

Urban Geography

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY – UNIT 8



1. Urban

The built up area in and around a city.

An urban area is non-rural and nonagricultural.



2. City

An agglomeration of people and buildings clustered together to serve as a center of politics, culture and economics.



The incredibly slow growth of cities

People have existed for 100,000 years

First cities established 8,000 years ago

Reached modern size and structure in
last 200 years



3. Agricultural Village

Small in size and population.

Everyone living in the village was involved in agriculture

People lived at near-subsistence levels.

Villages were egalitarian – shared goods among the people.





Urbanization – By the Numbers

In 1800 only 5% of the world lived in cities

In 1950 only 16% lived in cities

In 2000 almost 50% of the world lives in cities



Urbanization – By the Numbers

In More Developed countries (MDC's) nearly 75% of the population lives in cities

In Less Developed Countries (LDC's) only 40% of the population lives in cities

Numbers are changing quickly – because least developed countries are urbanizing at a rate much faster than the More Developed countries.



Urbanization – By the Numbers

Africa and Asia are the least urbanized continents

North America is the most urbanized



Urbanization – By the Numbers

In 1950 only 83 cities had a population over 1 million

In 2000 over 400 cities over 1 million

In 2011 seven of the ten most populous cities were located in Asia



4. First Urban Revolution

Process by which small, kin-based, non-literate agricultural villages were transformed into large, socially complex, urban societies.

5. Urban Hearths

List the six urban hearths. For each hearth write the following information:

- Date the urban areas emerged.
- Describe the urban hearths situation.
- List three distinctive features or facts about the hearth.



6. Mesopotamia



7. Nile River Valley



8. Indus River Valley



9. Huang He and Wei River Valleys



10. Mesoamerica



11. Peru



12. Urban Morphology

The layout of a city, it's physical form and structure

13. Functional Zonation

The division of the city into certain regions (zones) for certain purposes (functions).



14. Acropolis

In Greece, a temple or religious building built at the high point of the city.

Acro = high point

Polis = city

Parthenon of Athens is the most famous

15. Agora

In Greece, public spaces where citizens debated, lectured, planned military campaigns, socialized and traded. Became the center of commercial activity (a market or business zone).

16. Forum

The Romans would combine the agora and acropolis into one central point.





Zones of the City

17. Central business district (CBD) – often referred to as the downtown.

18. Central City (the CBD + older housing zones)

19. Suburb (outlying, functionally uniform zone outside of the central city)

CBD



Central City



Suburb





20. Zoning Laws

Municipal or local government laws that dictate how property can and cannot be used in certain areas (zones).

Zoning laws limit commercial use of land in order to prevent oil, manufacturing or other types of businesses from building in residential neighborhoods.

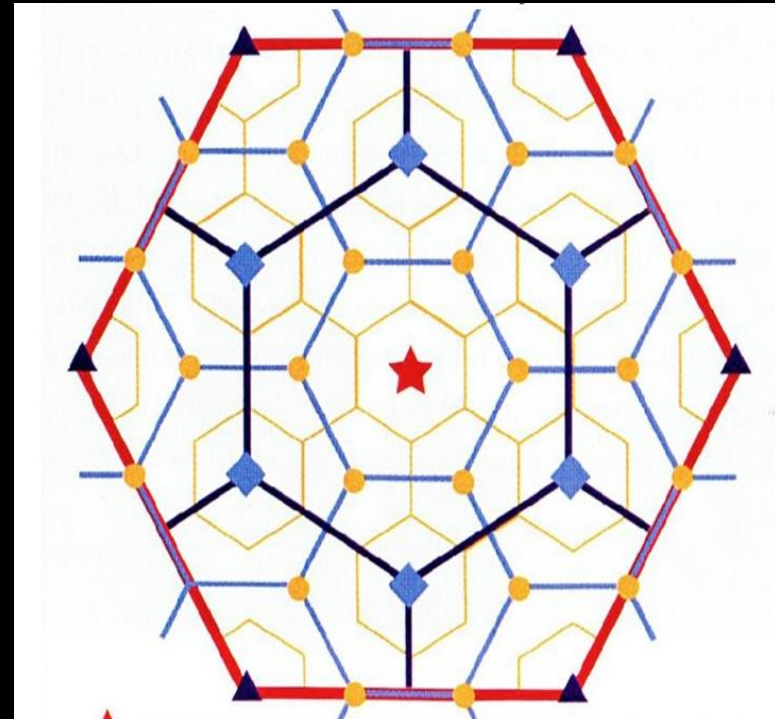
Central Place Theory

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY – CHAPTER 9



21. Central Place Theory

- Organizes the urban hierarchy into a unified spatial network of cities and towns.



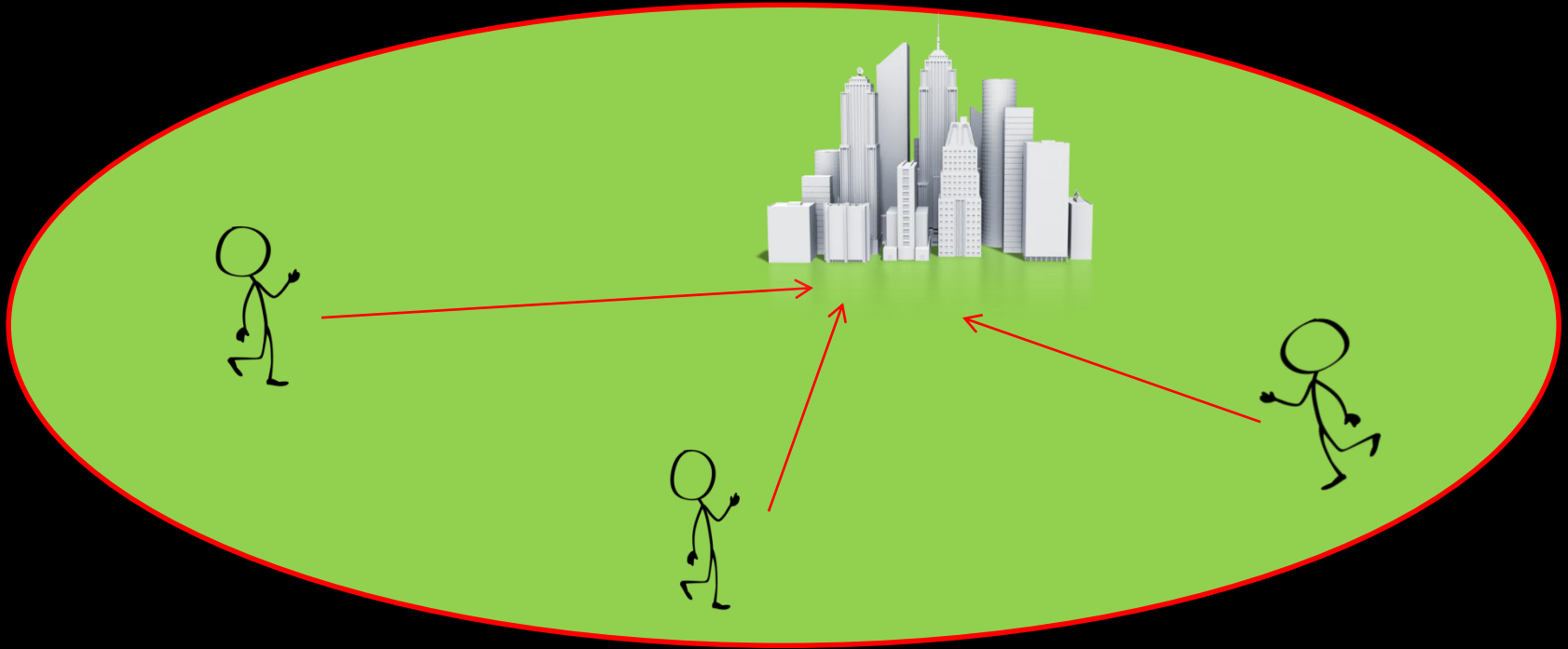
22. Central Place

- Any town or city to which people travel in order to make purchases



23. Market Area

- The areas people travel from – going to the central place
 - A market area is an example of a functional region



24. Central Place Function

- A good or service that is provided by the central place for its trade area



25. Threshold

- The minimum market area size required to keep the CPF in business.



