Urban Geography

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY - UNIT 9 (Ch.9)



Central Place Theory





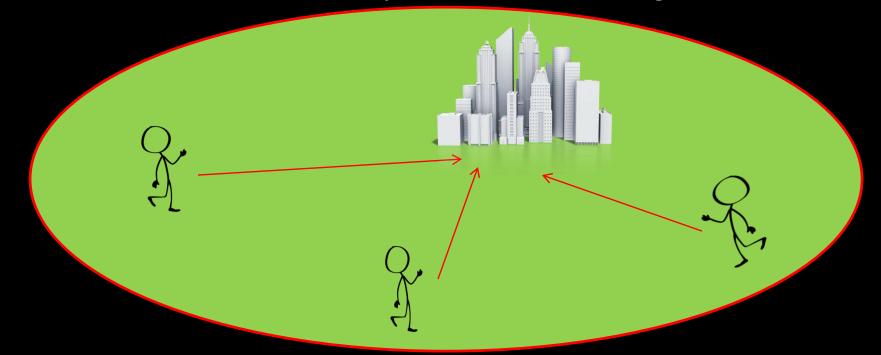
Central Place

 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 <u>Central Place Function</u> in business.

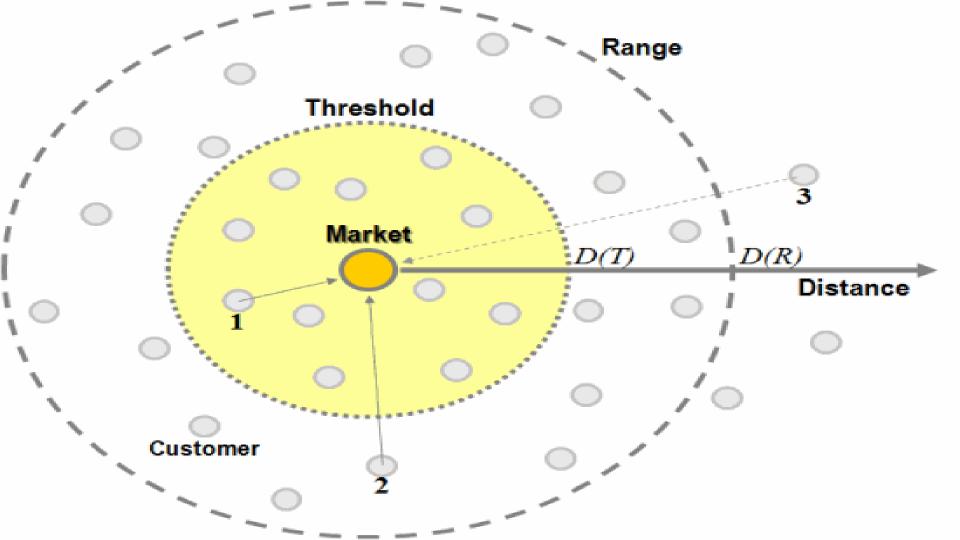


Range

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









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 <u>un</u>willing to travel far to obtain it.

