

## Unit 7 9.2 Where are Cities Located and Why? How are cities organized, and how do they function?

### Human Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 9 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following

information in addition to your reading is important, not just the information in the blanks. p. 290 - 300

- Seemingly random placement of places on a map are actually are a result of some perception of \_\_\_\_\_ or its \_\_\_\_\_. Urban Geographers studied the distribution of cities to determine how many and what size cities are needed within a certain space. They found three key components: \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_
- The trade area and the population combine to give a \_\_\_\_\_, commonly called the \_\_\_\_\_-\_\_\_\_\_ rule, first proposed by George Zipf (1949) According to the **rank-size rule**, the size of a city will be \_\_\_\_\_ proportional to its rank in the hierarchy. If the largest city has 12 million people, the second largest will have \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ million, the third largest would be \_\_\_\_\_ of the largest cities' population, the fourth largest would be \_\_\_\_\_ of the largest, etc. When a country has two large cities of similar size in separate region, the rank-size rule may apply regionally.
- The rank-size rule does NOT apply in countries with a dominant city, called a \_\_\_\_\_ city.

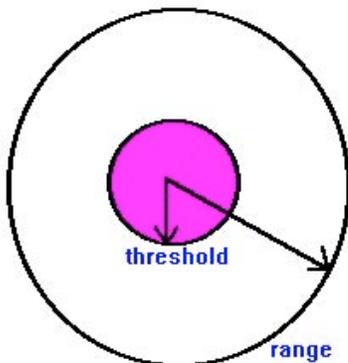
#### Ranking Urban Centers

- Hamlets** - smallest urban settlement along the urban hierarchy; provides only a few services.
- Villages** - likely to offer several dozen services; the key is specialization - serves a larger area.
- Towns** - more services & specialization w/ a hinterland (a.k.a. market area, or surrounding service area of smaller villages or hamlets)
- Cities**- more specialization, larger hinterland, greater centrality, has a CBD ("downtown" or core); a town may have outskirts but a city has suburbs.
- Metropolitan area** - urban areas that are larger than cities; entire built-up, non-rural area & its population - provides a better picture of the dimensions of the area than just the delimited \_\_\_\_\_ (central city) that forms its heart.
- Megalopolis**- a massive urban conurbation; large coalescing supercities (e.g. Bosnywash).

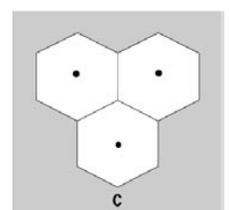
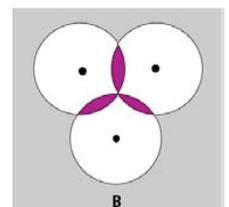
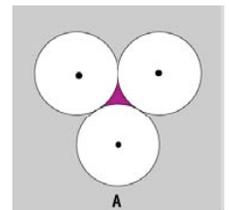
#### Central Place Theory

Walter Christaller (1933) laid the groundwork for \_\_\_\_\_; he wanted to show how & where urban areas would be functionally & spatially distributed.

- Assumptions: \_\_\_\_\_ terrain, no physical \_\_\_\_\_, soil \_\_\_\_\_ would be uniform, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ power are evenly distributed, uniform \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ could be sold in all directions



- Threshold** = minimum market needed to keep a central place in business (just enough money brought in to break even).
- Range** = maximum distance people will travel for a good or service (economic reach). In the urban hierarchy the central place would be nested. The largest central places provides the greatest number of goods & services to most of the region, with smaller places providing fewer services to a smaller area. Logically, the region would be circular, but problems arise (unserved or overlapping areas); \_\_\_\_\_ fit perfectly; a \_\_\_\_\_ pattern (region-w/in-region) emerges that relates to scale.



- Christaller knew that all his assumptions could not be met in reality, but his studies pointed to a \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ that are spatially balanced and established that \_\_\_\_\_ cities would be spaced farther from each other than smaller \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_. His study confirms that the distribution of cities, towns, and villages are tied to \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_. His theory did not anticipate the \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_ system.

- Larry Ford used the Central Place theory to explain the \_\_\_\_\_ phenomenon. Looking at governmental economic and social policies that favor "Sunbelt" cities through spending on \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ facilities. \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, & \_\_\_\_\_ moved up the hierarchy as headquarter cities, while \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ & \_\_\_\_\_ took secondary status.