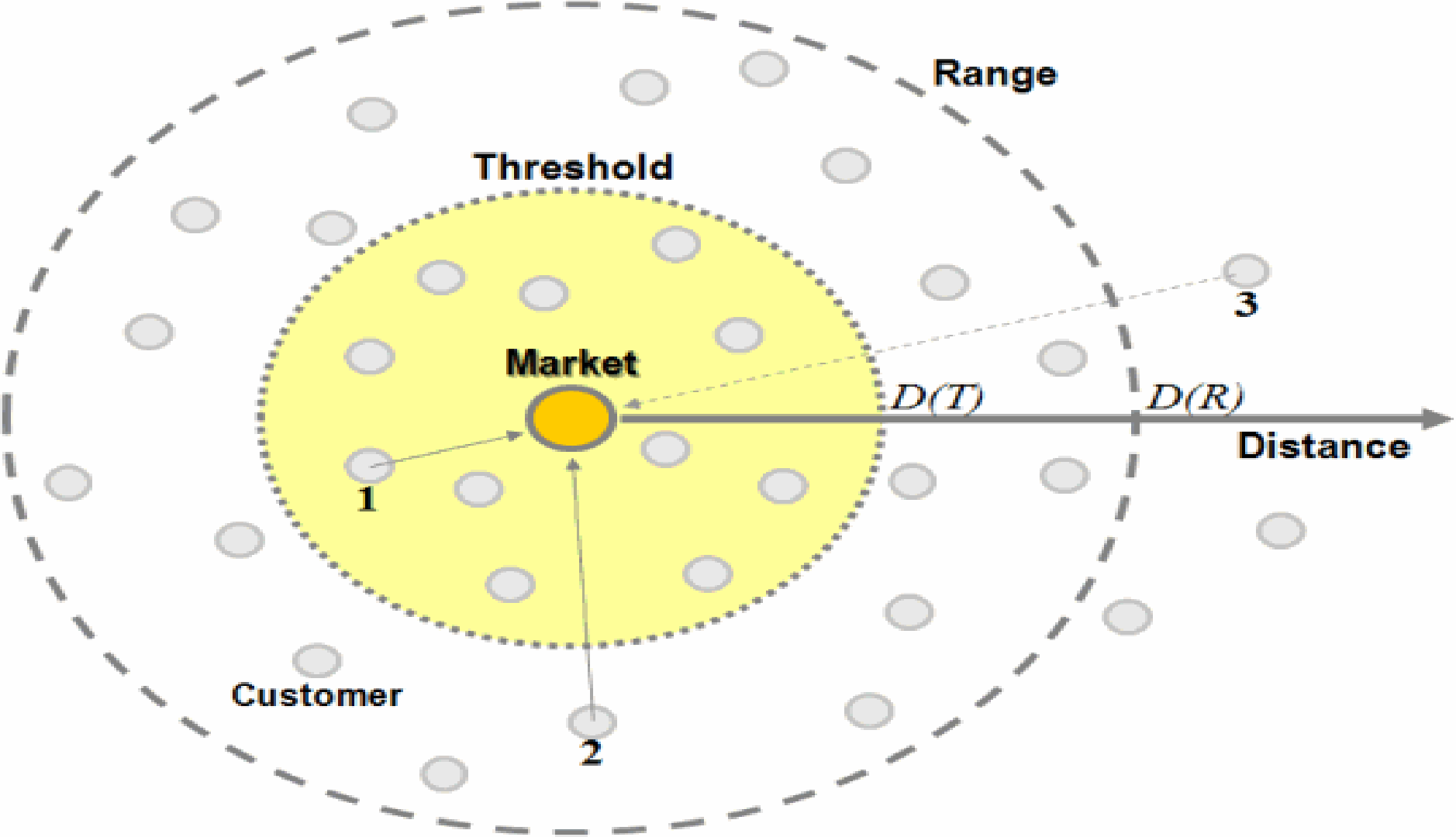
26. Range

The maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to obtain a good



15 MILES





• Central Place Functions have an Order

- A ranking that is based on 3 factors

1. How specialized they are
2. How large a market is needed to keep them in business
3. How far people are willing to travel to obtain them



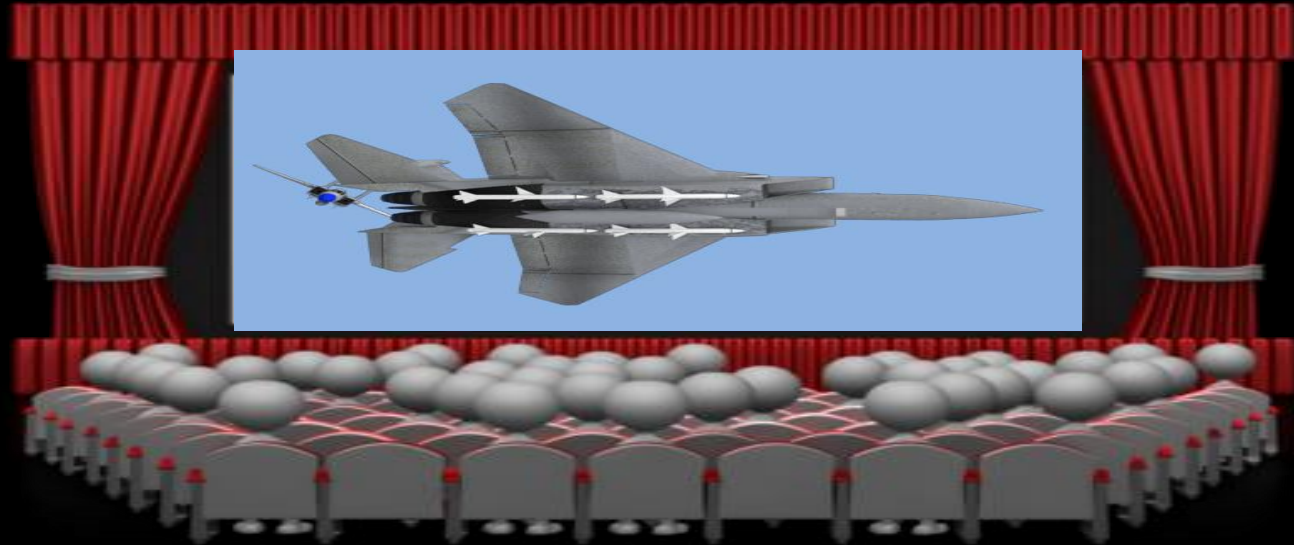
27. Low Order Function

- A good or service that is obtained on a regular basis, requires a small market area to be profitable and people are unwilling to travel far to obtain it.



