### Chapter 12

**SETTLEMENTS AND SERVICES**

#### KNOW

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Basic industries</th>
<th>galactic city</th>
<th>rank-size rule</th>
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<td>Business services</td>
<td>Gravity model</td>
<td>service</td>
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<td>Hinterland</td>
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<td>Central Place theory</td>
<td>Linear settlements</td>
<td>threshold</td>
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<td>Christaller, Walter (theory)</td>
<td>market area (hinterland)</td>
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<td>city-state</td>
<td>nonbasic industries</td>
<td>Wirth, Louis</td>
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<td>clustered rural settlement</td>
<td>periodic markets p. 394</td>
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<td>dispersed rural settlement</td>
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<td>economic base</td>
<td>public services</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enclosure movement</td>
<td>range (of a service)</td>
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**Two theories:** Louis Wirth’s of Cities (large size, high density, social heterogeneity)

- Walter Christaller’s Central Place Theory

#### BE ABLE TO

- Contrast European and North American cities
  - CBDs
  - Suburbs and suburban growth
- Describe the move of retailing and industry to the suburbs
- Explain the growth of suburbs in terms of social, transportation, and economic changes
- Differentiate between 3 classic models of North American cities: concentric zone, sector, and multiple nuclei
- Discuss the emerging “galactic model” of urban structure and edge cities
- Describe a typical European city
- Describe a typical city in a LDC and explain the influence of Europe
- List and evaluate the problems of the inner-city
- Explain and illustrate important models dealing with the urban hierarchy
  - Central-place theory
  - Rank-size rule and primate cities

#### READING ASSIGNMENTS

Rubenstein, Chapter 12: Services
## Chp. 12 SERVICES - Key Issue #1: Where Did Services Originate? pp. 374-381

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Consumer Service Provided for individuals who can afford them</th>
<th>Business Services Facilitate other business</th>
<th>Public Services Provide security and protection</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Retail and Wholesale Services:</td>
<td>Financial Services:</td>
<td></td>
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<td>* *</td>
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<td>Education Services</td>
<td>Professional Services</td>
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<td>Producer Services</td>
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<td>Leisure and Hospitality Services</td>
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### Changes in Number of Employees p. 376

2. All of the growth in employment in the USA has been in services, whereas employment in ____________ and ____________ sector activities has declined.

3. Within business services, which jobs have expanded mostly rapidly? Give examples.

4. On the consumer services side, the most rapid increase has been where? Give examples.

5. **CASE STUDY:** p. 377. List 3 reasons that caused the global "recession" in MDCs as of 2008
   a.  
   b.  
   c.
Services in Early Rural Settlements p. 377
6. Based on archaeological research, settlements probably originated to provide 2 services:
   a. 
   b. 

7. Complete the chart below with 3 facts about each "early" service.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Early Consumer Services</th>
<th>Early Public Services</th>
<th>Early Business Services</th>
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</table>

8. List the four ancient hearths for "services":
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

9. List two of the earliest urban settlements:
   a. town + country: 
   b. town + country: 

10. Definition: city-states in Ancient Athens:

11. Under the Roman Empire, urban settlements were established as centers for 5 services:
    a. 
    b. 
    c. 
    d. 
    e. 

12. Services in Medieval Cities p. 379-380. List the public services provided in this time period.
    a. 
    b. 
    c. 
    d. 

13. Where were most of the world's largest cities located during the Medieval time?

14. What were the tallest and most elaborate structures found within Medieval urban settlements?
Where Are Contemporary Services Located? RURAL or URBAN Settlements

1. Services in Rural Settlements are with clustered or dispersed.
   A. Definition: clustered rural settlement

B. Definition: Dispersed rural settlement

2. Draw 3 pictures and label the 3 kinds of clustered rural settlements found in Figure 12-10 p. 382
   Picture of circular rural settlement once common in Germany.

Provide Details:

* *
*
*

Draw a Linear Rural Settlement one common in France.

Provide details about linear settlement:
Draw a long-lot rural settlement established by French settler in Quebec along the St. Lawrence River.

Provide details about long-lot in Quebec

   A.

   B.

   C.

4. Dispersed Rural Settlements in the USA. Provide details.
   A.

   B.

   C.

5. Dispersed Rural Settlements in Great Britain.
   A. Explain the enclosure movement between 1750-1850:

   B. What did the enclosure movement bring about that was better?
6. Differences Between Urban and Rural Settlements are THREE
   a. Large size: explain:
   
   b. High density: explain:
   
   c. Social heterogeneity: explain

7. Define **urbanization**:

8. Two dimensions of urbanization:
   a. Increase in the **NUMBER** of people living in cities
   b. Increase in the **PERCENTAGE** of people living in cities.

9. **EXPLAIN** the **DISTINCTION** between the # of people living in cities versus the Increase in the % of people living in cities.

10. **Increasing # of People in Cities** p. 387-388
    MDCs have a higher ________________________________.

    **BUT** LDCs have more of the ________________________________.

    In LDCs, migration from the ________________ is fueling half of the increase in population in urban settlements.

    The other half results from ________________________________.