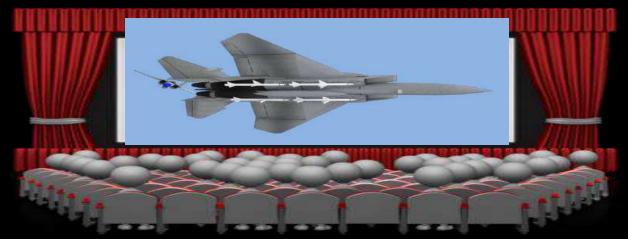
Ex. CoffeeShop/Grocery Store





Medium Order Function

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

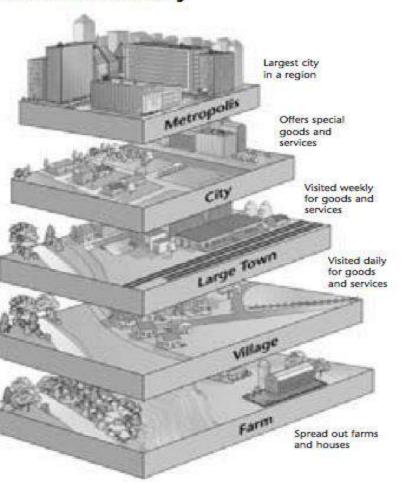


High Order Function

• 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



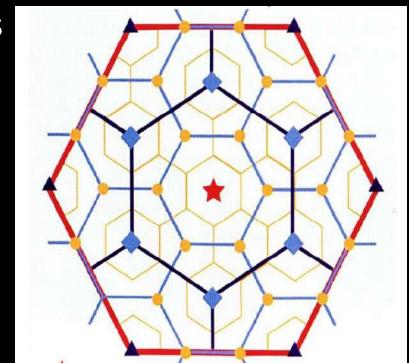
Low Order Cities

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

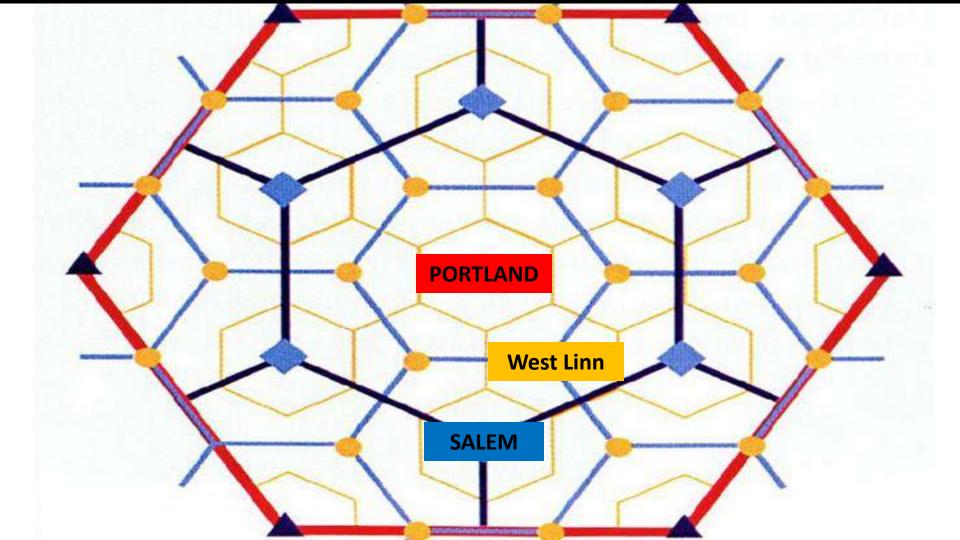


Central Place Theory Hexagonal Spatial Pattern

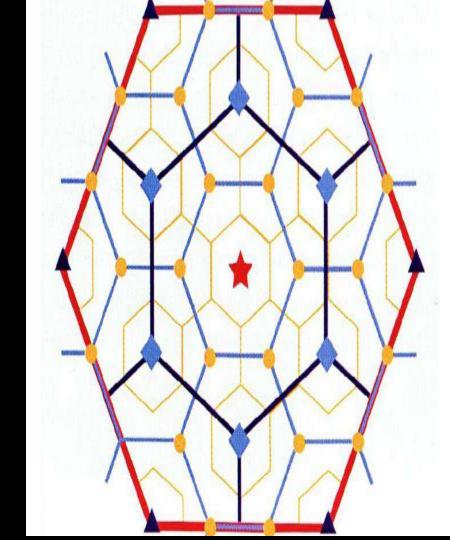
 Organizes the urban hierarchy into a unified spatial network of cities and towns.







- 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

- Nth largest city of a country will be 1/n the size of the largest city.
- 2nd largest city will have ½ population of the largest
- 3rd largest city will have 1/3 population of the largest city
- 8th largest city will have 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
 - Mexico City, Mexico-21.2 million next city
 Guadalajara with 4.3 million



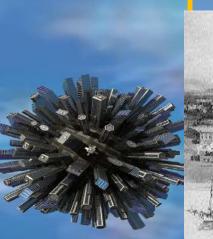
Where Are the American Cities That Aren't Struggling?

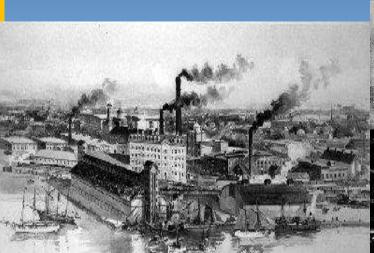
 Write down SIX details relating to why some cities are prospering.
 Keep in mind <u>central place</u> <u>functions</u> in your details.

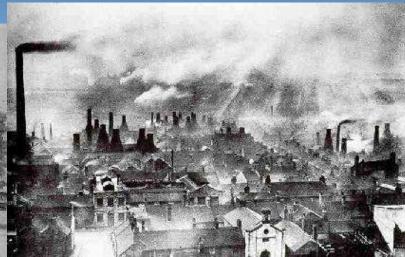
Question 4

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?









