

Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes

Topic 6.1 – The origin and influences of urbanization

1. What factors should you look for when trying to identify the site and situation factors that impacted the location of a settlement? **Site factors think of the terrain and absolute location. Situation factors think of the relative location and the connections this location has to the surrounding area.**
Identify general examples that promote urbanization and suburbanization.

	Urbanization	Suburbanization
Economics	Urban areas have a larger variety of businesses, more access to goods and services, greater access to international markets	Living in the city can be expensive and land is limited, as society develops further into the DTM many societies encounter counterurbanization. Suburbs offer connections to urban centers, while also allowing citizens to have a larger home, safer neighborhoods, and higher quality schools
Social	Cities offer a variety of entertainment, nightlife, and other social activities for residents. (Residents who do not have children are most attracted to living in cities)	Suburbs offer more privacy from the outside world with the added benefit of close knit communities within neighborhoods. Also have access to more family friendly environments.
Political	Government projects can offer more opportunities for work, along with offering more affordable housing with price ceilings or by the creation of low income housing.	Taxes in large cities can drive residents to nearby edge cities, or suburbs where land is more available at an affordable price.

2. Explain two ways in which the advancements of technology have promoted counterurbanization. **More public transportation and more advanced intrastate systems have become available which has allowed more residents to commute from suburbs. As technology has advanced we have seen an increase in people working from home due to more streamlined communication methods. *Advancements in technology is a key reasons why the developed world is seeing higher rates of counterurbanization***

Topic 6.2- Cities across the World

1. What is the difference between a megacity and a metacity? **A metacity is a metropolitan area with a population higher than 20 million people, whereas a Megacity has a population higher than 10 million**
2. Identify how counterurbanization and urban sprawl have created new land-use forms.

Land-use	Define
Edge city	An urban area located on the outskirts of a city, traditionally connected to a major road way
Exurbs	An area outside of a suburban area with a connection to the metro area, defined with low housing density and growing community
Boomburb	A suburban city that is rapidly growing, often as large as a city with a suburban feel

Topic 6.3- Cities and Globalization

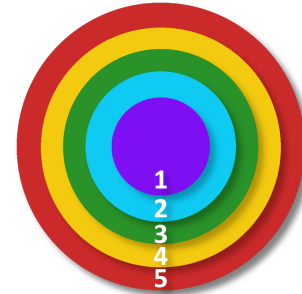
1. Explain the concept of urban hierarchy. The order in which cities are ranked based on the cities' population.
2. Explain how world cities diffuse modern culture. As cities become more connected to the world, culture starts to take on new traditions, traits, and other cultures' practices. New cultures are introduced from around the world, along with new food, music, and clothing, which all reshape the cultural landscape of a city and promote modern culture.
3. How do world cities help promote globalization through hierarchical diffusion? World cities are in a position of power and influence, they act as nodes and are connected to other cities around the world. Information, culture, money, and more come into world cities through trade or every day travel and then diffuses to the surrounding settlements.
4. What role do global cities play in the rise of globalization? They are the driver for a newly connected world. This is evident when looking at how the world is connected. We can see that air travel, and shipping routes go through global cities. These cities are heavily connected to other global cities. Countries that have a world city are exposed to larger global markets, which can drastically change the opportunities in the country for the better.

Topic 6.4- The size and Distribution of Cities

1. Explain the difference between the rank-size rule and the primate city rule. Rank-size rule is when a country's second largest settlement has .5 the population as the largest, with the fourth largest having 1/4 the population and so forth. The primate city rule is when the largest settlement has more than twice the population of the second largest city.
2. Identify two observations that can be made about a society that follows the rank-size rule. The country is more developed, with wealth dispersed throughout the country. Society will also have a higher standard of living for residents, since goods/services will be dispersed throughout the country versus concentrated in a few urban areas.
3. Identify two observations that can be made about a society that follows the primate city rule. The country is generally less developed. Society lacks the resources/wealth needed to provide services for all citizens. People will have to travel long distances for many goods/services This is because goods/services are concentrated in a few urban areas.
4. What are the three parts of a market area in the central place theory? The distance that people are willing to travel for the services (Range), the minimum number of people needed to support the service (Threshold), and the business or settlement at the center that draws people in (Central place/ Market area)
5. How did Walter Christaller believe settlements in MDCs were arranged? In a hexagonal pattern. In the center is a large city with the largest hexagon, followed by hamlets, villages, and towns that are located within the city's hexagon. Each of the smaller settlements has their own hexagon, however, due to the size of those settlements they lack a larger pull so thus have a smaller radius.
6. Why did Walter Christaller believe settlements in MDCs formed a hexagonal pattern? The larger the settlement the more services it has. This allows the settlement to have a larger market/hinterland. Smaller settlements have less services and will depend on larger settlements for those services. Settlements are linked through this hexagonal pattern due to their dependency on goods and services.
7. How does the gravity model predict the movement of people? The larger a settlement is the more likely it is that someone will interact with it. Larger settlements have more pull on people than smaller settlements, due to the opportunities they offer residents. People also interact with settlements that are closer to them than with settlements that are farther away.