28. Medium Order Function

- A good or service that is obtained on a semi-regular basis, requires a medium sized market area to be profitable and people are willing to travel (but not too far) to obtain it.



29. High Order Function

- A good or service that is required less frequently, requires a large market area to remain profitable and people are willing to travel farther for it.



30. Urban Hierarchy

- Cities are organized into a hierarchy according to their size and importance
- Importance is determined by if they offer low or high order functions

31. High Order Cities

- Offer all goods and services from low order to high order



32. Medium Order Cities

- Offer low order items and services for their residents as well as medium order functions for themselves and those living in smaller communities nearby.



33. Low Order Cities

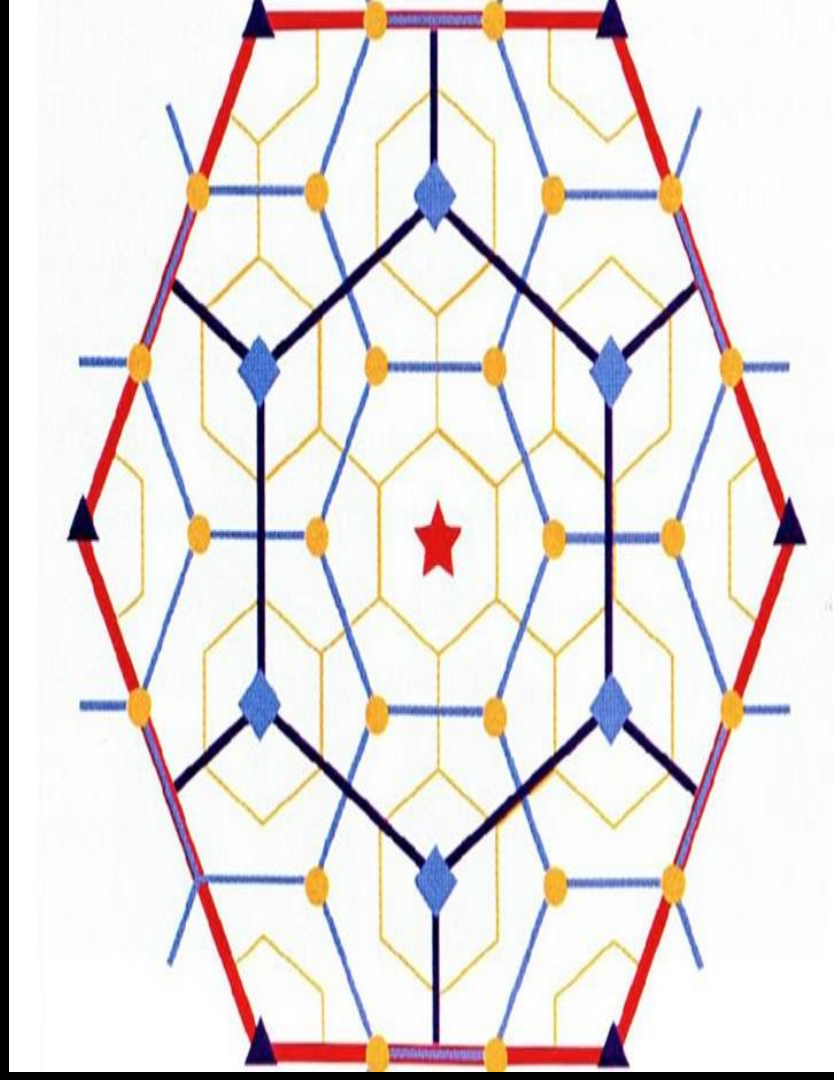
- Offer only low order functions
- Are small and many in number

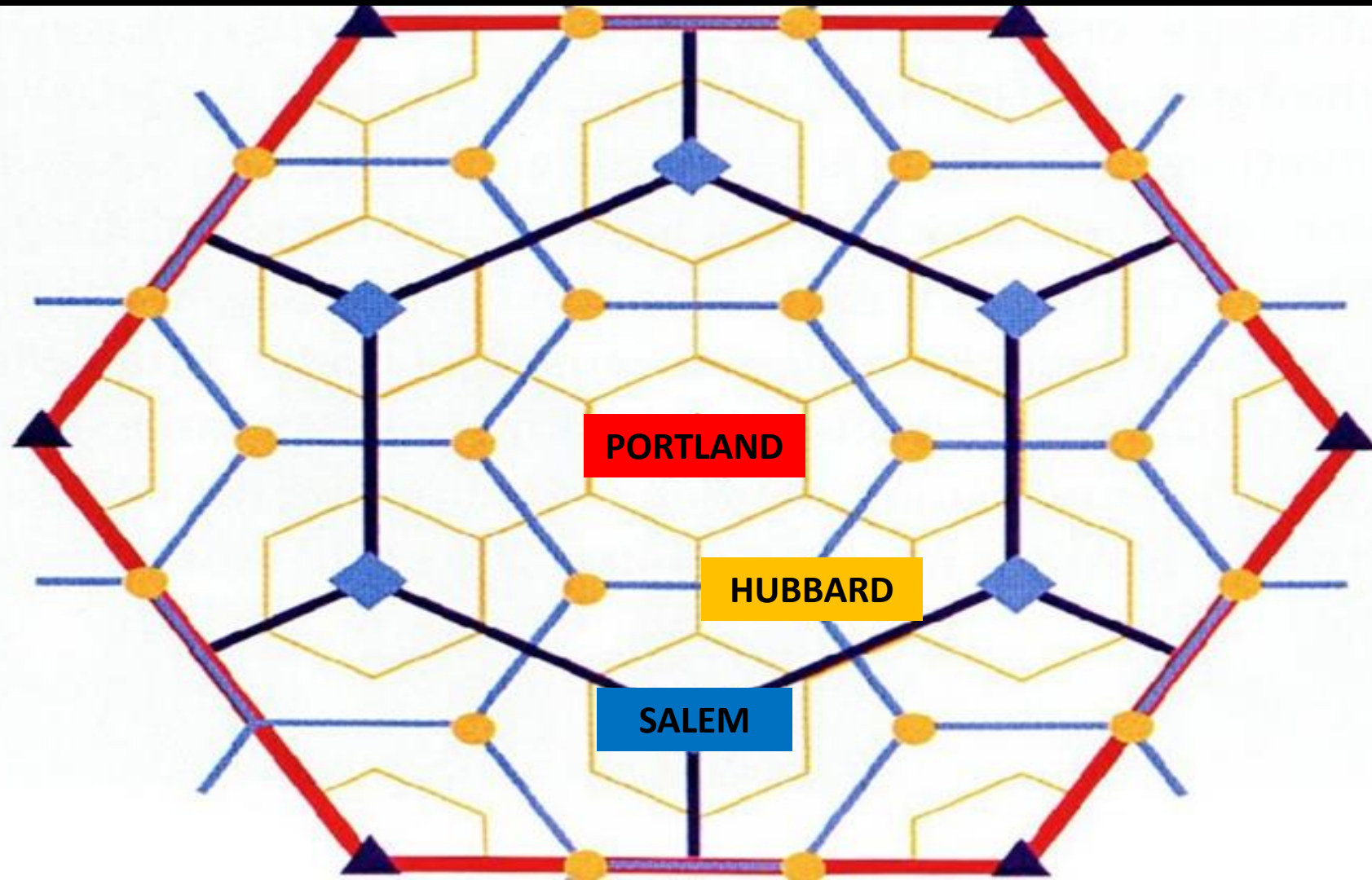


Assumptions of Central Place Theory

- The system assumes that the central place evolves
 - On a flat featureless infinite plain
 - Has a uniform population density
 - Customers prefer to shop at the nearest location that offers the products or services they need

- Highest order cites have a large market area for their highest order goods
- They have a medium sized market for their medium order functions
- They have a small market for their lowest order goods





How does central place theory help explain patterns in the size and distribution of cities?

