

## CITY POPULATIONS THROUGH HISTORY

| Top Ten Cities - 100 AD |   | 1000 | 1500   | 1800 | 1900   | 1950 |  |    |  |
|-------------------------|---|------|--|------|--|------|--|----|--|
| 1                       | Rome<br>450,000                           | 1    | Cordova, Spain<br>450,000                    | 1    | Beijing, China<br>1,100,000                  | 1    | London, United Kingdom<br>6,480,000          | 1  | New York, United States<br>12,463,000    |
| 2                       | Luoyang (Hanan), China<br>420,000         | 2    | Kaifeng, China<br>400,000                    | 2    | Vijayanagar, India<br>500,000                | 2    | United Kingdom<br>861,000                    | 2  | United States<br>8,860,000               |
| 3                       | Seleucia (on the Tigris), Iraq<br>250,000 | 3    | Constantinople (Istanbul), Turkey<br>300,000 | 3    | Cairo, Egypt<br>400,000                      | 3    | Guangzhou, China<br>800,000                  | 3  | Paris, France<br>3,330,000               |
| 4                       | Alexandria, Egypt<br>250,000              | 4    | Angkor, Cambodia<br>200,000                  | 4    | Hangzhou, China<br>250,000                   | 4    | Edo (Tokyo), Japan<br>685,000                | 4  | Berlin, Germany<br>2,707,000             |
| 5                       | Antioch, Turkey<br>150,000                | 5    | Kyoto, Japan<br>175,000                      | 5    | Tabriz, Iran<br>250,000                      | 5    | Constantinople (Istanbul), Turkey<br>570,000 | 5  | Chicago, United States<br>1,717,000      |
| 6                       | Anuradhapura, Sri Lanka<br>130,000        | 6    | Cairo, Egypt<br>135,000                      | 6    | Constantinople (Istanbul), Turkey<br>200,000 | 6    | Paris, France<br>547,000                     | 6  | Vienna, Austria<br>1,698,000             |
| 7                       | Peshawar, Pakistan<br>120,000             | 7    | Baghdad, Iraq<br>125,000                     | 7    | Gaur, India<br>200,000                       | 7    | Naples, Italy<br>430,000                     | 7  | Tokyo, Japan<br>1,497,000                |
| 8                       | Carthage, Tunisia<br>100,000              | 8    | Nishapur (Neyshabur), Iran<br>125,000        | 8    | Paris, France<br>185,000                     | 8    | Hangzhou, China<br>387,000                   | 8  | St. Petersburg, Russia<br>1,439,000      |
| 9                       | Suzhou, China<br>n/a                      | 9    | Al-Hasa, Saudi Arabia<br>110,000             | 9    | Guangzhou, China<br>150,000                  | 9    | Osaka, Japan<br>383,000                      | 9  | Manchester, United Kingdom<br>1,435,000  |
| 10                      | Smyrna, Turkey<br>90,000                  | 10   | Patan (Anhilwara), India<br>100,000          | 10   | Nanjing, China<br>147,000                    | 10   | Kyoto, Japan<br>377,000                      | 10 | Philadelphia, United States<br>1,418,000 |

Tertius Chandler's compilation of the population of cities throughout history, *Four Thousand Years of Urban Growth: An Historical Census* is an amazing work providing the population of cities throughout time. As there were few censuses prior to the end of the eighteenth century, Chandler used a variety of methods to determine the size of the world's largest cities: he used traveler's estimates, data on the number of households within cities, the number of wagons of food that arrived at the cities, the size of the military (commonly 1/6 of the size of a city during peace and 1/5 of the size of the city during times of crises), the area of the city walls along with typical densities, church records, the amount of food distributed to citizens, city comparisons (i.e. London is larger than Paris but smaller than Moscow), and even the loss of life in a disaster. Therefore, in many cases, Chandler's numbers can only be considered rough approximations of the urban population. His figures include the city and surrounding suburban or urbanized area.

### Questions:

- 1) In what world regions were the greatest cities in 100 AD? 1000? 1500? 1900? 2000?
- 2) For each of the years stated above, identify the era and state why the cities were so significant (in general).
- 3) Look ahead to the city populations of 2015 (est.). Which regions will hold the largest cities in the future?
- 4) Which influential continent is absent from the urban top ten list today (and 2015)? Hypothesize why there been such a dramatic change over the past century.
- 5) Discuss what you think these numbers mean for the future. Is this largely positive or negative? Why?

| 2000 |                                     | 2015 (est.) |                                 |
|------|-------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------|
| 1    | Tokyo, Japan<br>26.4 mil            | 1           | Tokyo, Japan<br>26.6 mil        |
| 2    | Mexico City, Mexico<br>18.1 mil     | 2           | Mumbai, India<br>26.1 mil       |
| 3    | Mumbai, India<br>18.1 mil           | 3           | Lagos, Nigeria<br>23.2 mil      |
| 4    | São Paulo, Brazil<br>17.8 mil       | 4           | Dhaka, Bangladesh<br>21.1 mil   |
| 5    | Shanghai, China<br>17.0 mil         | 5           | São Paulo, Brazil<br>20.4 mil   |
| 6    | New York, USA<br>16.6 mil           | 6           | Karachi, Pakistan<br>19.2 mil   |
| 7    | Lagos, Nigeria<br>13.4 mil          | 7           | Mexico City, Mexico<br>19.2 mil |
| 8    | Los Angeles, USA<br>13.1 mil        | 8           | New York, USA<br>17.4 mil       |
| 9    | Kolkata, India<br>12.9 mil          | 9           | Jakarta, Indonesia<br>17.3 mil  |
| 10   | Buenos Aires, Argentina<br>12.6 mil | 10          | Kolkata, India<br>17.3 mil      |