

Urban Geography

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY – UNIT 8 (Ch.9)



Urban

The built up area in and around a city.

An urban area is nonrural and nonagricultural.



Urbanization

The growth and diffusion of city landscapes and urban lifestyles.

- Urbanized area has a min. of 50,000 people
- 75% of U.S Pop. Live in urban places



City

- An agglomeration of people and buildings clustered together
- Serve as a center of politics, culture and economics.
- WHY?
- **Oregon's largest City?**
 - 1. *Portland: 600,000***
 - 2. *Eugene: 156,000***
 - 3. *Salem: 154,000***



The incredibly slow growth of cities

People have existed for 100,000 years

First cities established 8,000 years ago

Reached modern size and structure in last 200 years



Urbanization – By the Numbers

In 1800 only 5% of the world lived in cities

In 1950, only 16% lived in cities

In 2017, more than 50% of the world lives in cities





Urbanization – By the Numbers

In More Developed countries (MDC's) nearly 75% of the population lives in cities

In Less Developed Countries (LDC's) only 40% of the population lives in cities

Numbers are changing quickly – because LDCs are urbanizing at a rate much faster than the MDCs.



Urbanization – By the Numbers

Africa and Asia are the least urbanized continents.

North America is the most urbanized.



Urbanization – By the Numbers

In 1950 only 83 cities had a population over 1 million

In 2000, over 400 cities over 1 million

In 2016, seven of the ten most populous cities were located in Asia

https://www.ted.com/talks/eduardo_paes_the_4_commandments_of_cities?language=en



4 Commandments of Cities

(Eduardo Paes, *the mayor of Rio de Janeiro*)

**Identify and explain the
FOUR commandments of
what a city needs to do to
prosper in the future.**



In 'The Future of Cities,' innovative responses to urban issues

Write down a variety of innovative responses to issues with urbanization.

Make sure to identify which cities around the world these responses are coming from.

READING QUESTIONS 1

1. 1.What two components allowed cities to stabilize and grow? Describe the relationship between these two components and how they led to the growth of cities.

- **Agricultural surplus**
- **Social Stratification**



***Start of Cities:* Agricultural Villages**

- Small in size and population.
- Everyone living in the village was involved in agriculture with near subsistence levels
- Villages were egalitarian – shared goods among the people.
- Accurately describe condition w/ Fertile Crescent



READING QUESTIONS 2

List the six urban hearths. For each hearth write the following information:

- Date the urban areas emerged.
- Describe the urban hearths situation.
- List three distinctive features or facts about the hearth.



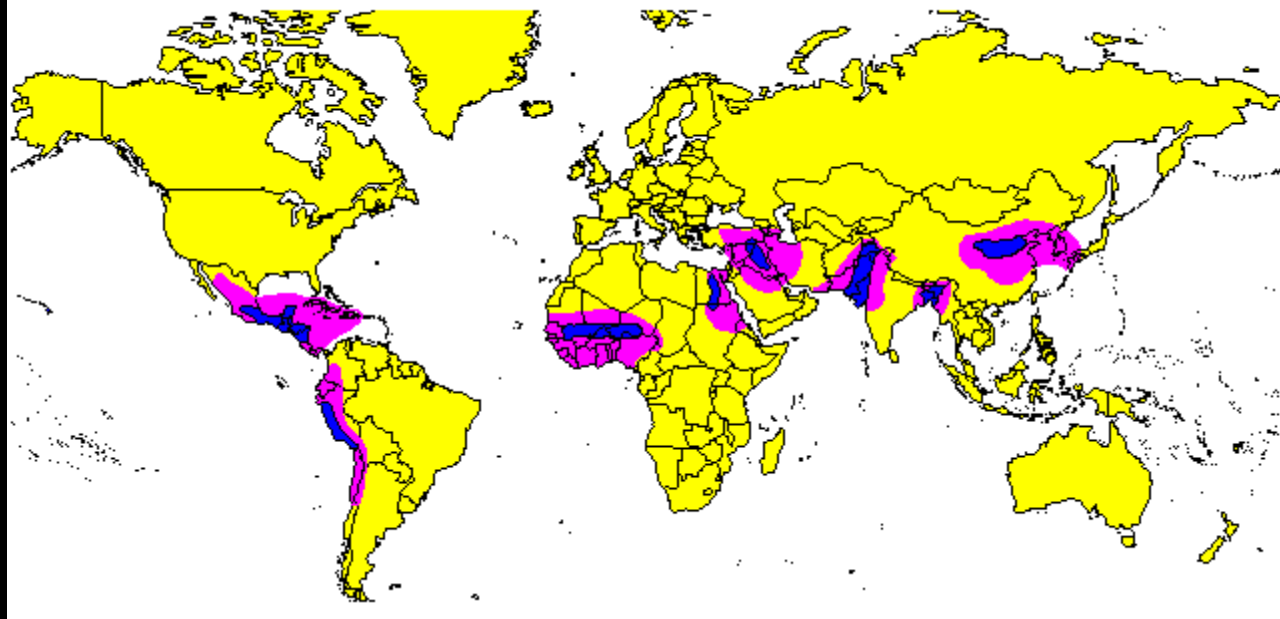
SIX Hearths of Urbanization

- Mesopotamia (Fertile Crescent)
- Peru
- Nile River Valley
- Indus Valley
- Huang He (Yellow) Valley
- Mesoamerica





Location of the World's Ancient Culture Hearths



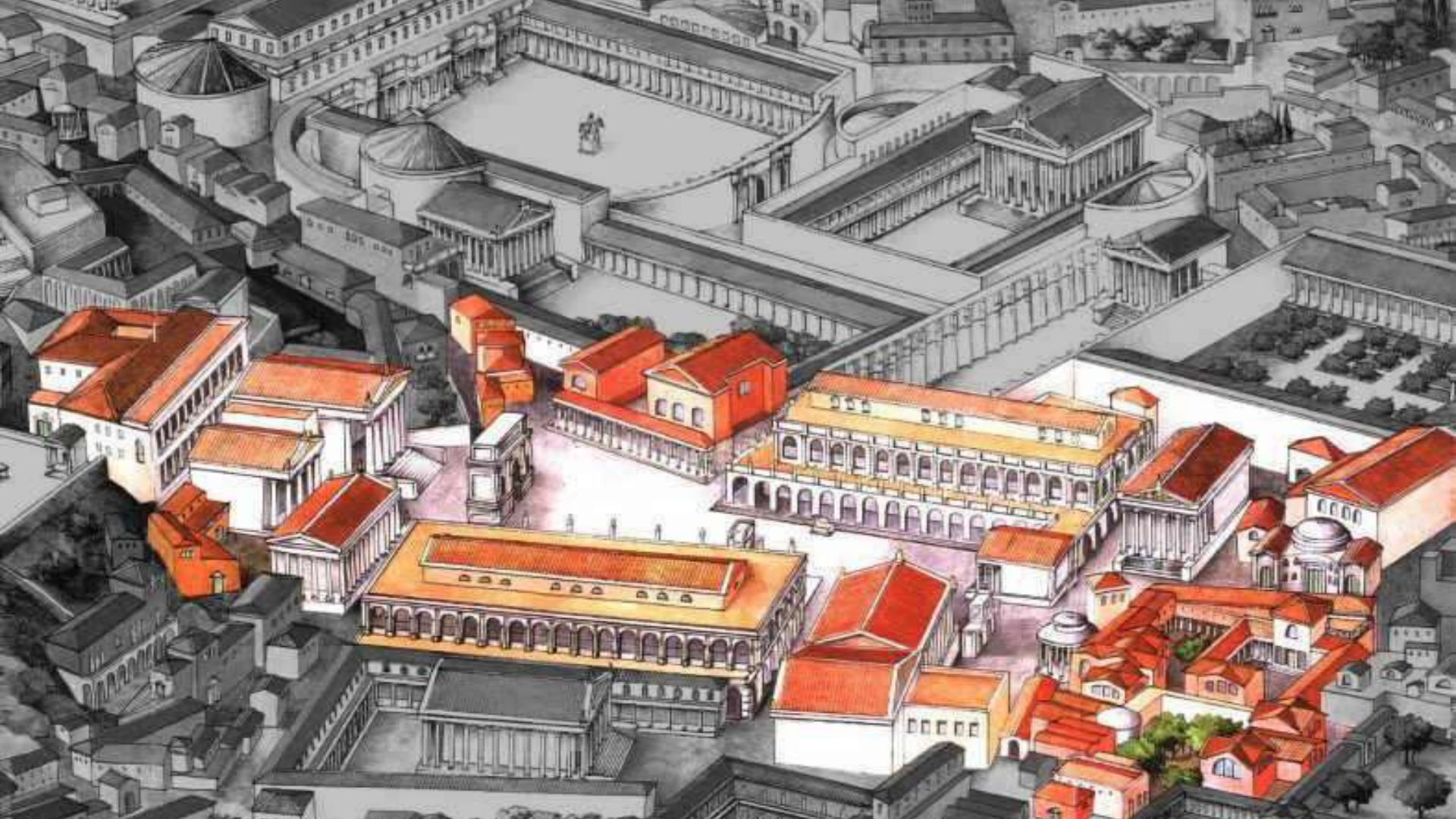
Urban Morphology

The layout of a city, it's physical form and structure

Functional Zonation

The division of the city into certain regions (zones) for certain purposes (functions).







Zones of the City

- **Central business district (CBD)**
- **Central City** (the CBD + older housing zones)
- **Suburb** (outlying, functionally uniform zone outside of the central city)