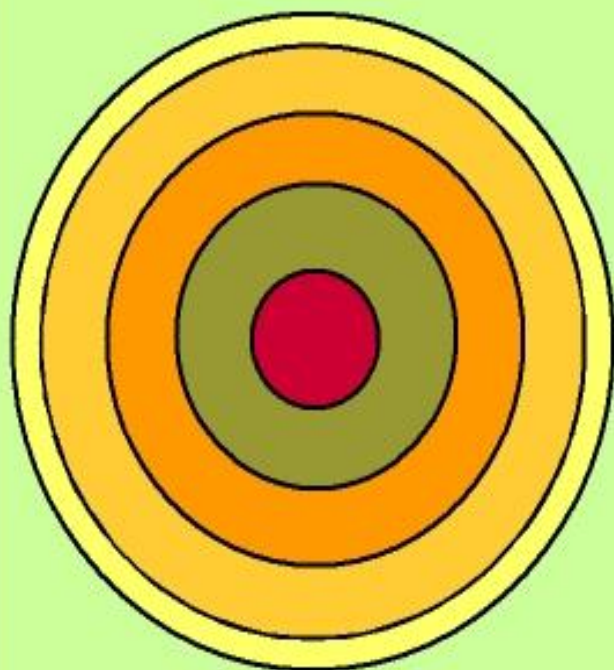
Explain how globalization effects one of the basic assumptions of the Christaller's Central Place Theory.



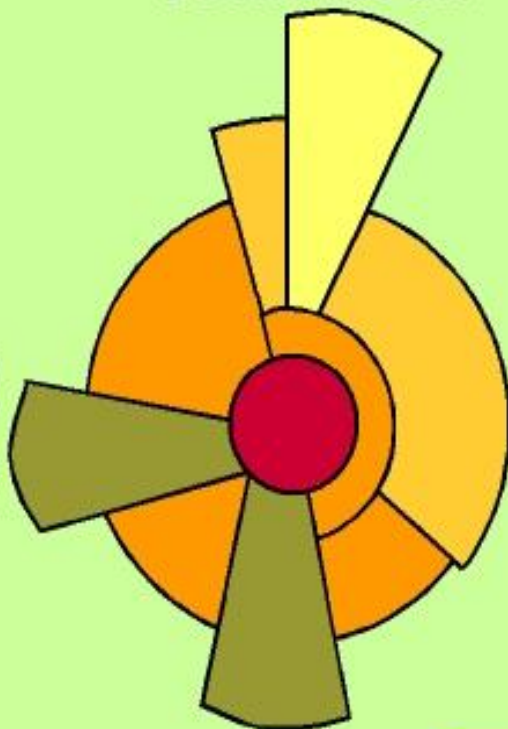
3 Models of the North American City

1. Concentric zone model (Ernest Burgess)
2. Sector model (Homer Hoyt)
3. Multiple Nuclei Model
(Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman)

Concentric Ring Model



Sector Model



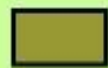
Multiple Nuclei Model



Legend:



Central business district



Light manufacturing and wholesale



Middle income residential



Most exclusive residential



Office park

34. Concentric Zone Model

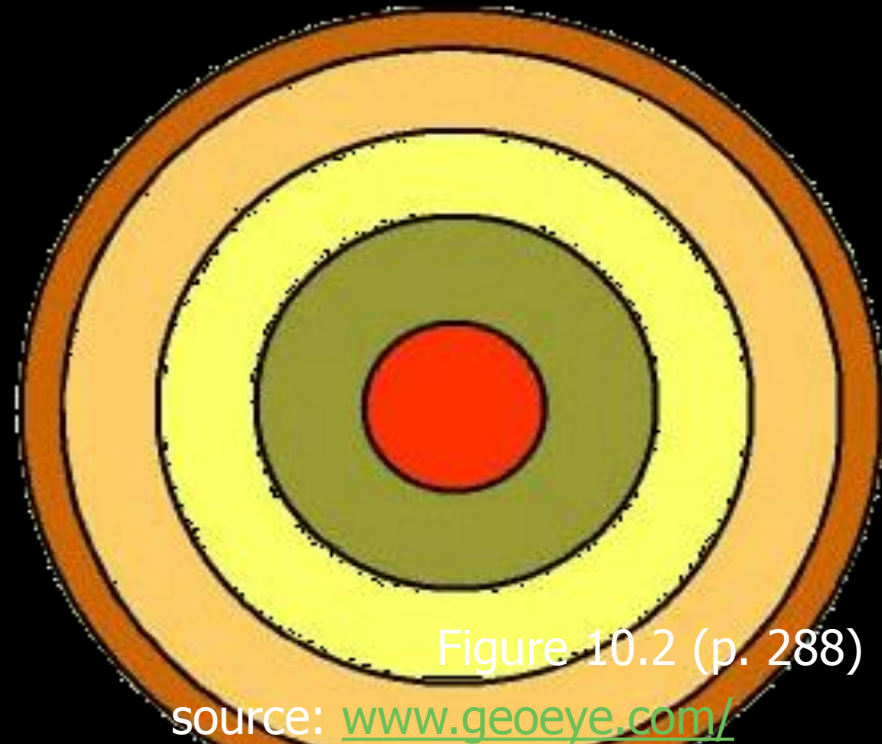
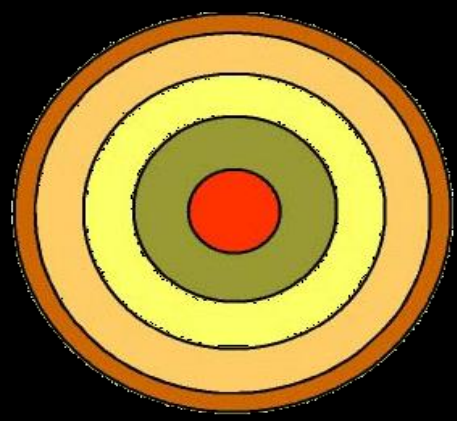


Figure 10.2 (p. 288)

source: www.geoeye.com/



Concentric Ring Model

Central business district (CBD)

