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
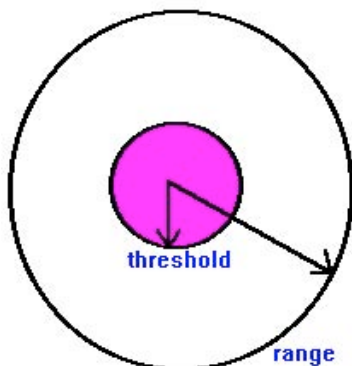
- Seemingly random placement of places on a map are actually are a result of some perception of _____ or its _____. Urban Geographers studied the distribution of cities to determine how many and what size cities are needed within a certain space. They found three key components: _____, _____, & _____

- 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.
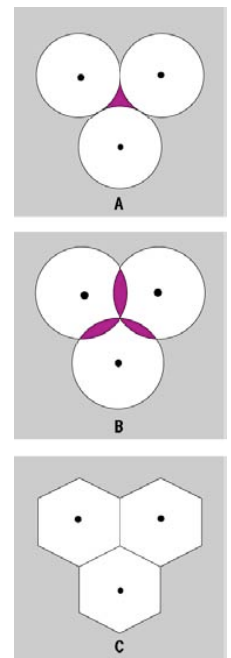
Ranking Urban Centers

- **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

range

- **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.

A

B

C

- 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.
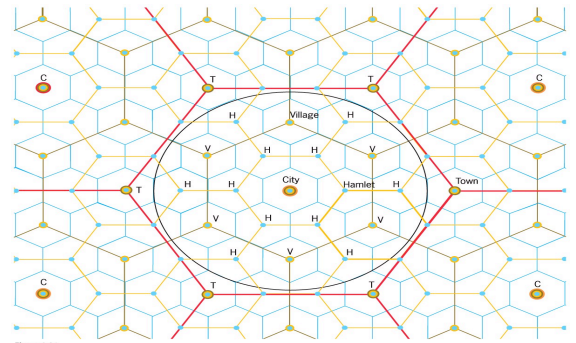

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Models of the City
- **John Borchert** analyzed urbanization in North America (1967); recognized 4 epochs in the evolution of the American metropolis based on the impact of **transportation** & t**echnology**.
- 1) **Sail-Wagon Epoch** (1790-1830) – 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.
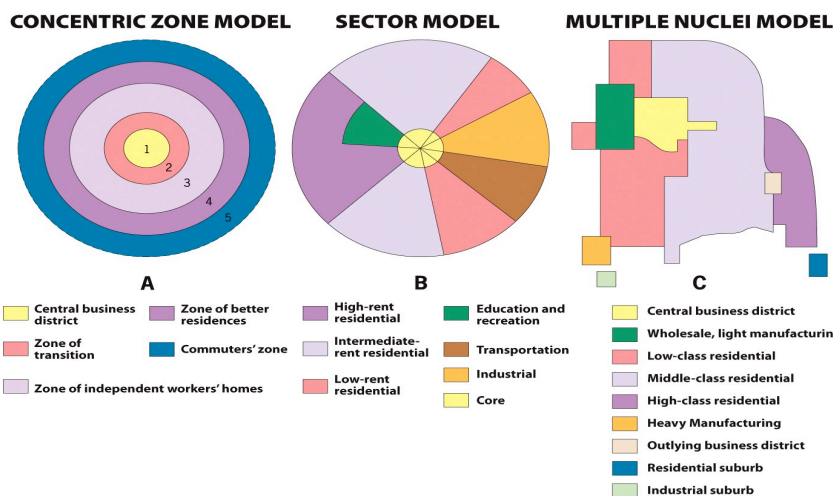

CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL

A

- Central business district
- Zone of transition
- Zone of independent workers' homes
- Zone of better residences
- Commuters' zone

SECTOR MODEL

B

- High-rent residential
- Intermediate-rent residential
- Low-rent residential
- Education and recreation
- Transportation
- Industrial
- Core

MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL

C

- Central business district
- Wholesale, light manufacturing
- Low-class residential
- Middle-class residential
- High-class residential
- Heavy Manufacturing
- Outlying business district
- Residential suburb
- Industrial suburb

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URBAN REALMS MODEL

EDGE CITY
EDGE CITY
EDGE CITY
"NEW" DOWNTOWN
CENTRAL CITY
CBD

- City
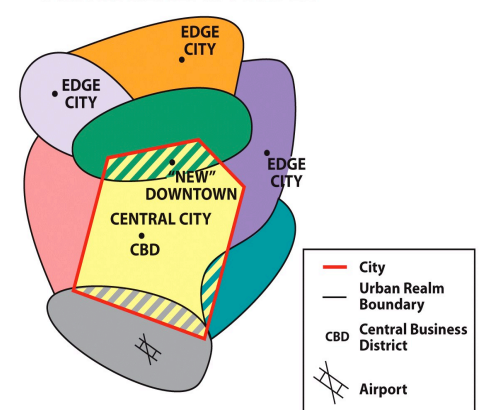- Urban Realm Boundary
- CBD Central Business District
- Airport

Figure 9.24
© 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved. Adapted with permission from: T. Hartshorn and P. O. Muller, "Suburban Downtowns and the Transformation of Metropolitan Atlanta's Business Landscape," *Urban Geography* 10 (1989); p. 375.