CBD

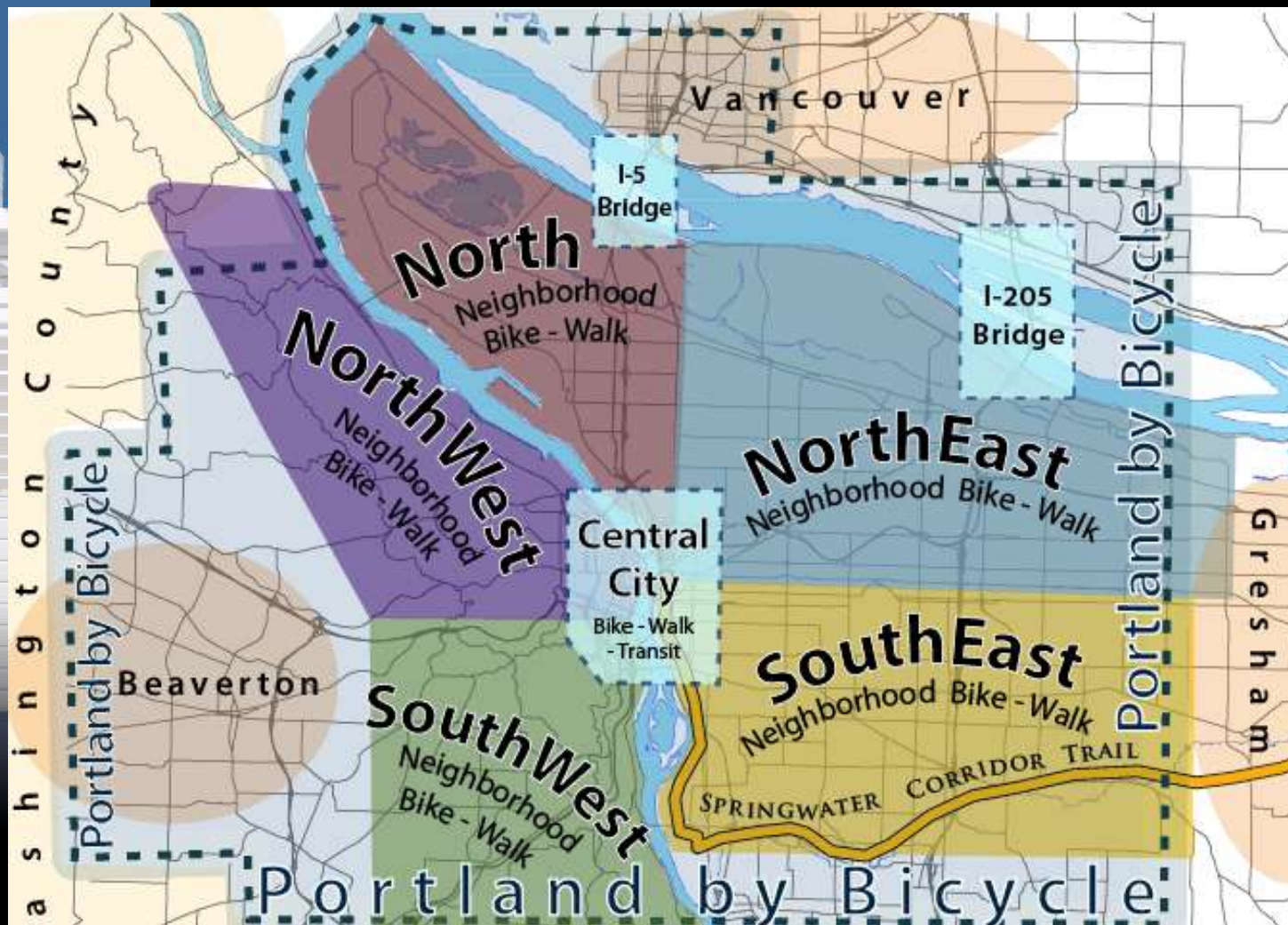


Central City



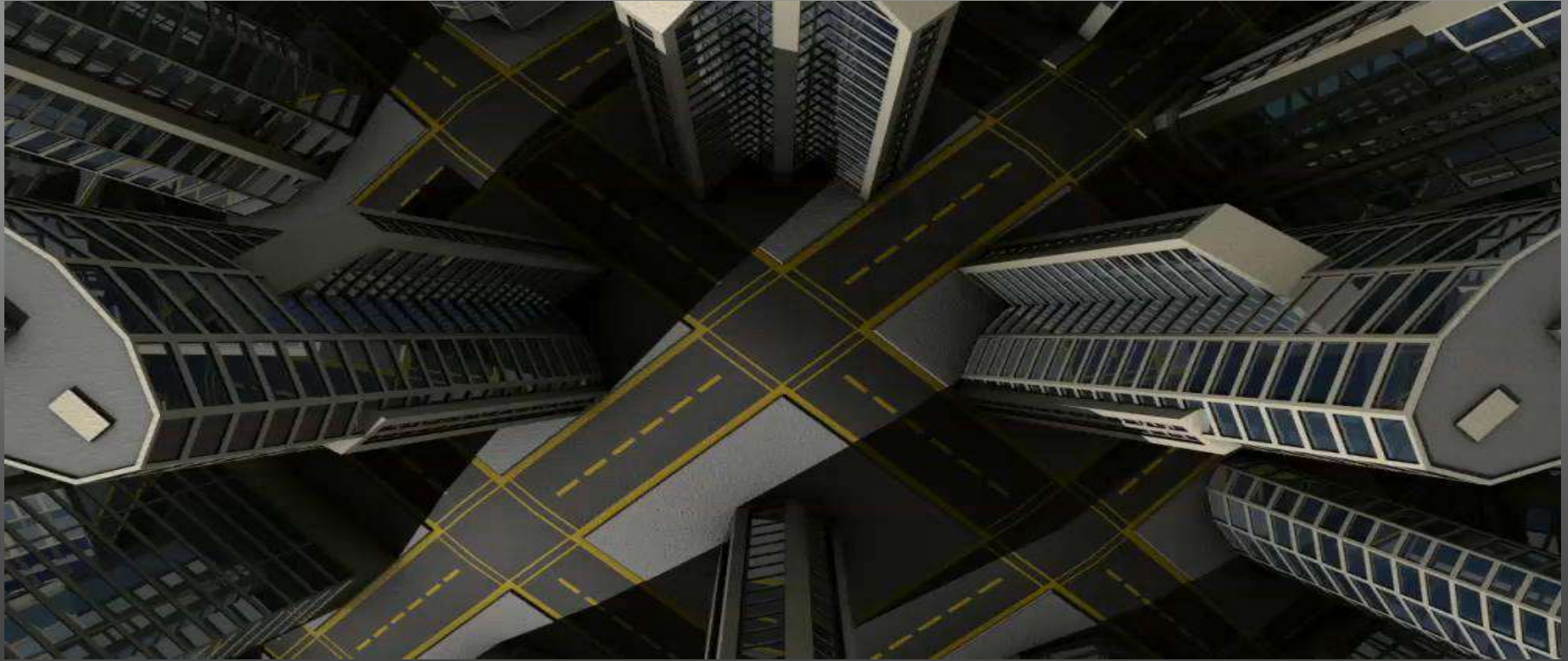
Suburb





Central Place Theory

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY – CHAPTER 9



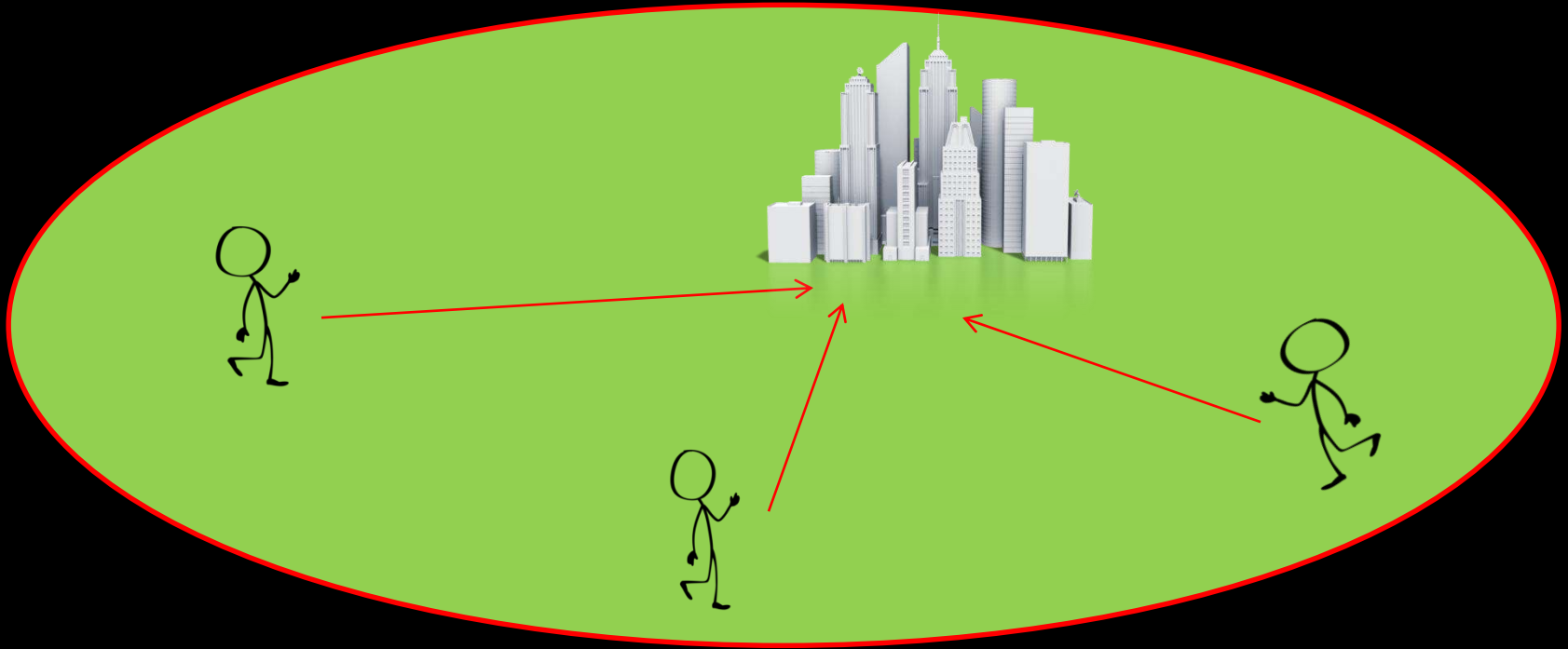
Central Place

- Any town or city to which people travel in order to make purchases



Market Area

- The areas people travel from – going to the central place
 - A market area is an example of a functional region



Central Place Function

- A good or service that is provided by the central place for its trade area



Threshold

- The minimum market area size required to keep the Central Place Function in business.



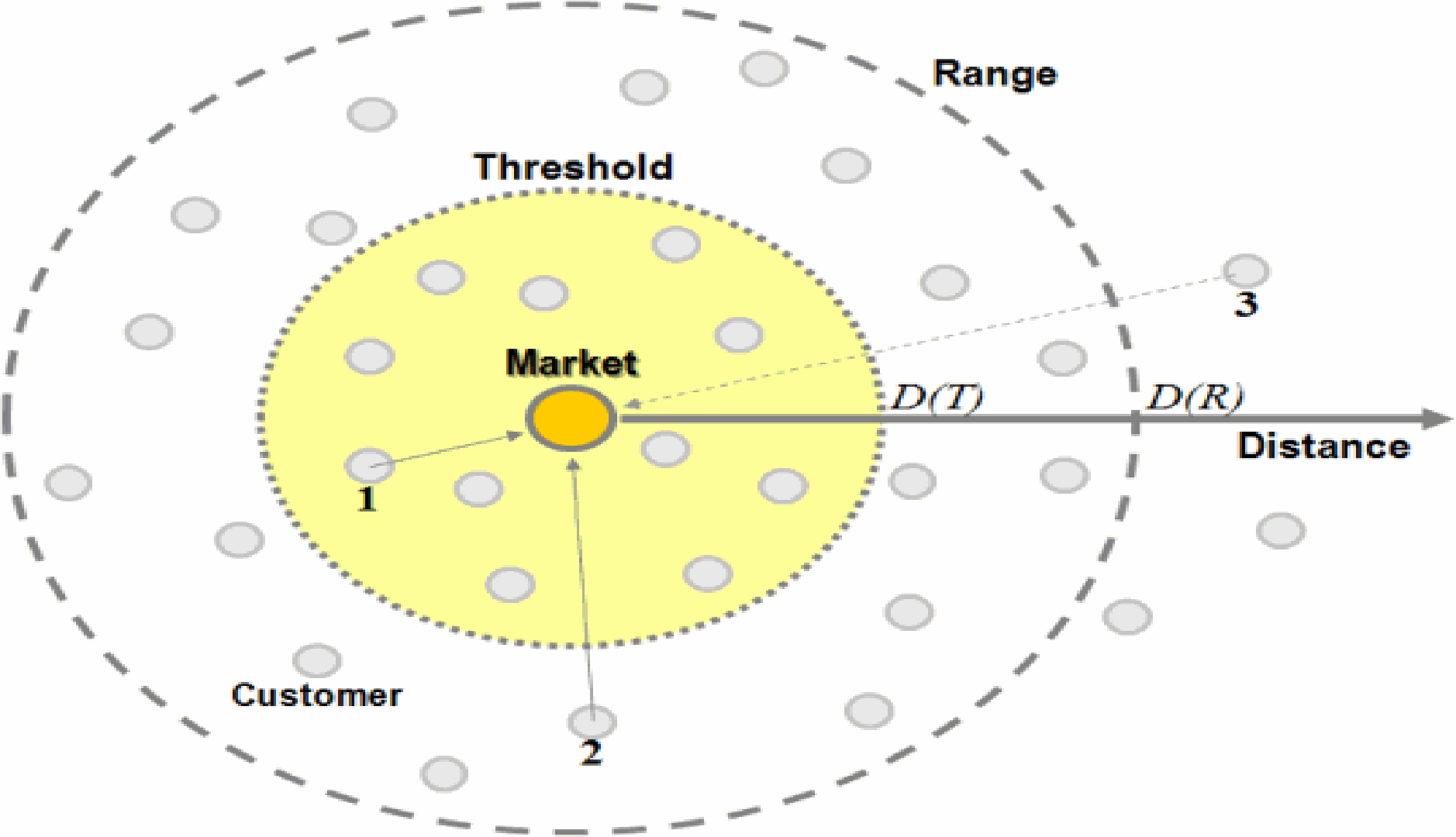
Range

The maximum distance a customer is willing to travel to obtain a good



15 MILES





• Central Place Functions have an Order

- A ranking that is based on 3 factors

1. How specialized they are?
2. How large a market is needed to keep them in business?
3. How far people are willing to travel to obtain them?



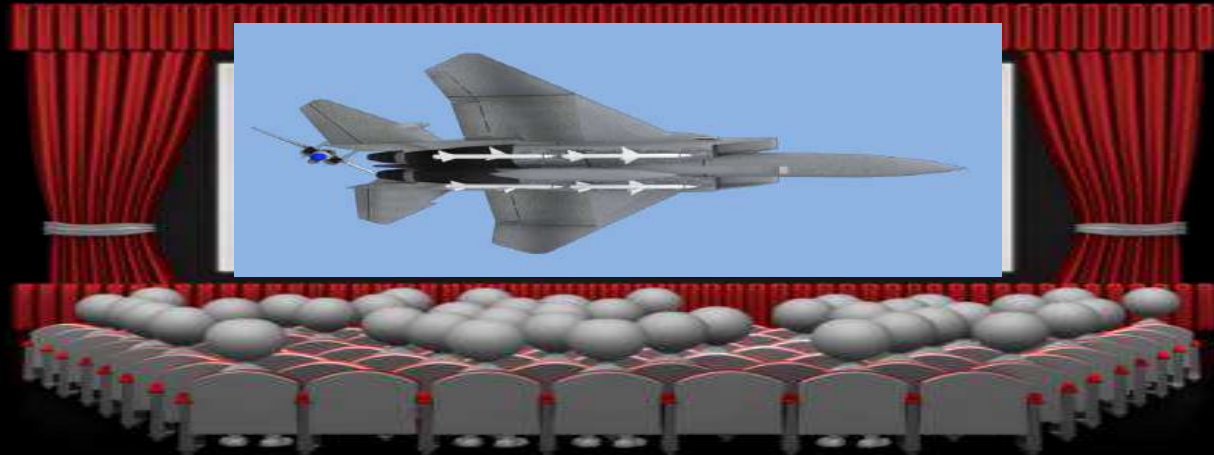
Low Order Function

- A good or service that is obtained on a regular basis(Daily/Weekly).
- Requires a small market area to be profitable and people are unwilling to travel far to obtain it.
- **Ex. Coffee Shop/Grocery Store**



Medium Order Function

- A good or service that is obtained on a semi-regular basis(Monthly).
- Requires a medium sized market area to be profitable and people are willing to travel (but not too far) to obtain it.

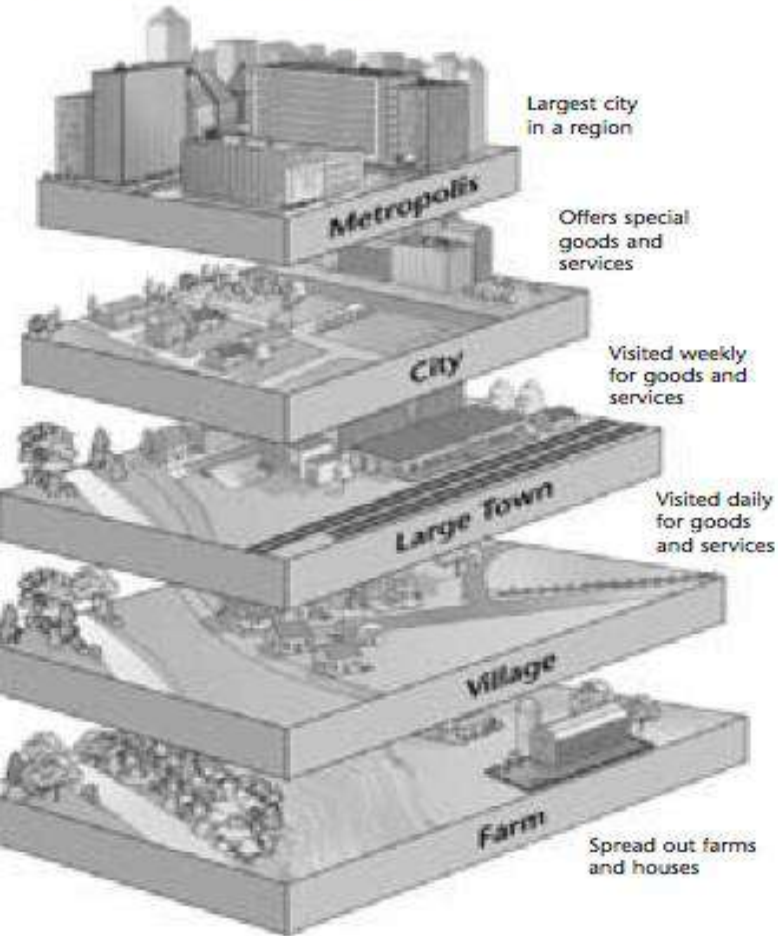


High Order Function

- A good or service that is required less frequently(yearly), requires a large market area to remain profitable and people are willing to travel farther for it. **Ex. University, Sports Arena**



GRAPHIC SUMMARY: *Urban Hierarchy*



Urban Hierarchy

- Cities are organized into a hierarchy according to their size and importance
- Importance is determined by if they offer low or high order functions

Highest Order Cities

- Offer all goods and services from low order to high order. **Portland**



Mid-Sized Cities

- Offer low order items and services for their residents as well as medium order functions for themselves and those living in smaller communities nearby. **Salem**



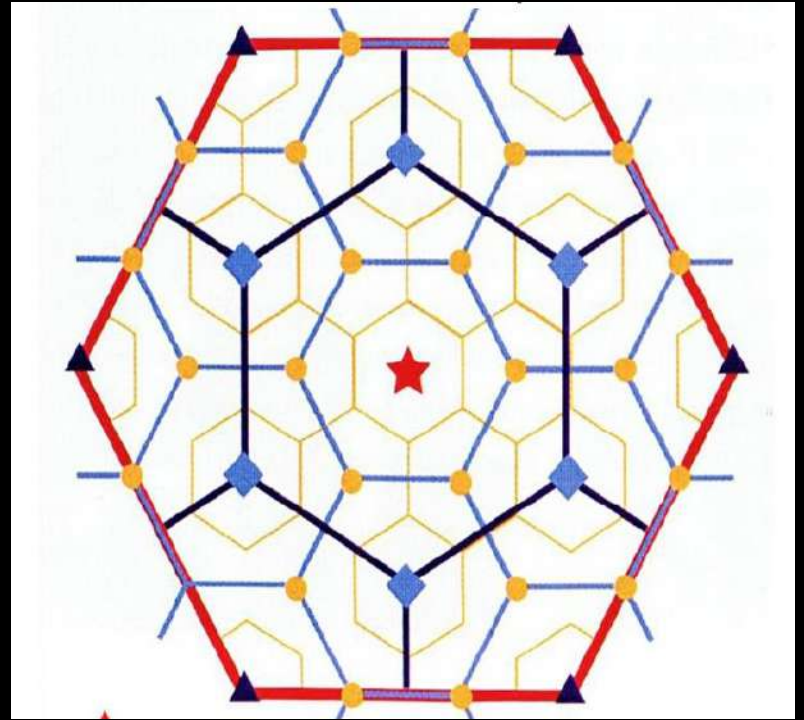
Low Order Cities

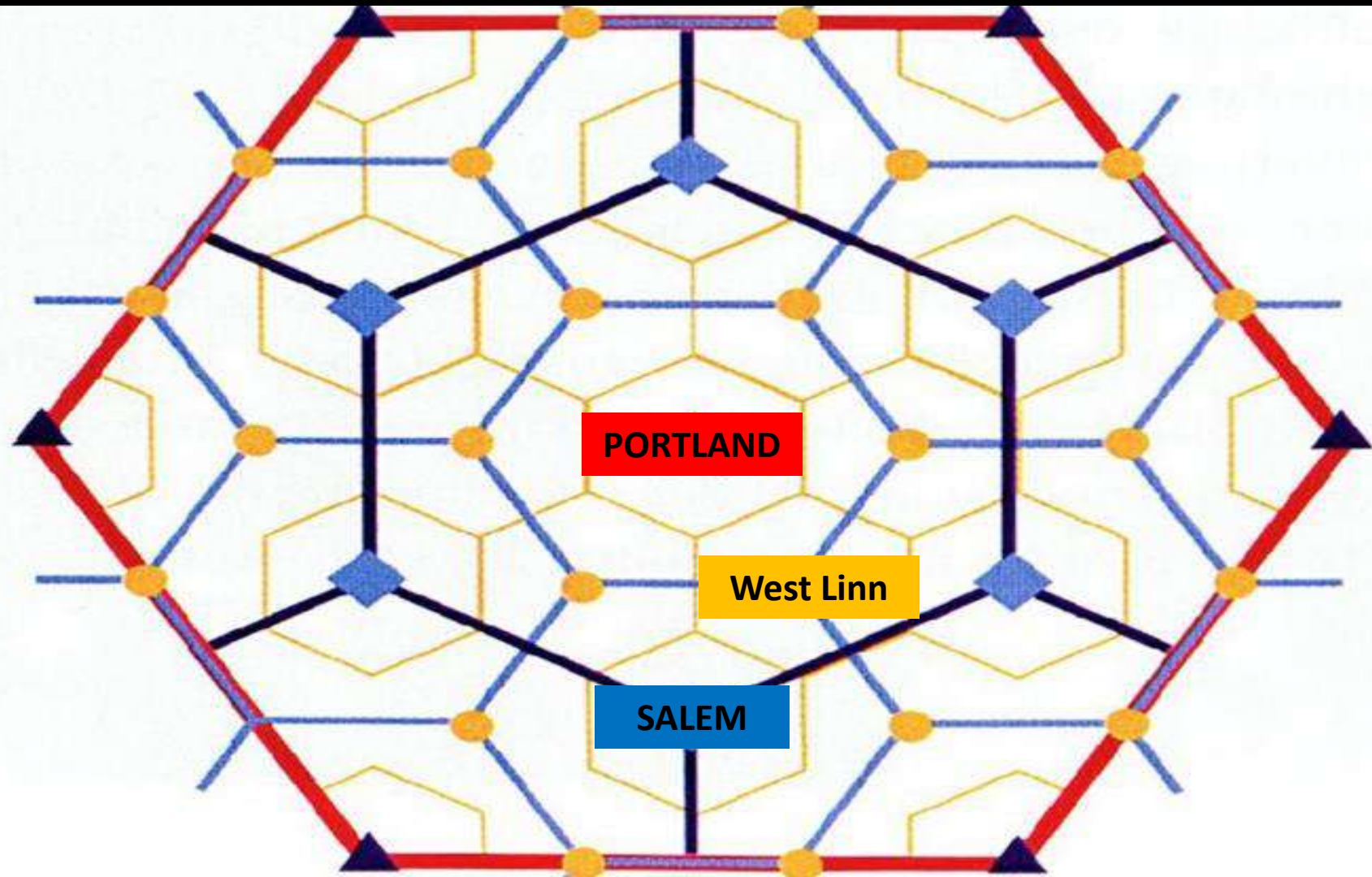
- Offer only low order functions
- Are small and many in number
- Canyonville, Oregon
(Pop. 1,900)
- West Linn, Oregon
(Pop. 26,000)