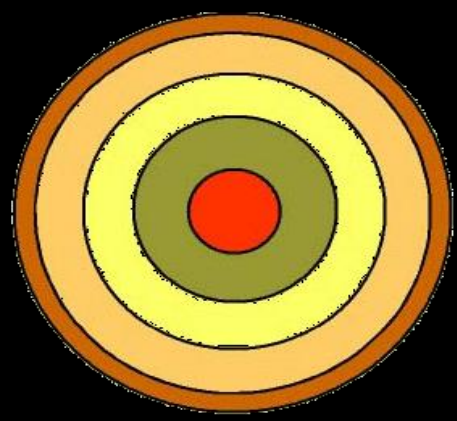
Fringe zone

Zone of transition

Blue-collar residences

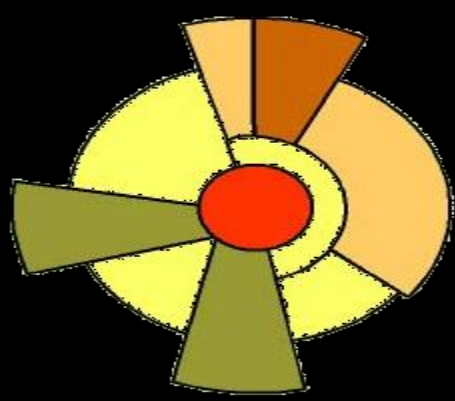
Medium-income housing

High-income commuter zone



Concentric Ring Model is based on the idea of invasion and succession

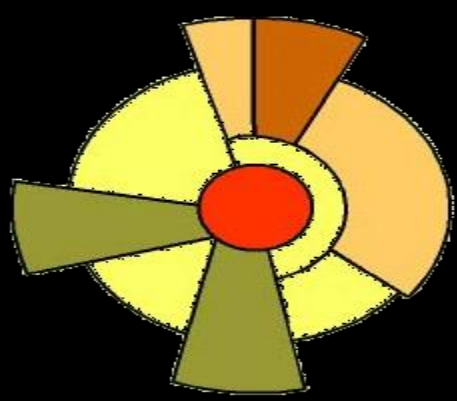
35. Invasion and Succession: Settlement of new arrivals to a city in older housing near the city center and outward push of earlier groups.



36. Sector Model

Land uses in pie-shaped wedges radiating from city center

High-income areas along fashionable boulevards or rail lines, water, high ground and far from industry



Sector Model

Industry radiates along river or rail lines

Low-income radiates near industry

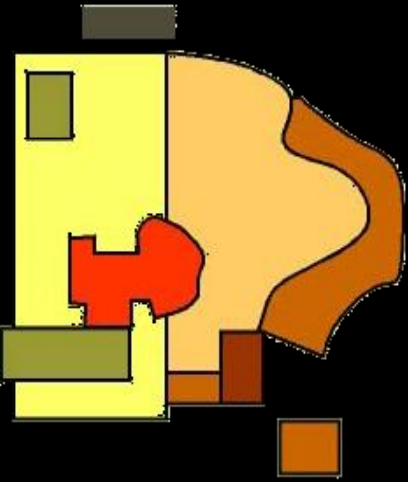
Middle-income radiates between low and high income sectors

37. Multiple Nuclei Model

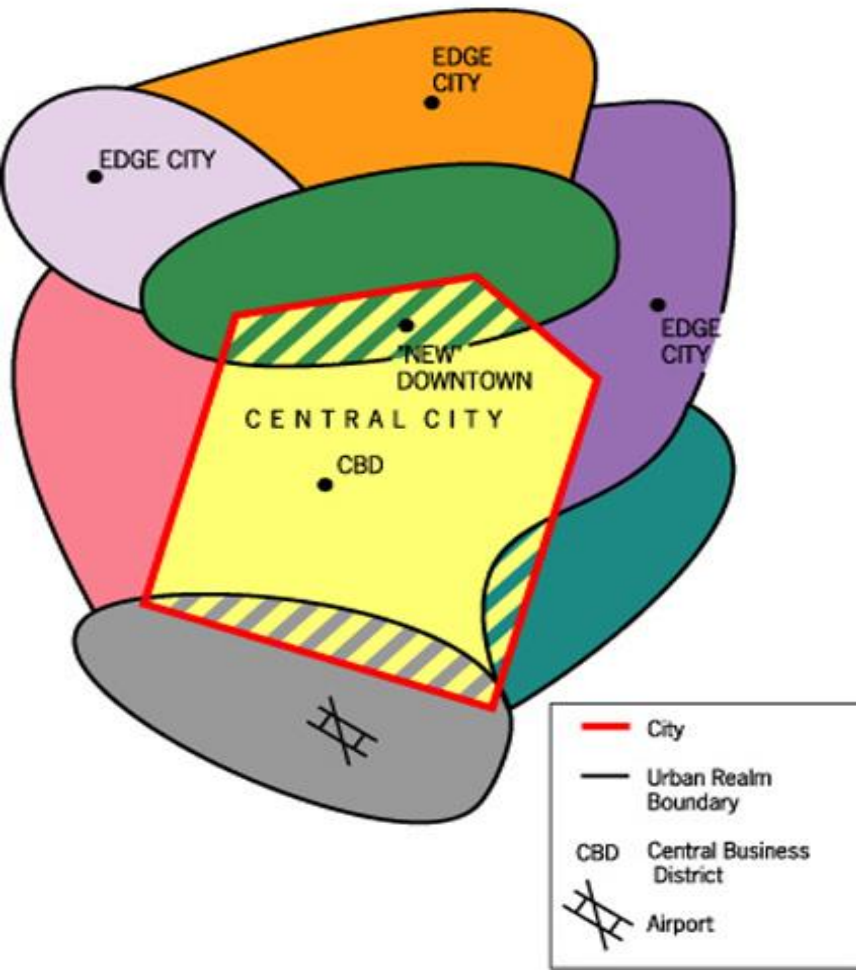
Developed during early days of shopping center **suburbanization**

Downtown **CBD** is not the only nucleus of non-residential land uses

Specialized districts like retail, ports, manufacturing, etc



URBAN REALMS MODEL



38. Urban Realms Model

Each realm is a separate economic, social and political entity that is linked together to form a larger metro framework.



39. Edge Cities

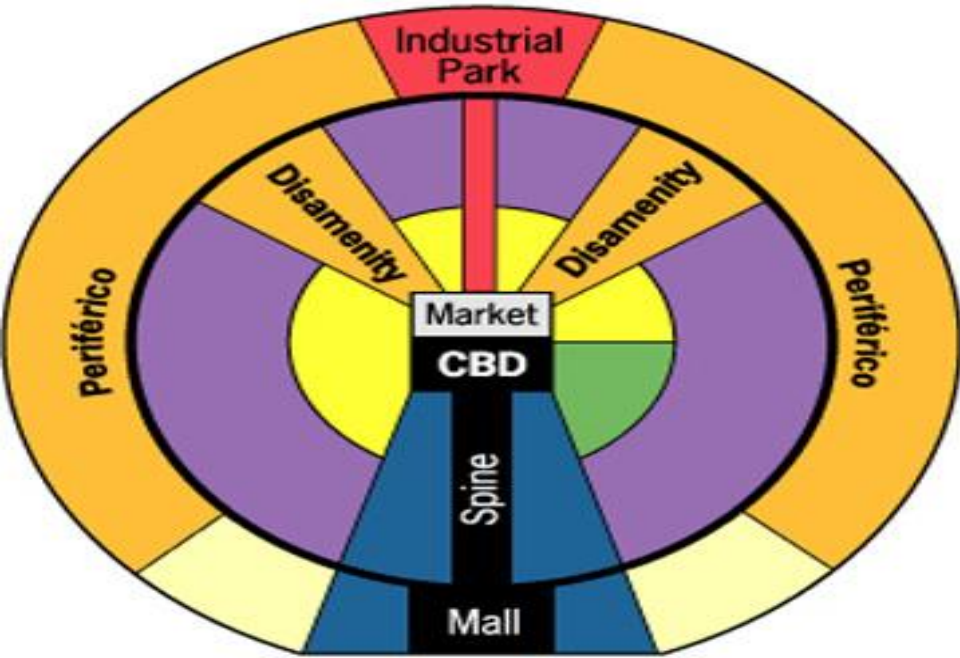
Suburban downtowns, often located near key freeway intersections, often with:

