

Chapter 11

Problems In Large Cities

Create a list of at least 10 problems that exist in large cities.

Consider problems that you have read about in this and other chapters and/or experienced yourself.

Create a City

Consider the job of a city planner.

Your task is to design the layout of a city. Draw and label your city using terms you have learned in your reading of chapter 11.

On the outside of your diagram note and label how your newly designed city will fix some of the problems from your initial list.

Write both partners names on the paper.

Write the list on one side of the paper, and the drawing on the other side of the paper.

Due at the end of the period.

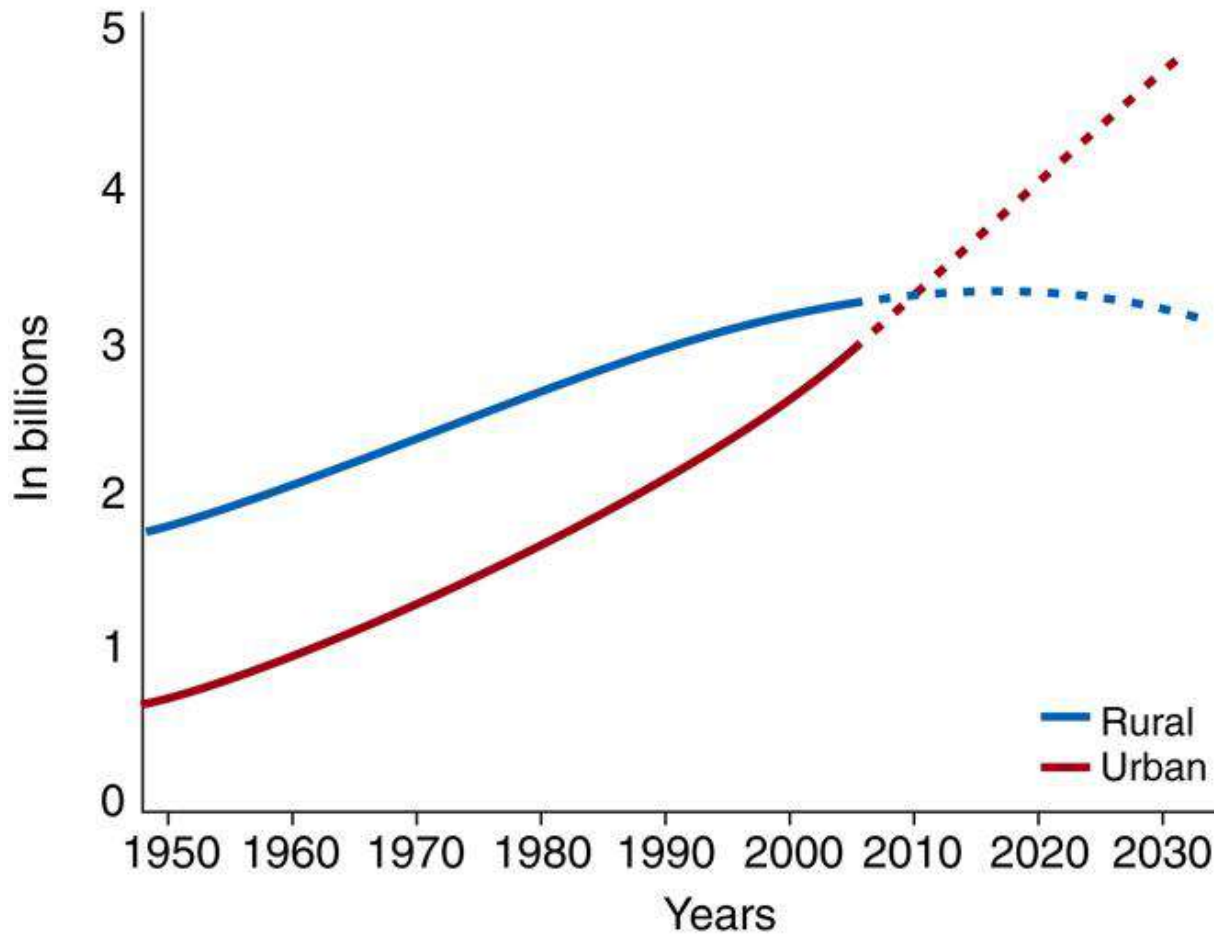
Study Guide-Chapter 11

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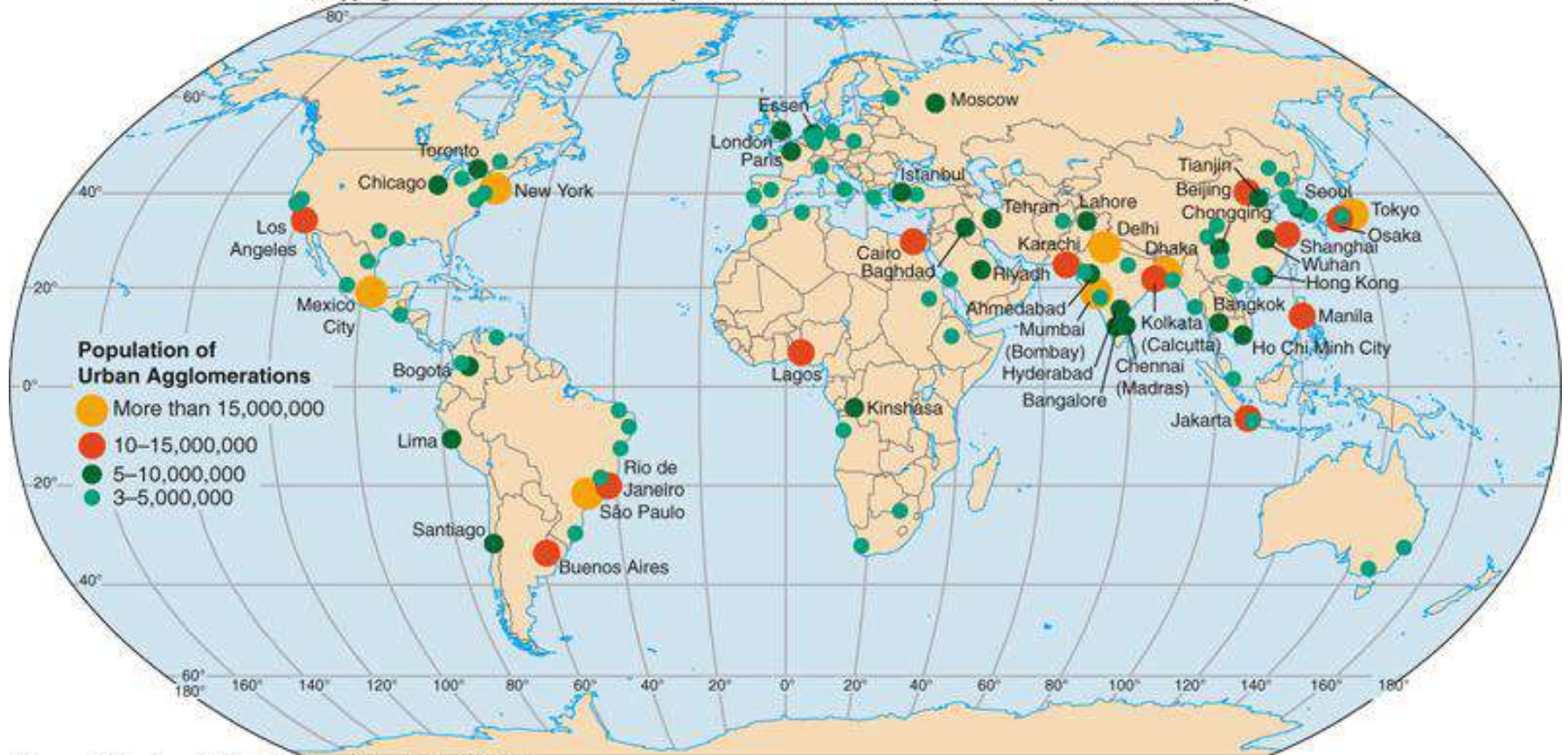
Urban and Rural Populations, 1950–2030