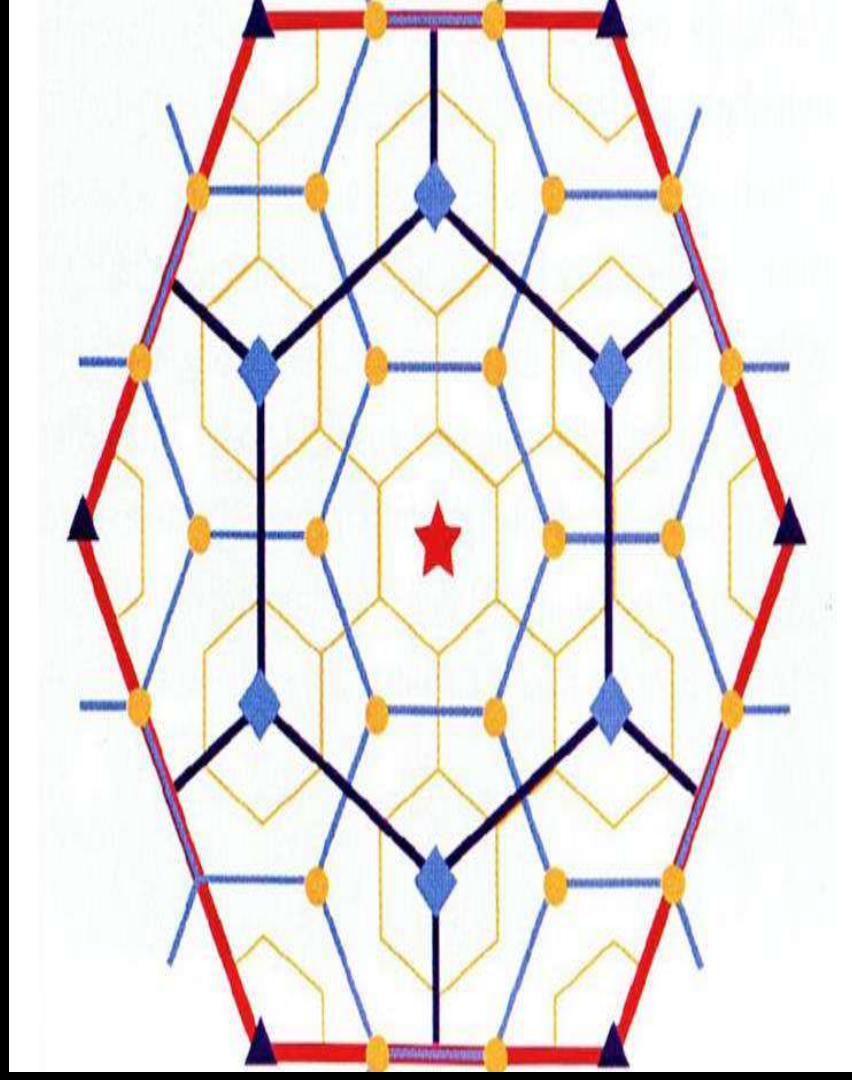
Central Place Theory Hexagonal Spatial Pattern

- Organizes the urban hierarchy into a unified spatial network of cities and towns.





- Highest order cites have a large market area for their highest order goods.(Portland)
- They have a medium sized market for their medium order functions(Eugene)
- They have a small market for their lowest order goods (West Linn)



Question 3

Explain the important models dealing with the urban hierarchy for:

- Central-place theory
- Rank-size rule
- Primate cities



Rank Size Rule

- N^{th} largest city of a country will be $1/n$ the size of the largest city.
- 2nd largest city will have $\frac{1}{2}$ population of the largest
- 3rd largest city will have $\frac{1}{3}$ population of the largest city
- 8th largest city will have $\frac{1}{8}$ population of the largest city
- **Buenos Aires(Argentina), London(England), and Sao Paulo(Brazil) are much larger than the next largest city.**



Primate City

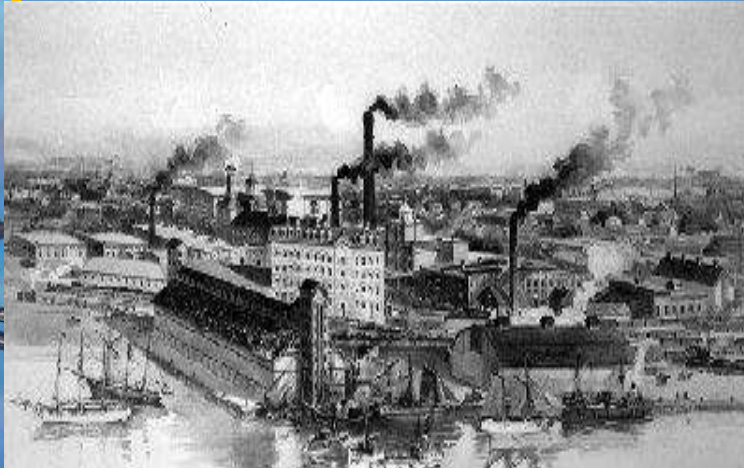
- One dominant city in a country or region.
- There is usually not an obvious second city
- **Example:**
 - **Paris, France - 8.7 million next city Marseille - 1.2 million**
 - **Seoul, South Korea-10.7 mil next city Busan with 3.7 mil**



Question 4

Describe the changes to cities with industrialization:

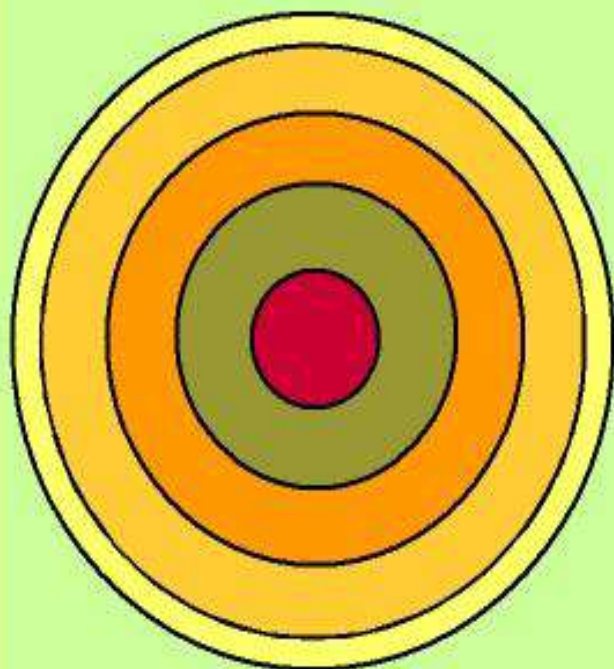
- What physical changes occurred to the way in which cities were laid out?
- How did changes in transportation affect cities?
- What were living conditions like in cities?



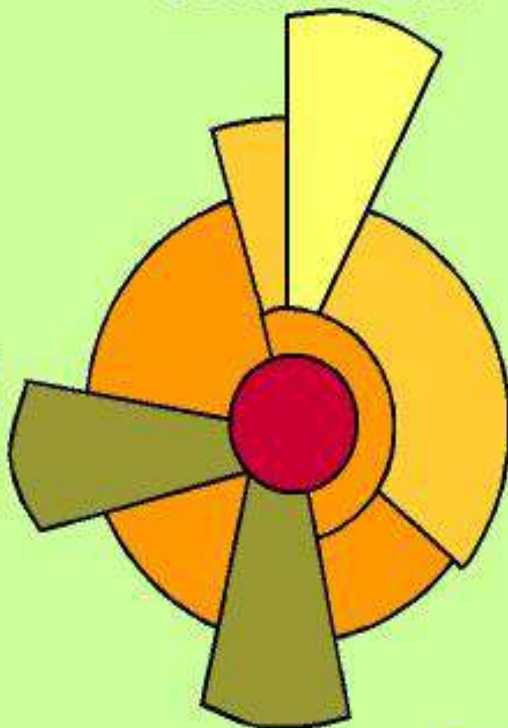
3 Models of the North American City

1. Concentric zone/ring model (Ernest Burgess, 1920's)
2. Sector model (Homer Hoyt, 1930's)
3. Multiple Nuclei Model
(Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman, 1940's)

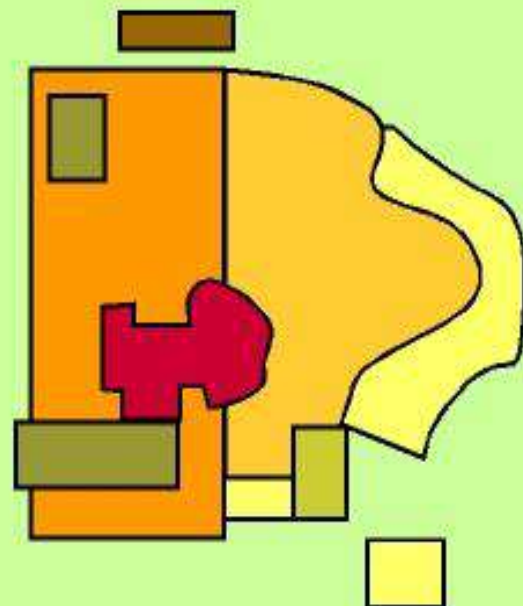
Concentric Ring Model



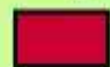
Sector Model



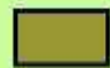
Multiple Nuclei Model



Legend:



Central business district



Light manufacturing and wholesale



Middle income residential



Most exclusive residential



Office park

Concentric Ring Model

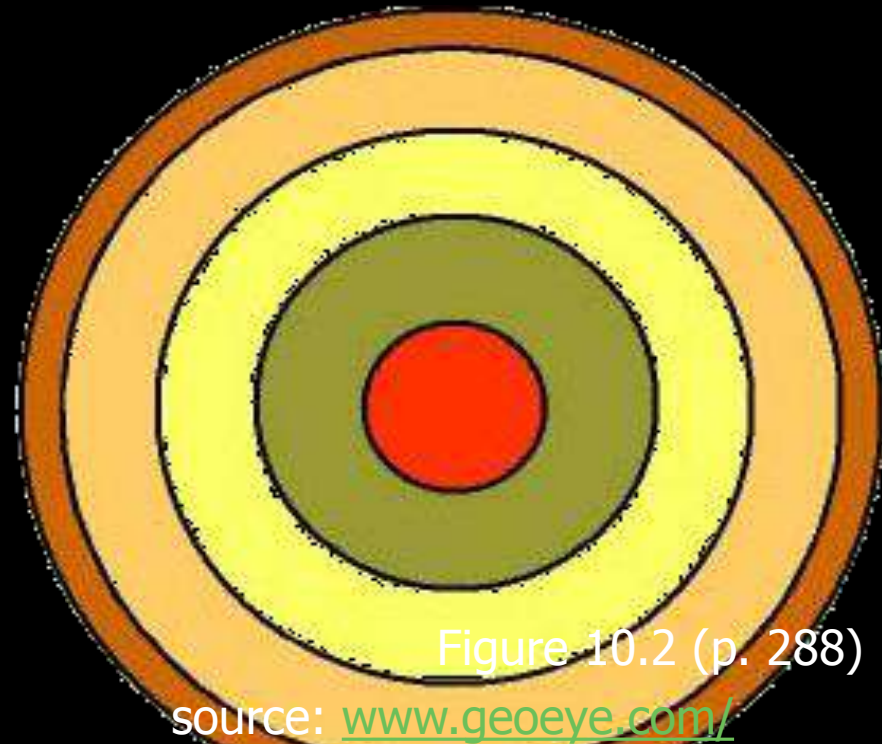
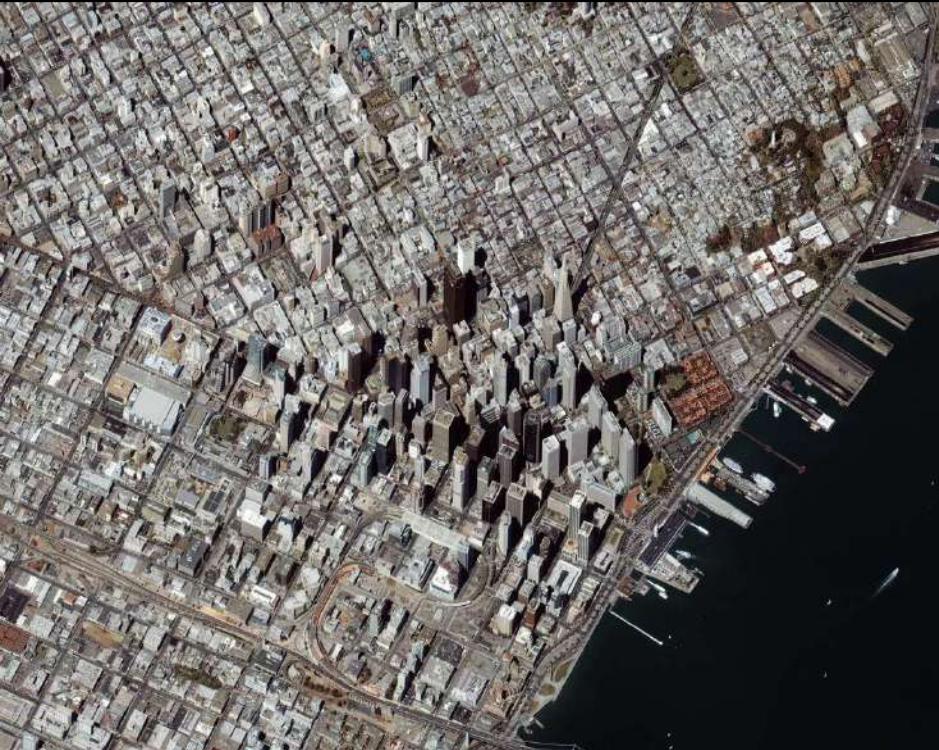
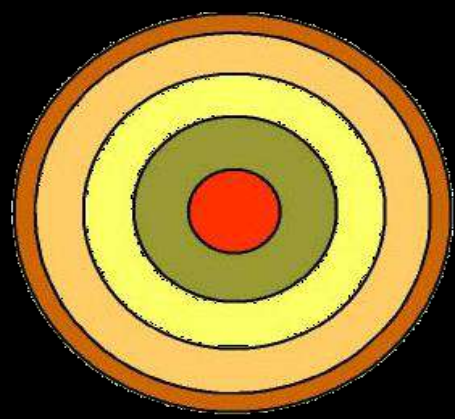


Figure 10.2 (p. 288)

source: www.geoeye.com/



Concentric Ring Model

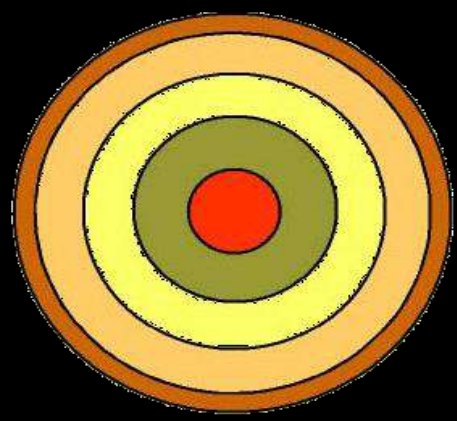
Center: Central business district (CBD)

