

Question 22 (14 marks)

(a) What makes New York City a world city?

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In your answer, refer to Sources H, I, J and K from the Stimulus Booklet.

New York City is a economically and ^{culturally} ~~set~~ dominant world city. Source K tells us Manhattan is a global leader in finance, entertainment and luxury shopping and this dominance is depicted in source I with Times Square. New York attracts 6.5 million US tourists annually because of its shopping, theatres, museums and many major institutions. Source J and H boast ^{about the} many high rise buildings that are home to the top businesses in the world. ~~and~~ New York also has one of the

(b) How might the culture of place in a large city be influenced by large numbers of tourists?

most influential styles manners. Jones who total of \$13.8 trillion dollars a multiplicity of tourists at many of the most important signs

many cities many large cities ~~are~~ ^{still} have an ~~impact on culture and the~~ ^{Denell} extensive and impressive culture of place is normally expressed through their architecture, monuments, festivals and various ~~small~~ ^{groups}. A impressive culture of place attracts ~~tourists~~ ^{a multiplicity} of tourists at many of the most important signs. Experience these signs. However extensive tourism can destroy these signs due to disrespect, vandalism, ^{and} littering. Large groups of tourists to one place can have an extreme impact on the culture of place. Although these signs are for show, total disregard for importance could lead to negative impacts for these culturally important signs

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Question 22 (continued)

- (c) How do population growth and associated urban sprawl affect the provision of both social services and infrastructure? Refer to a large city you have studied. 6

In London the original population fitted within the Great City walls until 1066 when the population continued to expand. This led to the urban dynamic of suburbanisation with many residential districts being built on the outskirts of the city. These changes led to the famous west and east split ^{with} the ~~provision~~ ^{provision} of better infrastructure and social services in the west because of its more prestigious residents. The outer districts became areas of space and expensive housing ~~however~~ ^{however} this has recently changed with the new development of the dochland and many wealthier people are buying houses in the inner boroughs of London. The increasing populations and urban sprawl ~~increased population growth and urban sprawl~~ led to the introduction of the 'green belt' around the city which curtailed the limitations of expansion. However London is continuing to increase in size ~~at~~ ^{beyond} the original green belt. Urban dynamic, consolidation ^{has} ~~is~~ ^{begun with many} high density houses being built on vacant lots. At 90 the government attempted to control the population growth with developing particular districts and houses District London. It does seem however the more tightly packed the district for example, the docks, the less provision of social services and infrastructure.

End of Question 22