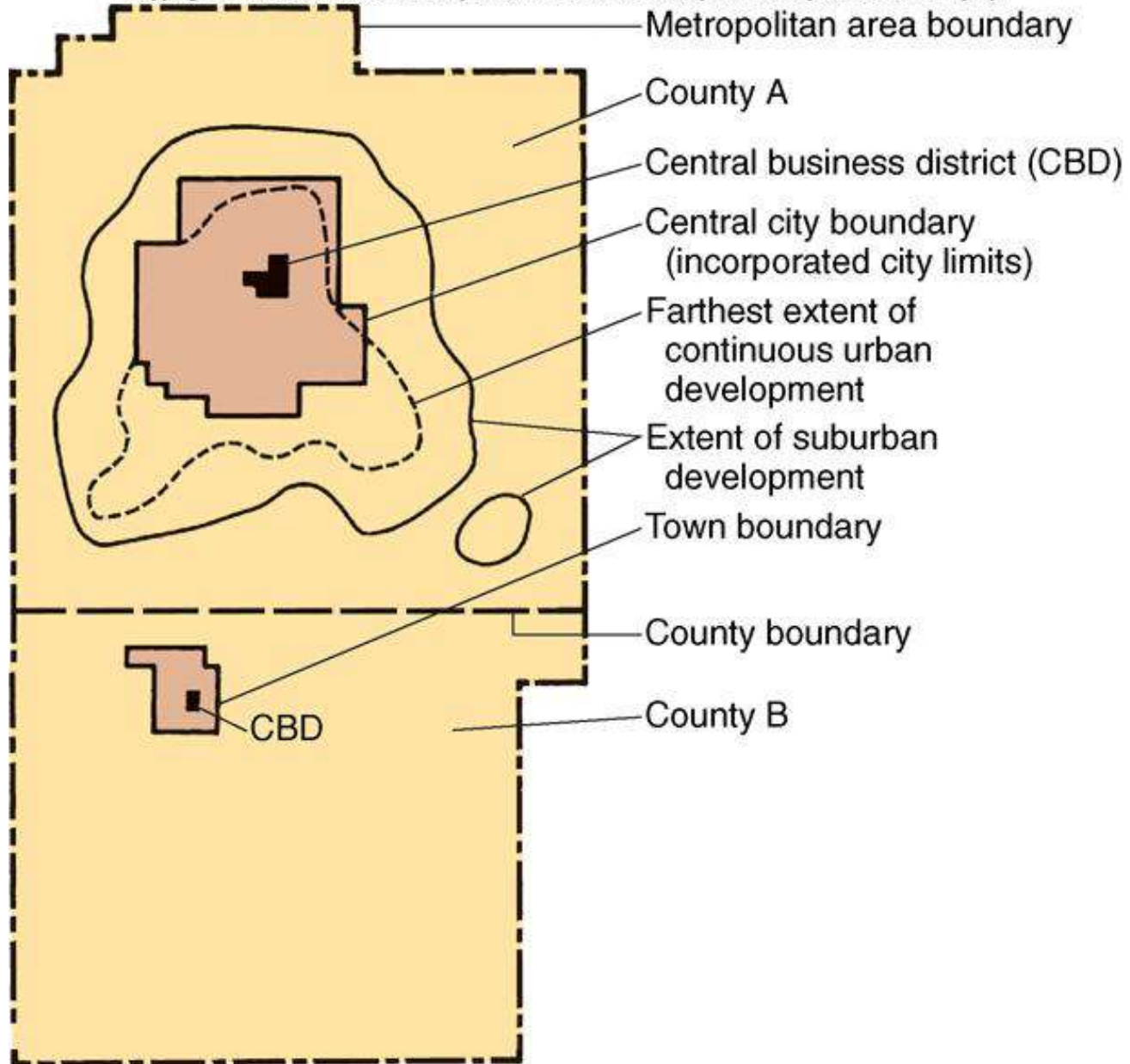
(a)

United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects: The 2003 Revision.

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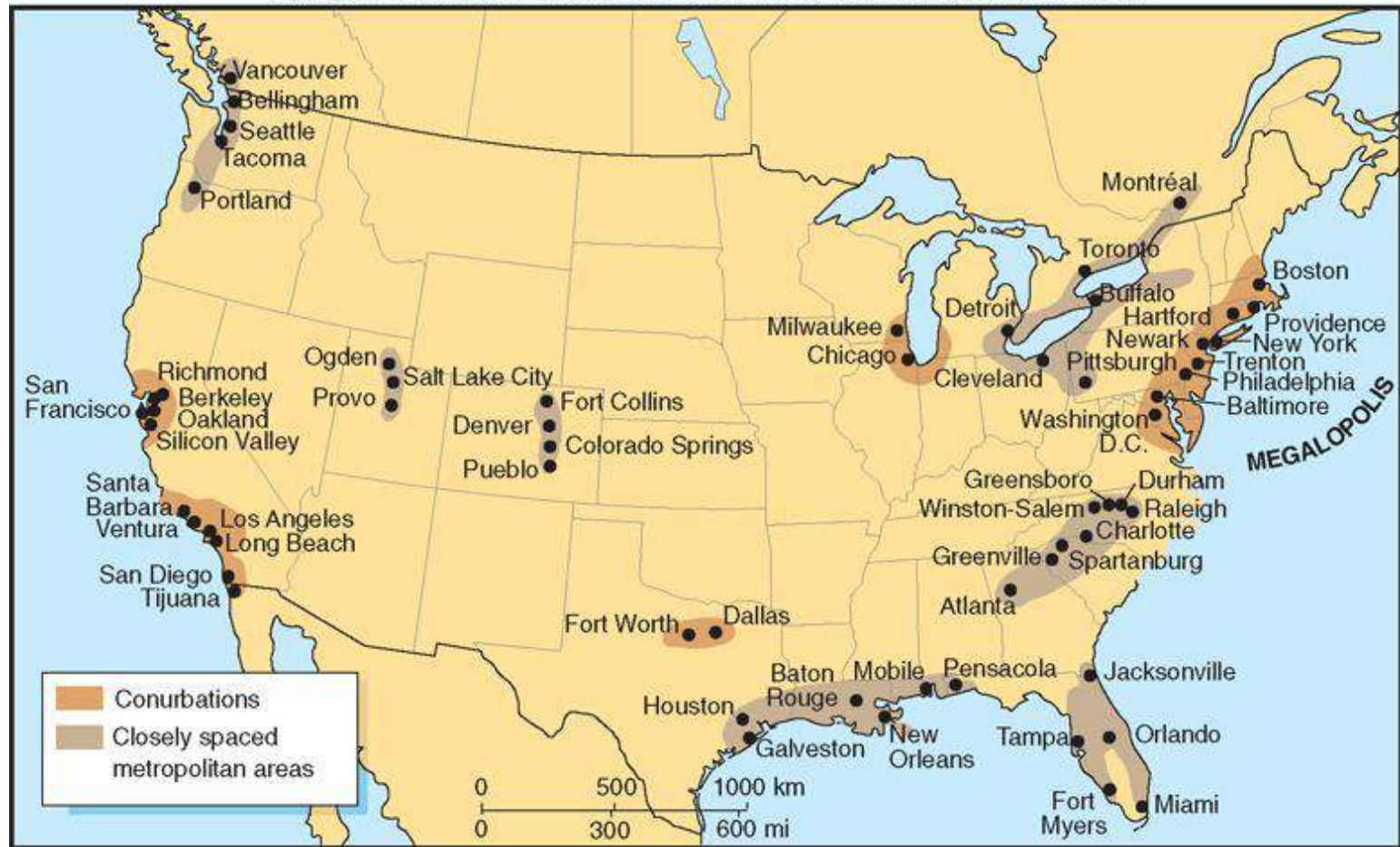


Source: Data from United Nations Population Division.



P375 The urbanized area is a continuously built up landscape with no reference to the political boundaries that limit the legal city of which it is the extension of.

P375 The urbanized area is defined by structural and population densities, not by legal boundaries



P371 Megalopolis is the term used to describe a coalescence of several metro areas...

It is an example of a conurbation.

P376 Basic activities bring in money from outside the town or city.

P376 Basic workers are those that are engaged in export activities.

So, is a doctor a basic worker or non-basic worker?
That depends on where the patients come from.

P376 Economic base analysis is used to study a city's economic structures.

P377 As a city increases in size, the number of service workers increases more rapidly than the number of basic workers.