Zone of transition (*Light manufacturing*)

Blue-collar residences

Medium Class housing

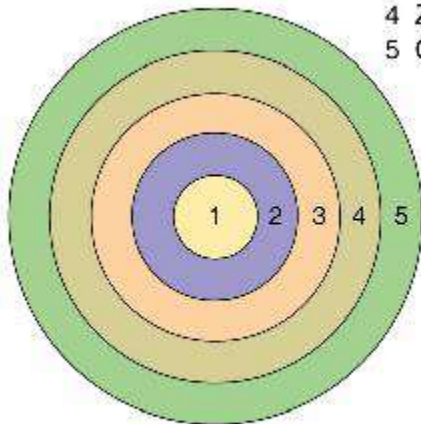
Outermost ring: High-income commuter zone



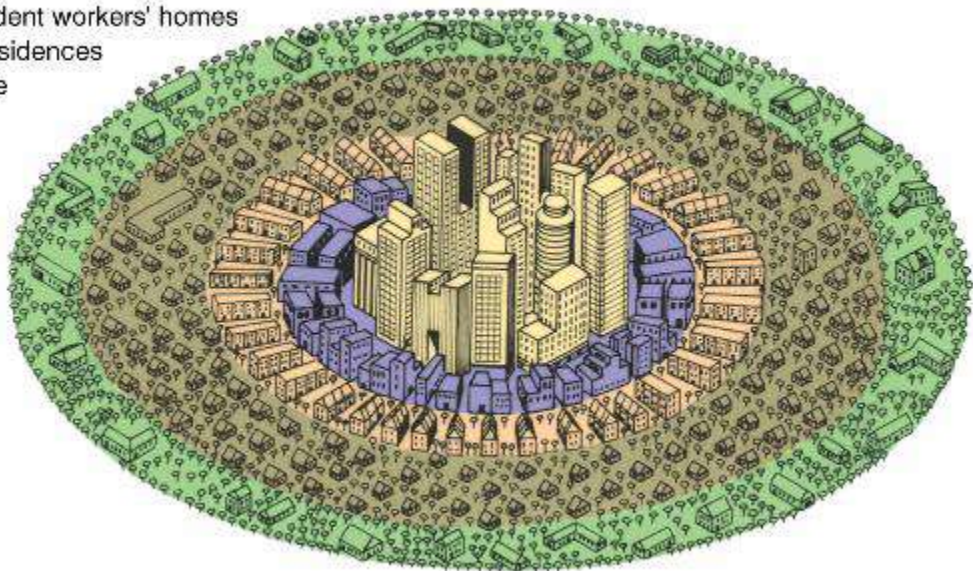
Concentric Ring Model is based on the idea of:

Invasion and Succession:

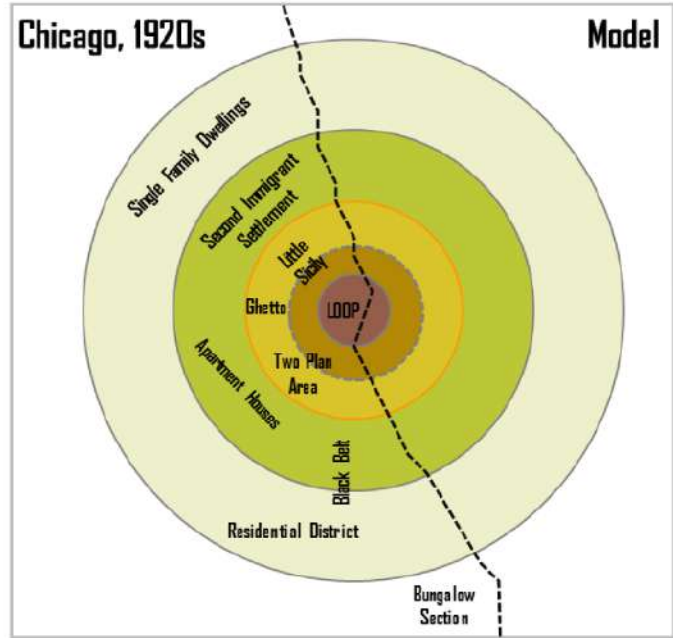
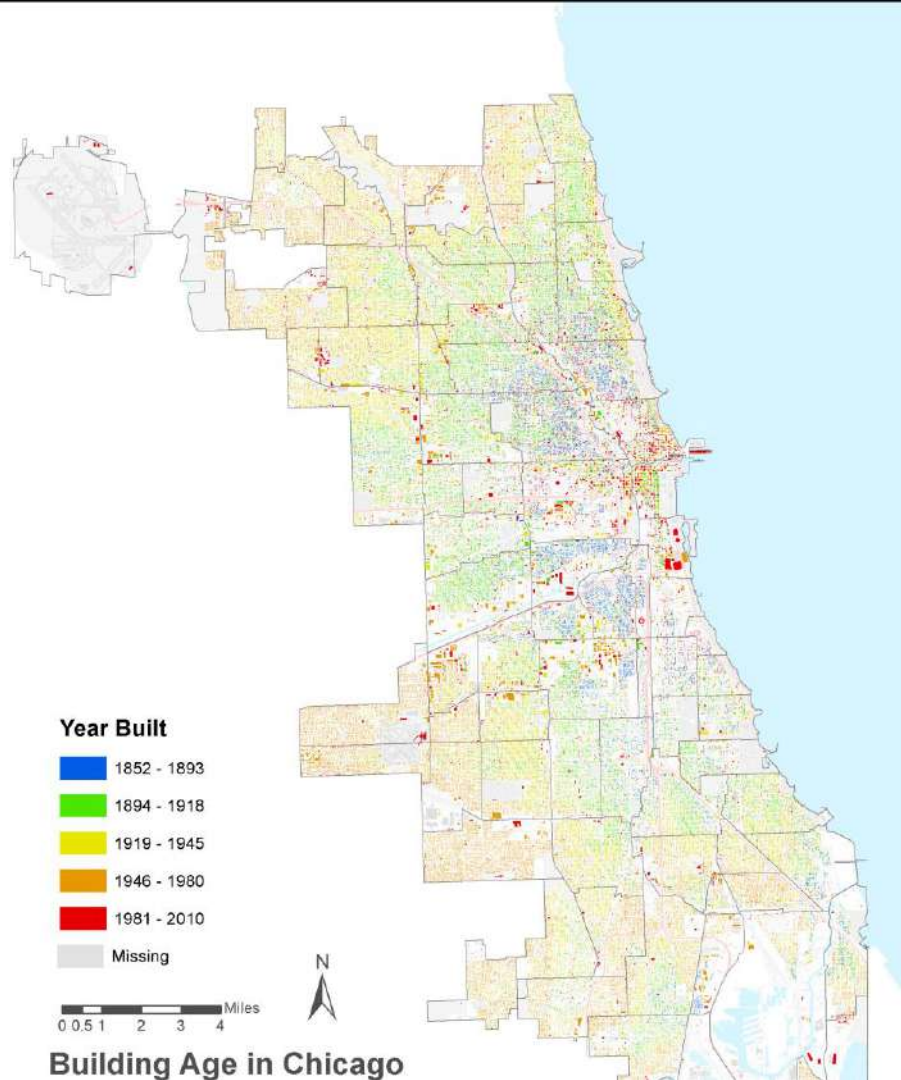
Settlement of new arrivals to a city in older housing near the city center and outward push of earlier groups.



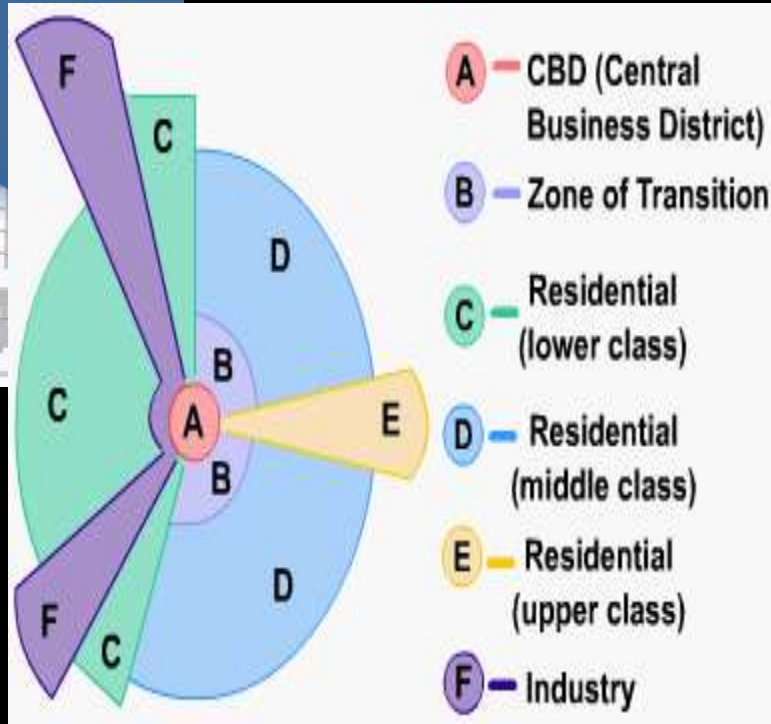
- 1 Central business district
- 2 Zone of transition
- 3 Zone of independent workers' homes
- 4 Zone of better residences
- 5 Commuter's zone



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- I - Loop (downtown)
- II - Factory zone
- III - Zone of transition
- IV - Working class zone
- V - Residential zone
- VI - Commuter zone

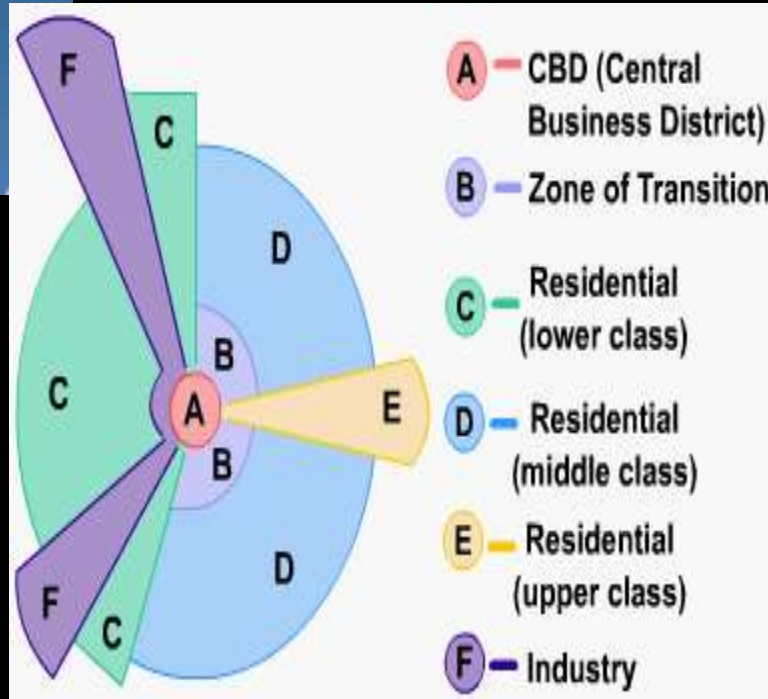


Sector Model

*Homer Hoyt

- Land use in pie-shaped wedges radiating from city center
- **High-income** areas along fashionable boulevards, high ground and far from industry

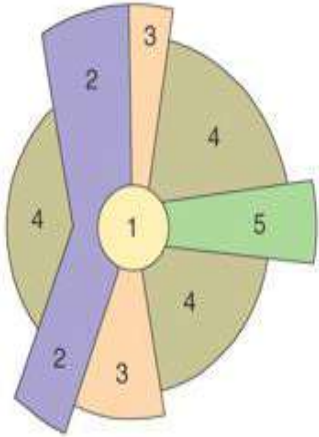
Sector Model



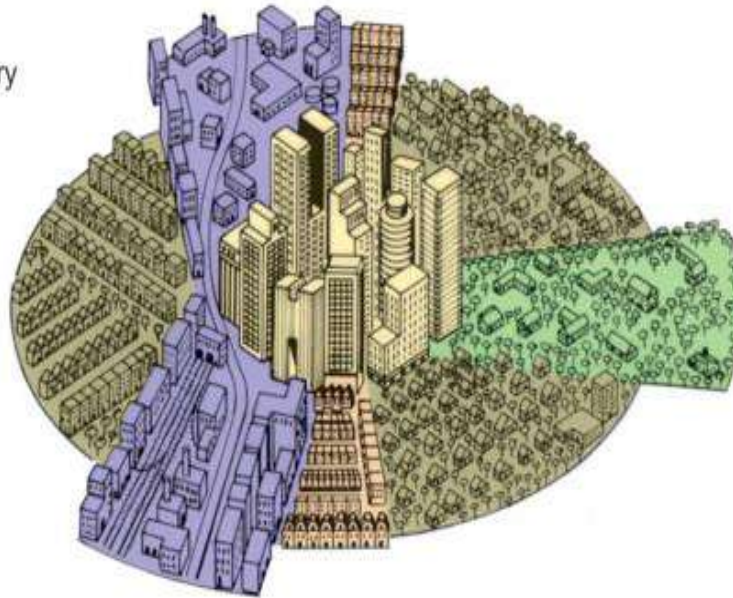
Industry radiates along river or rail lines

Low-income radiates near industry/ public transportation

Middle-income radiates between low and high income sectors

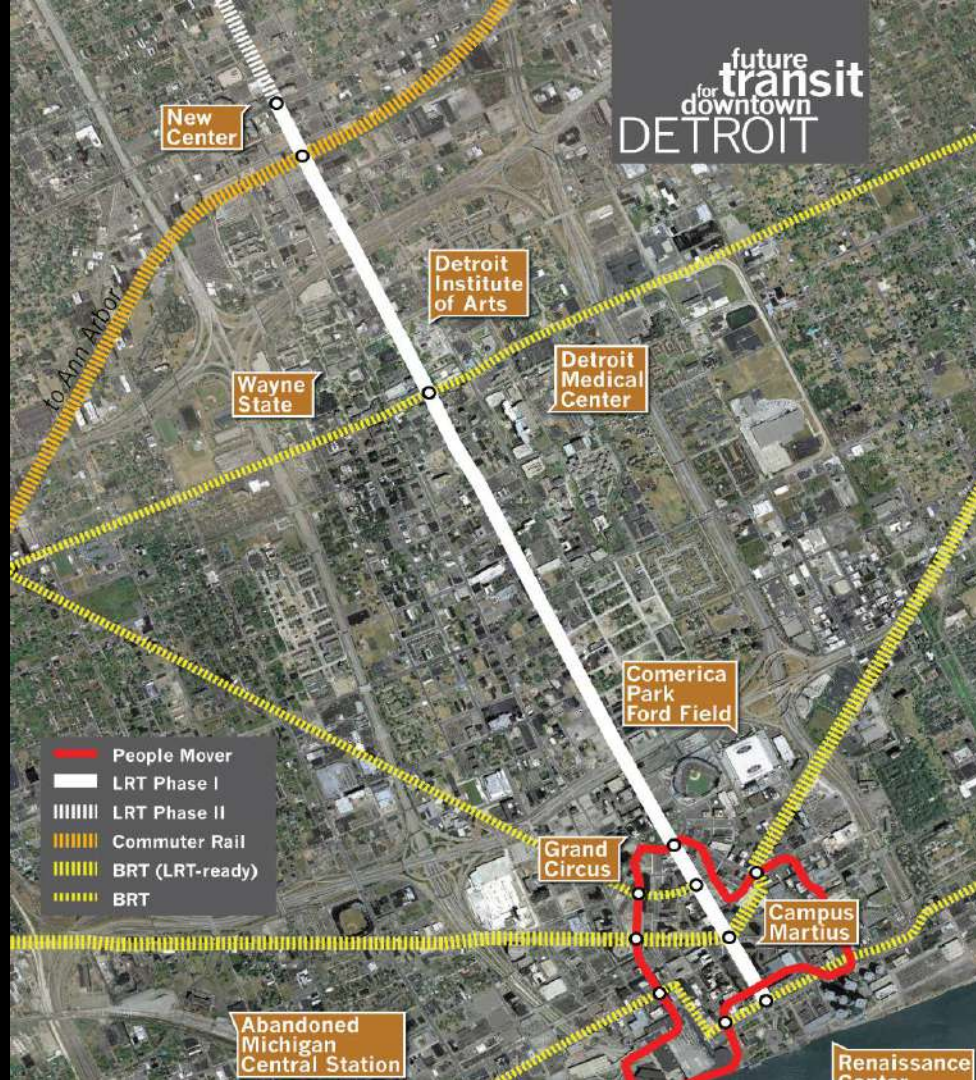


1. Central business district
2. Transportation and industry
3. Low-class residential
4. Middle-class residential
5. High-class residential

