Know and be able to

annexation
bid-rent curve
Burgess, Ernest (Concentric Model)
Concentric Zone Model (Burgess Model)
Census tract
Conurbation (see definition below)
Central business district (CBD)
city
Concentric Zone Model (Hoyt)
Council of government
density gradient
edge cities
entrepot
fall-line cities
Ford, Larry & Ernst Griffin (Latin Am. Model)
Fall line cities
filtering (filter process)
Galactic City Model or Peripheral Model (Harris)
gateway cities
gentrification

(city)
greenbelt
Harris, Chauncey & Edward Ullman (Multi-Nuc.)
Hoyt, Homer (Sector Model)
lateral commuting
Latin American City Model (Ford-Griffin Model)
Laws of the Indies
megacity
megalopolis
Multiple Nuclei Model (Harris-Ullman Model)
Peripheral Model or Galactic City Model
public housing
redlining
squatter settlement
Sector Model (Hoyt Model)
smart growth
sprawl
under class
urban renewal
urbanized area
zoning ordinance
(conurbation=extended urban area consisting of several towns merging with the suburbs of 1 or more cities)

BE ABLE TO

• describe the problems of “defining” a city and some of the potential solutions.
• contrast European and North American cities in terms of:
  ▪ CBD functions and landscape
  ▪ suburbs
  ▪ suburban growth patterns (greenbelts vs. sprawl)
• explain the growth of suburbs in terms of:
  ▪ social and cultural views
  ▪ developments in transportation
  ▪ economic changes
• differentiate between 3 models of North American cities:
  ▪ Concentric zone (Burgess model)
  ▪ Sector model (Hoyt model)
  ▪ Multiple nuclei model (Harris and Ullman)
• describe the elements and their relationships in the post-modern city in terms of the following:
  ▪ “galactic city”
  ▪ “edge city”
• describe a typical city in a LDC and explain the influence of development on it.
• list and evaluate the problems of the inner-city vs. suburbs.

READING ASSIGNMENTS – Rubenstein, Chapter 13: Urban Patterns
1. Bid-Rent Curve: This curve represents the cost-to-distance relationship of real estate prices in the urban landscape. The most expensive land is in the CBD. Space for downtown commercial real estate is sold or leased by the square foot. Land in the suburbs is sold by the acre. The farther from the CBD, the lower the price or rent for land.

2. entrepot: Describes a port city in which goods are shipped in at one price and shipped out to other port locations at a higher price, resulting in a profitable trade. Examples include Singapore, Hong Kong, and Dubai.

3. fall line cities: is used to describe the port that lay upstream on coastal rivers at the point where navigation is not longer possible by ocean-going ships. Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore

4. gateway cities: are places where immigrants make their way into a country. As a result, gateway cities tend to have significant populations: New York City, Miami, Toronto, Vancouver, B.C., Rotterdam, Hamburg.

5. Law of the Indies: All Spanish cities in Latin America were built according to the Law of the Indies, 1573. The laws outlined how colonial cities were to be constructed - a gridiron street plan centered on a church and central plaza, walls around individual houses, and neighborhoods built around central, smaller plazas with parish churches or monasteries.


7. megalopolis: is when the urbanized areas of two or more cities merge together generally through suburban growth and expansion. Example: New York to Washington, D.C.
Why Do Services Cluster Downtown? DONE IN CLASS with PowerPoint

1. North American Downtowns are distinctive areas because
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

2. CBD (central business district) can be described as p. 406-407
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

Retail Services in the CBD p. 407

3. 3 types of retail services clustered in the CBD because they require accessibility to everyone in the region - 3 types are
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

____________________________ have reduced the importance of retail services in the CBD.

4. 1st Type of Retail Service: Retailers with a High Threshold. Facts:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. Large department stores in the CBDs would cluster near 1 intersection which was ____________________

5. 2nd Type of Retail Service: Retailers with a High Range. Facts:
   a. 
   b. 
   c. Example: specific city and example:
6. 3rd Level of Retail Services: Retail Serving Downtown Workers.
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

7. Business Services in the CBD p. 408 Facts
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
   d. 
   e. 

   Competition for Land in the CBD p. 408.

8. High Land Costs
   a. 
   b. 

9. Why the high cost? 2 reasons:
   a. 
   b. 

10. Intensive Land Use p. 408. Facts:
    a. 
    b. 
    -- 
    --
11. Activities Excluded from the CBD p. 409.
   a.

   b.

12. Lack of Residents in CBDs. Push Factors P. 409-410. FACTS:
   a.

   b.

   c.

   a.

   b.

   c.