Very large city, more self-contained →

City population

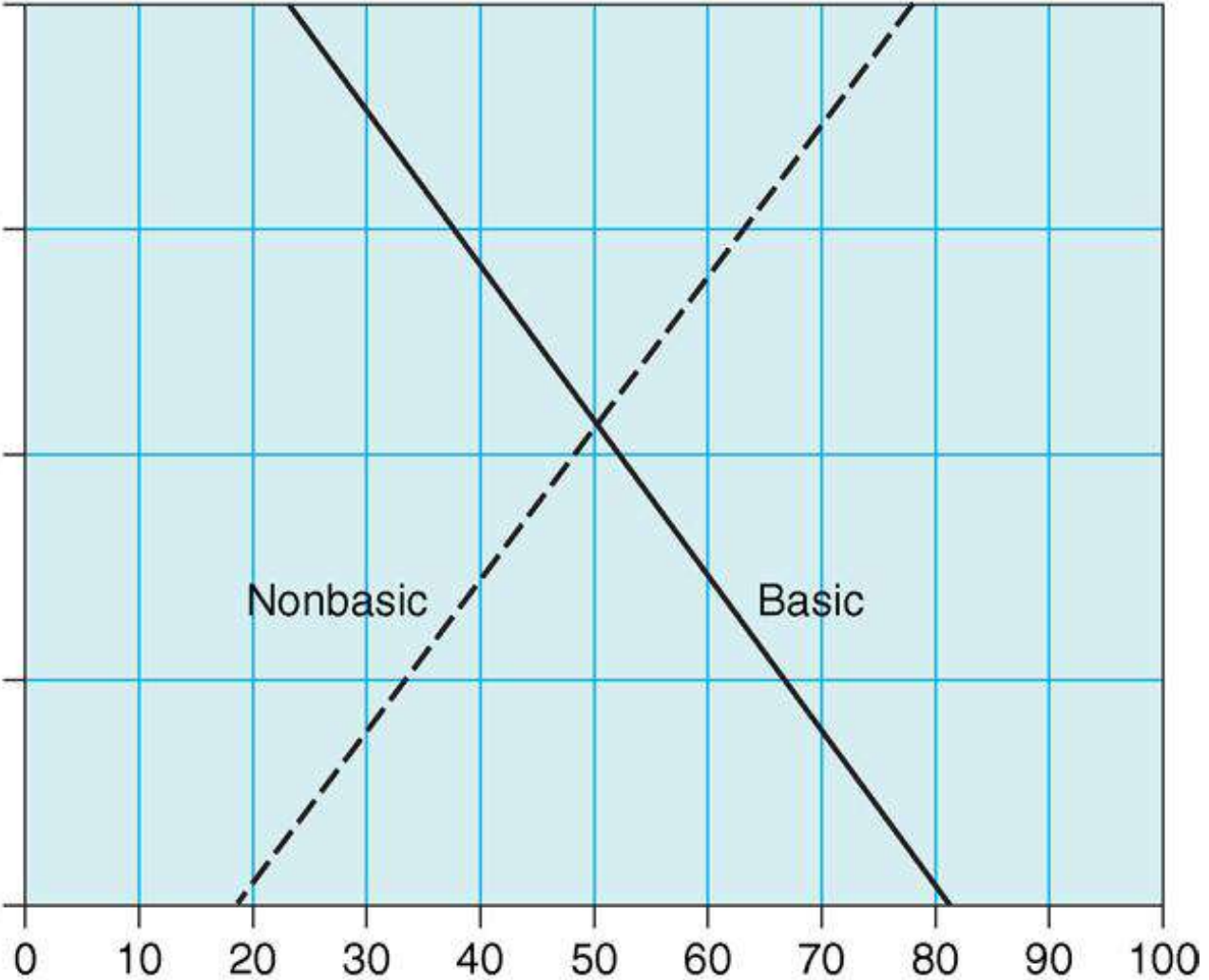
10,000,000

1,000,000

100,000

10,000

1,000



Nonbasic

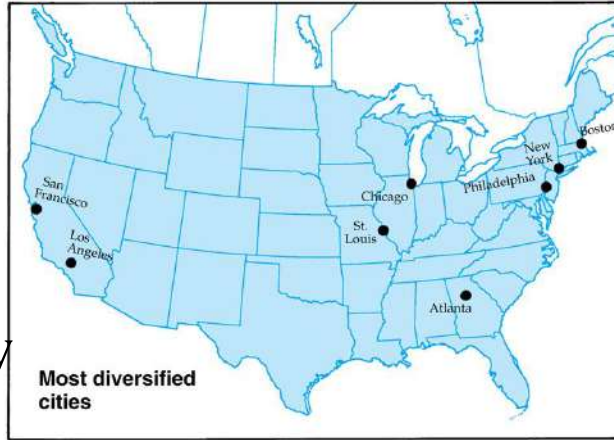
Basic

Very small town, → need to go elsewhere to buy and sell goods

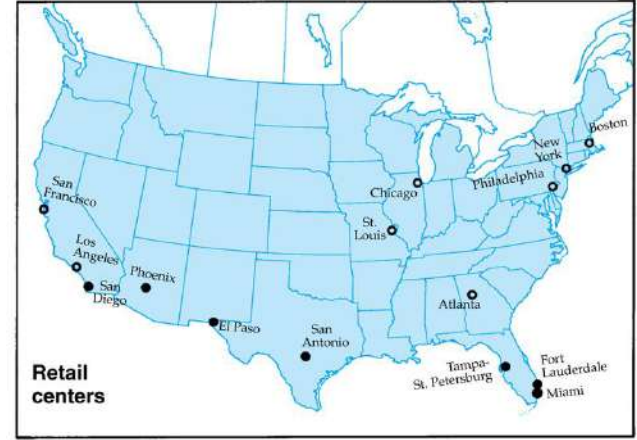
Percentage of workforce

P377 Special function cities show a pattern of urban clustering.

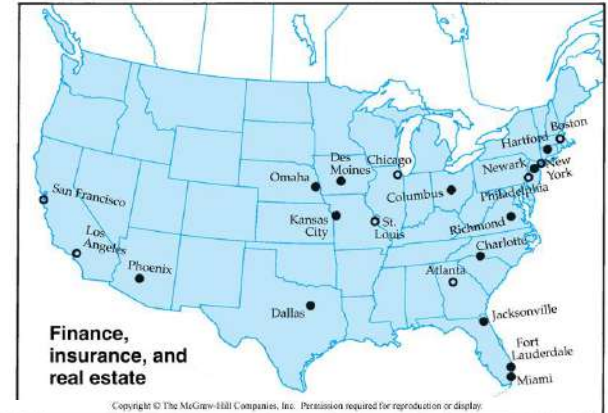
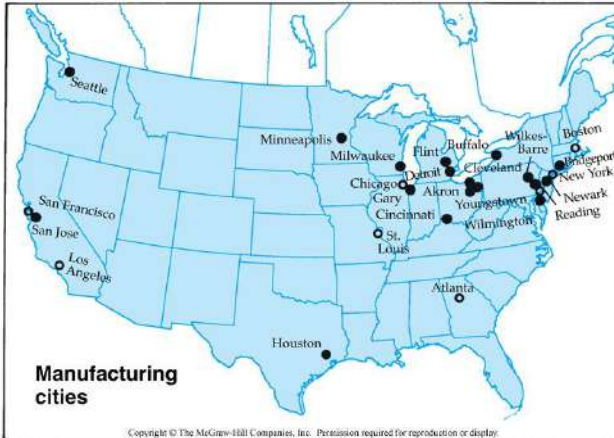
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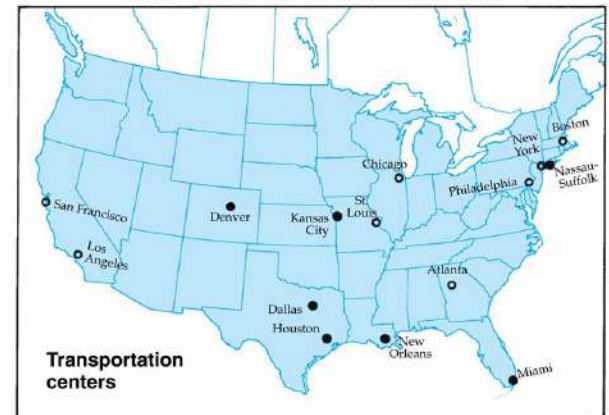
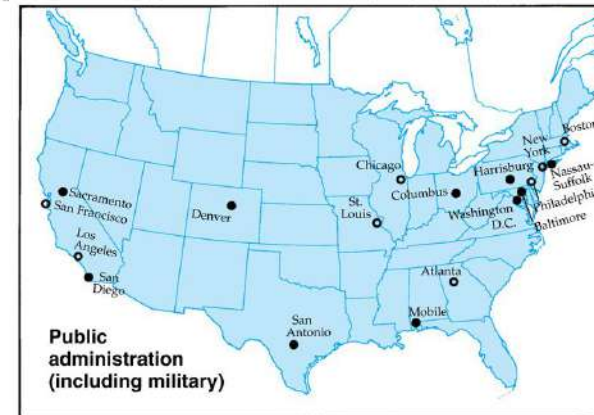


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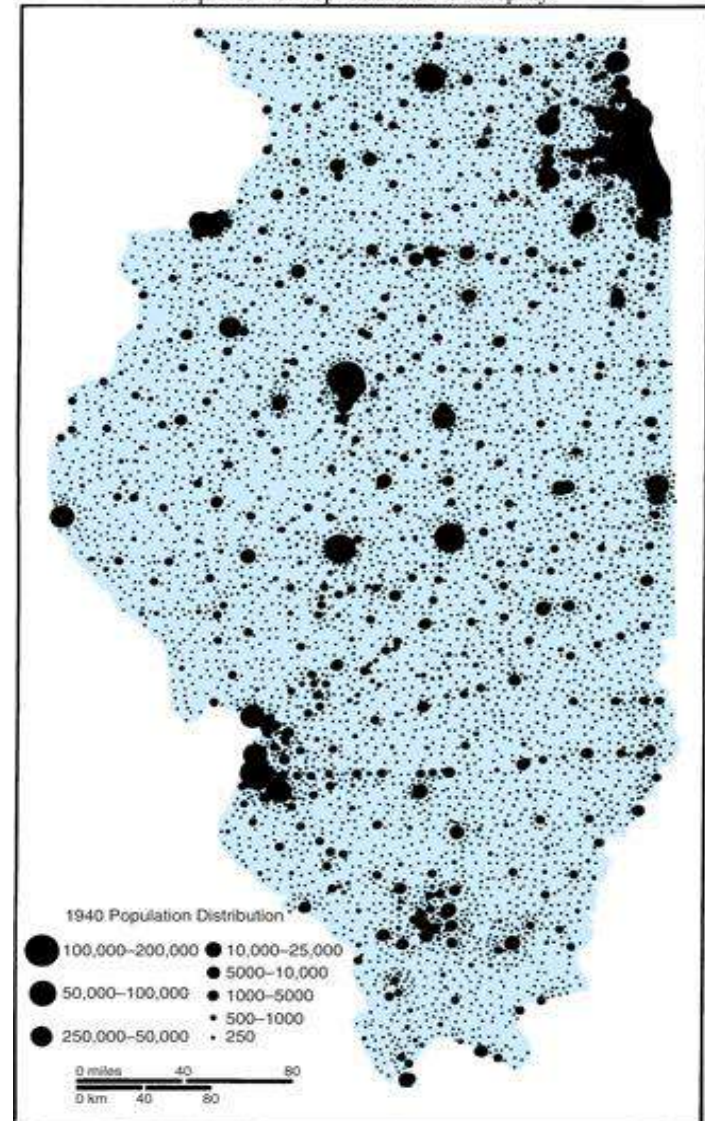


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P379 Urban hierarchy describes the functional complexity of various size classes.