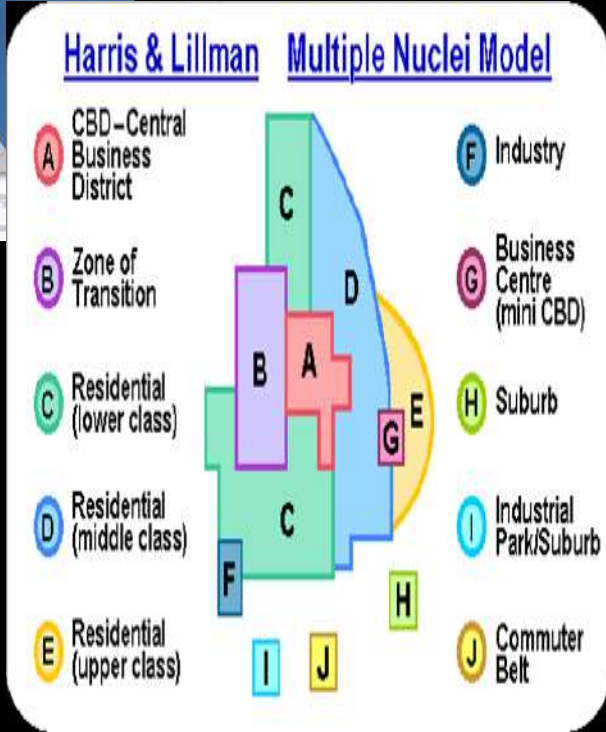


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Ex. Detroit (Population live among railroad lines)

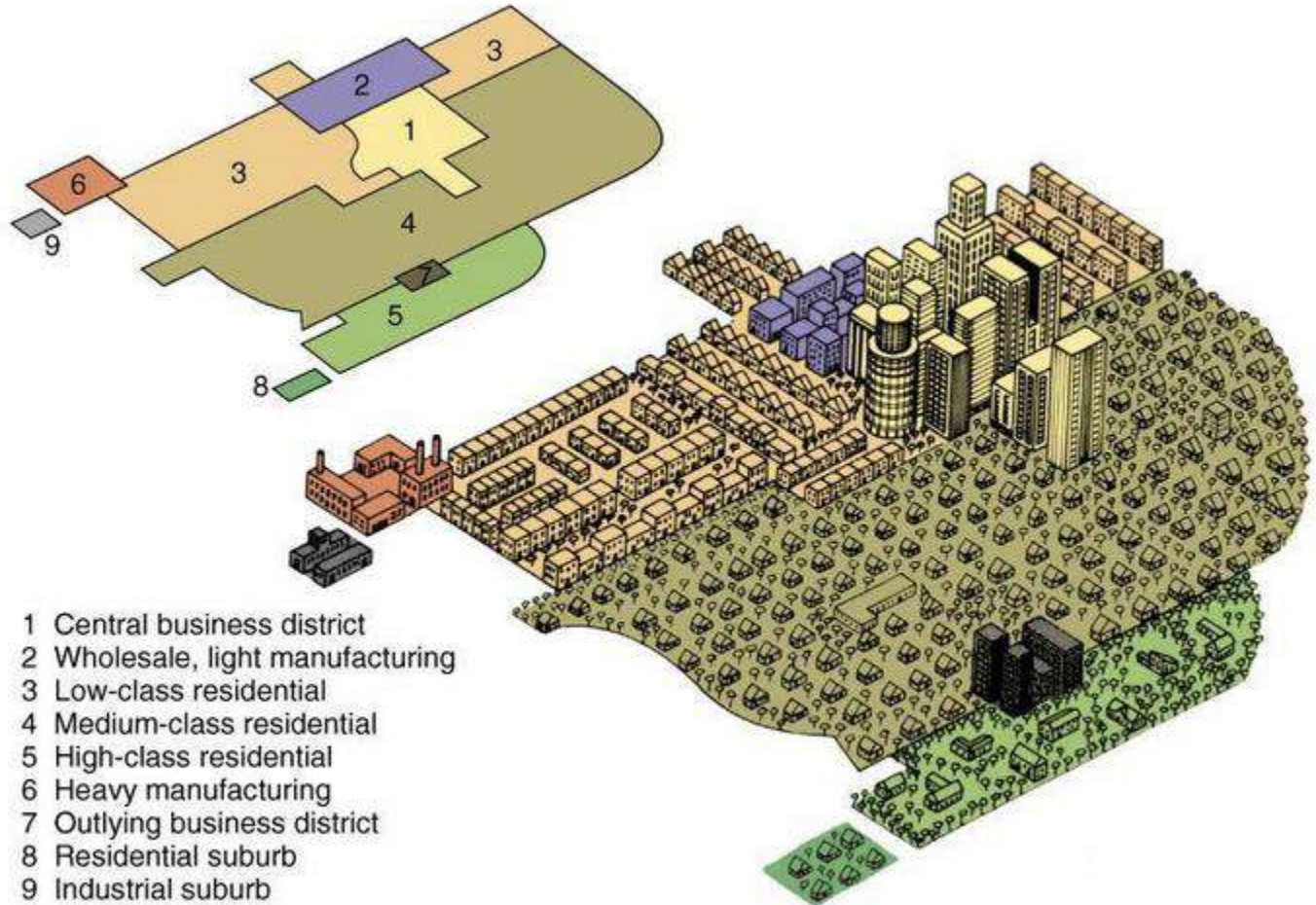


Multiple Nuclei Model



- Developed during early days of shopping center **suburbanization**
- Downtown **CBD** is not the only nucleus, but **other major focal** points, such as airports, universities
- Specialized districts like retail, ports, manufacturing, etc

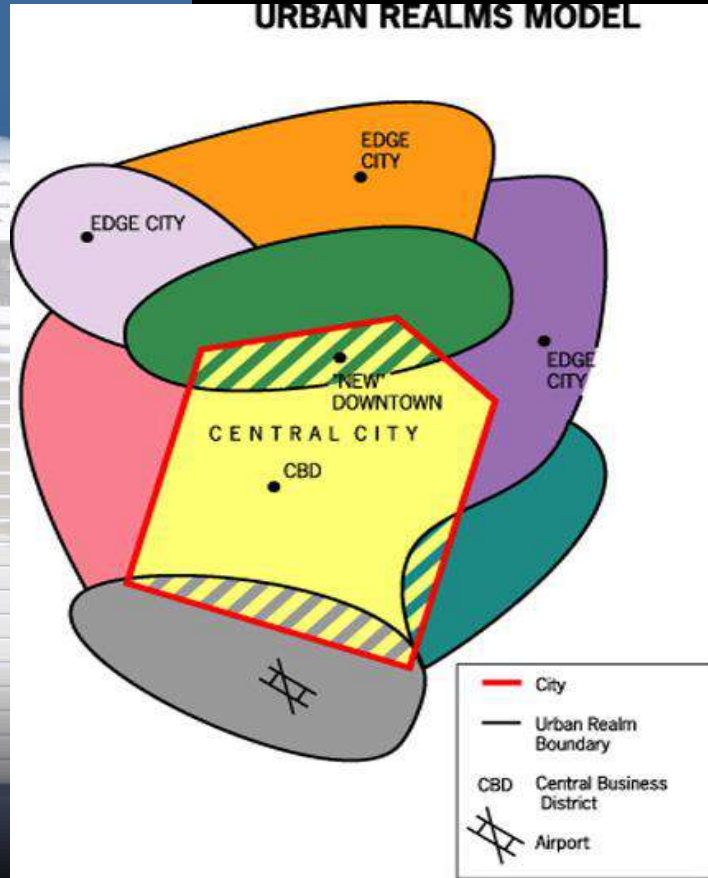
Ex. Los Angeles



Edge Cities

- A large node of office and retail activities on the edge of an urban area/cities.
- Located near key freeway intersections, often with:
 - office complexes
 - shopping centers
 - hotels
 - restaurants
 - entertainment facilities
 - sports complexes





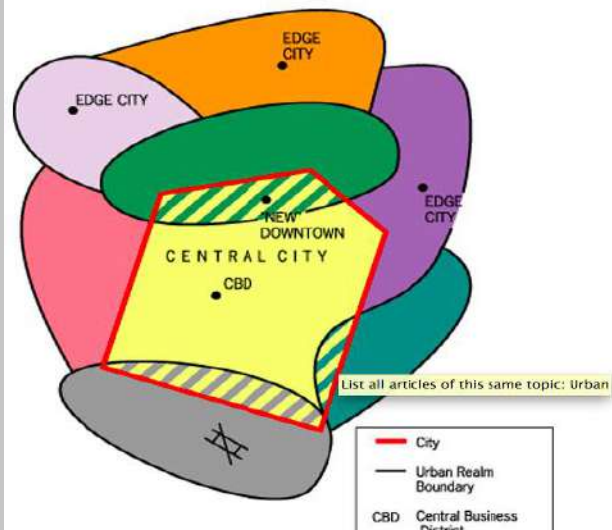
Urban Realms Model, 1960's

Each realm is a separate economic, social and political entity that is linked together to form a larger metro framework.

Ex. San Francisco Bay Area



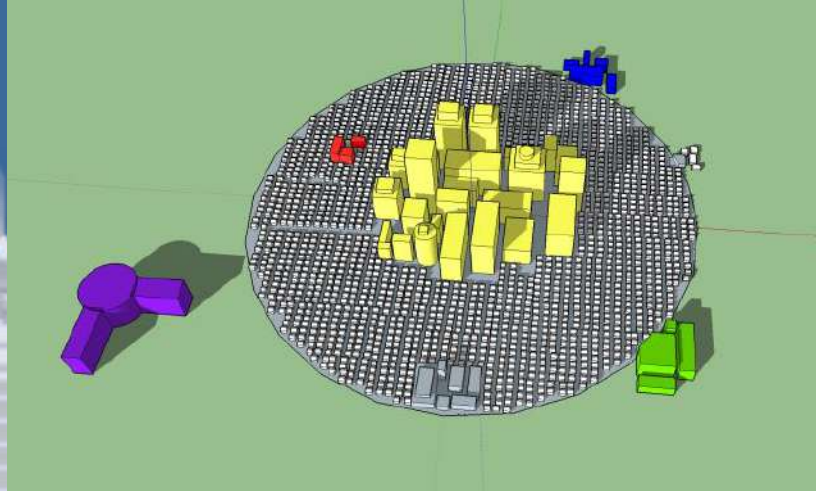
URBAN REALMS MODEL



Chicago: Farming on the Edge

- **SIX Important Details about Edge Cities and Consequences Urbanization on Agriculture**





The Galactic City Model

Shows a city taken over by a car based living and affected by urbanization.

- A rapidly growing suburbs
- Increasing number of edge cities due to urban sprawl.
- **EX: Detroit**





Question 5

Compare and contrast elements of the following urban models found in North America:

- Concentric zone
- Sector
- Multiple-nuclei
- Edge cities

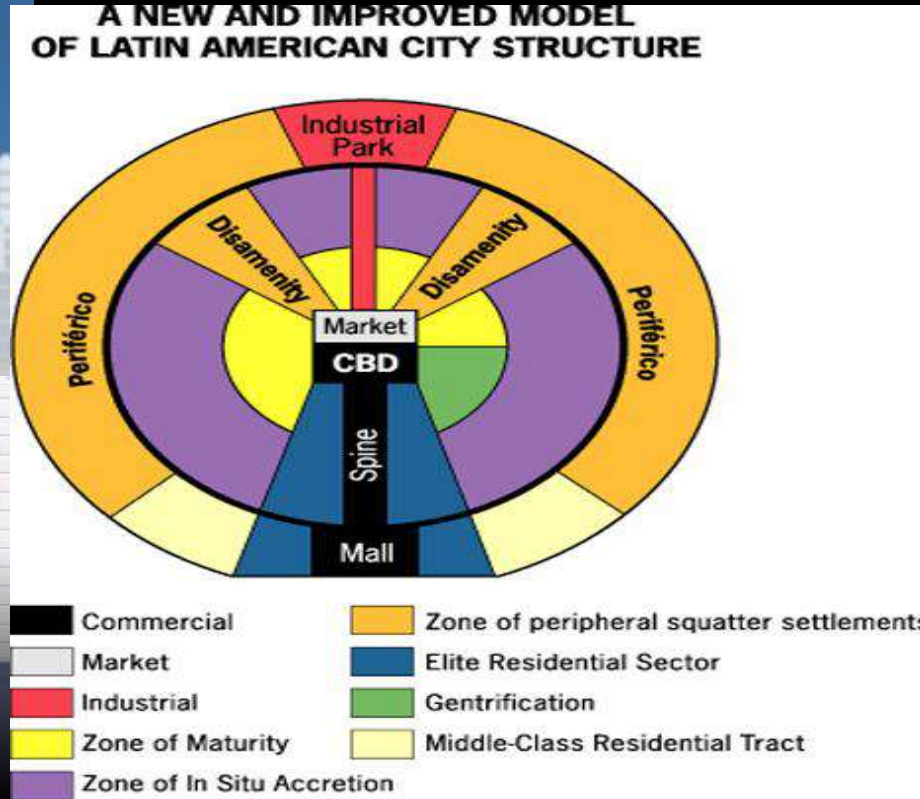
3 Models of World Cities

1. Latin American City (*Griffin-Ford model*)

2. African City (*de Blij model*)

3. Southeast Asian City (*McGee model*)

Latin American City - Griffin-Ford model



Zone of maturity:
Middle Income Residents

The Spine: extension of
the CBD w/ many
commercial and industrial
applications

Situ Accretion: "constant
state of on-going
construction"

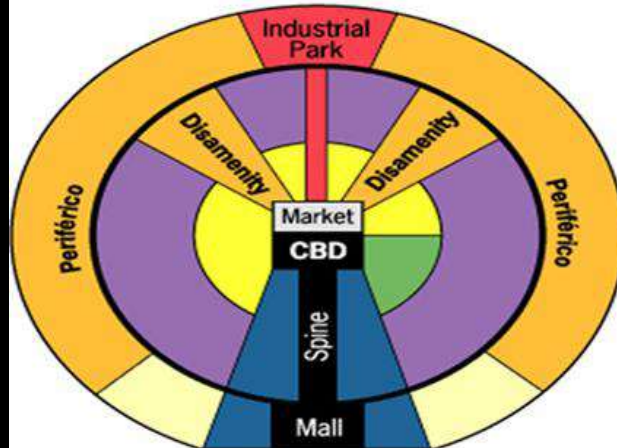
Latin American City Model

Periferico:

- Zones of squatter settlements on periphery of Latin American cities.

Large number of migrants from rural areas end up in the perifericos.

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL
OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE



Commercial

Zone of peripheral squatter settlements

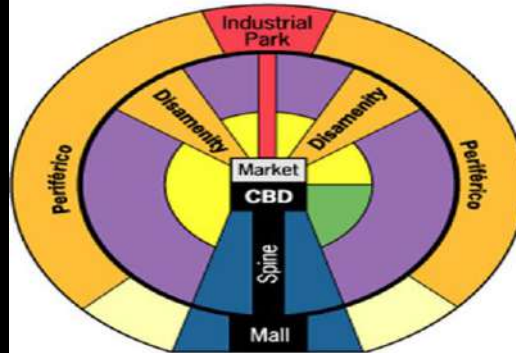


Latin American City Model

Disamenity Sector:

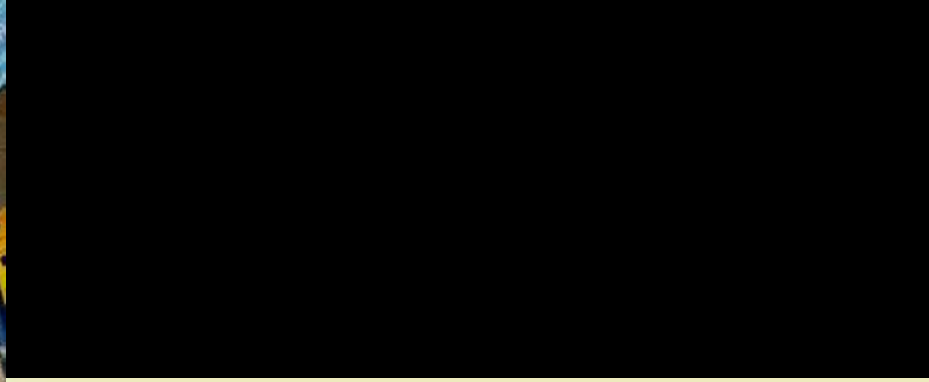
Very poorest parts of the city run by gangs.