- office complexes
- shopping centers
- hotels
- restaurants
- entertainment facilities
- sports complexes

3 Models of World Cities

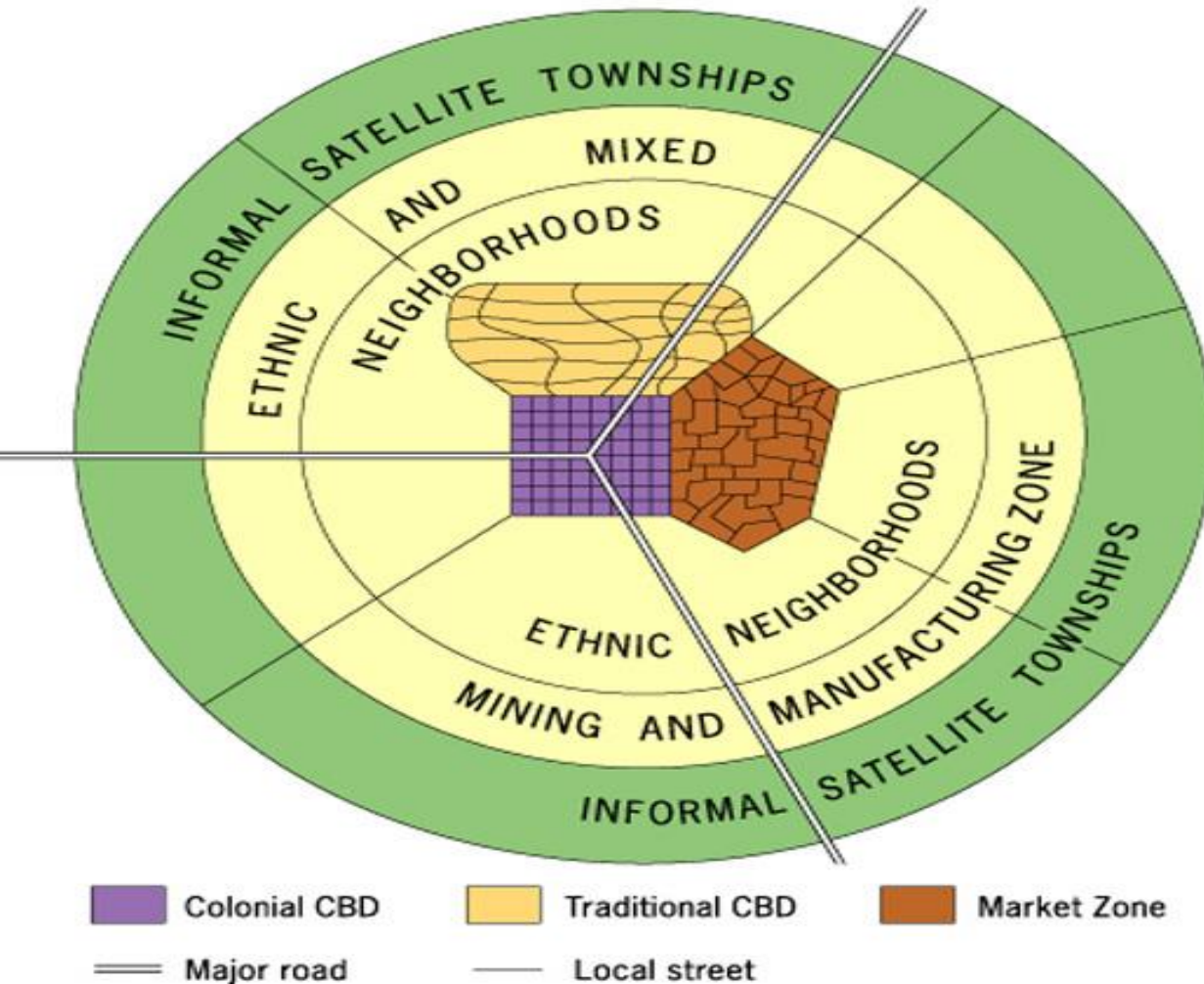
1. Latin American City (Griffin-Ford model)
2. African City (de Blij model)
3. Southeast Asian City (McGee model)

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE



40. Latin American City - Griffin- Ford model

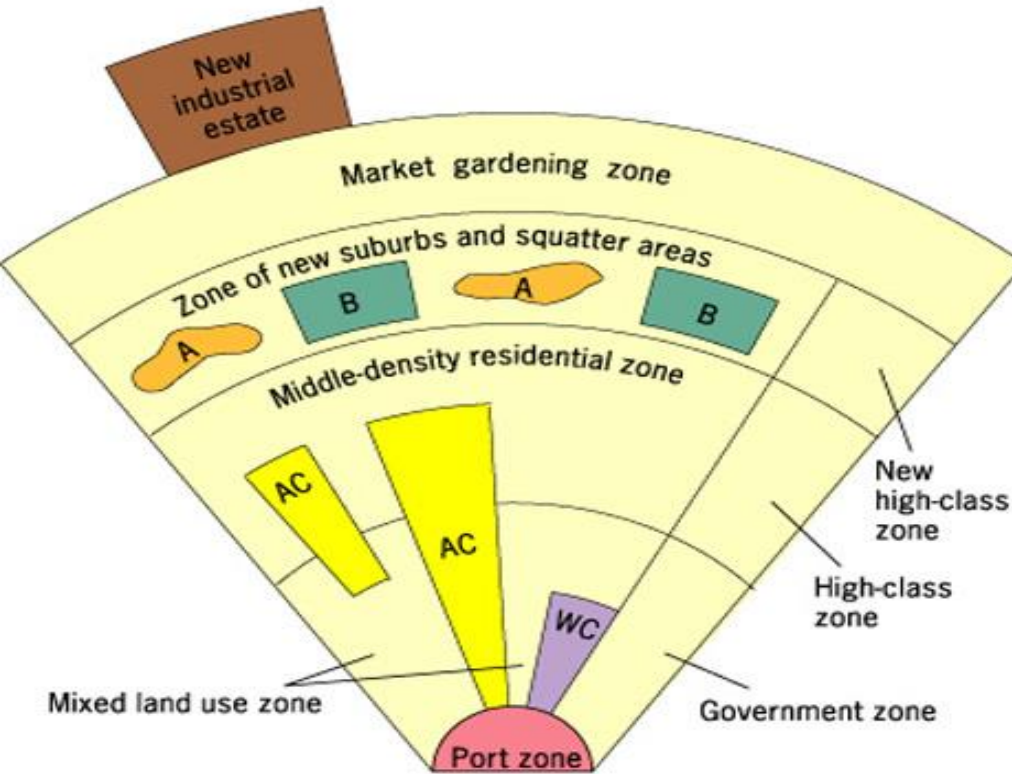
A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



41. The African City

- de Blij model

A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY



42. Southeast Asian City - McGee model

A	Squatter areas	AC	Alien commercial zone
B	Suburbs	WC	Western commercial zone





43. Urban Sprawl

Unrestricted growth of housing, commercial developments, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning.