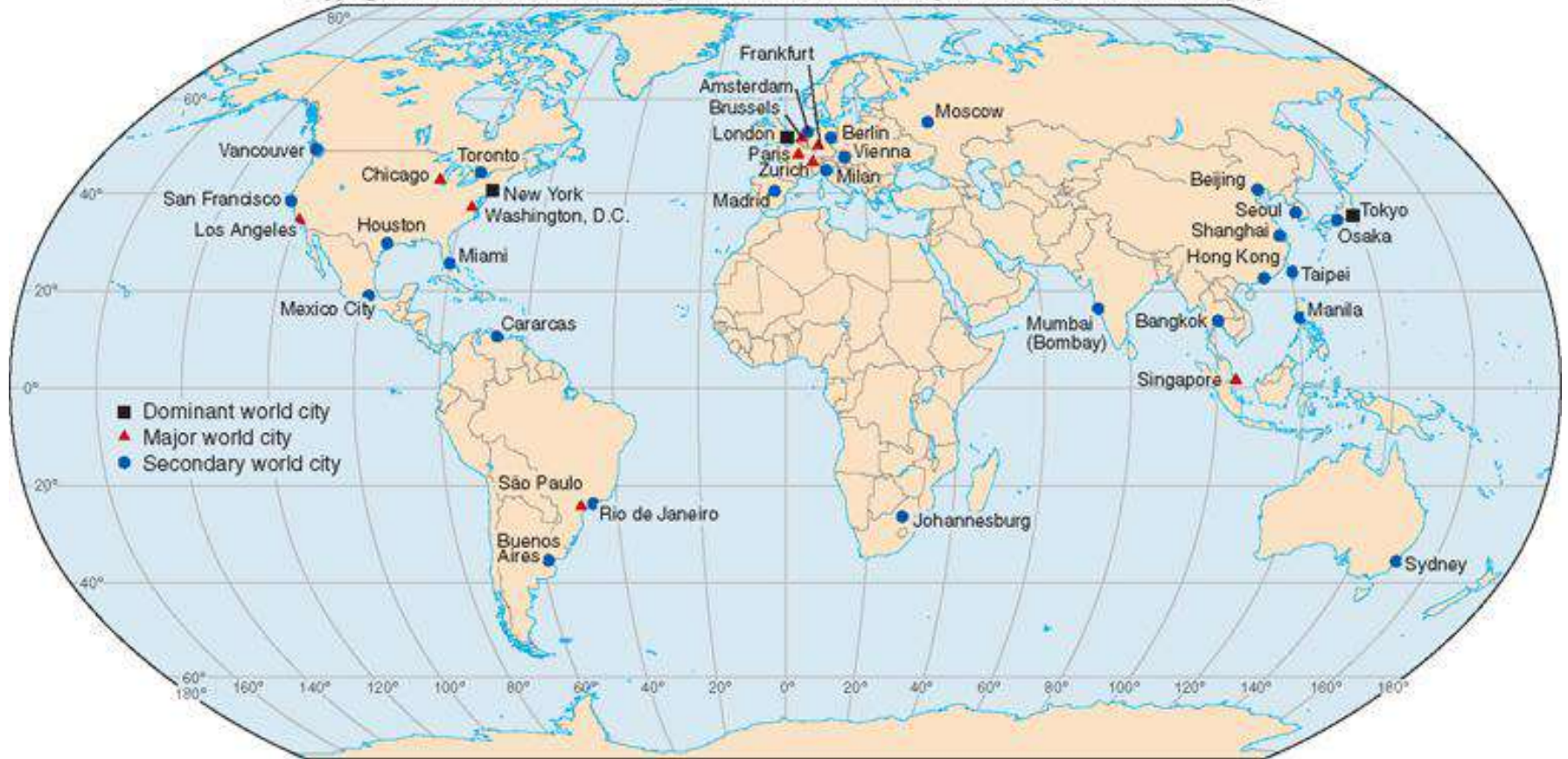




Redrawn from P. L. Knox, ed., *The United States: A Contemporary Human Geography*. Harlow, England. Longman, 1988, Fig. 5.5, p. 144.

Hierarchy of U.S. Urban Areas

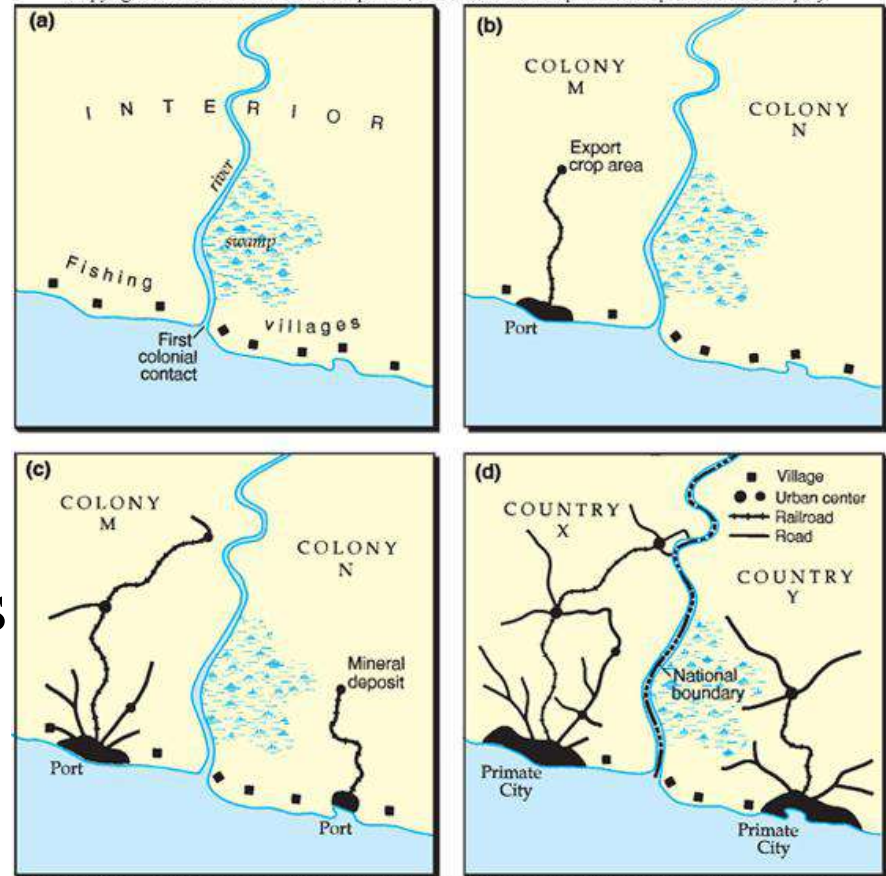
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Hierarchy of International Cities

P381 Primate cities are often national capitals, far more than twice the size of the 2nd largest city and attracts low-income migrants from rural areas.

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Adapted from E. S. Simpson, *The Developing World: An Introduction*. (Harlow, Essex, England: Longman Group UK Limited, 1987).

P381 Most developing countries lack the strata of smaller and medium-sized cities that are prominent in the urban size hierarchies of developed countries.

P380 In Rank-size rule the population of any given town is inversely proportional to its rank in the urban hierarchy.

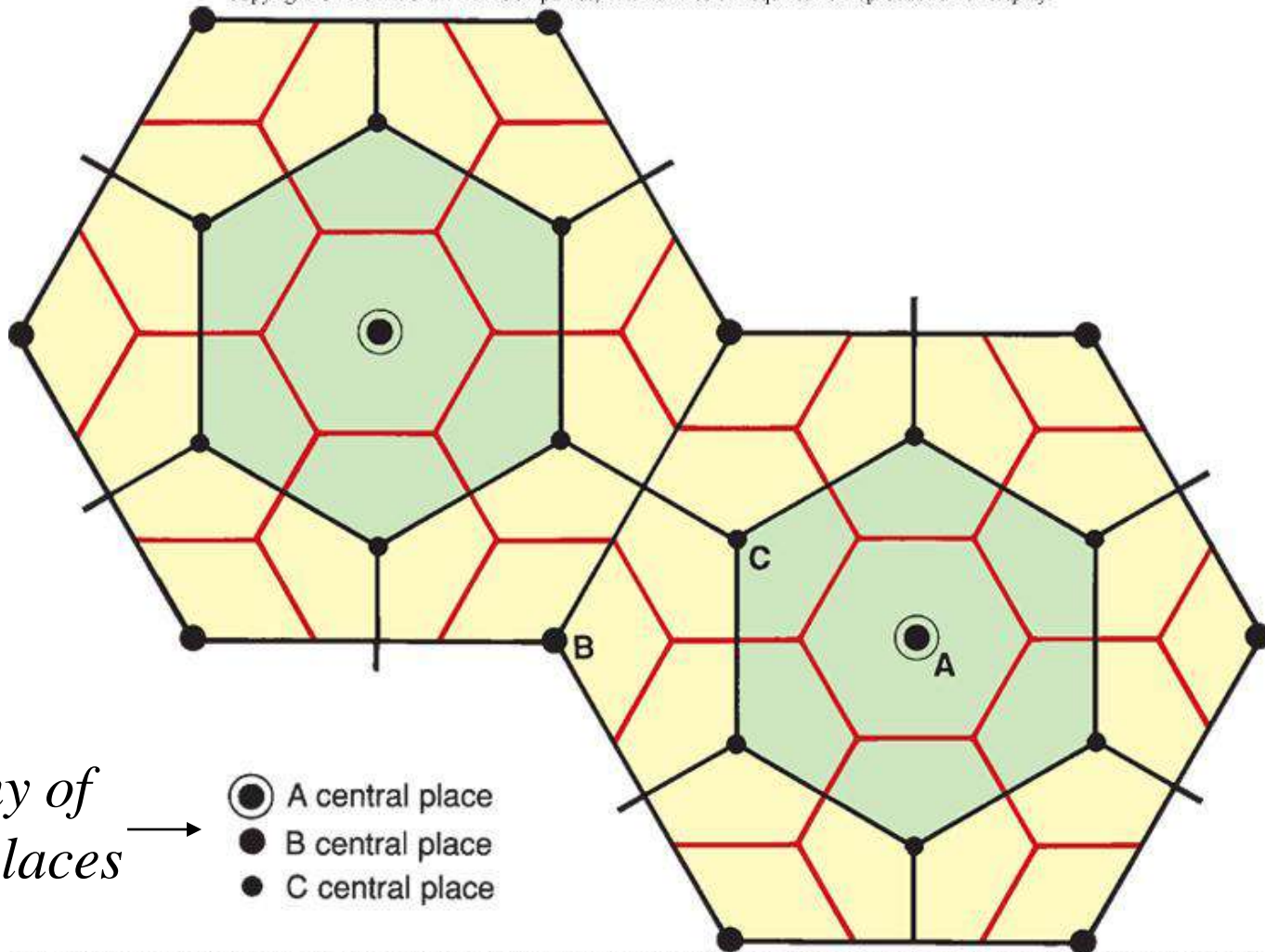
- stop

1. Gentrification
2. Near the center of the city
3. Suburbanization and metropolitanization
4. East European City
5. (any 2) Colorado, Delaware, Minnesota, Washington
6. More compact, narrow streets, etc.
7. Extended Urban Region
8. Concentric zone (or Zonal) model
9. A ring highway
10. Residents, or people living there

P383. Walter Christaller concluded, in his Central Place Theory, that towns of the same class will be evenly spaced.