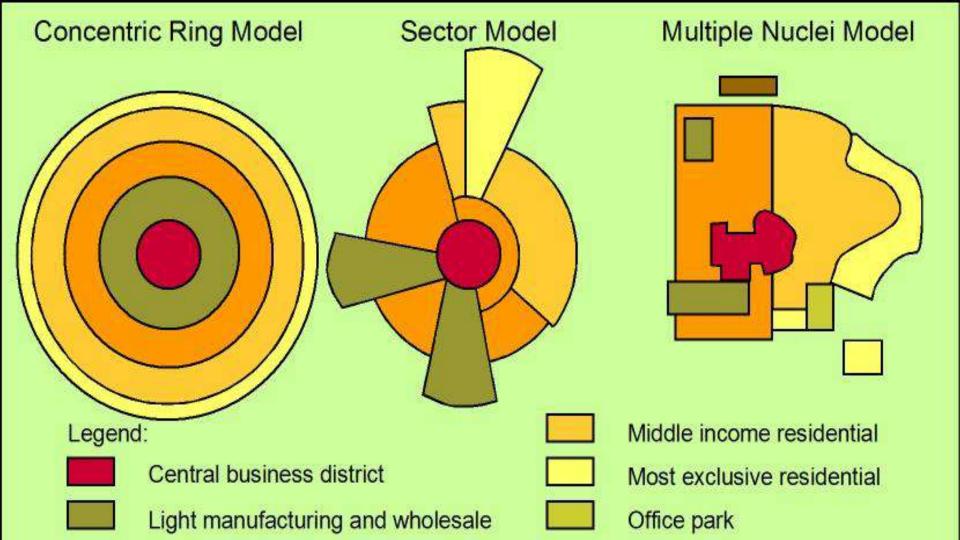


3 Models of the North American City

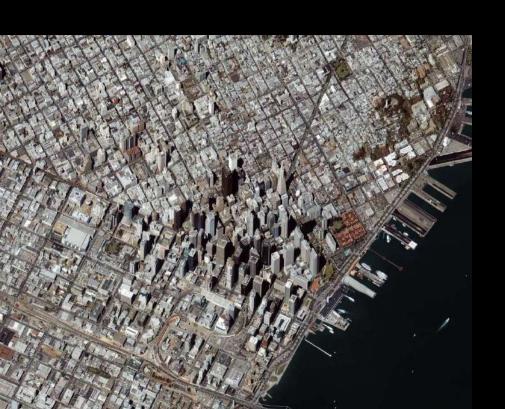
1. Concentric zone/ring model (Ernest Burgess, 1920's)

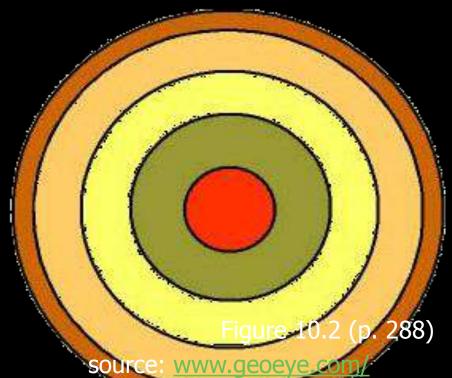
2. Sector model (Homer Hoyt, 1930's)

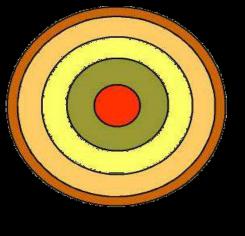
3. Multiple Nuclei Model (Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman, 1940's)



Concentric Ring Model







Concentric Ring Model

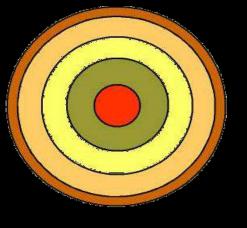
Center: Central business district (CBD)

Zone of transition (Light manufacturing)