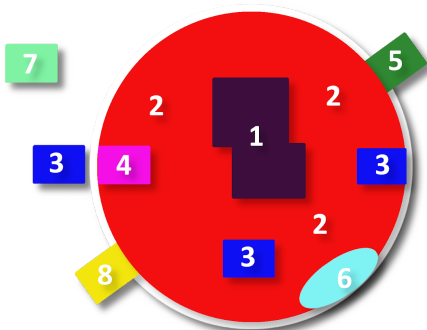
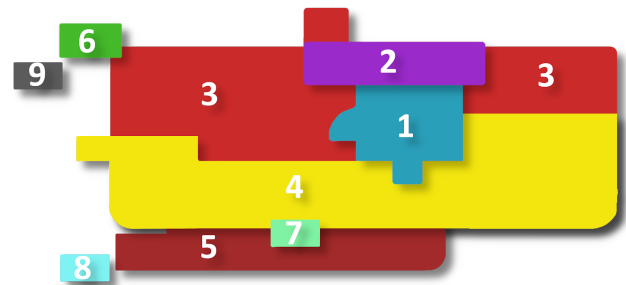
Topic 6.5- The Internal Structure of Cities

1. Who created the Burgess concentric-zone model?
Ernest Burgess
 2. How does this model have a city structured? **The CBD is in the center of the model with five rings expanding outward from it. Older homes more likely to be in the inner ring and newer housing located in the outer ring**



3. Who created the Hoyt Sector model? **Homer Hoyt**
 4. How does this model view the structure of a city? **Cities develop in a series of sectors; certain activities gravitate to a certain part of the city based on environmental factors or economic factors.**

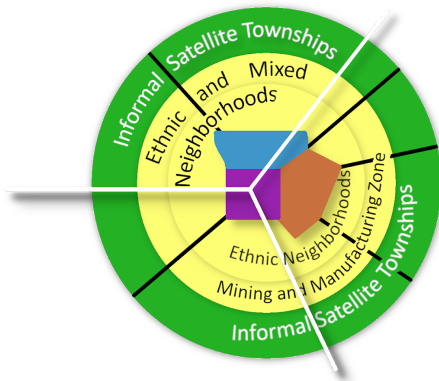
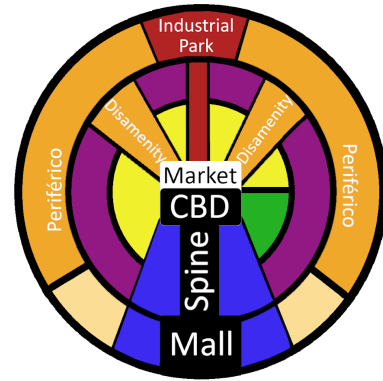
5. Who created the Harris and Ullman Multiple Nuclei model? **Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman**
 6. How does this model view the structure of a city? **Cities have multiple centers and complex structures that have certain activities gravitate towards certain nodes in a city. While city nodes will attract certain people and activities, they will also repel others.**



7. Who created the Galactic (Peripheral) city model?
Chauncey Harris
 8. How does this model view the structure of a city? **Based on the multiple nuclei model, this model focuses on transportation systems and the automobile, which allows for a beltway to surround the urban area, with multiple edge cities on the outside.**