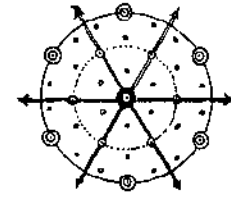
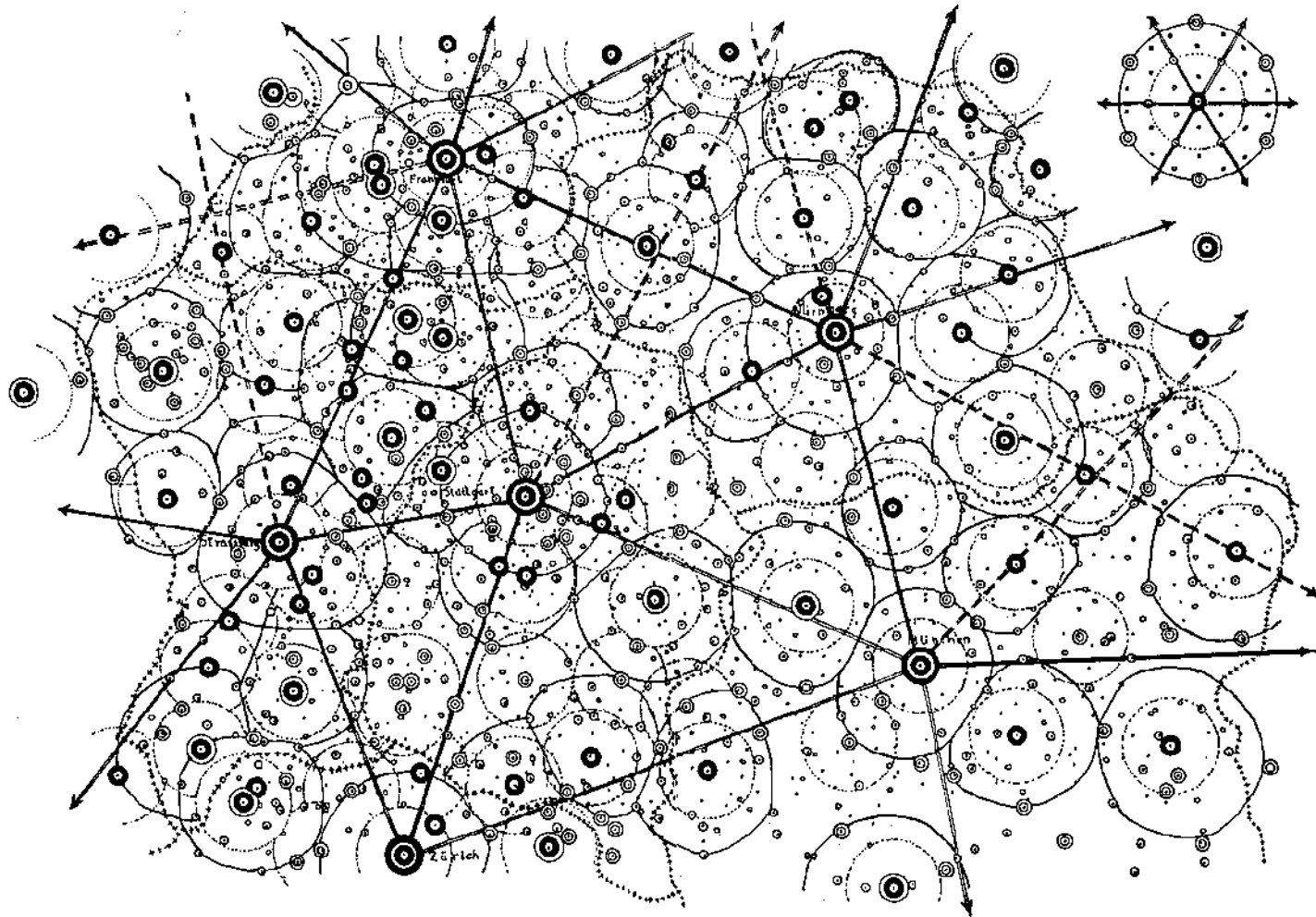


WALTER CHRISTALLER
1893-1969



Hierarchy of central places →

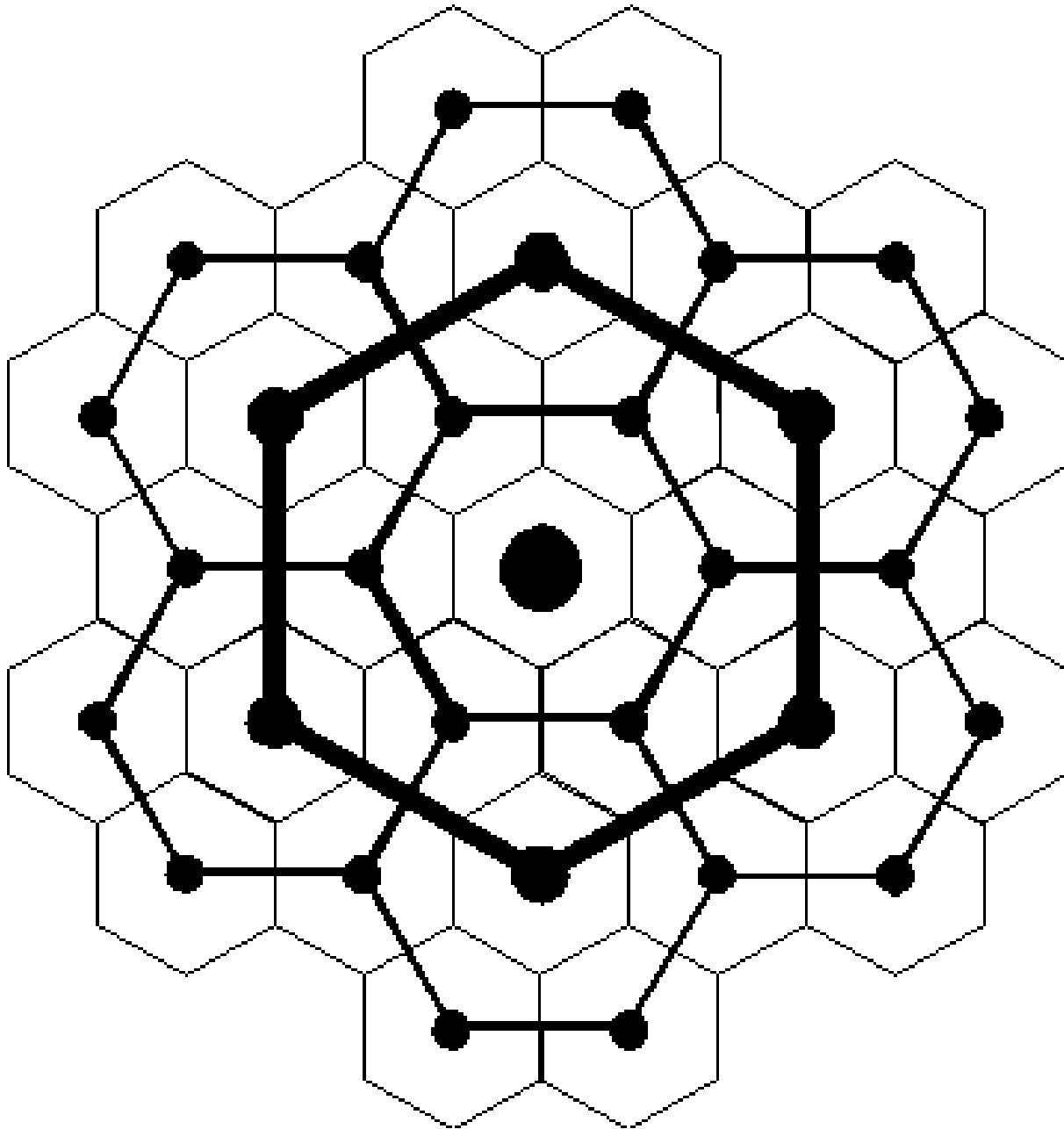
- ⊙ A central place
- B central place
- C central place



- | | | | |
|--|-------|--|-------|
| | L-Ort | | K-Ort |
| | P-Ort | | A-Ort |
| | G-Ort | | M-Ort |
| | B-Ort | | |

- 21 km-K-Ring (schematisch)
- Ring der B-Orte (normal 36 km)
- +++++++ Grenzen der L-Systeme
- ==== L-Richtungen 1. Grades
- == L-Richtungen 2. Grades

Karte 4
Das System der zentralen Orte in Süddeutschland



Hexagonal
shaped

Similar size =
similar
distance

System is
interdependent

P383 One of the assumptions of the Central Place Theory is that the terrain of an area is a featureless plain.

P383 Threshold refers to the minimum level of purchasing power necessary for a given activity.