Blue-collar residences

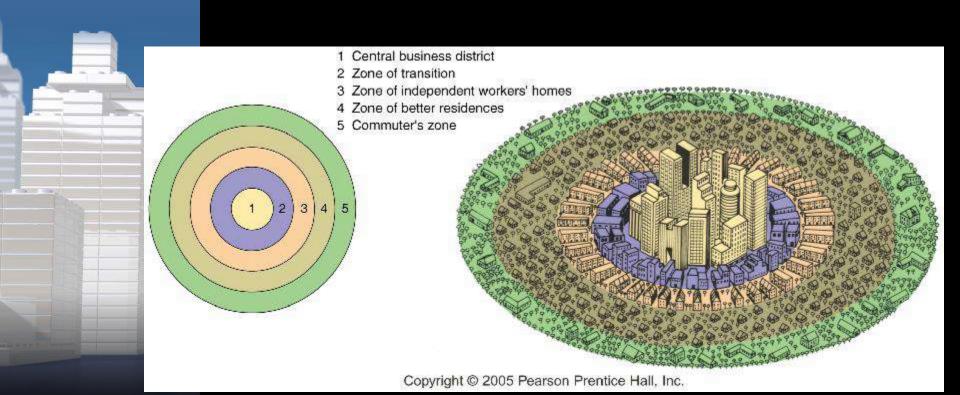
Medium Class housing

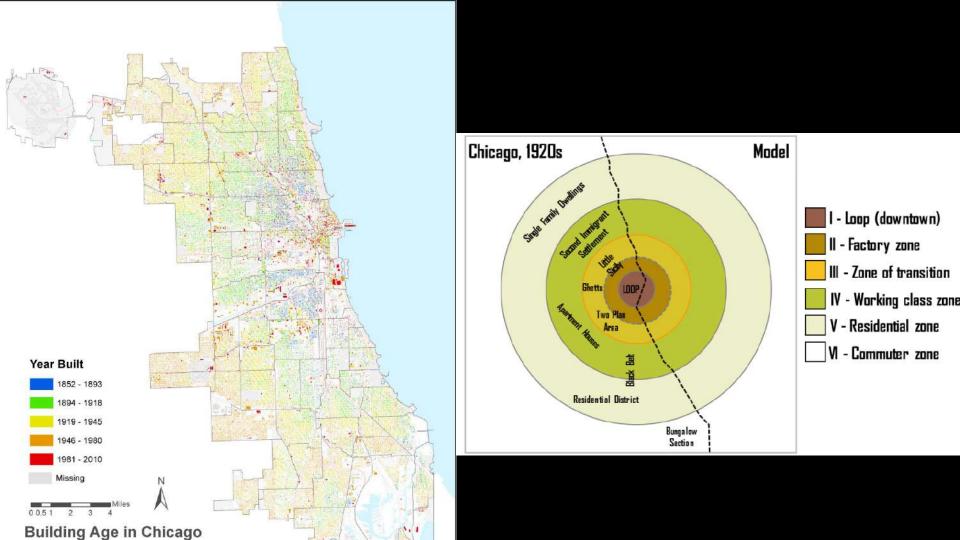
Outermost ring: High-income commuter zone

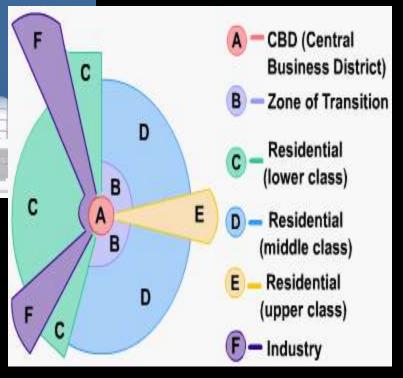


Concentric Ring Model is based on the idea of:

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





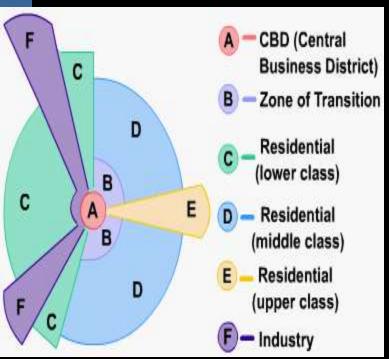


Sector Model

- *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

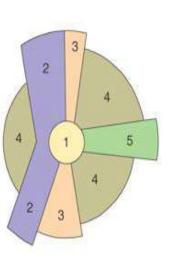




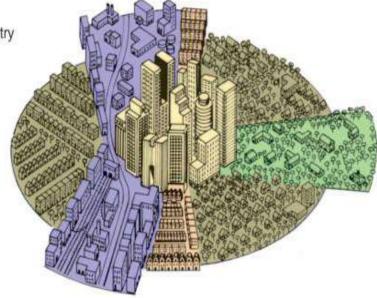
Industry radiates along river or rail lines

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
- Middle-class residential
- 5. High-class residential



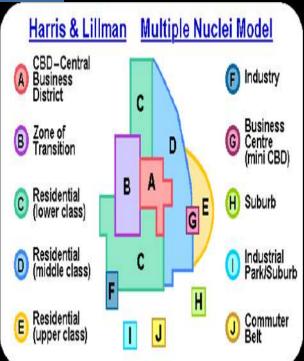
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Ex. Detroit (Population live among railroad lines)