14. CBDs Outside North America p. 410
   a.

   b.

   c.

   d.

   e.

   f.
THREE MODELS OF URBAN STRUCTURE

1. Read the first section of this key issue and for each of the three models, annotate the diagrams below and do the following:
   1) identify the model by name
   2) name the geographer(s) who devised the model by name
   3) identify and label the key parts of the model
   4) bullet in other important characteristics and/or features of the model
2a. What are census tracts?

2b. What types of data are reported by the US Census Bureau regarding the population of each census tract?

3. What is social area analysis?

● USE OF THE MODELS OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA

European cities

4. In European cities, the wealthy tend to live in the inner-ring of cities and in a spine extending out from it.

(a) What are the advantages of the southwestern extending spine of Paris?

(b) What are the advantages of living in the inner-ring, near the city center?

5. List three points about the conditions of European suburbs, where the poor live. (a)

(b)

(c)

Less Developed Countries

6. Cities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America resemble European cities in their structure. This is not a coincidence because . . .

7. Draw and label a sketch of a “pre-colonial city”
8. Colonial cities often contained a new “European sector” to the side of the pre-colonial city. Contrast their various elements in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Old Quarters” - the pre-colonial city</th>
<th>“European district” - the colonial addition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Describe how the elite spine developed in modern Mexico City.

10. What are the causes of squatter settlements?

11. Use the third paragraph in this section to make a simple flowchart which depicts stages in the development of a squatter settlement.

12. Describe services and amenities in a typical squatter settlement.
1. Complete this statement regarding the basic problems of the inner city:

- Inner cities in the United States contain concentrations of __________ people
- with a variety of physical, __________, and __________ problems very
- different from those faced by __________ residents.

**INNER CITY PHYSICAL PROBLEMS**

2. What is the major problem faced by inner-city residents?

3a. Describe the inner-city process known as filtering.

3b. What is the ultimate result of this process?

4. What is redlining and its result?

5. What is urban renewal?

6. Complete the box below regarding public housing.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PUBLIC HOUSING</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Who (primarily) builds and maintains public housing?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Percentages of public housing in the US ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Public housing accounts for ___% of all housing in the US.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Public housing accounts for __________% of all housing in the inner city.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Why are the high-rise public housing &quot;projects&quot; built during the 50's and 60's now considered unsatisfactory?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D. How are recent public housing projects and &quot;scattered-site&quot; public housing of today different?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7. Why has urban renewal been criticized?

8a. Define gentrification:

8b. Who is attracted to move into gentrified areas? Why?

8c. Why has gentrification been criticized?

9. Complete the boxed statement regarding the population of the inner city.

Inner-city residents frequently are referred to as a permanent ________________
because they are ________________ in an unending ________________ of economic and
social ________________.

- INNER-CITY SOCIAL PROBLEMS
  (underclass: definition: ________________________________)

10. List and briefly describe four specific social problems of inner-city residents.

A.

B.

C.

D.
11. What financial crisis does the high proportion of low-income residents in the inner city create?
   A. Reduce services (explain)
   
   B. Raise tax revenues (explain)

   A. 
   
   B. 
   
   C.
1. Definition: annexation

2. Definition: city

3. Definition: central city

4. Definition: urbanized area

5. Definition: metropolitan statistical area (MSA)

6. Definition: core-based statistical area (CBSAs)

7. Definition: combined statistical areas (CSAs)

8. Local Government Fragmentation in the USA makes it difficult to solve regional problems such as what?

9. Definition: council of government

10. Definition: federations

11. Explain the concept of megalopolis and an example. p. 427

THE PERIPHERAL MODEL p. 427

12. List the elements of an urban area according to the peripheral model.
13. Complete the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIPHERAL AREAS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Problems that they LACK</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

14. Describe the formation of an EDGE CITY in the flowchart below.

15. Describe the density gradient of an urban area.

16. How has the density gradient changed in recent years? (2 ways.) (a)

(b)

17. Define sprawl

18. Define greenbelts

19. Define smart growth
20. What is meant by the statement that: the "periphery of US cities looks like Swiss cheese"? p. 428

21. What has prevented the peripheries of European cities from looking like "Swiss cheese"?

22. In what two ways are suburban areas "segregated"? p. 429
   a. 
   b. 

23. What is a zoning ordinance? p. 429

24. Explain 3 important concepts of Suburbanization of Retailing
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 

25. Explain 2 important facts re: Suburbanization of factories and offices.
   a. 
   b. 

26. Read "Contribution of Transportation to Suburbanization" and "Motor Vehicles" to fill in the flowchart describing how developments in transportation affected the residential pattern of American cities. p. 431-433
27. Identify 2 ways in which the US Government has encouraged the use of motor vehicles by citizens?
   (a) 
   (b) 

28. Definition: *rush hour* p. 433

29. Lists the advantages of public transit p. 433
   a. 
   b. 
   c. 