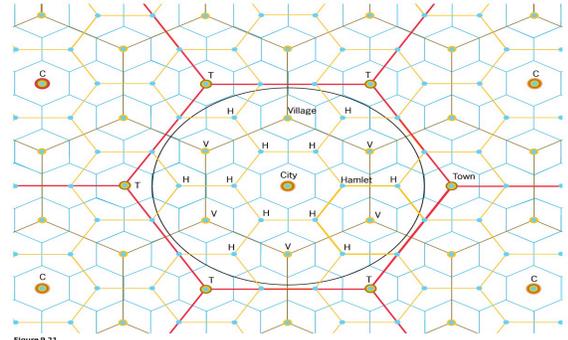


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### Models of the City

- John Borchert** analyzed urbanization in North America (1967); recognized 4 epochs in the evolution of the American metropolis based on the impact of **transportation & technology**.
  - 1) **Sail-Wagon Epoch** (1790-1830) - associated with low technology
  - 2) **Iron-Steel Epoch** (1830-70); steam-powered locomotive & spreading rails
  - 3) **Steel- Rail Epoch** (1870-1920); full impact of Ind. Rev. (steel), hinterlands expand
  - 4) **Auto - Air - Amenity Epoch** (1920-70); gas-powered internal combustion engine
  - 5) **High - Technology Epoch?** (1970- ); service & information industries (**NOT** part of **Borchert's model**)

Models are a study of the \_\_\_\_\_ - the division of the city into regions for certain purposes (functions). The function of each zone is distinctive - residential, industrial, etc.

- \_\_\_\_\_ (CBD) - key economic zone, concentration of business and commerce in the downtown. The American CBD is characterized by \_\_\_\_\_, tall buildings, traffic, converging highways, and mass transit systems.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - the urban area that is not suburban, usually older area of city
- \_\_\_\_\_ - outlying functional region, often adjacent to the central city. Most suburbs are \_\_\_\_\_ but other land uses are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ the process by which land outside the city becomes urban (from rural to urban)
- P.O. Muller described '\_\_\_\_\_ ' as a self sufficient urban entity, with its own major economic and cultural activities separate from the central city, but ready to compete with the central city.
- The 2000 Census revealed that no less than \_\_\_% of the American population lives in the \_\_\_\_\_.

### Models of North American City

- Cities exhibit \_\_\_\_\_ structure - they are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, etc.