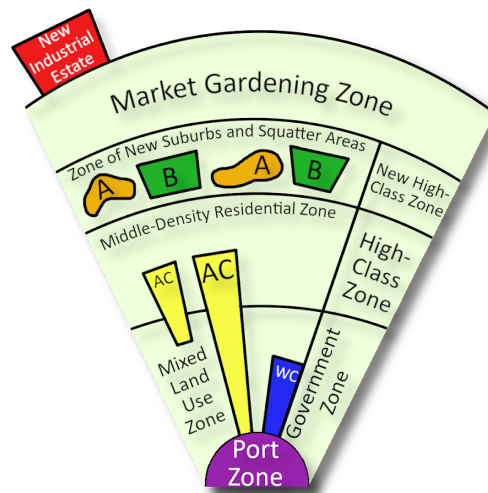
Topic 6.5- The Internal Structure of Cities

9. What model best fits with the Latin American city model? **Sector Model**
 10. Describe the spatial layout of the Latin American city model. **Wealthier individuals live in gated communities in the center and middle section of the city, with the poor living in squatter settlements on the outside. These cities are experiencing large growth due to poor farmers coming into the city looking for work.**



11. What model best fits with the Sub Saharan Africa city model? **Concentric Zone Model**
 12. Explain why the Sub Saharan African city model developed in rings. **Cities here date back to ancient times and/or were heavily influenced by colonialism.**
 13. Why does this model have informal satellite townships? **Due to the growing population in this region many people are moving to urban areas. However, they lack the money and opportunities to live in the city, which causes them to settle in this outside ring**

14. Which model best fits with the Southeast Asia city Model? **Multi Nuclei Model**
 15. Explain why the Southeast Asia city Model developed with port zones. **Ports originated due to the colonial era, where trade and shipping was essential. Today these specific zones connect to a port zone to support Western companies. The focus is on producing products and exporting them out of the city.**



16. Explain how the bid-rent theory impacts the internal structure of a city. **The closer you are to the CBD the more expensive land is, and as you move farther away from the CBD the price of land goes down. People who wish to purchase land will consider the use of the land before developing. Any projects that require a larger amount of land and have lower transportation costs will be located farther away from the CBD. Buildings that are close to the CBD will be more likely to expand vertically than horizontally, while buildings farther away from the CBD will expand horizontally.**

Topic 6.6- Density and Land Use	Topic 6.7- Infrastructure
<p>1. Define density gradient. Change in population density in an urban area from the CBD to the periphery.</p> <p>2. What are two ways in which city culture is influenced by the layout of the urban area? Compact cities promote a healthier lifestyle with citizens walking instead of driving. Cities with sprawl promote segregated neighborhoods between citizens of different socioeconomic backgrounds and ethnic backgrounds. City layouts also create opportunities for the arts, showcases for citizens' talents, and much more.</p> <p>3. How can the land use of an urban area create a unique sense of place? Cities designate land use to show citizens what is important to that society. Cities that create a vibrant cultural landscape, along with productive urban planning can create a landscape that lives and breathes. This gives citizens a sense of ownership and pride in the unique culture that forms in the city. (Sense of place!)</p> <p>4. Explain how the evolution of transportation has impacted the spatial layout of urban areas. Mass production of the car allowed for the growth of suburbs and a shift from vertical landscapes to a horizontal spread. Citizens started to move out of the CBD and into the suburbs (sprawl). Now with the rise of public transportation more people are connected to different goods/services than ever before, allowing for more economic opportunities for all.</p>	<p>1. How has the development of transportation impacted the location of businesses? Retail stores were able to relocate to areas with cheaper rent in the suburbs. Businesses also were able to attract customers from larger distances, due to the ease of transportation.</p> <p>2. Explain why the suburbs would not be possible without the advancements of transportation. Suburbs were only possible due to the interstate system and the automobile, which allowed citizens to travel large distances in a short amount of time. This transformed the urban landscape.</p> <p>3. Why do some cities not invest more in public transportation? It is expensive, can take a while to go through the planning process, can raise taxes, and is not normally profitable.</p> <p>4. How does a city's infrastructure impact both society and the environment? Cities that work to limit sprawl by implementing smart growth policies, promoting public transportation, and reducing congestion on the roads make citizens happier and limit pollution.</p>
Topic 6.8- Urban Sustainability	Topic 6.9- Urban Data
<p>1. What is sprawl and how does it impact land around an urban area? Urban/suburban sprawl is when low density, single-family, homes expand into farmland outside the city's limits. If this continues the rural landscape gets replaced by a large urban area, removing farm land and expanding city services further into the landscape.</p> <p>2. What is a greenbelt and where is it found? Found traditionally in Europe. Greenbelts are areas of land where development is prohibited and land is left untouched; this is to prevent sprawl.</p> <p>3. Define smart growth policies. Urban development that aims to reduce the impact of sprawl by promoting mixed land use within city limits. Goal is to protect farmland and the rural landscape by making a city more compact, productive, and to promote a better quality of life for citizens.</p> <p>4. What does New Urbanism mean? A urban design movement which promotes environmentally friendly lifestyles by creating walkable neighborhoods that contain a large range of goods/services and homes.</p> <p>5. Identify two positive ways in which urban planning can impact life in a city. Can create a community feel, create entertainment, promote the arts, promote healthy living, create job opportunities, protect the environment, and create opportunities for citizens.</p> <p>6. Identify two negative ways in which urban planning can impact life in a city. Can create a cycle of poverty, limit opportunities for citizens, increase crime, push businesses out of a city, destroy local history, create environmental problems, and increase health concerns in an area.</p>	<p>1. Identify two ways in which qualitative data can be used to show how citizens view life in a city. Surveys, polls, and more can help gauge citizens' feelings on certain projects being proposed in a city, areas of the city citizens feel need addressing, and goods/service that are lacking in a city.</p> <p>2. Identify two ways in which quantitative data can be used to show life in a city. Census data can be used to see the median income, age ranges, ethnic backgrounds or citizens, anre more. This can help businesses better understand their customers, schools study their own city, and politicians better understand the needs of their citizens.</p>

