

Unit 7 9.3 How do People Make Cities? What Role Do Cities Play in Globalization?

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. 300 - 318

Making Cities in the Global Periphery and Semi-periphery



Figure 9.34
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Many of the _____ populous cities are located in the _____ prosperous parts of the world, including _____, _____, _____, etc as a result of _____ that may be more _____ than real.

- Cities in poorer parts of the world lack enforceable _____ resulting in _____ (e.g. open spaces between high rise buildings occupied by squatter settlements.)
- One trait all major cities display is the _____ between _____ and _____.

Making Cities in the Global Core

People remake cities by reinventing neighborhoods, or changing the structural layout to meet new goals.

- The practice of _____ was used in the 1960s by banks that refused to offer loans in areas of high risk (marked by _____ on a map), often in predominantly Black neighborhoods. This resulted in declining neighborhoods. This practice is now _____.
- _____ - realtors offered African Americans homes in white areas at low cost, while convincing whites the area was going "downhill" which lead to _____.
- **Racial Steering** was also used by realtors who sold homes to people of different ethnicities (block-busting) resulting in a turnover (more commissions for the salesperson)
- These practices allowed _____ to build _____ which they typically did not maintain leading to _____.
- Those who could left the _____ for the _____, causing cities to lose _____.
- _____ - movement of upper & middle-class from urban cores to outskirts; life & landscape are in much closer adjustment than in the inner city; the U.S. is the only country with a majority of its population in the suburbs.
- "Suburbia" has now led to the establishment of more self-sufficient entities (e.g. _____); many are no longer an appendage to the central city (see the _____ model).

In order to counter _____ cities encouraged _____ of the central city and _____ of the central city's _____

- _____ - changing the central city into an area attractive to residents and tourists, which might include festival marketplaces, parks, amusement zones, etc.
- _____ - individuals buy up and rehabilitate older homes, raising housing values, changing neighborhoods, and raising the tax revenue for the city.
- There is growing interest in the central city by _____, and _____ known as _____. Living within walking distance of the _____, and near _____ & _____ amenities attracts more residents every year.
- Gentrification has displace many lower income residents leading to a growing problem of _____



Figure 9.35
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The suburbs are also candidates for _____.

- _____ - homes bought to tear them down to build larger homes



Figure 9.36
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- _____ - super sized houses with a similar look that increase the average housing value and tax revenue for the city.
- Teardowns often occur in _____ suburbs. Those in favor argue it slows _____ and prevents people from moving to rural areas, which is better for forests, soil, wildlife, etc, while lowering family sizes, providing better education, and better health
- . Those opposed see houses too _____ that destroy the character of the place, uses more water and energy
- **World urbanization is right at 50% today for the first time in history more people live in urban area than rural areas.**

Urban Sprawl & New Urbanism

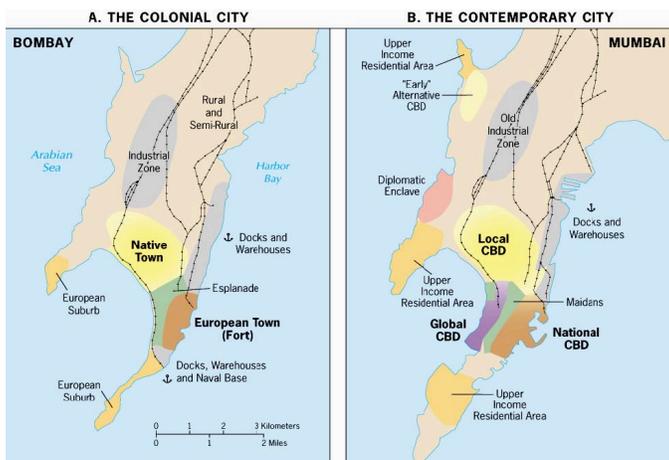
- _____ - unrestricted growth in housing, commercial development, roads without urban plan. It is easy to spot - _____, _____, _____, _____, and numerous _____.
- Sprawl is a phenomena of the _____ era. It is most common in the US in the _____ and the _____.
- _____ - as development, urban revitalization & suburbia reforms that create _____ neighborhoods with a sense of **community** and **place** (e.g. Seaside, FL) The design of new urbanists resembles Christaller's _____ in an attempt to take up less space & dependency on the automobile helping the environment (e.g. Celebration, FL)
- David Harvey argues that the new urban movement is a kind of " _____ " that are exclusionary and may result in racial segregation of cities.

Ethnic Neighborhoods in the European City

- Typically reflect migrants from former _____. (e.g. _____ to France,, _____ to London, _____ to Spain)
- Some European countries encouraged " _____ " like Germany's _____ workers
- Most European immigrants come from the global _____ or _____ Europe..

Ethnic Neighborhoods in the Global Periphery & Semi-periphery City

- Settlement patterns of cities developed during the colonial period often persist.
- Vast _____ encircle megacities (e.g. Rio de Janerio, Port Moresby, Calcutta, Nairobi,...) may appear homogeneous, but they typically have their own _____ neighborhoods.
- One of the key problems is the city governments lack the necessary resources for adequate _____, _____, _____ let alone minimal _____.
- When a member of a family manages to migrate (legally, or illegally) to a core country and makes decent money, they may send part of their income to their extended family back home; these _____ often become a mainstay for those left behind.