11. From PowerPoint and AP College Board (not Textbook), copy down the 10 largest cities in the world (provided on PowerPoint - no need to fill out ahead of time).
    a. 
    b. 
    c. 
    d. 
    e. 
    f. 
    g. 
    h. 
    i. 
    j. 
Central Place Theory - Walter Christaller

1. Selecting the right location for a new shop is:

2. Definition: Central place theory:

3. Definition: a central place: 4 important facts:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 

4. Definition: market area or hinterland:

5. Explain and draw a hexagon. Explain how it works within the market area of service.

6. Geographers have decided that the best way to explain the central place theory is to use hexagons. Why are hexagons better than circles?

7. Definition: daily urban systems: p. 388

8. To determine the size of a market area, geographers need two pieces of information about a service: a. b.

9. Definition: range:
10. Give an example of what people will drive only a short distance for everyday. p. 389

11. Give an example of what people will drive for a long distance in order to buy or experience.

12. Retailers typically define their range as what? p. 389

13. Most people think of distance in terms of _________________ rather than in terms of _________________ like kilometers or miles.

Threshold of Service p. 389

14. Definition: threshold

15. Give one example of how goods and services appeal primarily to certain consumer groups.

Market-Area Analysis p. 389-390

16. Retailers and other providers of consumer services use what?
   a.
   b.

17. The Profitability of a Location involves three steps: Fill in details.
   a. Compute the range.
   b. Compute the threshold.
   c. Draw the market area.
18. Explain how geographers determine the best location in a Linear Settlement. p. 391

19. Explain how the gravity model predicts the optimal location of a service.
   a. 
   b. 

20. Explain how geographers determine the best location in a non-linear settlement.
   p. 393. List THREE
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

Hierarchy of Services and Settlements p. 392

21. Three main ideas re: the Hierarchy of Services and Settlements
   a. Small settlements are
   b. Larger settlements provide
   c. We spend as little time

Nesting of Services and Settlements p. 393

22. Explain what a nesting pattern illustrates:

23. What are the four different levels of market areas?
24. Definition: **rank-size rule**:

Explain the USA rank-size rule with the top 4 USA cities: Note Figure 12-23.

25. Definition: **prime city rule**:

26. **Give one example of a country in which the largest city is called the "primate city".**

27. **Periodic Markets** - Services at the lower end of the central place hierarchy is provided at a periodic market. **Definition: periodic market**

28. Provide 2 **examples** of the frequency of periodic markets that vary by culture:
   a. 
   b. 
1. Geographers distinguish four levels of urban settlements. Note Figure 12-26. and list.
   
   a.
   
   b.
   
   c.
   
   d.

2. Services in World Cities (main facts)
   
   a.
   
   b.
   
   c.
   
   d.

3. Business Services in World Cities (main facts)
   
   a.
   
   b.
   
   c.
   
   d.

4. Consumer Services in World Cities (main facts)
   
   a.
   
   b.
   
   c.
   
   d.

5. Four Levels of Business Services:
   
   A. World Cities
      
      1.
      
      2.
3.

B. Command and Control Centers - provide details

C. Specialized Producer-Service Centers - provide details

D. Dependent Centers
  1.
  2.
  3.
  4.

6. Business Services in LDCs (Offshore financial services + Back-office functions)
   
   A. Offshore Financial Services
      1. Taxes - provide details
      
      2. Privacy - provide details
      
   B. Back Offices - Provide details
      
      1. Low wages: elaborate
      
      2. Ability to speak English: elaborate

6. Economic Base of settlements
   
   A. Definition: basic industries
B. Definition: nonbasic industries

C. Definition: Economic base

7. Specialization of Cities in Different Services - The 3 basic economic activities in the USA are in: a. b. c.

8. Examples of settlement specializing in business services: provide 1 example
   a. General business:
   b. Computing and data processing:
   c. High-tech industries support services:
   d. Military activity support services:
   e. Medical Services:
   f. Public services: 3 examples ___________, ___________, ___________

9. Distribution of Talent: List the 6 geography of talents found in Figure 12-29 p. 399.
   a. b. c. d.
   e. d.
Christaller’s Central Place Theory

Summary: The main aim of central place theory is to explain the spatial organization of settlements and hinterlands, in particular their relative location and size.

Christaller’s Theory makes the following simplifying assumptions:
- an isotropic (all flat), homogeneous, unbounded limitless surface (abstract space)
- an evenly distributed population
- evenly distributed resources
- all consumers have a similar purchasing power and demand for goods and services
- no provider of goods or services is able to earn excess profit
- there is only one type of transport and this would be equally easy in all directions
- Transport cost is proportional to distance traveled i.e. the longer the distance traveled, the higher the transport cost
- Threshold is the minimum market (population or income) needed to bring about the selling of a particular good or service.
- Range is the maximum distance consumers are prepared to travel to acquire goods - at some point the cost or inconvenience will outweigh the need for the good.

Rank-Size Rule: A country’s second largest city is one half the size of the largest and so on. The distribution of settlements closely follows the rank-size rule in the USA and a handful of other countries.

Primate City: According to the Primate City Rule the largest settlement has more than twice as many people as the second ranking settlement. In this distribution the country’s largest city is called the primate city. The Primate City phenomena is observable in European countries and some Less Developed Countries.
Notes Chp. 12 Services