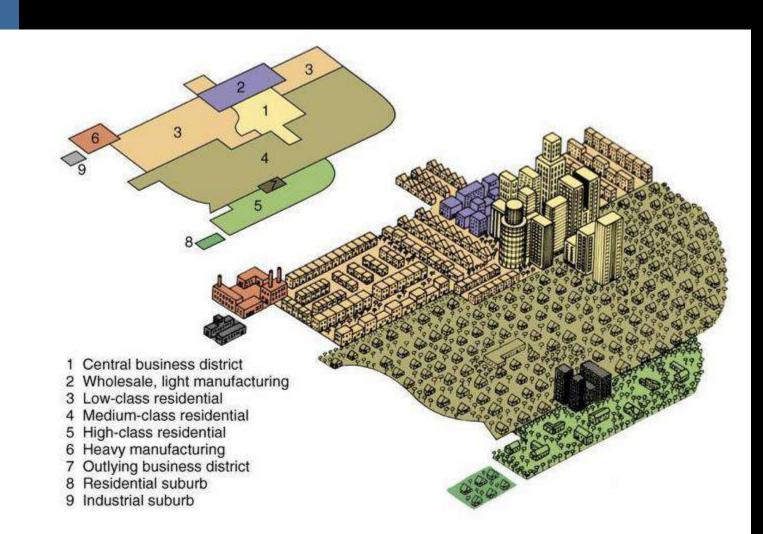
Multiple Nuclei Model



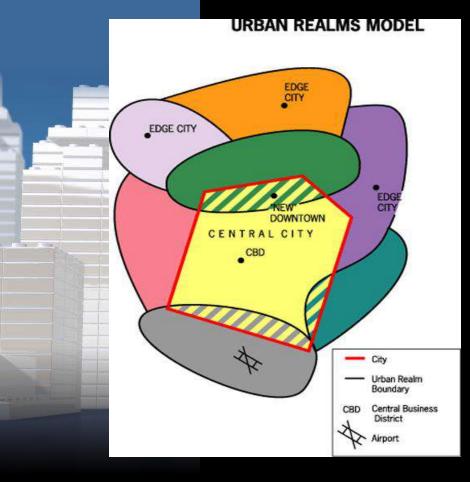


- Developed during early days of shopping center suburbanization
- Downtown CBD is not the only nucleus, but other major focal points, such as airports, universities
- Specialized districts like retail, ports, manufacturing, etc

Ex. Los Angeles



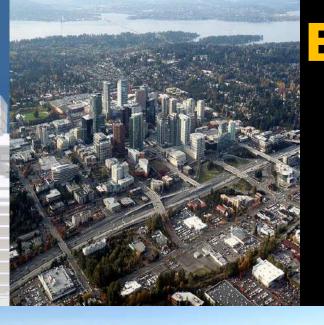




Urban Realms Model, 1960's

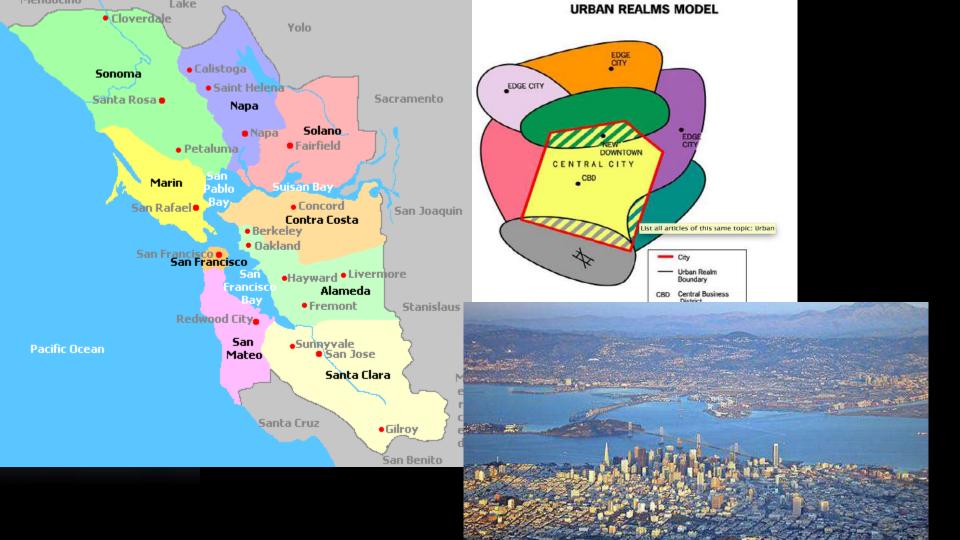
Each realm is a separate economic, social and political entity that is linked together to form a larger metro framework.

