

Chapter 9x Vocabulary

1. **Annexation:** process of legally adding land area to a city.
2. **Density gradient:** density change in an urban area.
3. **Filtering:** process of subdivision of houses and occupancy by successive waves of lower-income people.
4. **Galactic city:** mini edge city that is connected to another city by beltways or highways.
5. **Greenbelts:** rings of open space. New housing is built in the older suburbs within the rings and planned extensions, small towns, and new towns are built beyond the rings.
6. **Megalopolis:** Greek word for “great city.” Region described as an MSA that may overlap and cause several large metropolitan areas to come so close together that they form one continuous urban complex.
7. **MSA (metropolitan statistical area):** area studied using a method created by the US Bureau of the Census that measures the functional area of a city.
8. **MSA (micropolitan statistical area):** smaller urban areas that the census has designated to include in part of their measure.
9. **Multiple nuclei model:** model created by CD Harris and EL Ullman in 1945, which explains that a city is a complex structure that includes more than one center around which activities revolve.
10. **Peripheral model:** model created by Chauncey Harris, which describes how an urban area consists of an inner city surrounded by large suburban residential and business areas tied together by a beltway or ring road.
11. **Public housing:** housing provided to low-income households, who pay 30% of their income as rent for the housing
12. **Renovated housing:** housing maintained as result of the alternative to demolishing houses.
13. **Scattered site:** site in which dwellings are dispersed throughout the city rather than clustered in a large project.
14. **Sector model:** theory developed by land economist Homer Hoyt in 1939, which explains that a city develops in a series of sectors rather than rings.
15. **Smart growth:** legislation and regulations to limit suburban sprawl and preserve farmland.
16. **Sprawl:** what US suburbs are characterized by; the progressive spread of development over the landscape.
17. **Squatter settlement:** settlement where a large percentage of poor immigrants to urban areas in LDCs live because of a housing shortage.
18. **Underclass:** what inner-city residents are frequently referred to because they are trapped in an unending cycle of economic and social problems.
19. **Urban renewal:** something under which cities identify blighted inner-city neighborhoods, acquire the properties from private owners, relocate the residents and businesses, clear the site, and build new roads and utilities.
20. **Zone in transition:** name given to the second ring of the concentric zone model, which surrounds the CBD, in the concentric zone model. This place typically contains industry and poor-quality housing