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL
OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE

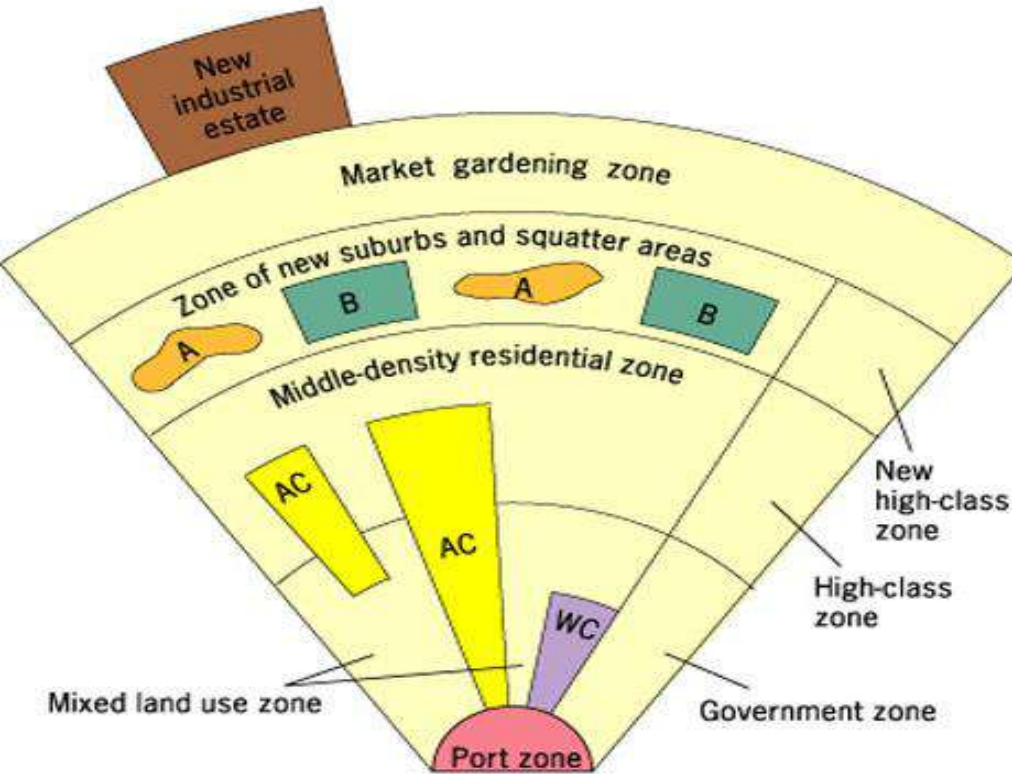


Example: The **favelas** of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

Identify Problems in favelas



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



Southeast Asian City

- McGee model

- No CBD, but various economic focal points

Alien commercial zone:
Chinese businesses in Asian cities

Middle and lower class live towards edges of city

A	Squatter areas	AC	Alien commercial zone
B	Suburbs	WC	Western commercial zone



Singapore



Malaysia



Philippines



Thailand



Indonesia

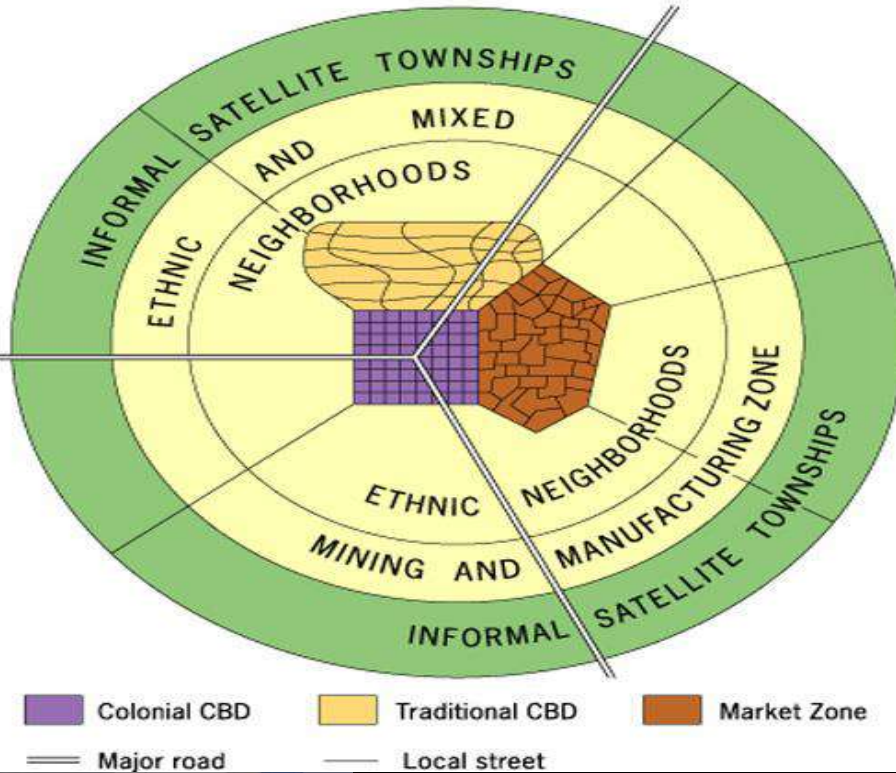


Vietnam



VIA 9GAG.COM

A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



The African City

- de Blij model

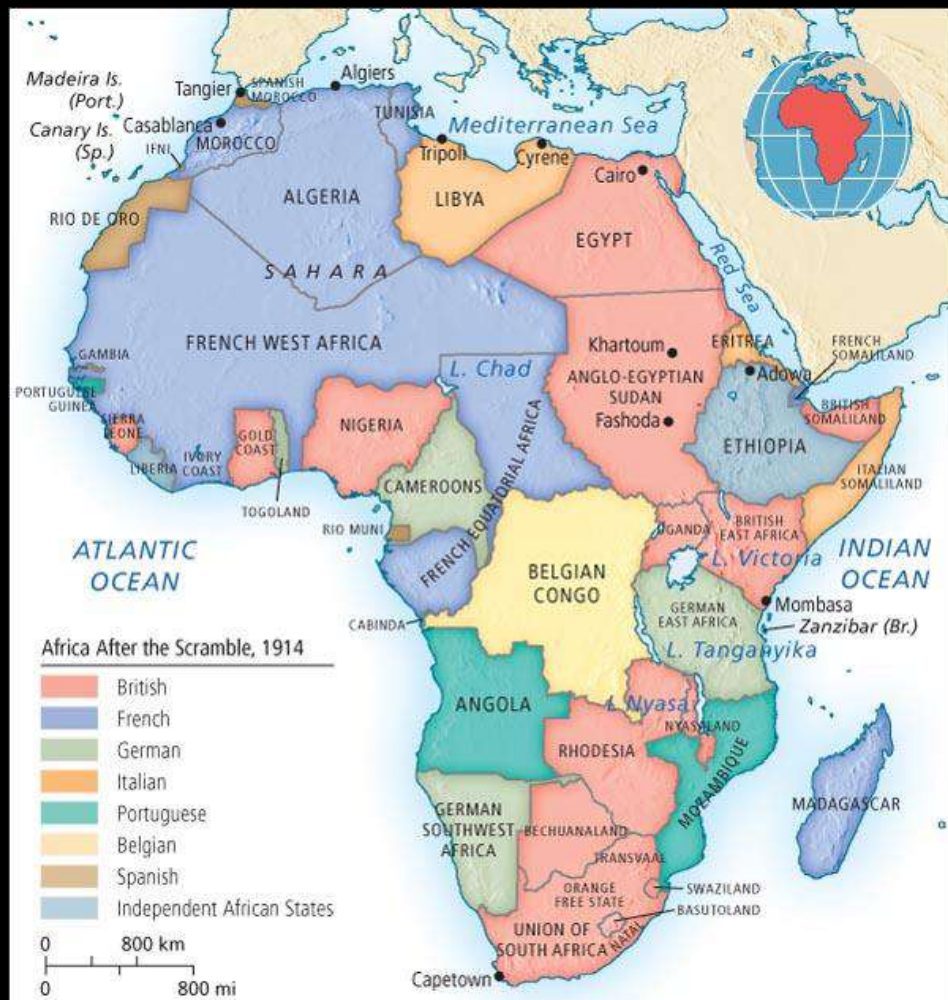
3 CBDs:

Remnant Colonial CBD (former colonizers CBD, tall buildings)

Market Zone

(Informal/Periodic CBD) Think Farmers Market

Traditional CBD (single-story buildings with traditional architecture)





Lagos, Nigeria



Kinshasa, Dem.Rep. of Congo



European Cities

Mostly developed during the Medieval Period and that retain many of the same characteristics:

- Narrow buildings and winding streets
- An ornate church that marks the city center
- High walls surrounding the city center



Slums

Older, run-down inner-city neighborhoods populated by poor and disadvantaged populations.



Mumbai (Bombay), India w/12 million people
THREE DETAILS about SLUMS





Kevin McCloud: Slumming It

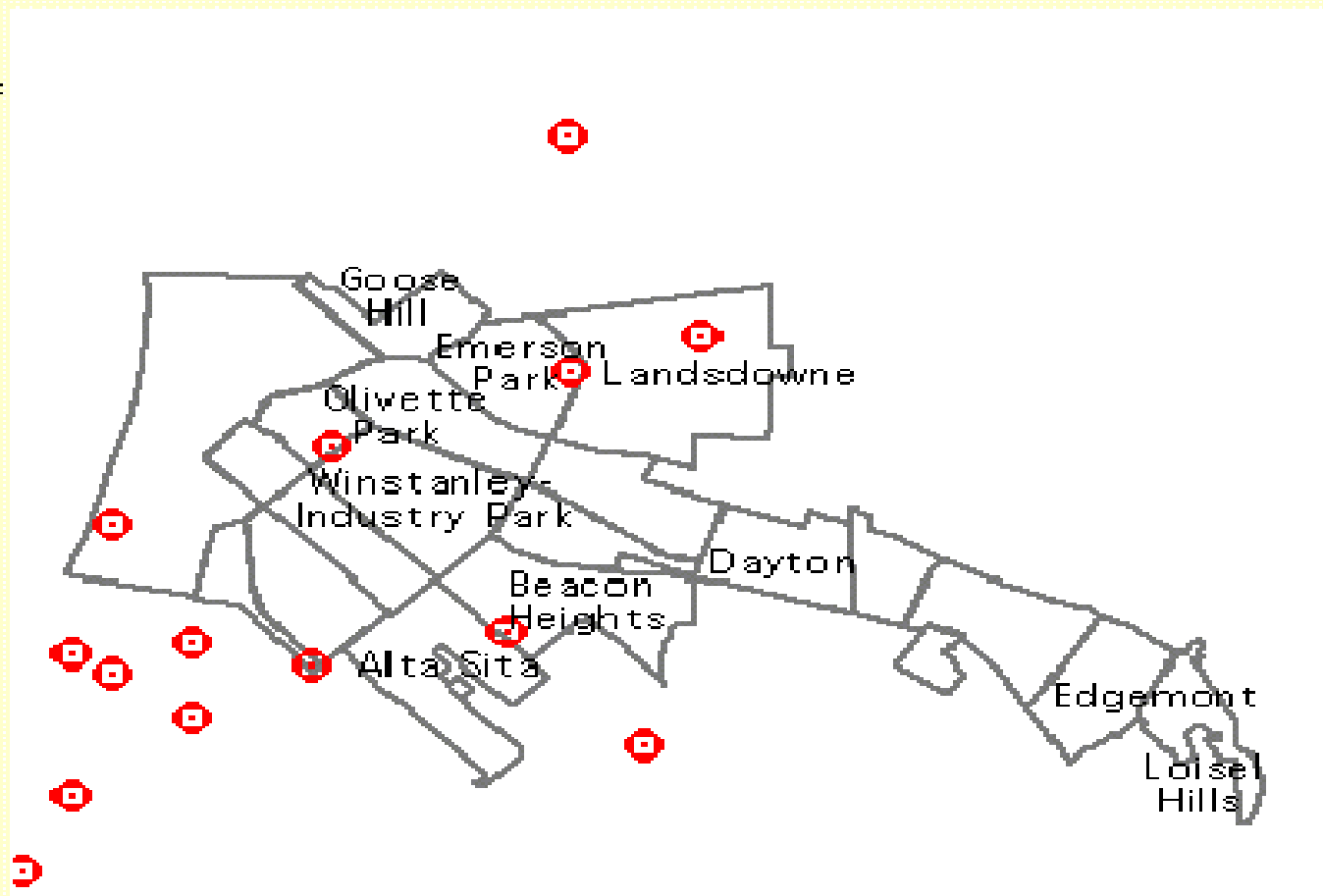
<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l-yjpvzGKZQ>



Hazardous Waste Sites

East St. Louis

-  CERCLA
-  Neighborhoods





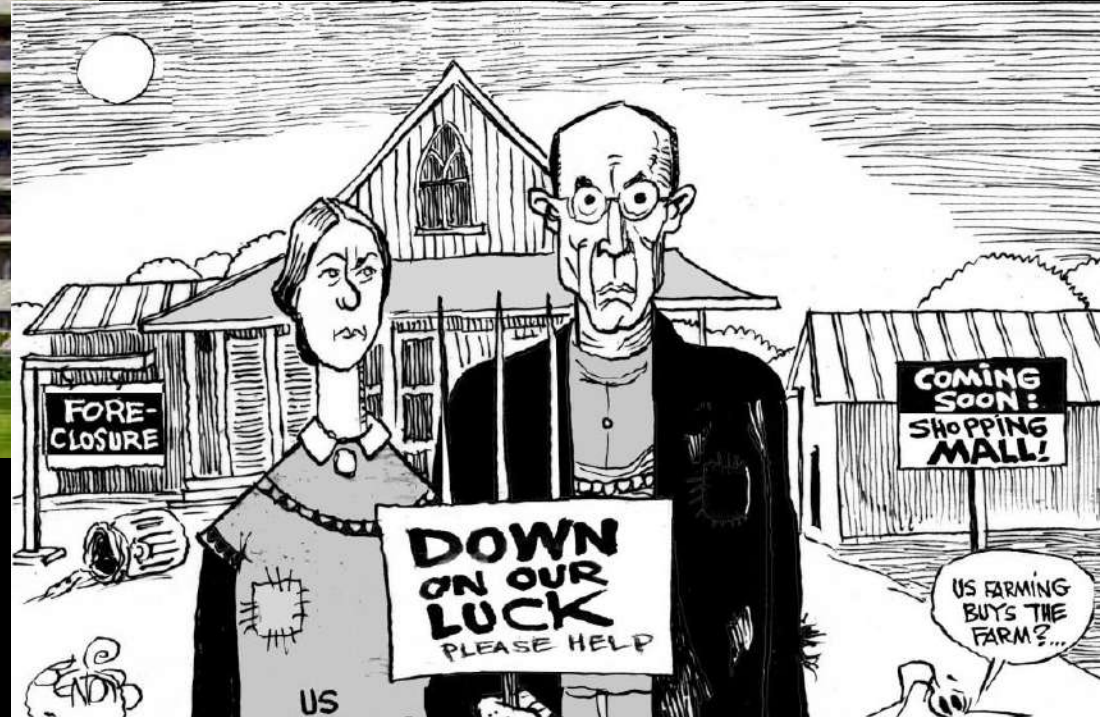








Trends in Urbanization





Portland's Historic
Redline
District

In Portland's past, "redlining" practices created exclusionary zones for "Negroes and Orientals," by real estate, banking, and insurance companies. Agents could lose their licenses for crossing this color barrier. Now urban gentrification displaces low-income families, as the remaining affordable housing stock in this area disappears.

4/1/02

Redlining

Financial institutions refusing to lend money in certain neighborhoods.



"Call me paranoid, but that sure looks like redlining from here."

Blockbusting

Realtors purposefully sell a home at a low price to an African American and then solicit white residents to sell their homes at low prices, to generate **"white flight."**



Would you panic if a Negro moved next door?

"I'm broad-minded," said one home owner when Negroes moved into his block. But a short time later he panicked—and sold his house at a loss. out the whites. And how one speculator brags that he could "bust your block in no time at all."

Inner City/ Inner City Decay

- Parts of large urban areas that lose significant portions of their populations as a result of change in industry or migration to suburbs.
- Loses taxes base and becomes a center of poverty.

<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/usa/10191824/Detroit-bankruptcy-survival-the-only-goal-in-city-that-once-epitomised-the-American->



Ghettoization

- A process occurring in many inner cities
- Become centers of poverty and fall apart, as affluent white move out to the suburbs
- Immigrants and various ethnicities vie for scarce jobs and resources.
- **Ex: Alberta & Calgary, Canada (Video)**



- <http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2011/12/05/canada-income-inequality-report-2011>

Detroit, Michigan **Inner City/Ghettoization**



<http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/northamerica/usa/10191824/Detroit-bankruptcy-survival-the-only-goal-in-city->



Gentrification

- Individuals buy up and rehabilitate houses, raising the housing value in the neighborhood.
- Changing the neighborhood from predominantly low-income renters to a predominantly middle-class.