P384 Network cities are two or more complementary centers linked by transportation and communication

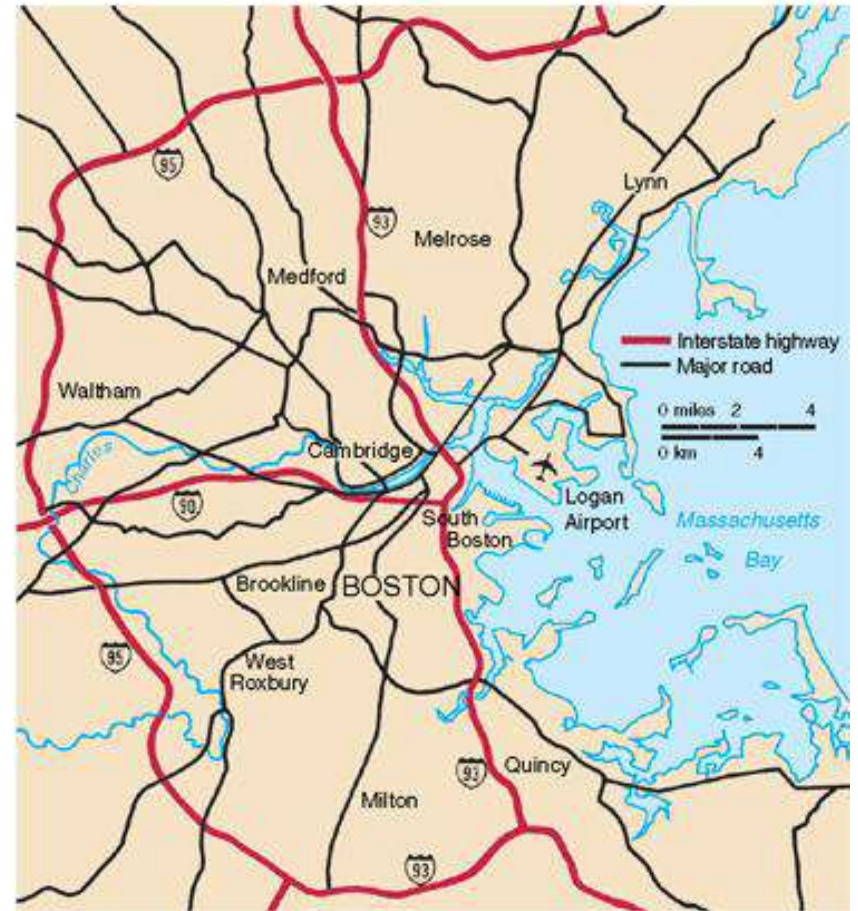
P386 In competitive bidding for urban land the most accessible parcels command the highest price....commercial land use usually obtains the most accessible sites.

P386 The main shopping and financial heart of a city is called the Central Business district or CBD.

P386 The Central Business district is typically the convergence points of mass transit lines.

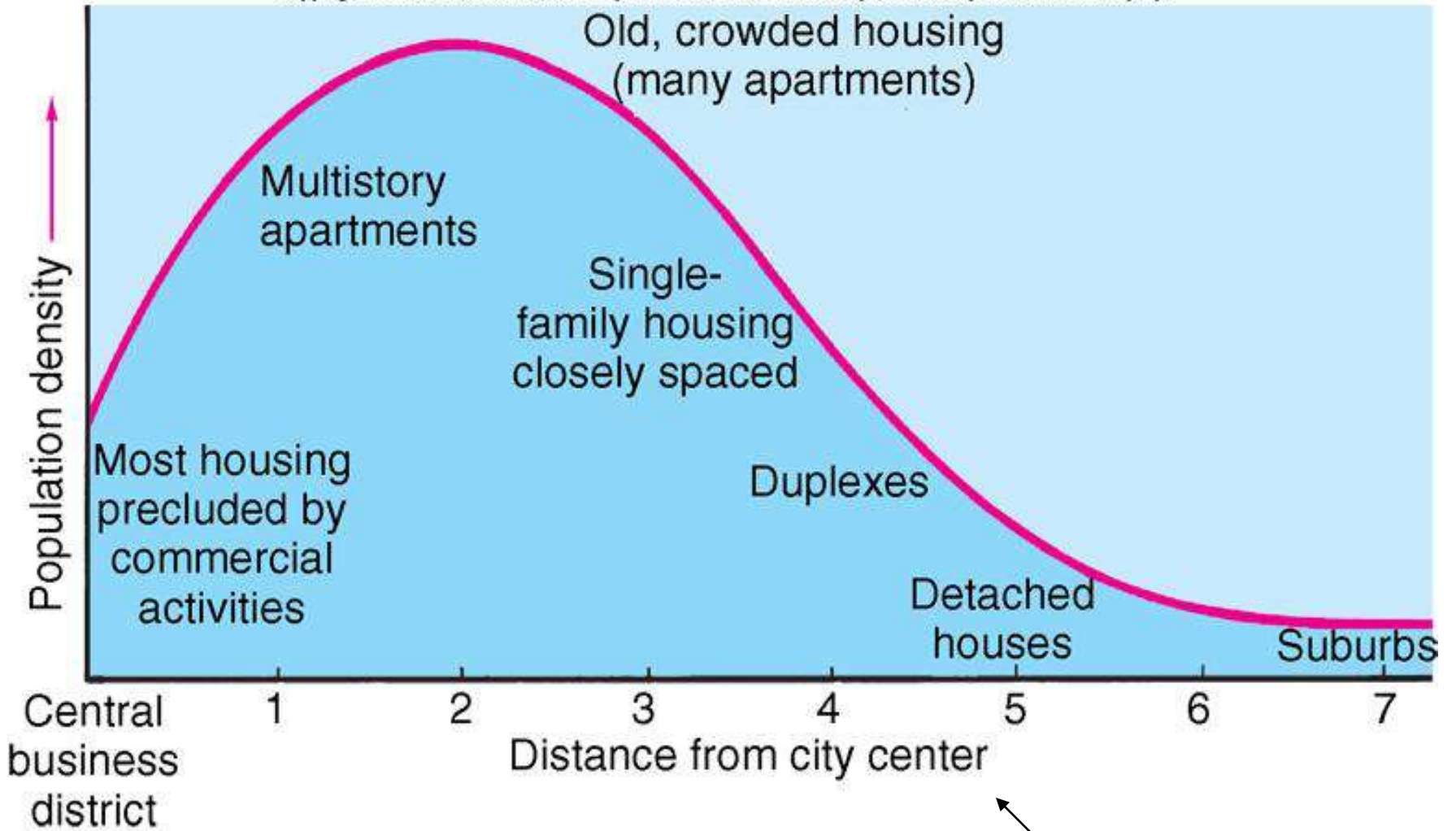


(a)



(b)

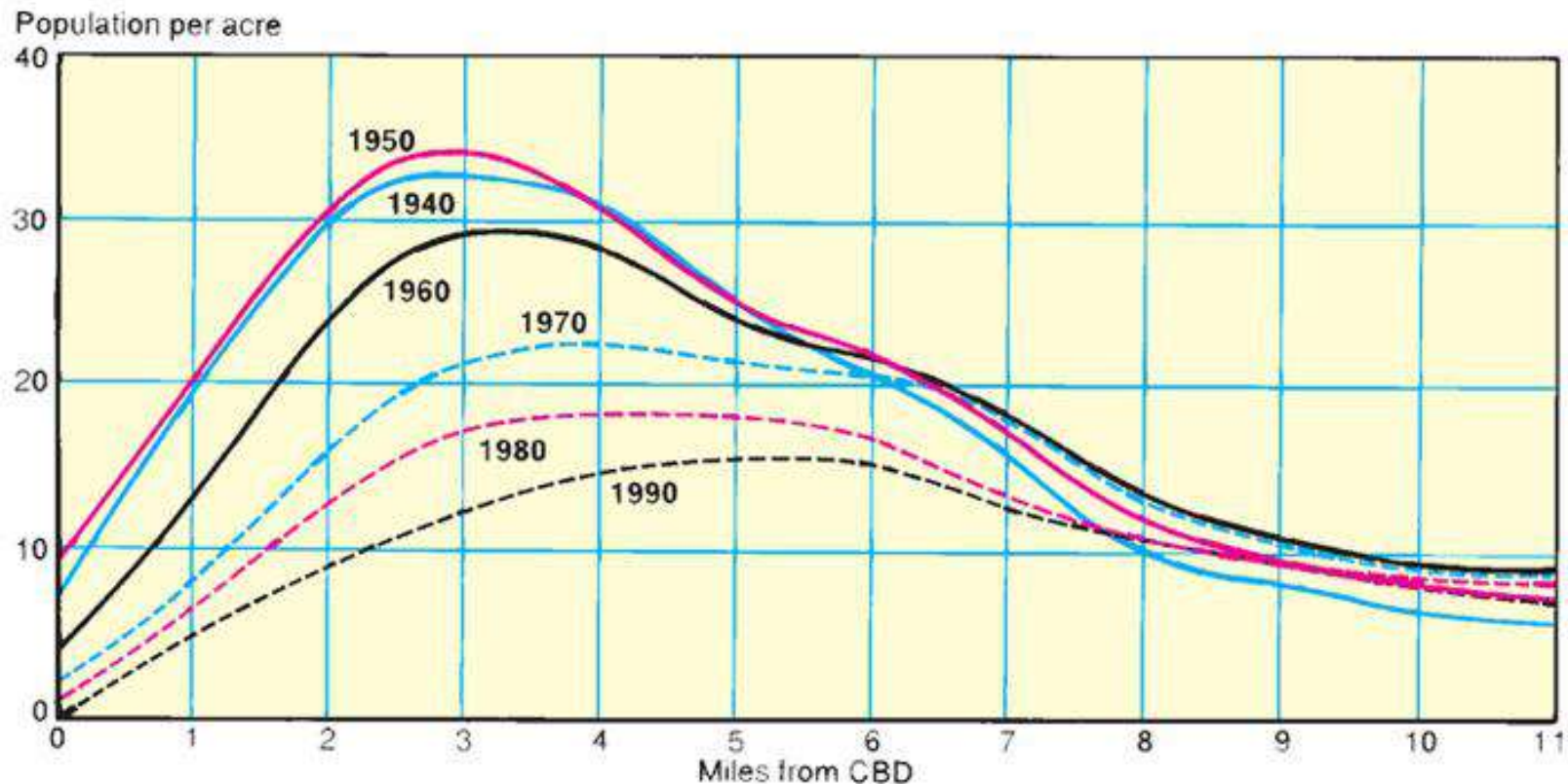
P387 Population density in North American Central cities is low at the center, highest in the zone just outside the center, and decreases gradually toward the suburbs.



Draw and label this

P388 As cities grow in population, peak central densities decline and peripheral population densities increase.

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Anupa Mukhopadhyay and Ashok K. Dutt, "Population Density Gradient Changes of a Postindustrial City--Cleveland, Ohio 1940-1990," *GeoJournal* 34:517, no. 4, 1994. Redrawn by permission of Kluwer Academic Publishers and Ashok K. Dutt.