44. Tear-downs

Houses that new owners buy with the intention of tearing it down to build a much larger home.



Hinsdale, Illinois (25% of houses have been torn down in last 20 years)



45. McMansions

Large homes, often built to the outer limits of the lot. They are called McMansions because of their super size and their similar look.







TOP 20 URBAN SPRAWL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Metropolitan Area	State
1. Riverside–San Bernardino	CA
2. Greensboro–Winston Salem–High Point	NC
3. Raleigh–Durham	NC
4. Atlanta	GA
5. Greenville–Spartanburg	SC
6. West Palm Beach–Boca Raton–Delray Beach	FL
7. Bridgeport–Stamford–Norwalk–Danbury	CT
8. Knoxville	TN
9. Oxnard–Ventura	CA
10. Fort Worth–Arlington	TX
11. Gary–Hammond	IN
12. Rochester	NY
13. Dallas	TX
14. Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa	CA
15. Detroit	MI
16. Syracuse	NY
17. Newark	NJ
18. Little Rock–North Little Rock	AR
19. Albany–Schenectady–Troy	NY
20. Hartford–New Britain–Middletown–Bristol	CT



46. New Urbanism

Development, urban revitalization, and suburban reforms that create walkable neighborhoods with a diversity of housing and jobs.





47. Green Belts

To contain urban sprawl many European countries have green belts – boundary that forces all urban development to occur in the city's urban core

Portland is one of the few American cities that has an Urban Growth Boundary.

Benefits and Drawbacks?

- real estate prices increase
- density - how much is to much?



Portland skinny house for sale – 1500 sq ft, 2 bedroom home, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an acre lot, lot approx 25 feet wide.

260,000

House for sale in Houston – 2500 sq ft, 4 bedrooms, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lot, lot approx 100 feet wide.

160,000



48. Commercialization

City governments transform a central city to attract residents and tourists. The newly commercialized downtowns often are a stark contrast to the rest of the central city.



49. Spaces of Consumption

The transformation of the city into an entertainment district, where major corporations encourage the consumption of their goods and services.





Portland's Historic
Redline
District

In Portland's past, "redlining" practices created exclusionary zones for "Negroes and Orientals," by real estate, banking, and insurance companies. Agents could lose their licenses for crossing this color barrier. Now urban gentrification displaces low-income families, as the remaining affordable housing stock in this area disappears.

4/1/02

50. Redlining

Financial institutions refusing to lend money in certain neighborhoods.



51. Blockbusting

Realtors purposefully sell a home at a low price to an African American and then solicit white residents to sell their homes at low prices, to generate “white flight.”



52. Gentrification

Individuals buy up and rehabilitate houses, raising the housing value in the neighborhood and changing the neighborhood.



Dramatic shift in North and Northeast

People of color left inner North and Northeast Portland in droves from 2000 to 2010 as rents and home prices soared. In 2000, the area had 10 census tracts with a majority nonwhite population. In 2010, all had become majority white.



Census tract	Change black	Change white	Change other
1	-975	839	1-39
2	-819	749	40
3	-81	764	188
4	-662	725	1-37
5	-516	602	183
6	-470	487	5
7	-452	920	144
8	-409	736	65
9	-350	816	203
10	-310	236	57
11	-287	403	19
12	-256	524	134
13	-255	555	117
14	-219	284	158
15	-200	221	16
16	-155	201	51
17	-150	391	304
18	-130	242	3
19	-123	73	34
20	-117	308	183
21	-99	351	45
22	-98	160	1-27
23	-97	31	80
24	-96	176	1-18
25	-69	183	17
26	-17	26	45
27	-1	1-12	1-12

The Plan

WHITES LIVE IN CITIES.

THE CROWNING GLORY
OF CIVILIZATION.



MINORITIES MOVE
INTO CITIES.

HELLO

GOODBYE



WHITES FLEE CITIES
TO SUBURBS.

AH, THIS
IS BETTER.



WHITES MOVE INTO
SECOND-RING SUBURBS.

CITIES ARE
DEAD. THIS
IS BETTER
STILL.



MINORITIES MOVE INTO
FIRST-RING SUBURBS.

THIS IS
BETTER.
I GUESS.

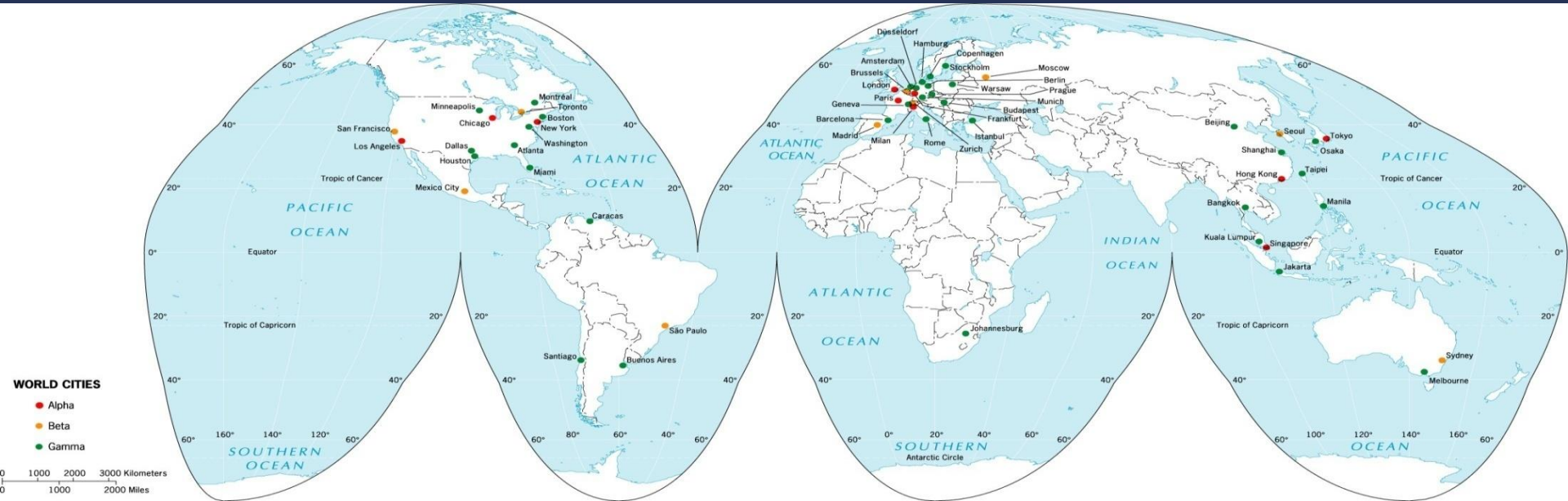


WHITES MOVE BACK
INTO CITIES.