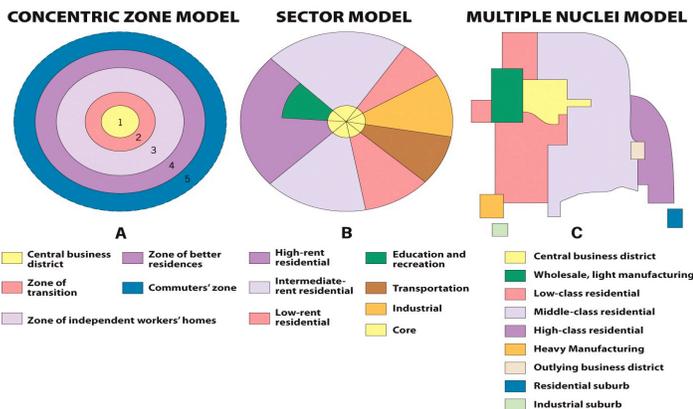


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### URBAN REALMS MODEL

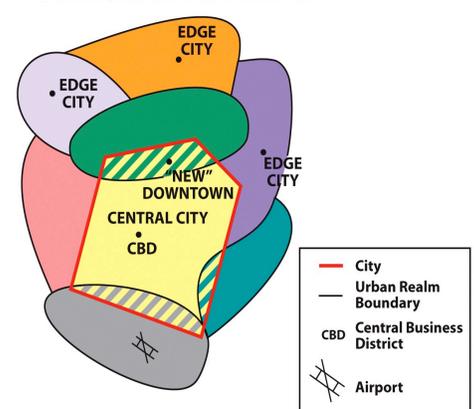


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- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - Ernest Burgess (1920s); based on his studies of Chicago: 1) CBD, 2) Zone of transition (residential deterioration, business & light industry), 3) Blue-collar workers, 4) Middle-class, 5) outer Suburban ring. His model is dynamic- as the city grows, the inner rings \_\_\_\_\_ on the outer ones.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - Homer Hoyt (1930s); criticized Burgess Model as too simple & inaccurate; urban growth creates a \_\_\_\_\_ shaped urban structure (e.g. low-\_\_\_\_\_ areas could extend from the CBD to the outer edge (3)); the same is true w/ high-rent, transportation, and industry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - Chauncy Harris & Edward Ullman (1940s); claimed the \_\_\_\_\_ was losing its dominant position as the nucleus of the urban area; Separate nuclei become specialized and differentiated, not located in relation to any distance attribute (urban regions have their subsidiary, yet competing, "nuclei").
- \_\_\_\_\_ - proposed by Joel Garreau (1980s); edge cities are the third wave in the process of establishing these urban realms: 1) **suburbanization** after WWII, 2) **the malling** of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s), 3) **edge cites** (moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s); they have extensive office & retail space, few residential buildings (and were not cities 30 years ago).
- \_\_\_\_\_ Model - parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD). Urban realm is the term used for modern metropolis, with each realm is a separate economic, social, and political entity. It demonstrates that outer cities are not satellites of the central city, but are \_\_\_\_\_ the metropolis.

## Latin American City

### A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STURCTURE

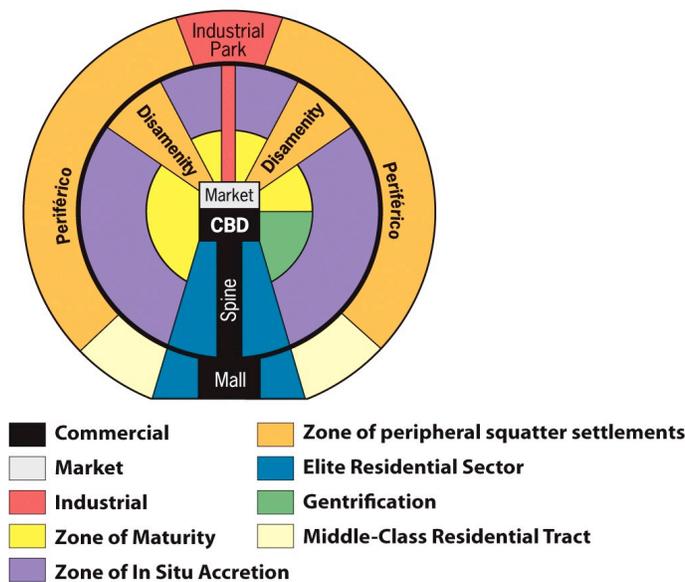


Figure 9.25  
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- Ibero (Latin) American City Model; the \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ Model (1980)
- Combines radial sectors & concentric zones, growing rapidly
- Thriving CBD - market & high-rise sectors; very strong; commercial spine - extension of CBD; surrounded by the *elite residential sector* (offices, shopping, theaters, zoos, parks, golf courses,...)
- Mall = edge city; suburban node
- Zone of Maturity - middle class;
- In Situ Accretion - more modest housing;
- Zone of peripheral squatter settlements (impoverished & unskilled); **Disamenity sector** - slums known as \_\_\_\_\_ or \_\_\_\_\_.
- Industrial park (away from the CBD, yet connected); finally a gentrification zone - where historic buildings are preserved, but is less common than in N. America.
- Ford updated the model by adding a ring highway (periferico) around the outer edge of the city, divides the downtown into CBD and \_\_\_\_\_, added a small \_\_\_\_\_ near the elite spine, and left space for suburban \_\_\_\_\_ parks

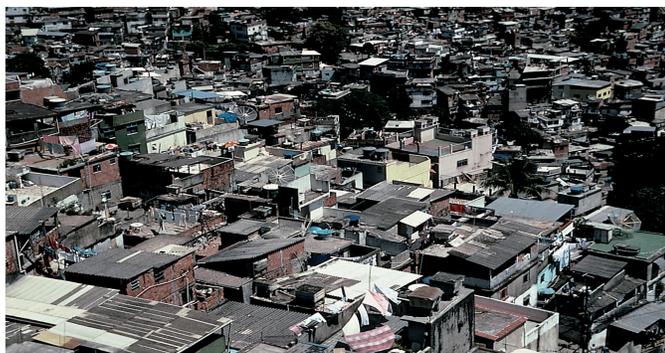


Figure 9.26  
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## African City