- stop

You will have 5 minutes to note important information from the baseball reader. You may not use your notes from the chapter. However, you may look over the baseball reader for the next 5 minutes. You may make notes only on this page. Then you will have 20 minutes to write. You will not have access to the reader or your notes from the chapter during the writing portion.

Prompt

Part 1

Explain the following terms:

- *Urban hierarchy*
- *Threshold*

Part 2

Explain how Major League Baseball and the location of teams is related to the Central Place Theory.

Part 3

Consider the following map. Choose either City X or City Y to become the site of the next Major League Baseball expansion team. Explain the rationale for your decision.



At least 2 people will score each paper.

Write the score for each part in the margin. If a point or more was marked off, make a note where there is room.

When all 3 parts are scored add up the totals and circle it.

Chapter 11 Essay

1 Part 1

0 *Threshold definition was wrong*

Part 2

3

Part 3

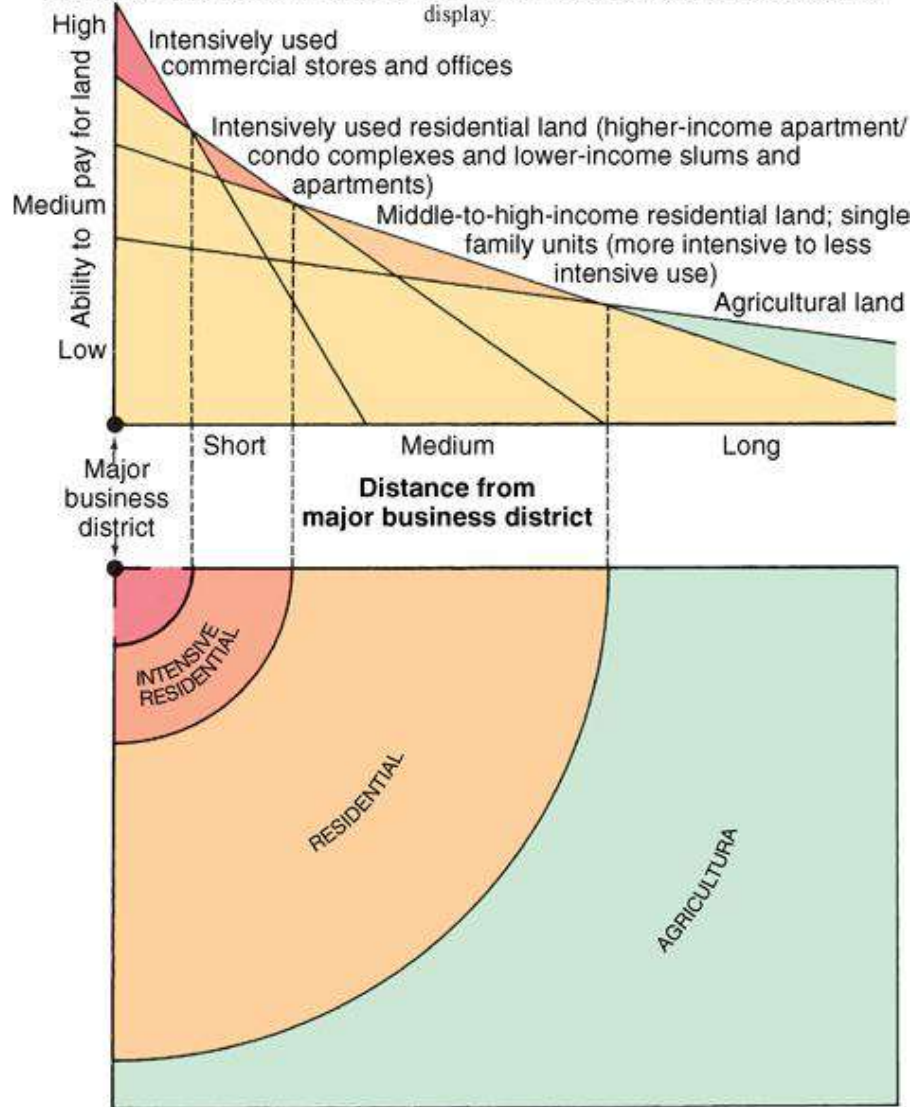
4 *Choice of site needed more explanation*

Score 8/10

Question 6

What contribution did Ernest Burgess make to the study of Geography?

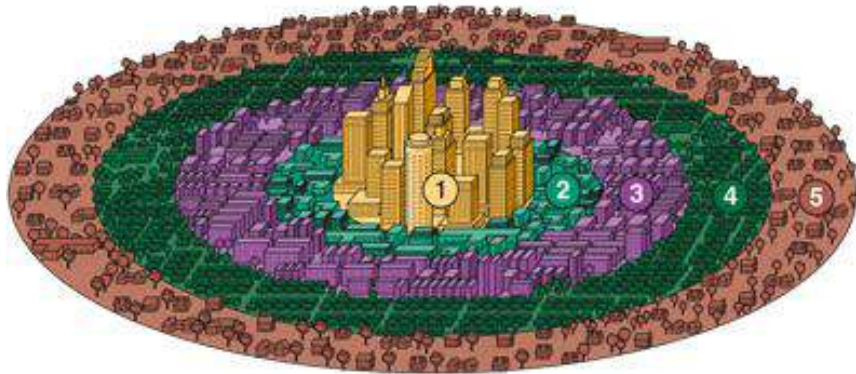
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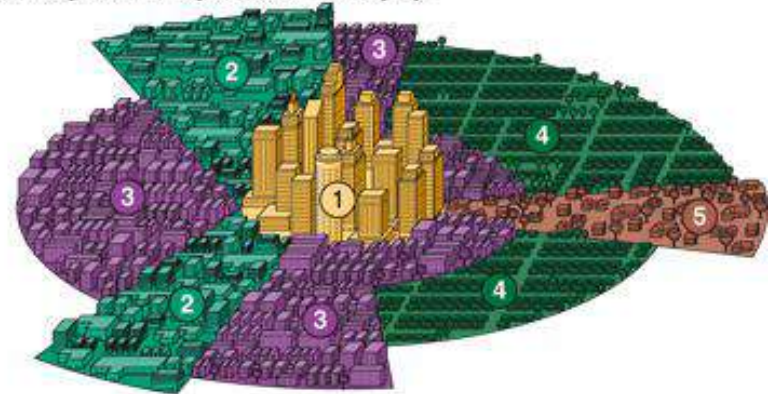
388 Multiple-nuclei model holds that the land use pattern of major cities developed around more than one center of activity.

388 In the concentric zone model, land use from the center outward goes; the CBD, zone of transition, zone of industrial workers, zone of better residences, commuter zone

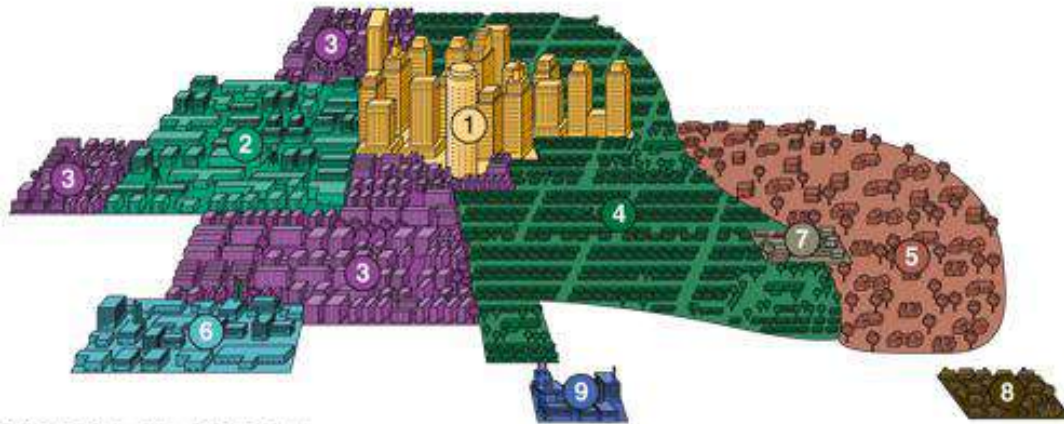
388 The sector model recognizes high-income housing as the active element in the radial growth of cities.