<http://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-16827855>



- New York City: Greenwich Village

WHAT CITY IS THIS?



Proposed high-rise hotel at Canal & Tchoupitoulas streets, owned by Mike Motwani. Renderings by Mathes Brierre Architects.

NOT SURE?
THIS COULD BE *ANYWHERE, USA*



Thriving local businesses occupying restored historic buildings that are appropriately zoned and scaled for Canal Street.

NO DOUBT ABOUT IT:
NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA

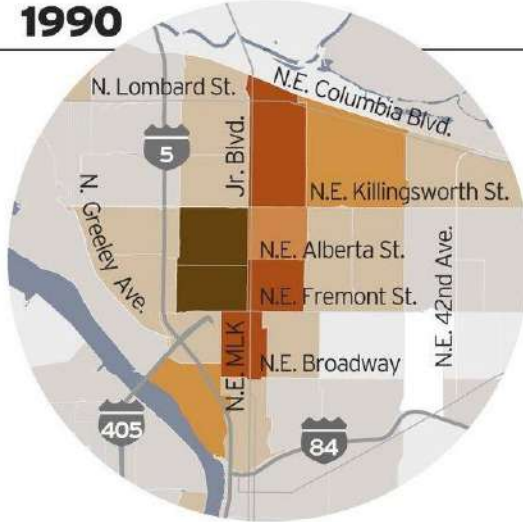
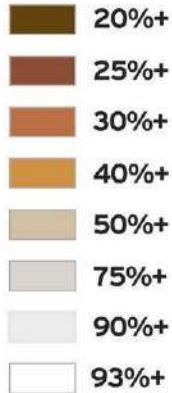
ASK CITY COUNCIL TO SAVE OUR BUILT HERITAGE, RESPECT THE MASTER PLAN AND CZO

New Orleans: Garden District

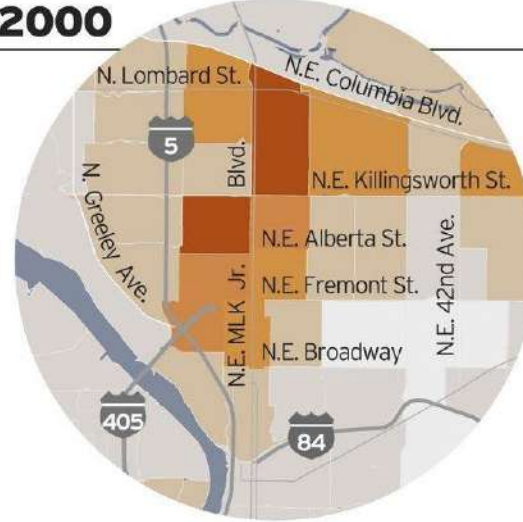


Percent white in
Northeast Portland

1990



2000



2010



Source: U.S. Census

DAN AGUAYO/THE OREGONIAN

The Plan

WHITES LIVE IN CITIES.

THE CROWNING GLORY
OF CIVILIZATION.



MINORITIES MOVE
INTO CITIES.

HELLO

GOODBYE



WHITES FLEE CITIES
TO SUBURBS.

AH, THIS
IS BETTER.



WHITES MOVE INTO
SECOND-RING SUBURBS.

CITIES ARE
DEAD. THIS
IS BETTER
STILL.



MINORITIES MOVE INTO
FIRST-RING SUBURBS.

THIS IS
BETTER.
I GUESS.



WHITES MOVE BACK
INTO CITIES.

IT
WORKED.



TOL

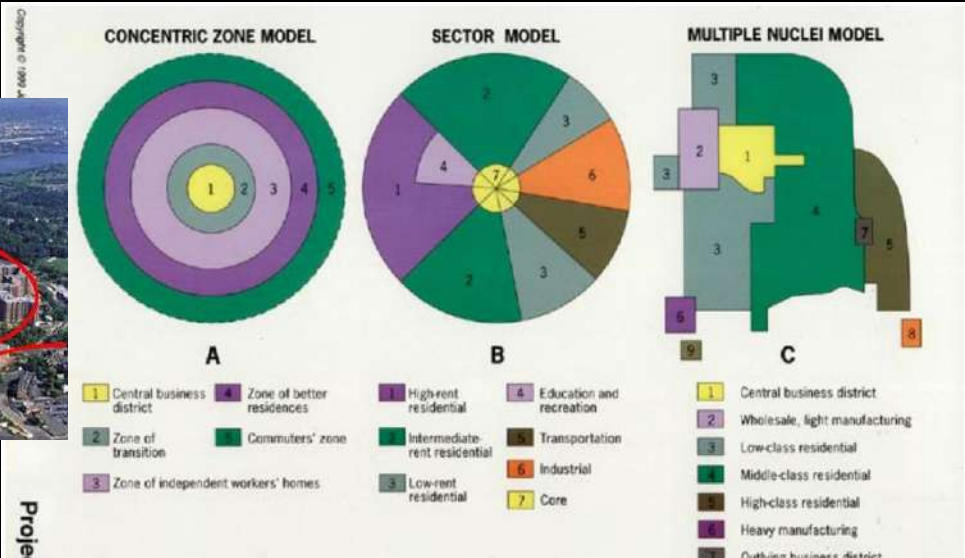
THE VAST WHITE RING CONSPIRACY

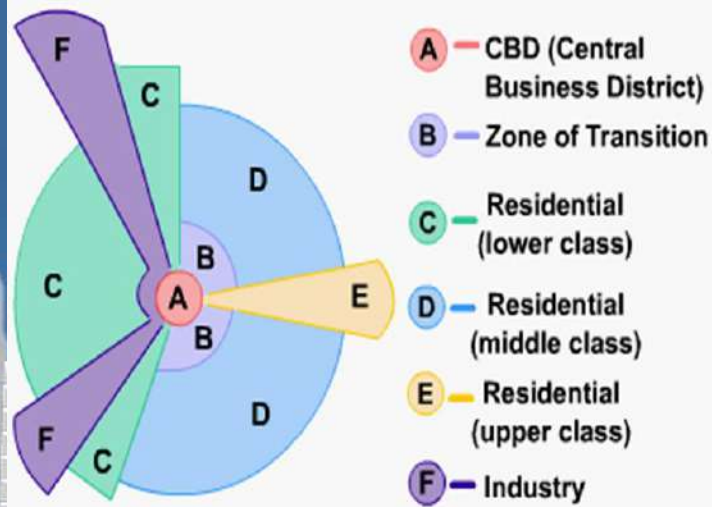
THE VAST
WHITE RING
CONSPIRACY

Question 5

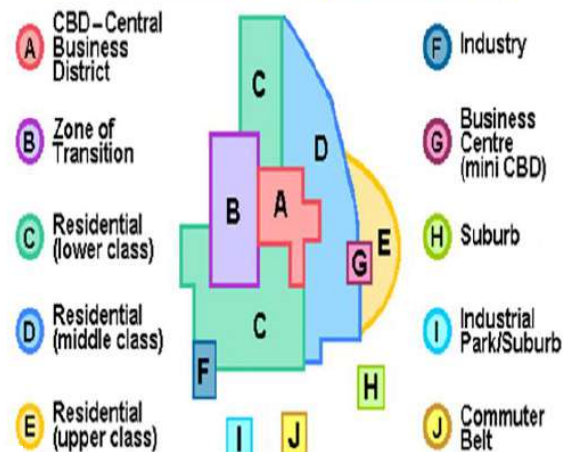
Compare and contrast elements of the following urban models:

- Concentric zone
- Sector
- Multiple-nuclei
- Edge cities

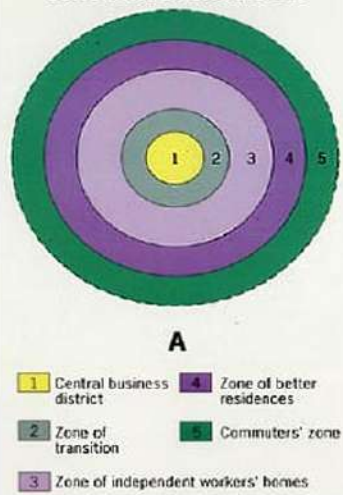




Harris & Lillman Multiple Nuclei Model



CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL



Business District



Transition



Working Class



Better Residence



Commuter's



Gateway City

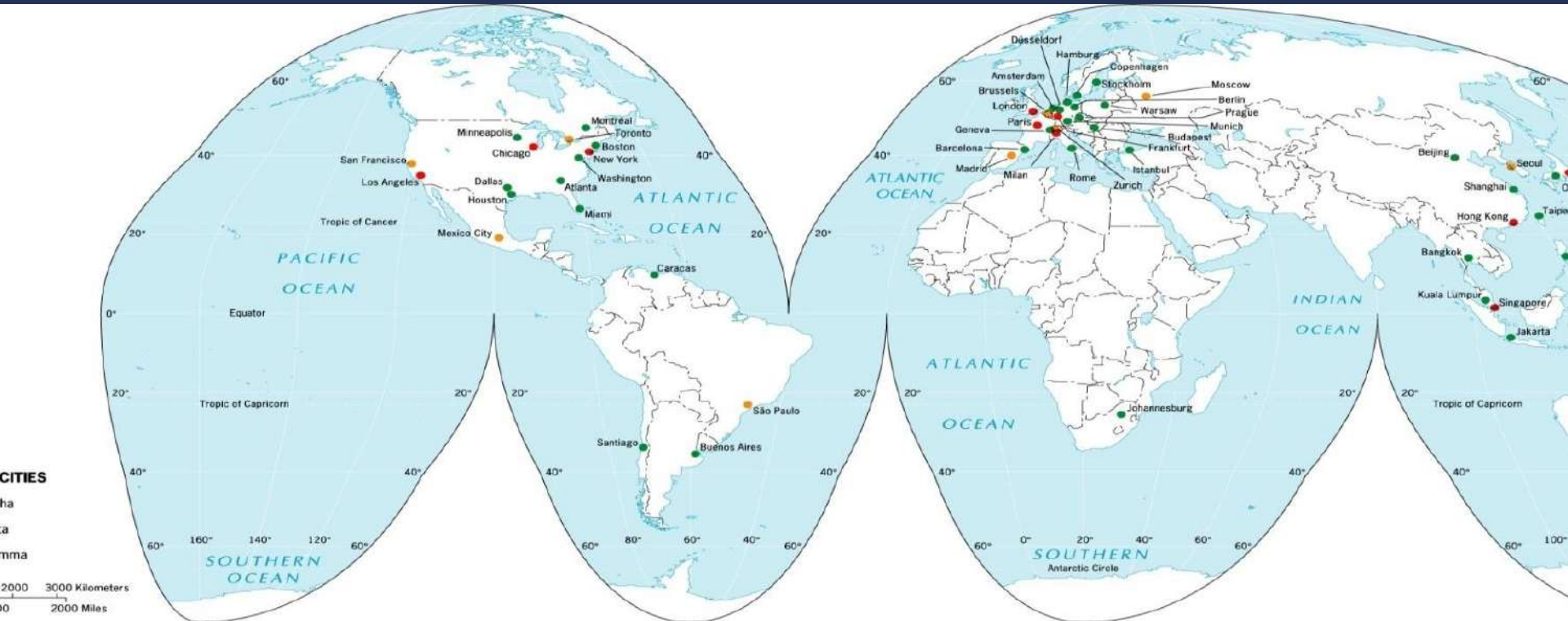
Cities that, because of their geographic location, act as ports of entry and distribution centers for large geographic areas.

EX:

New York City and Miami for United States

Toronto and Vancouver for Canada

World Cities



Network of the most economically powerful cities. Control a high level of the world's economic, political, and cultural activities.



What regions have the most world cities?
What regions have the least?



What regions have the most world cities? What regions have the least?

Megacities

City that has more than 10 million inhabitants

34 megacities in 2015

Tokyo is #1 with 39 million inhabitants



Case Study: Tokyo (Anatomy of a Mega-City)



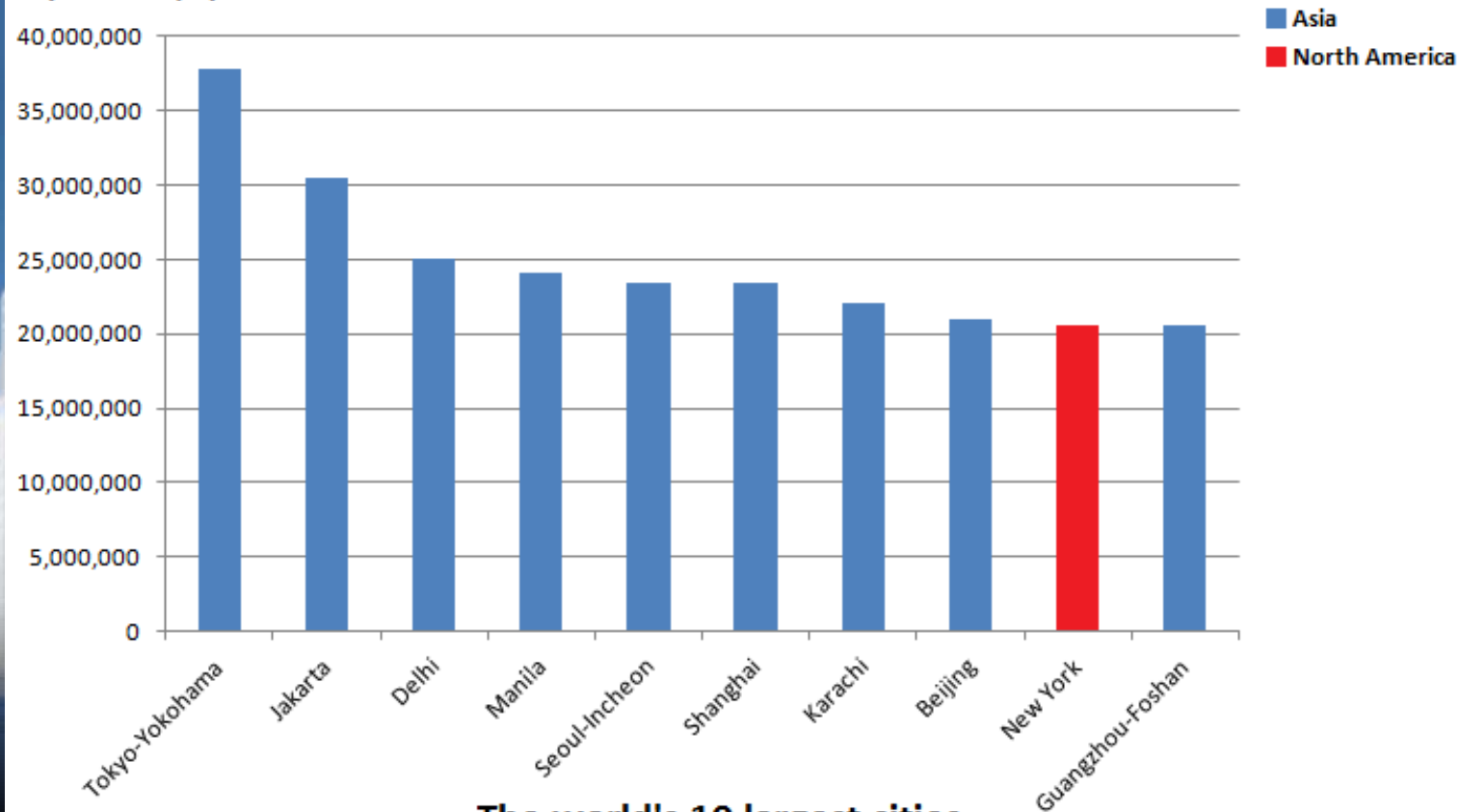


10 TOP Megacities

1. Tokyo, Japan (39,000,000)
2. Jakarta, Indonesia (30,539,000)
3. Delhi, India (25,000,000)
4. Manila, Philippines (24,000,000)
5. Seoul, South Korea (23,500,000)
6. Shanghai, China (23,000,000)
7. Karachi, Pakistan (22,100,000)
8. Beijing, China (21,000,000)
9. New York, USA (20,630,000)
10. Guangzhou-Foshan, China (20,500,000)

What TWO regions of the world are these megacities most located in?