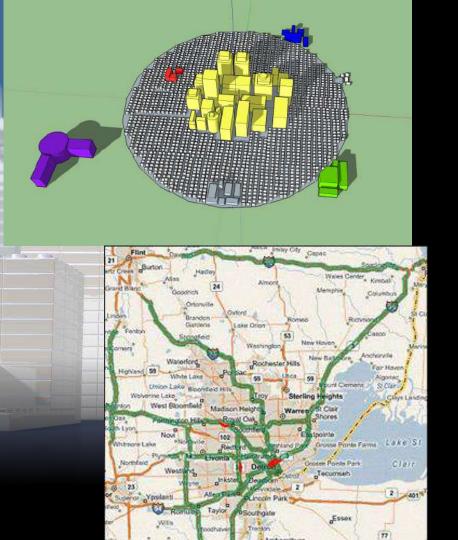
Ex. San Francisco Bay Area



Edge Cities

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





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)

A NEW AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE Industrial Park Periférico Market CBD Spine Mall Commercial Zone of peripheral squatter settlements Market Elite Residential Sector Gentrification Industrial Zone of Maturity Middle-Class Residential Tract Zone of In Situ Accretion

<u>Latin</u> <u>American City</u> - 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 perifricos.



AND IMPROVED MODEL OF LATIN AMERICAN CITY STRUCTURE Industria Market CBD Zone of peripheral squatter settlements Commercial Market Elite Residential Sector Industrial Gentrification Middle-Class Residential Tract Zone of Maturity Zone of In City Accretion

<u>Latin American City Model</u>

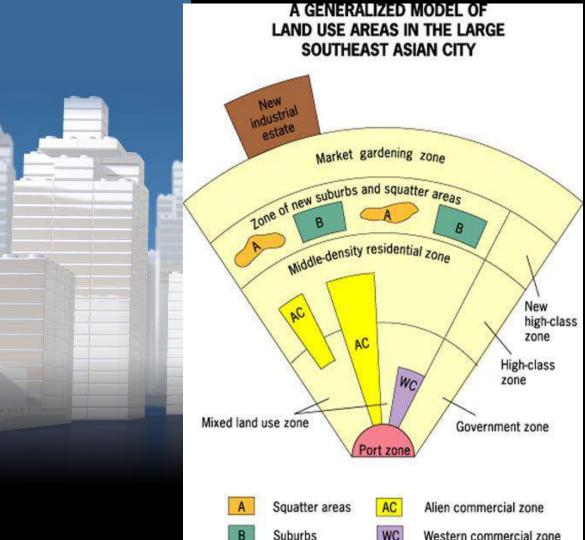
Disamenity Sector:

Very poorest parts of the city run by gangs.

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

Identify Problems in favelas.



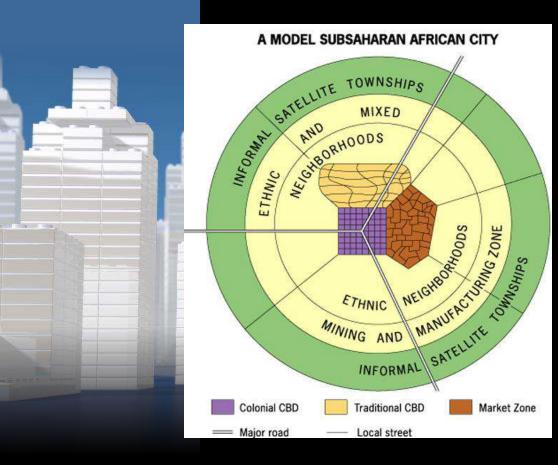


Southeast Asian City - McGee model

- **No CBD**, but various economic focal points(sectors).
- Alien commercial zone: Chinese businesses in
 - Asian cities
- Middle and lower class live towards edges of city
- Agriculture occurs on edges of cities







