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

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.

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.
• __________ ________ 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

- 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

\[\text{figure 9.25, page 388}\]
African City

- Sub-Saharan 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:
  1) _________ CBD (vertical-development),
  2) _________ CBD (single-story, some traditional architecture),
  3) _________ 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)

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).