

1. <b>Agglomeration</b>	The spatial grouping of people or activities for mutual benefit.	13. <b>Concentric Zone Model</b>	A model describing urban land uses as a series of circular belts or rings around a core central business district, each ring housing a distinct type of land use.
2. <b>Barriadas</b>	Squatter settlements found in the periphery of Latin American cities. Ex. Shelters	14. <b>Counterurbanization</b>	Net migration from urban to rural areas in more developed countries. Ex: Immigration
3. <b>Basic Sector</b>	Those products or services of an urban economy that are exported outside the city itself, earning income for the community.	15. <b>Decentralization</b>	Degree to which decision-making authority is given to lower levels in an organization's hierarchy. Ex: Europe
4. <b>Blockbusting</b>	A process by which real estate agents convince white property owners to sell their houses at low prices because of fear that persons of color will soon move into the neighborhood. Ex. 1950s	16. <b>Deindustrialization</b>	The cumulative and sustained decline in the contribution of manufacturing to a national economy.
5. <b>CBD (Central Business District)</b>	The nucleus or "downtown" of a city, where retail stores, offices, and cultural activities are concentrated, mass transit systems converge, and land values and building densities are high. Ex. Skyscrapers	17. <b>Early Cities</b>	Cities of the ancient world. Ex: 3500-1200BC
6. <b>Census Tract</b>	Small country subdivisions delineated by the US Census Bureau as areas of relatively uniform population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions.	18. <b>Economic Base (Basic/Nonbasic)</b>	The manufacturing and service activities performed by the basic sector of a city's labor force; functions of a city performed to satisfy demands external to the city itself and, in that performance, earning income to support the urban population.
7. <b>Central-Place Theory</b>	A deductive theory formulated by Walter Christaller to explain the size and distribution of settlements through reference to competitive supply of goods and services to dispersed rural populations.	19. <b>Edge City</b>	Distinct sizable nodal concentration of retail and office space of lower than central city densities and situated on the outer fringes of older metropolitan areas; usually localized by or near major highway intersections.
8. <b>Christaller</b>	German geographer credited with developing central place theory.	20. <b>Emerging Cities</b>	A city currently without much population but increasing in size at a fast rate.
9. <b>City</b>	A multifunctional nucleated settlement with a central business district and both residential and nonresidential land uses.	21. <b>Ethnic Neighborhood</b>	An area within a city containing members of the same ethnic background.
10. <b>Colonial City</b>	A city that was deliberately established or developed as an administrative or commercial center by colonial or imperial powers. Ex. United States	22. <b>Gated Community</b>	A restricted access subdivision or neighborhood, often surrounded by a barrier, with entry permitted only for residents and their guests; usually totally planned in land use and design, with "residents only" limitations on public streets and parks.
11. <b>Commercialization</b>	The transformation of an area of a city into an area attractive to residents and tourists alike in terms of economic activity. Ex. Ft. Lauderdale	23. <b>Gateway City</b>	Cities that, because of their geographic location, act as ports of entry and distribution centers for large geographic areas.
12. <b>Commuter Zone</b>	The outer most zone of the Concentric Zone Model that represents people who choose to live in residential suburbia and take a daily commute in the CBD to work. Ex: Emigrants		

24. <b>Gentrification</b>	The movement into the inner portions of American cities of middle and upper income people who replace low income populations, rehabilitate the structures they occupied, and change the social character of neighborhoods.	38. <b>Megalopolis/Conurbation</b>	A large, sprawled urban complex with contained open, nonurban land, created through the spread and joining of separate metropolitan areas. When capitalized it refers to the coastal northeastern United States from Maine to Virginia.
25. <b>Ghetto</b>	A forced or voluntarily segregated residential area housing a racial, ethnic, religious minority.	39. <b>Metropolitan Area</b>	In the United States, a large functionally integrated settlement area comprising one or more whole county units and usually containing several urbanized areas.
26. <b>Globalization</b>	A reference to the increasing interconnection of all parts of the world.	40. <b>Multiple Nuclei Model</b>	A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a collection of nodes of activities.
27. <b>High-Tech Corridors</b>	An area along a limited-access highway that houses offices and other services associated with high-tech industries. Ex: Silicon Valley	41. <b>Multiplier Effect</b>	The direct, indirect, and induced consequences of change in an activity.
28. <b>Hinterland</b>	The market area or region served by an urban center.	42. <b>Neighborhood</b>	The area or region around or near some place or thing.
29. <b>Indigenous City</b>	A center of population, commerce, and culture that is native to a country. Ex: CBD	43. <b>Network Cities</b>	Two or more nearby cities, potentially or actually complementary in function, that cooperate by developing transportation links and communications infrastructure joining them.
30. <b>In-Filling</b>	Building on empty parcels of land within a checkerboard pattern of development. Ex: Vacancy	44. <b>Nonbasic Sector</b>	A sector in which workers are responsible for the functioning of the city itself.
31. <b>Informal Sector</b>	That part of a national economy that involves productive labor not subject to formal systems of control or payment. Money that isn't regulated by the government; drug money, money from chores and odd jobs.	45. <b>Planned Communities</b>	Any community that was carefully planned from its inception and is typically constructed in a previously undeveloped area.
32. <b>Infrastructure</b>	The basic structure of services, installations, and facilities needed to support industrial, agricultural, and other economic development.	46. <b>Postindustrial City</b>	A stage of economic development in which service activities become relatively more important than goods production.
33. <b>Inner City</b>	The older, central part of a city with crowded neighborhoods in which low-income live. Ex: North America	47. <b>Primate City</b>	A country's leading city, disproportionately large and functionally more complex than any other; a city dominating an urban hierarchy composed.
34. <b>Invasion and Succession</b>	Process by which new immigrants to a city move to and dominate or take over areas or neighborhoods occupied by older immigrant groups. Ex: Puerto Ricans		
35. <b>Lateral Commuting</b>	Commuting that occurs between suburban areas rather than towards the central city. Ex: Home to work		
36. <b>Medieval Cities</b>	Cities that developed in Europe during the Medieval Period and that contain unique features such as extreme density of development with narrow buildings and winding streets, an ornate church that marks the city center, and high walls surrounding the city center that provided defense against attack.		
37. <b>Megacities</b>	Cities with over 10 million people in population. Ex: New York City		