The African City

- de Blij model

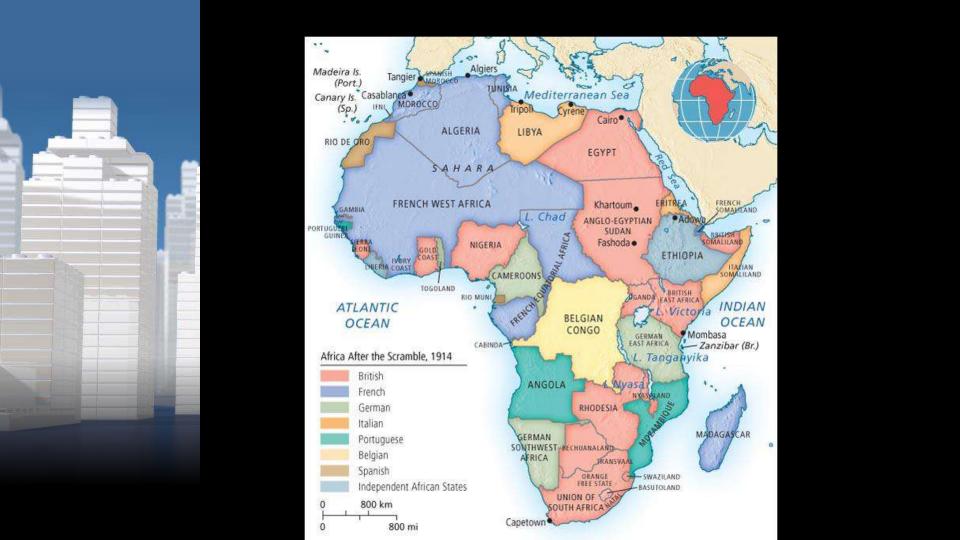
3 CBDs:

Colonial CBD (former colonizers CBD, tall buildings, straight avenues)

Market Zone

(Informal/Periodic CBD) Think Farmers Market

Traditional CBD (existed before colonization, 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
- Limited new construction and height limits

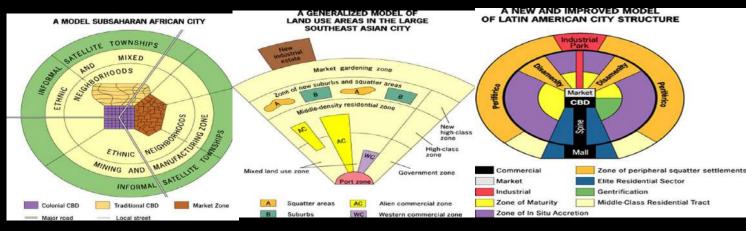




Question 6

Compare and contrast spatial characteristics of cities in the following world regions:

- Latin America/Griffin-Ford Model
- Africa/de Blij model
- Southeast Asia/McGee model

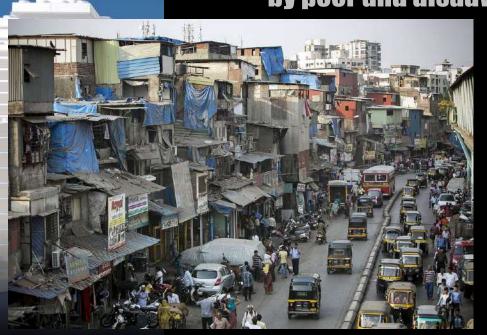






Current: Slums

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





Mumbai (Bombay), India w/12 million people

FIVE DETAILS about SLUMS (first 10 min)









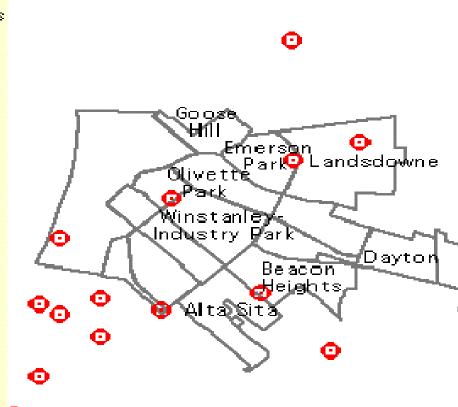


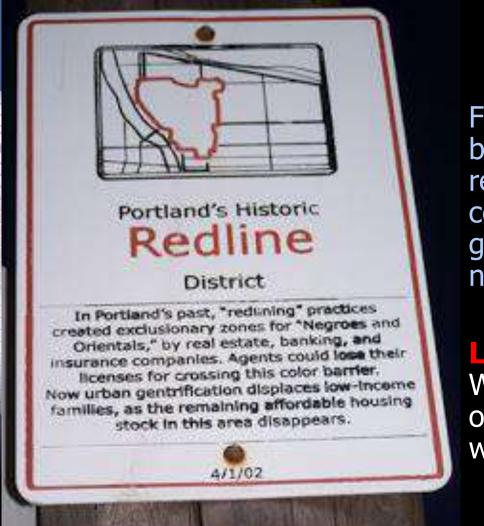
Hazardous Waste Sites

East St. Louis

Edgemont

CERCL ANeigh borhoods





Historic: Redlining

Financial institutions (ex. banks/mortgage companies) refuse to lend money to certain racial and ethnic groups in certain neighborhoods.