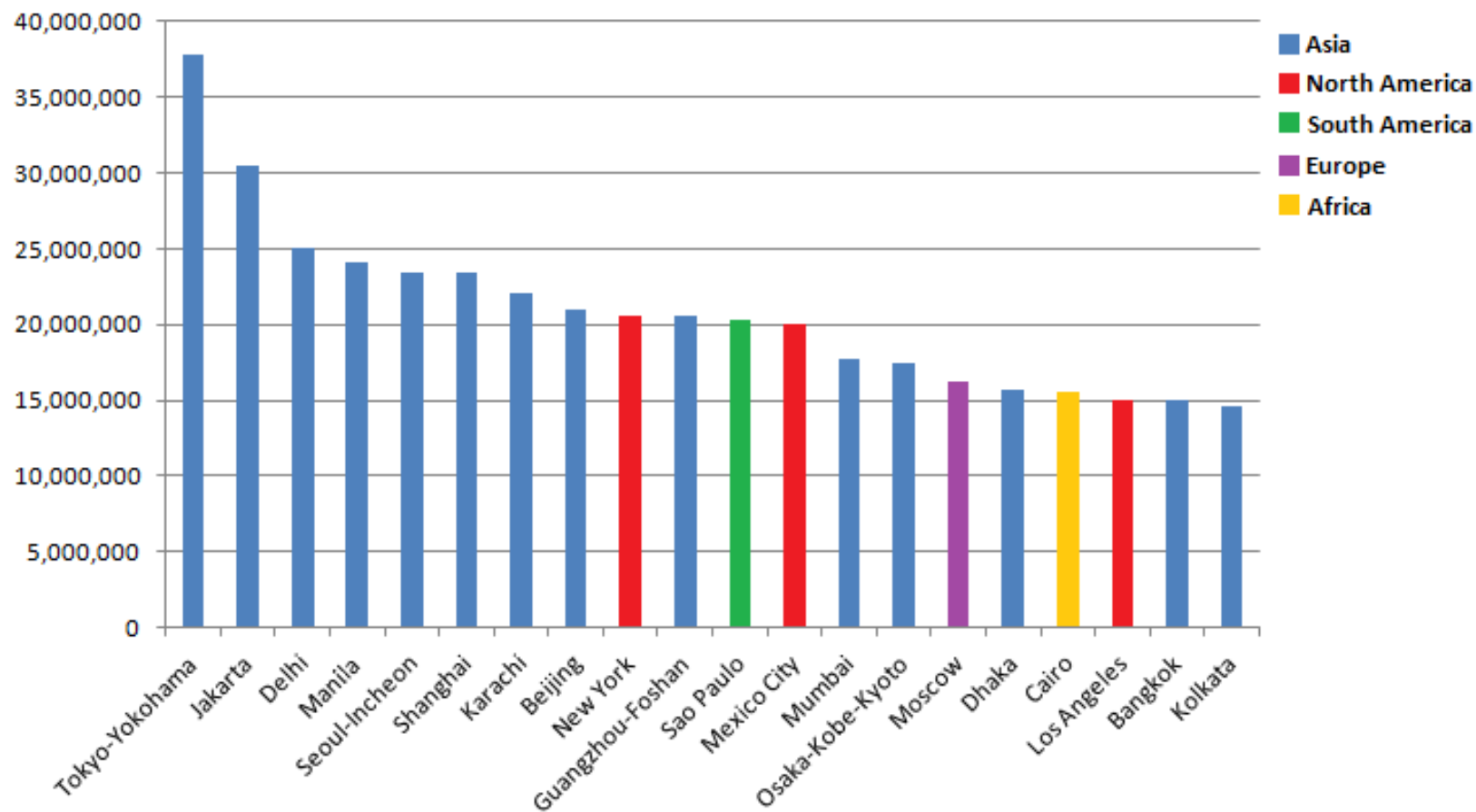
Population (m)



The world's 10 largest cities

Source: Demographia World Atlas, 2015

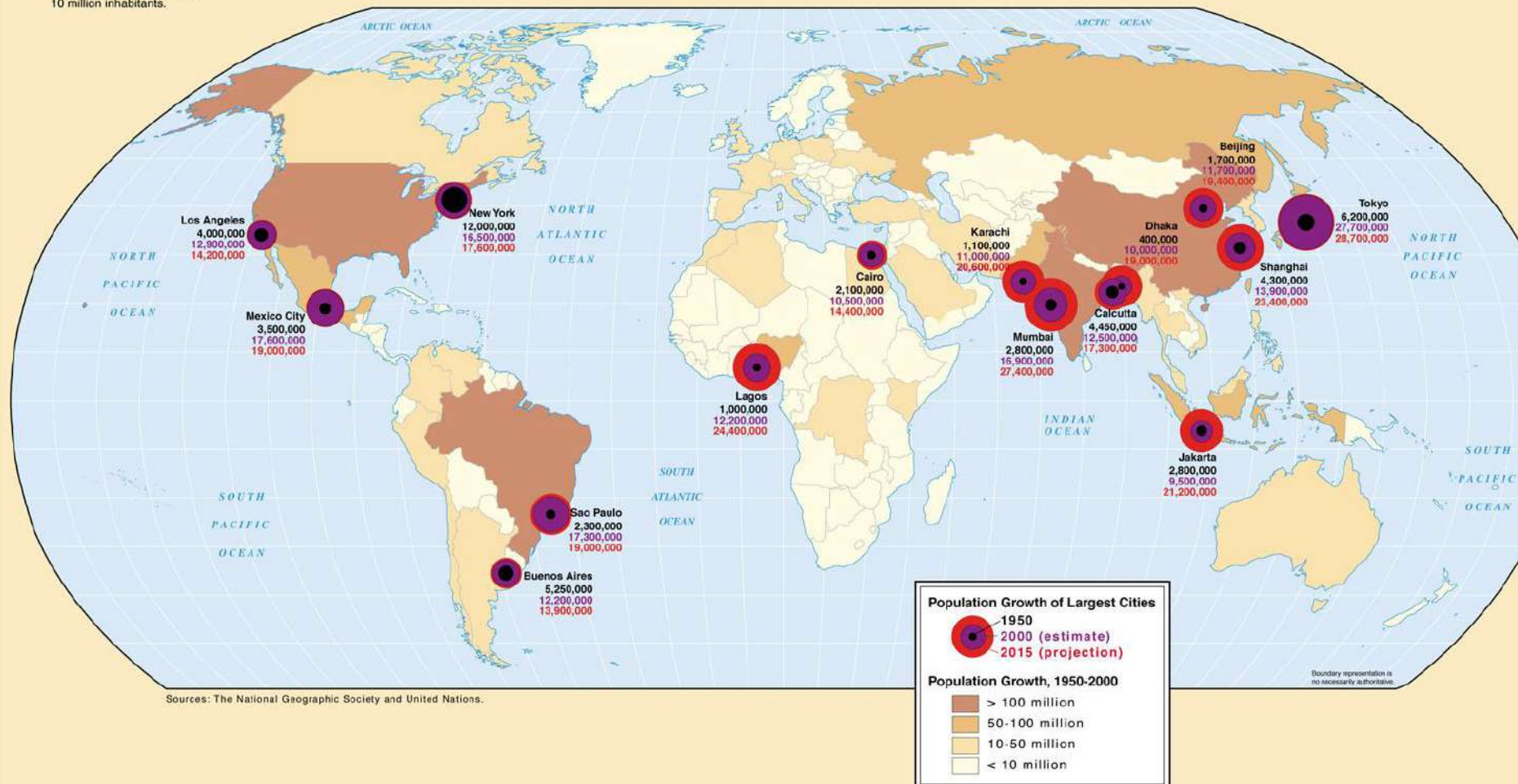
Population (m)



The world's 20 largest cities

Growth in Megacities^a

^aCities containing more than 10 million inhabitants.



Sources: The National Geographic Society and United Nations.

Dhaka, Bangladesh

What are the **BENEFITS**/*PROBLEMS* that develop through the expansion of megacities like Dhaka?



Megalopolis

Several, metropolitan areas that were originally separate but that have joined together to form a large, sprawling urban complex.



Ex. Northeast Corridor

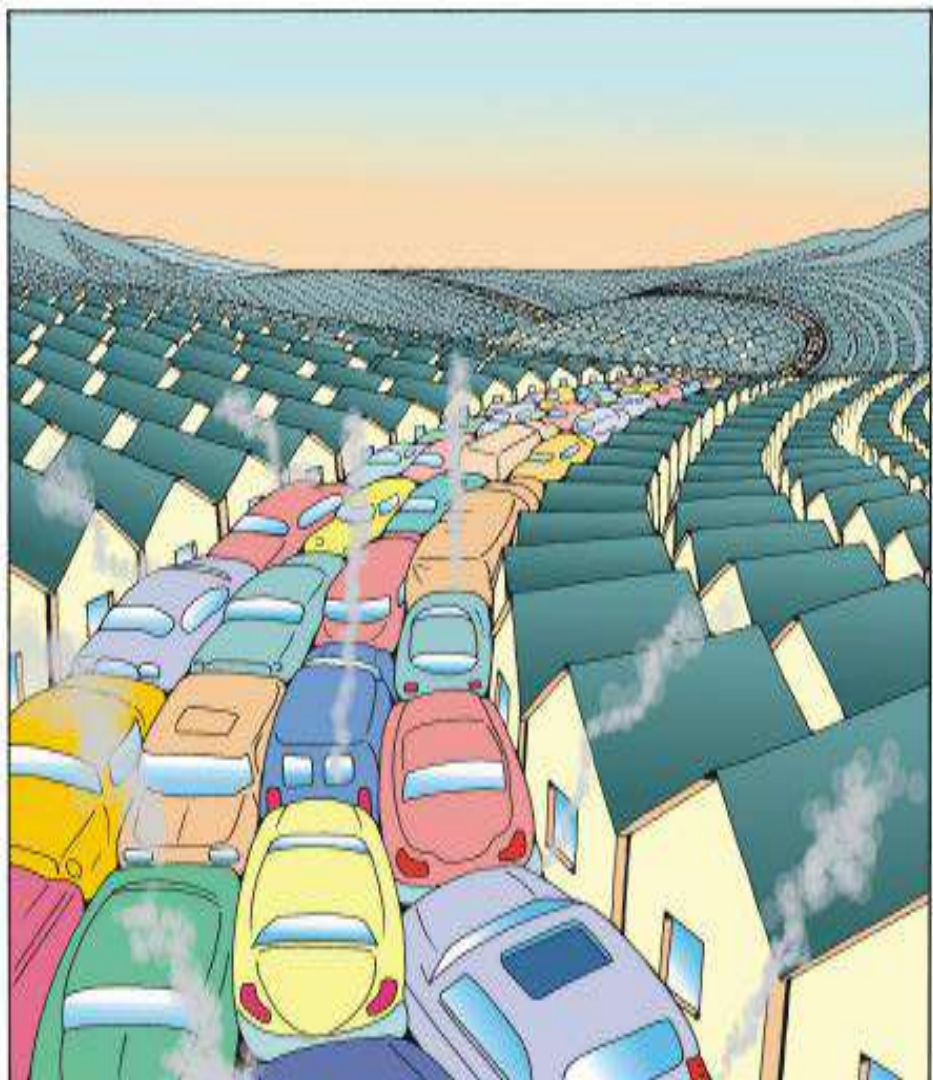
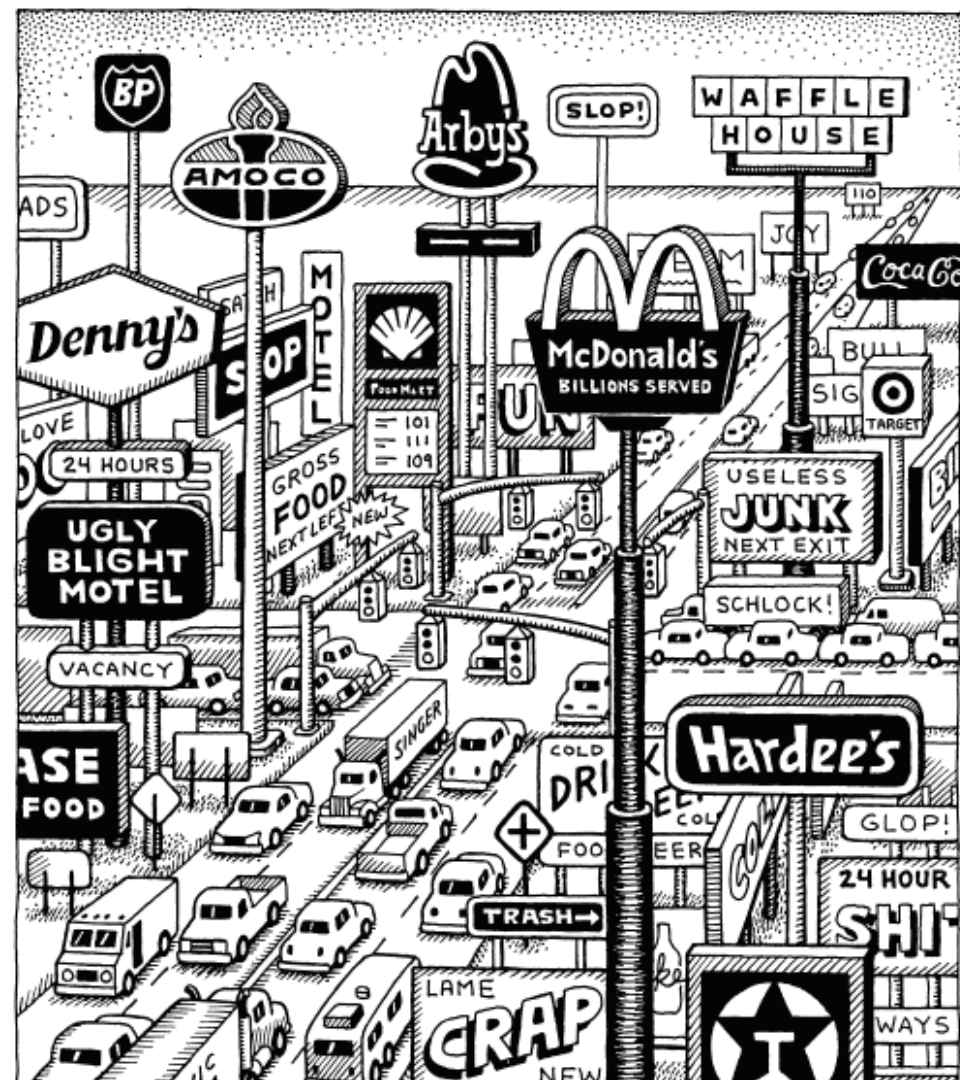




Urban Sprawl

Unrestricted growth of housing, commercial developments, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning.

3 Problems?







TOP 20 URBAN SPRAWL CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES

Metropolitan Area	State
1. Riverside–San Bernardino	CA
2. Greensboro–Winston Salem–High Point	NC
3. Raleigh–Durham	NC
4. Atlanta	GA
5. Greenville–Spartanburg	SC
6. West Palm Beach–Boca Raton–Delray Beach	FL
7. Bridgeport–Stamford–Norwalk–Danbury	CT
8. Knoxville	TN
9. Oxnard–Ventura	CA
10. Fort Worth–Arlington	TX
11. Gary–Hammond	IN
12. Rochester	NY
13. Dallas	TX
14. Vallejo–Fairfield–Napa	CA
15. Detroit	MI
16. Syracuse	NY
17. Newark	NJ
18. Little Rock–North Little Rock	AR
19. Albany–Schenectady–Troy	NY
20. Hartford–New Britain–Middletown–Bristol	CT



Urban Growth Boundary: Containing Sprawl

Many European countries have **Green Belts**:

- Boundary that forces all urban development to occur in the city's urban core

Portland is one of the few American cities that has an Urban Growth Boundary.

Benefits and Drawbacks?

- real estate prices increase
- density - how much is too much?



R L I S
REGIONAL LAND INFORMATION SYSTEM

Portland Metropolitan Region

Urban growth boundary





Portland skinny house for sale – 1500 sq ft, 2 bedroom home, $\frac{1}{16}$ th of an acre lot, lot approx 25 feet wide.

260,000

House for sale in Houston – 2500 sq ft, 4 bedrooms, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lot, lot approx 100 feet wide.

160,000



Hong Kong's Tiny '40 square-foot cubicle'













Micro-Apartment/Tiny Houses Revolution?

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TJJhzBIx7wE>

<http://www.businessinsider.com/nyc-micro-apartment-2015-12>



New Urbanism

Development, urban revitalization, and suburban reforms that create **walkable neighborhoods** with a **diversity of housing and jobs.**





Jeff Speck: The Walkable City (TED)

THREE ARGUMENTS FOR A WALKABLE CITY:

1. Economic

- FOUR Pieces of Evidence/Details



2. Health/Safety

- FOUR Pieces of Evidence/Details

3. Environment

- FOUR Pieces of Evidence/Details



https://www.ted.com/talks/jeff_speck_the_walkable_city?language=en



Building the green city Masdar in Abu Dhabi (Human Planet) Video



Borchert's epochs of urban transportation development

Refers to 5 distinct periods in the history of American urbanization. Each epoch is characterized by the impact of a particular transport technology on the creation and differential rates of growth of American cities.