- Subsaharan Africa includes countries with some of the lowest levels of \_\_\_\_\_ But Africa today has the world's fastest growing \_\_\_\_\_, in contrast to N & S America and Australia, which are growing more slowly, and Europe barely growing at all.
- Traditional cities occur mainly in the Muslim zone
- South African cities are mostly Western (e.g. Johannesburg & Cape Town; with high-rise CBDs & sprawling suburbs)
- Studies of African cities suggest the central city contains 3 CBDs:
  - \_\_\_\_\_ CBD (vertical-development),
  - \_\_\_\_\_ CBD (single-story, some traditional architecture),
  - \_\_\_\_\_ zone (open-air, commerce by curbside, or stalls)
- Sector and zone development outside the CBD(s); residences tend to get poorer away from the CBD(s) with [Strong] ethnic neighborhoods & mixed ethnicities
- Manufacturing & mining zone
- Informal satellite townships – squatter settlements (found along the outside ring)

**A MODEL OF SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY**

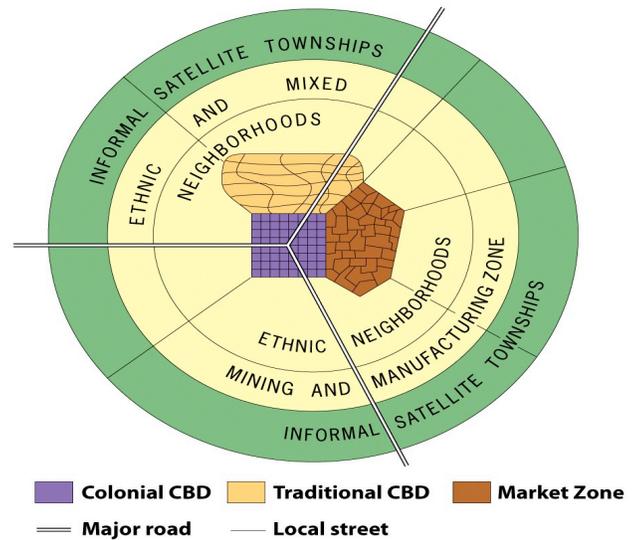


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**A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY**

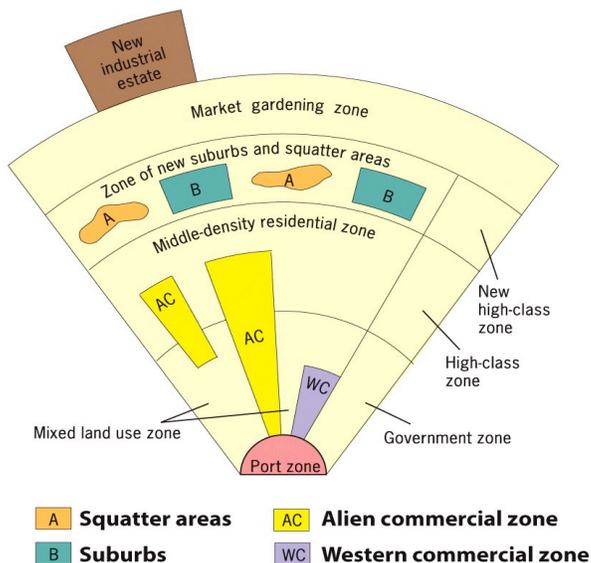


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## SE Asian City

- Southeast Asian City Model; Created by the urban geographer \_\_\_\_\_

- Focal point is the \_\_\_\_\_ zone combined with the \_\_\_\_\_ district surrounding it.
- No formal CBD; separate clusters: gov't zone, Western commercial zone (practically a CBD in itself), alien commercial zone (mostly \_\_\_\_\_ merchants), and mixed land-use zone (misc. economic activities, including light industry)
  - Market \_\_\_\_\_ zone – along outskirts
  - New industrial park (estate) – farther out
  - Residential areas tend to get poorer away from the port zone (similar to Latin-American city)
  - Hybrid of sectors & zones, growing rapidly (around Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, the regions first megalopolis is forming – Jabotabek).