48. <b>Racial Steering</b>	Refers to the practice in which real estate brokers guide prospective home buyers towards or away from certain neighborhoods based on their race.	59. <b>Symbolic Landscape</b>	Landscape that depicts symbols.
49. <b>Rank-Size Rule</b>	An observed regularity in the city-size distribution of some countries. In a rank-size hierarchy, the population of any given town will be inversely proportional to its rank in the hierarchy; that is the nth-ranked city will be 1/nth the size of the largest city.	60. <b>Tenement</b>	An apartment building, especially one meeting minimum standards of sanitation, safety or maintenance up keep.
50. <b>Redlining</b>	A process by which banks draw lines on a map and refuse to lend money to purchase or improve property within boundaries.	61. <b>Threshold/Range</b>	In economic geography and central place theory, the minimum market needed to support the supply of a product or service.
51. <b>Restrictive Covenants</b>	Provision in a property deed preventing sale to a person of a particular race or religion; loan discrimination; ruled unconstitutional.	62. <b>Town</b>	A nucleated settlement that contains a central business district but that is small and less functionally complex than a city.
52. <b>Sector Model</b>	A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a series of sectors, or wedges, radiating out from the central business district (CBD).	63. <b>Underclass</b>	A group in society prevented from participating in the material benefits of a more developed society because of a variety of social and economic characteristics.
53. <b>Segregation</b>	A measure of the degree to which member of a minority group are not uniformly distributed among the total population.	64. <b>Underemployment</b>	Employed at a job that does not fully use one's skills or abilities.
54. <b>Settlement Form (Nucleated, Dispersed, Elongated)</b>	Nucleated: a compact, closely packed settlement sharply decorated from adjoining farmlands; Dispersed: characterized by a much lower density of population and the wide spacing of individual homesteads; Elongated: a state whose territory is long and narrow in shape.	65. <b>Urban Function</b>	Services that are provided in a certain urban area.
55. <b>Slum</b>	A heavily populated urban area characterized by substandard housing and squalor.	66. <b>Urban Growth Rate</b>	The rate at which an urban area grows. Significance: It lets geographers know the fastest growing urban areas and analyze their growth.
56. <b>Squatter Settlement</b>	An area within a city in a less developed country in which people illegally establish residences on land they do not own or rent and erect homemade structures.	67. <b>Urban Hearth Area</b>	An area, like Mesopotamia or the Nile Valley, where large cities first existed.
57. <b>Suburb</b>	A functionally specialized segment of a large urban complex located outside the boundaries of the central city; usually, a relatively homogeneous residential community, separately incorporated and administered.	68. <b>Urban Heat Island</b>	A metropolitan area which is significantly warmer than its surrounding rural areas.
58. <b>Suburbanization</b>	A term used to describe the growth of areas on the fringes of major cities.	69. <b>Urban Hierarchy</b>	A ranking of cities based on their size and functional complexity.
		70. <b>Urban Hydrology</b>	Study of water in Urban areas and how to treat it.
		71. <b>Urban Influence Zone</b>	An area outside of a city that is nevertheless affected by the city.
		72. <b>Urbanization</b>	Transformation of a population from rural to urban status; the process of city formation and expansion.
		73. <b>Urbanized Area</b>	A continuously built-up urban landscape defined by building and population densities with no reference to the political boundaries of the city.
		74. <b>Urbanized Population</b>	Population that lives in Urban areas. (Cities)
		75. <b>Urban Morphology</b>	The study of the physical form and structure of urban places.

76. <b>World City</b>	One of a small number of interconnected, internationally dominant centers that together control the global systems of finance and commerce. Ex. New York, London, Tokyo
77. <b>Zone in Transition</b>	Area of mixed commercial and residential land uses surrounding the CBD; mixture of growth, change, and decline.
78. <b>Zoning</b>	Designating by ordinance areas in a municipality for particular types of land use.