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- A sizable number of the people who make up the _____ or _____ of these cities are involved in the _____ economy (e.g. doing odd jobs) – their work is not taxed or calculated by the government
 - The new era of _____ is making an impact in megacities around the world; _____ was Bombay (a colonial British city) – next to the port was a business district w/ strict zoning & building codes to maintain a European atmosphere; today, it is a _____ CBD; the former European Town now has large domestic companies (_____ CBD); the former Native Town now has small domestic companies & the strongest orientation to the immediate urban area (_____ CBD).

What Role Do Cities Play in Globalization

- _____ - economic, political, & cultural processes that transcend state boundaries to the global scale.
- World cities function at the _____ scale – beyond country boundaries to provide services in banking, law, advertising, and accounting.
- World cities are _____ in globalization. A node is a place where _____ & _____ take place.
- New York, London, & Tokyo are the most important _____, but seven other cities have been designated as Alpha world cities. They are _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.
- Mark Jefferson defined a _____ as “a country’s leading city, always disproportionately large, and exceptionally expressive of national capacity and feeling (e.g. London & Paris, Lima, Peru)

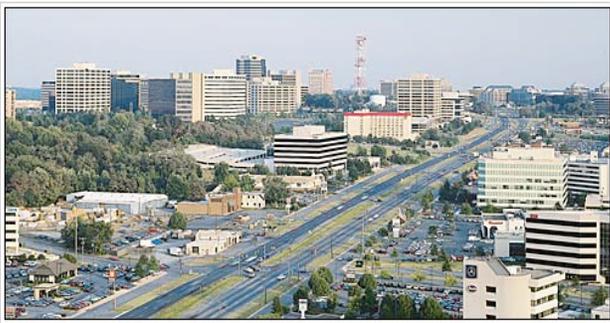
Urban America (& Terms)

- The 1990s was the 1st decade since 1950s that inner cities have grown in the U.S. (according to the 2000 Census); there are still problem-ridden zones (e.g. loss of tax revenues - from residents moving to suburbs).
- Deindustrialization– industrial de-concentration in response to technological changes and/or increasing costs (e.g. energy, land rent); opposite of agglomeration/growth.
- Commercialization– attracts tourism & business through advertising and aggressive sales, but does NOT necessarily result in permanent residents

Canadian Cities

- Suffer far less from suburban sprawl (inefficient expansion) than in the U.S.
- More people of the high & middle class reside in the central city (this results in a better tax base & also results in better services due to more revenues).
- Suburbs do exist, but they are not as wealthy or as far from the central city as in U.S.

European Cities



- 1950 – 25% of W. Eur. was urban; 2002 - 70%
- Agglomeration- (nucleation) – clustering by commercial enterprises for mutual advantage (very common especially in Europe).
- No European city has > 10 mil. In population today.
- European cities are typically much older than most cities in the U.S., but most have still gone through the Industrial Revolution (from mercantile to manufacturing cities).
- Many European cities have a zone of open country w/ some scattered towns; this region is known as a Greenbelt. These regions typically limit urban sprawl and suburbanization; this is as

much a product of necessity as it is of convenience (e.g. the cost of gas can be many times higher than in the U.S.!). Most western European cities are often more compact than even Canadian cities and have maintained the dominance of the central city).

- In Eastern Europe, many cities were affected by the U.S.S.R. and the effects of communism. The cities almost always had micro-districts (w/ a huge, dominant square at the center of the city, w/ radiating avenues flanked by basic apartment blocks); because of these zones, they had no need for a CBD because micro-districts had workplaces, schools, recreation areas, etc helping to divide the population and maintain control.
- Ethnic diversity and segregation is less problematic in some European cities, where immigrants are assigned public housing on a sequential basis (as compared with the U.S.); Large zones of housing in some cities in the so-called Zone of Transition (see the Concentric Zone Model) – European city-dwellers have departed city cores for zones outside ethnic neighborhoods.

Urbanization: Pro & Con

- PRO: fewer people in rural areas – better for forests, soil, wildlife, lower family sizes, better education & health care.
- CON: 1) **Hazards of site** – outlying areas more susceptible to landslides, floods, storms, earthquakes,...; 2) **Loss of land** – farmland lost (US = 1 million acres/yr.; China = 3x as much); 3) **Changed land cover** – natural landscape becomes cultural (pavement, buildings,...); less rainfall, more pollutants; 4) **Impact of pollution** – growing volumes of contaminants (in air, water, and soil); Mexico City, Delhi, Bangkok are most smog-ridden; 5) **Production of WASTE** – lack of sewer facilities (>3 million w/o in Mexico City); burning garbage heaps; 6) **Larger Demand for water** – much higher than in rural areas; riverfront cities create pollution as well; 7) **Changing Consumption Habits** – urban dwellers use more energy, change diets (meat), dress, and recreation habits.