(a) Concentric Zone Model



(b) Sector Model



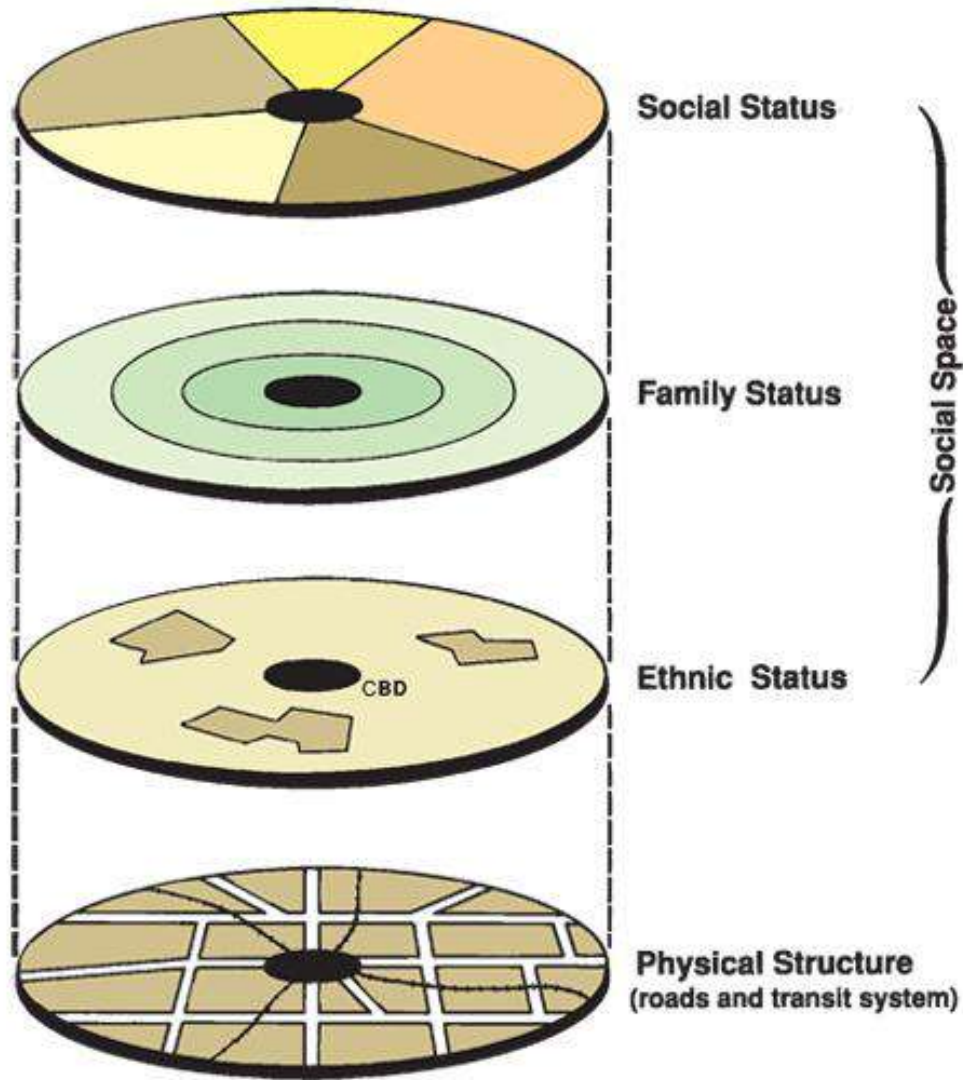
(c) Multiple-Nuclei Model

- ① Central business district
- ② Wholesale, light manufacturing
- ③ Low-class residential
- ④ Medium-class residential
- ⑤ High-class residential
- ⑥ Heavy manufacturing
- ⑦ Outlying business district
- ⑧ Residential suburb
- ⑨ Industrial

Redrawn from "The Nature of Cities" by C. D. Harris and E. L. Ullman in volume no. 242 of The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. Copyright © 1945 The American Academy of Political and Social Science, Philadelphia, PA. Used by permission of the publisher and authors.

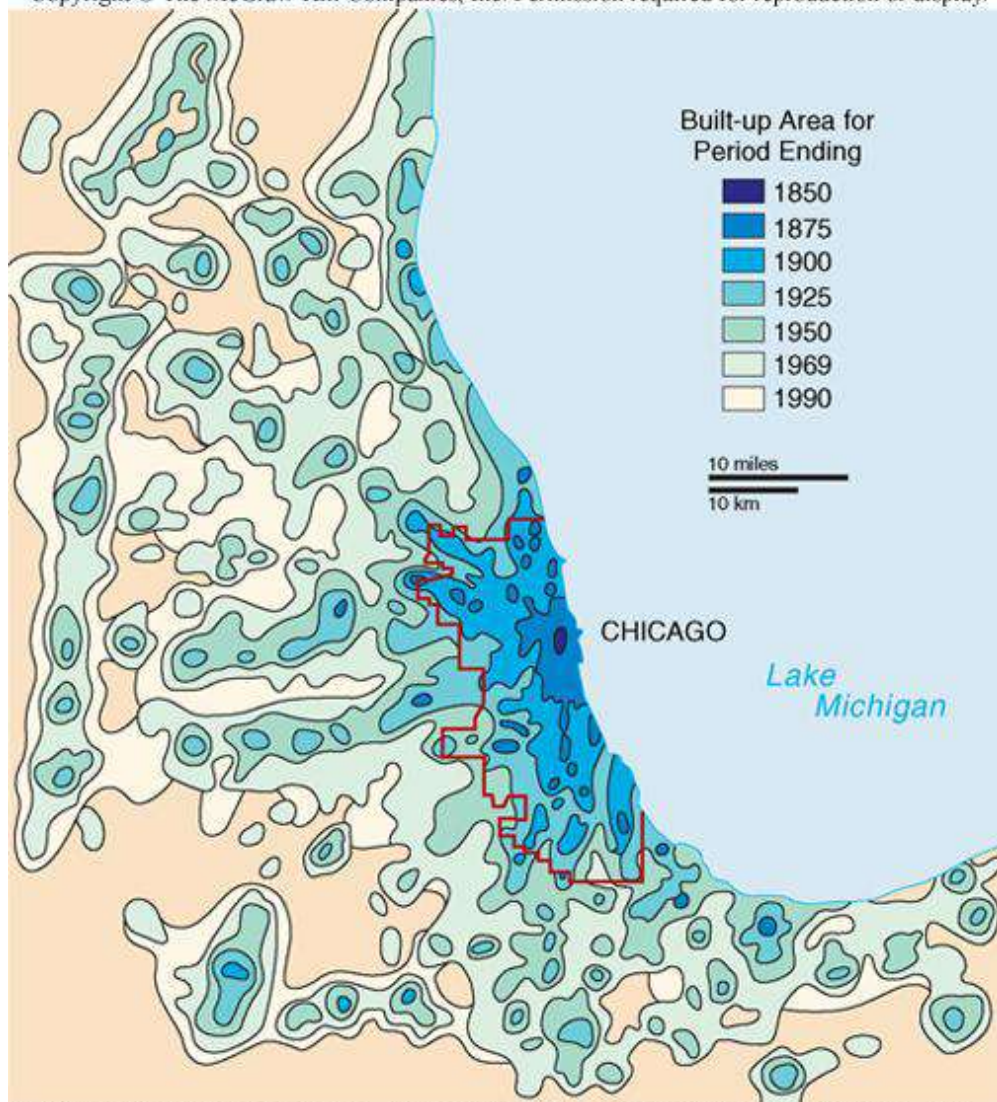
389 Social areas of large, complex U.S. cities show residential segregation based on social status, family status, and ethnicity.

P388 a fair summary of the social geography of cities is that variation in social status is sectoral, family status shows concentric zonation and ethnicity is clustered or nucleated.



392 zoning regulations serve to exclude undesirable land uses and provide land for certain private uses.

392 The interstate highway system and suburbanization of industry in the 1970s and 1980s fostered the suburbanization in the US.



Revised with permission from B. J. L. Berry, Chicago: Transformation of an Urban System, 1976, with additions from other sources.

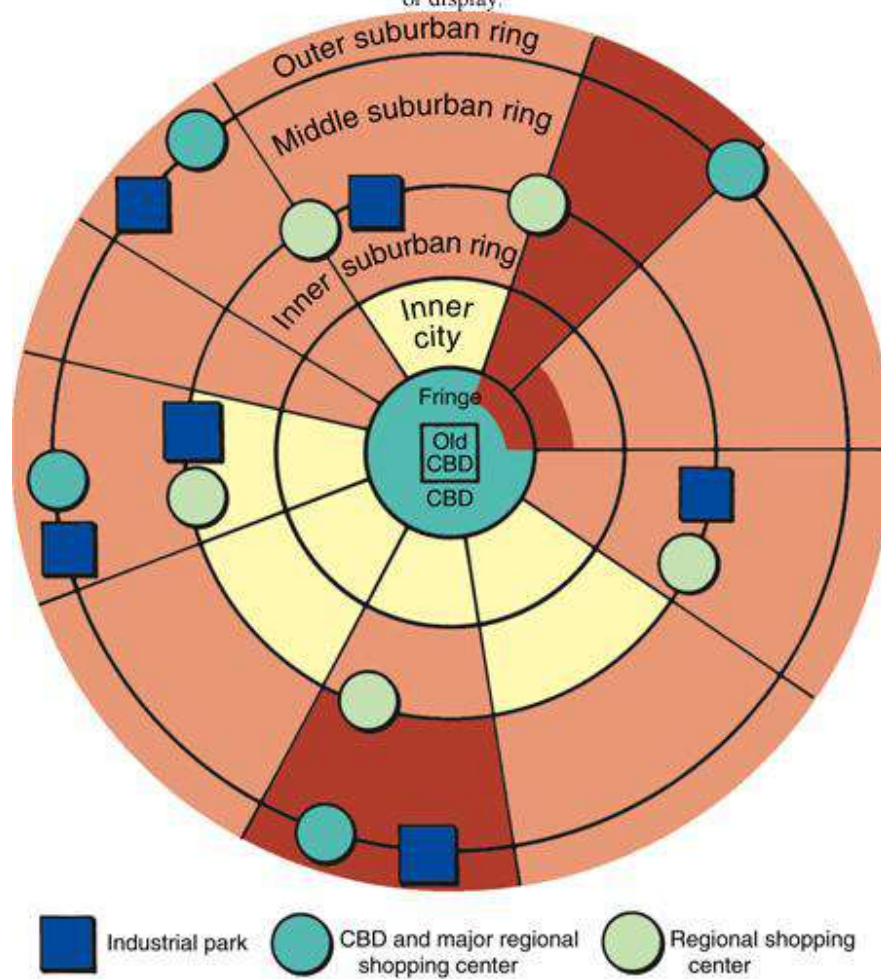


Figure 4.10 (redrawn) from *The North American City*, 4th ed. by Maurice Yeates. Copyright © 1990 by Harper & Rowe, Publishers, Inc.

403 Basic principles of planning the socialist East European city included the requirement of uniformity of housing stock and a prohibition of residential segregations.

405 In contrast to developed countries, most developing world countries are experiencing a disproportionate population concentration in national and regional capitals.

407 The majority of new arrivals in developing cities settle in impoverished squatter districts.

408 Much of the new housing stock of developing world cities is produced informally.

409 In developing countries, the rich are most apt to live close to the center of the city.

A basic distinction in patterns of rural settlement may be made between dispersed and agglomerated

Spring Break

Assignment

Yeah!!!!!!!



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