- _____ _____ 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

Commercial
Market
Industrial
Zone of Maturity
Zone of In Situ Accretion
Zone of peripheral squatter settlements
Elite Residential Sector
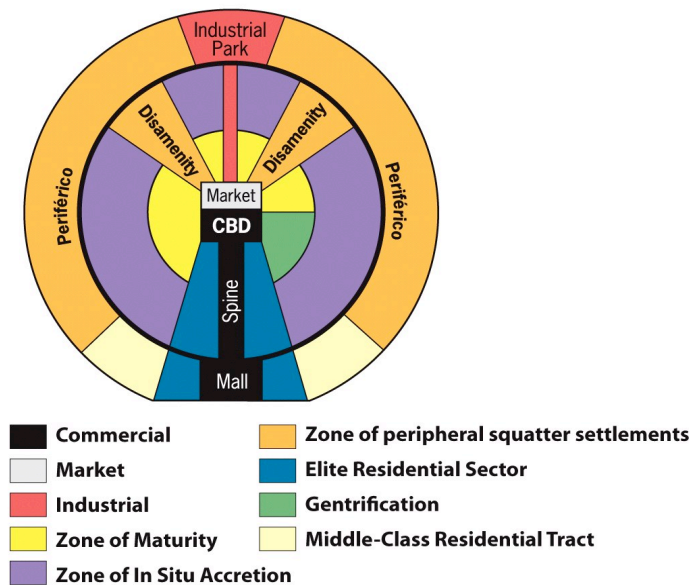Gentrification
Middle-Class Residential Tract

Figure 9.25
© 2010 John Wiley & Sons, Inc. All rights reserved. Adapted with permission from: L. Ford, "A New and Improved Model of Latin American City Structure," *The Geographical Review* 86 (1996), p. 438.

- 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:
- 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)
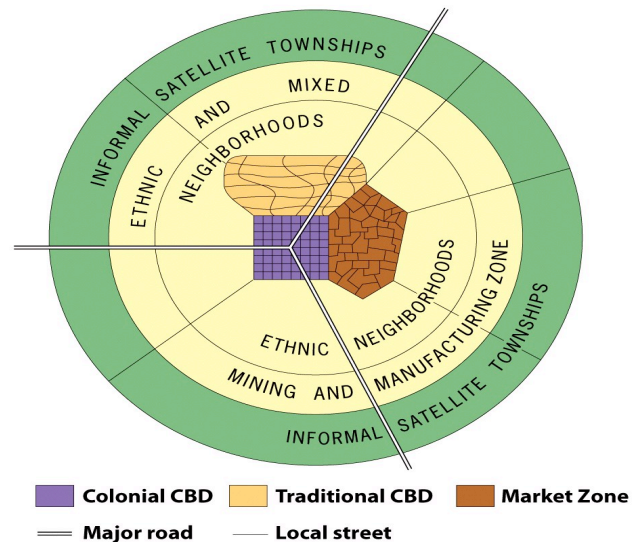
A MODEL OF SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY

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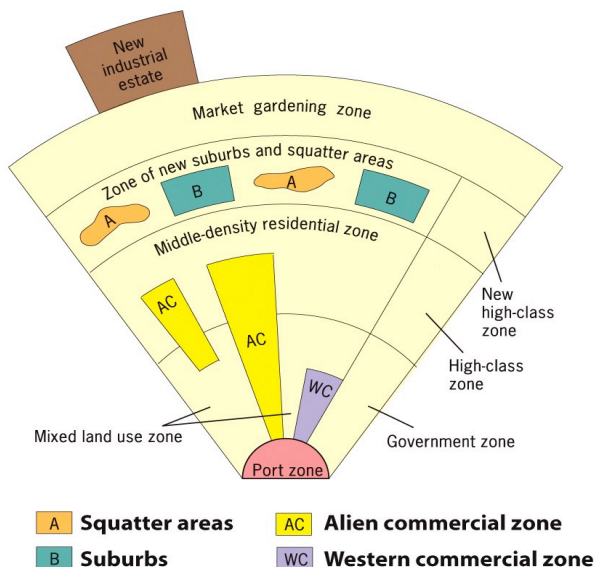

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SE Asian City

• 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).