) and internationally (planes).



**CONNECTIVITY**

Places that have connections to cities, universities are attractive. They can attract the educated workforces that they require.

To fix **regional inequalities**, you can try attract investment by improving these three things. Additionally, governments can invest directly in industries to create jobs!