Topic 6.10- Challenges of Urban Changes

1. Identify two challenges for urban areas for each of the categories in the table below.

Social	Segregation, poverty, unequal access to services/goods, and crime.
Environmental	Loss of local environments, impact on wildlife, pollution from CO2 admissions, water pollution, and waste collection.
Health & Safety	Crime rates, spread of disease throughout densely populated areas, residential and commercial building safety, basic utilities properly working in a safe manner, obesity, and food deserts.
Economic	Loss of business in sections of a city(which may lead to disamenity zones), unequal access to resources, lack of resource mobility, and costs of public programs.
Political	Zoning laws, conflicts over political control with other levels of government, construction costs, and dealing with citizen concerns.

2. Explain how redlining causes an economic divide between racial groups in the United States of America. African Americans and other minority groups that were denied home loans missed out on years of economic gain from owning property. As white America was able to increase their property value, sell their home and buy a larger property. Many minorities in the United States became stuck in a cycle of poverty and are still struggling to catch up.
3. How does blockbusting impact a neighborhood? It was one of the factors that started white flight. As real estate agents scared white home owners to sell their houses at low prices to the agent, who in turn resold the house to black homeowners for a profit. This was all motivated by the fear of minorities moving into a neighborhood.
4. What is the difference between urban renewal and gentrification? Urban renewal is the redevelopment of land within a city to address urban decay, this is done by clearing blighted areas. Gentrification is when upper middle class residents move into a low income neighborhood and renovate the area raising the property value, forcing lower income residents out.
5. Define squatter settlements. A settlement that is made of cheap materials not up to the standards of the city and on land that the occupant does not own.
6. How does the fragmentation of governments create challenges for cities? The federal government cannot dictate city policies, but can provide grants to cities with strings attached. This forces cities to complete projects based on the conditions of the federal government and not based on the wants of the local government. States, unlike the federal government, can influence city planning. Most planning is done on the regional and local level. Local governments, cities and counties, control the land around cities. Lastly there are special districts that regulate certain public services or large project areas. With all these different layers of government, programs can become complicated due to the large bureaucracy.

Topic 6.11- Challenges of Urban Sustainability

1. Why does urban sprawl negatively impact the sustainability of a city? It stretches city resources over a large geographical area, increasing taxes, driving up construction costs, destroying the natural landscape, and reducing the health of neighborhood communities.
2. Identify two ways that cities can become sustainable cities. Promote smart growth strategies, mixed land use, public transportation, and work to create a vibrant cultural landscape.
3. How can cities use remediation to improve their sustainability? Cities who focus on repurposing land to remove old pollutants and contamination to create new mixed land use for citizens will create a more sustainable city.
4. Define brownfields. Previously developed land that is no longer being used and contains contaminated materials, or a contaminated plot of land due to the previous occupant. Oftentimes tied to factories or industrial areas.
5. Identify one other way that a city can address sustainability challenges. They can: offer tax incentives to citizens and businesses that use green energy; create a more compact city landscape; utilize rooftops for green spaces; create recycling programs and other incentives to promote healthy living; and manage population growth.