IT
WORKED.



53. World Cities



Network of the most powerful cities. Control a high level of the world's economic, political and cultural activities.

54. Rank Size Rule

- N^{th} largest city of a country will be $1/n$ the size of the largest city.
- 2nd largest city will have $\frac{1}{2}$ population of the largest
- 3rd largest city will have $\frac{1}{3}$ population of the largest city
- 8th largest city will have $\frac{1}{8}$ population of the largest city

55. Primate City

- One dominate city in a country or region.
- There is usually not an obvious second city
- Example - Paris France - 8.7 million next city Marseille - 1.2 million



56. Megacities

City that has more than 10 million inhabitants

26 megacities in 2012

Tokyo is #1 with 37 million inhabitants



et 0010













57. Disamenity Sector:

Very poorest parts of the city.

**Example: The favelas of Rio de
Janeiro, Brazil**





58. Slums

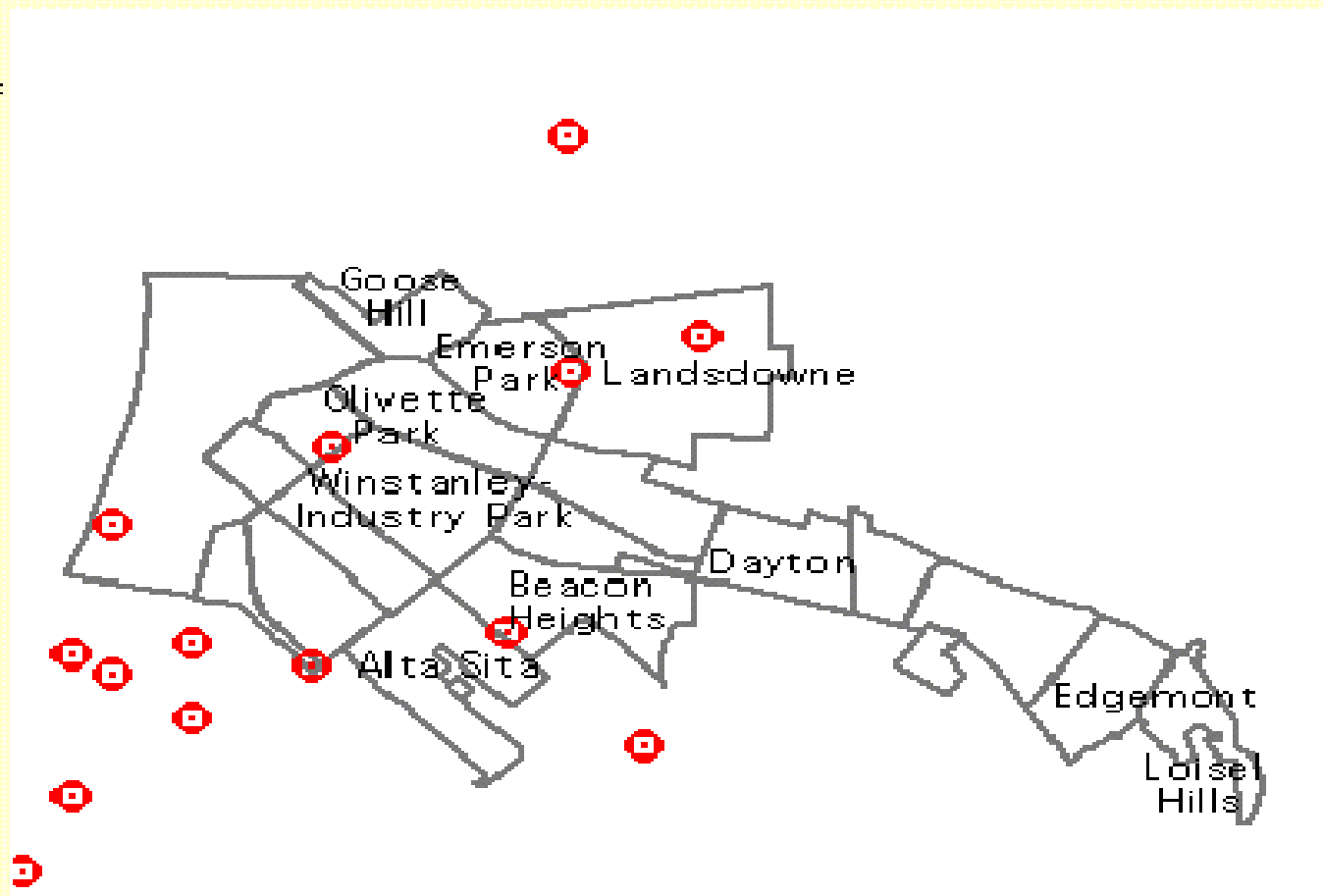
Older, run down inner-city neighborhoods.



Hazardous Waste Sites

East St. Louis

-  CERCLA
-  Neighborhoods















Slumming It – A Case Study

- A. Summarize key aspects of life in a slum (2 paragraphs).
- B. AP Connections – Make three connections between the video and human geography concepts/models that we have studied in previous units.
- List the concept and write a paragraph explaining the concept and connection. (three paragraphs - one for each concept).



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Im0tHRs9Bng>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Kem2ceHCtGQ>

VICE NEWS

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8TMKyUdEEMo>



59. Squatter Settlements

Area within a city in which people illegally establish residences on land they do not own or rent. Erect homemade structures using plywood, corrugated metal, sheets of plastic and cardboard boxes.



60. Perifericos:

Zones of squatter settlements on periphery of latin american cities.

Large number of migrants from rural areas end up in the perifericos.



61. Flavelas

Term for a slum in Brazil.

A model that explains urban land use in a pattern of concentric rings around the city center.

Concentric Ring Model

The downtown or nucleus of the urban area. It has the peak value intersection, the densest land use, the tallest buildings, and traditionally was the urban area's major concentration of retail, office, and cultural activity.

Central Business District (CBD)

Settlement of new arrivals to a city in older housing near the city center and outward push of earlier groups.

Invasion and Succession

Older, run-down inner-city neighborhoods populated by poor and disadvantaged populations.

Slums

The upgrading of inner-city neighborhoods and their resettlement by upwardly mobile professionals.

Gentrification

A model that explains urban land use in pie-shaped sectors radiating outward from the city center.

Sector Model

A model that explains urban land use as organized around several separate nuclei.

Multiple Nuclei Model

Practice where members of a minority are prevented from getting loans to buy homes in certain neighborhoods

Red Lining

The process whereby growth in population and economic activity has been most intense at the fringes of urbanized areas.

Suburbanization

Suburban nodes of employment and economic activity featuring high-rise office space, corporate headquarters, shopping, entertainment, and hotels. Their physical layout is designed for automobile, not pedestrian, travel.

Edge Cities



YouTube

Kevin McCloud – Slumming It (2010)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-yjpvzGKZQ>

Flavela War – Violence in Brazil's Slums

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BqO3qCgyFJ0>

Know Your City – Portland organization – tours/lecture on issues of city – gentrification, immigration, etc.