Legacy of Redlining Video: What effects have they had on schools, health, family wealth and policing?



REAL ESTATE COVENANT: Conditions and Restrictions Vermont Hills, Portland, OR June 8, 1948

11. Race: No property shall be sold, leased, or subleased to Japanese, Chinese, Negroes, or Orientals, whether born in the United States of America or elsewhere, provided, however, that this shall not prevent their occupancy as domestic servants while employed by an owner or tenant.





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



Struggle for black and Latino mortgage applicants suggests modern-day redlining

What are the signs of modern-day redlining showing up across the country?

Historic: 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 out the whites. And how one spec owner when Negroes moved into his ulator brags that he could "bust block. But a short time later he pan- your block in no time at all. icked-and sold his house at a loss.



Current: Inner City Decay

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





Current: Ghettoization (caused by inner city decay)

- A process occurring in many inner cities
- Become centers of poverty and fall apart, as middle class residents move out to the suburbs
- Immigrants and various ethnicities vie for scarce jobs and resources.



Detroit, Michigan: Inner City/Ghettoization







Question 7

Explain and give examples of the difference between the shaping of cities in periphery and semi-periphery countries as compared to core countries in the global economic order.



Current: Gentrification

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







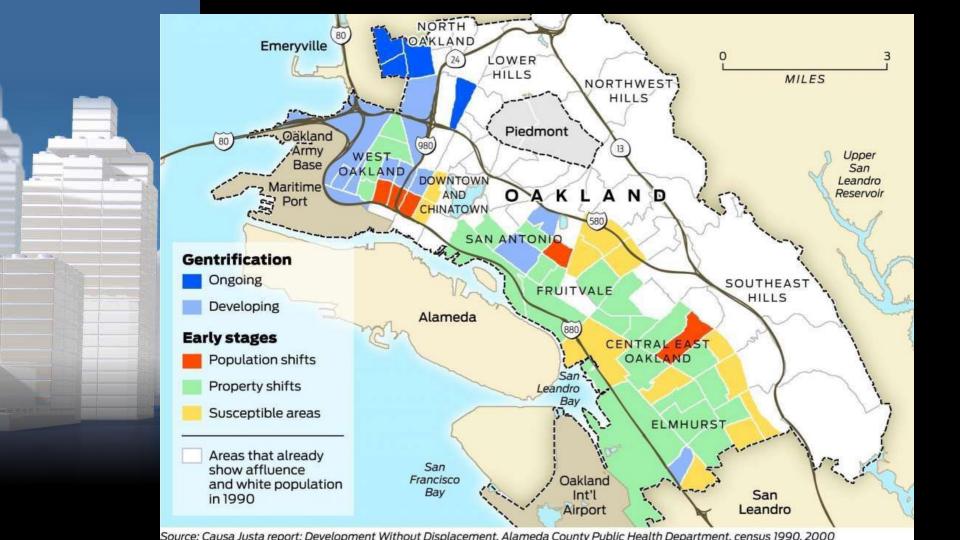




 New York City: Greenwich Village









Gentrification continued....

What are the Pros and Cons of this phenomena?



Rust Belt Rebirth Through Gentrification?

WHAT CITY IS THIS?



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



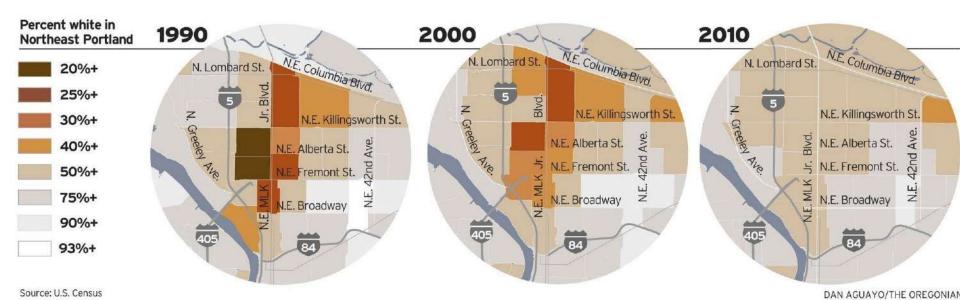


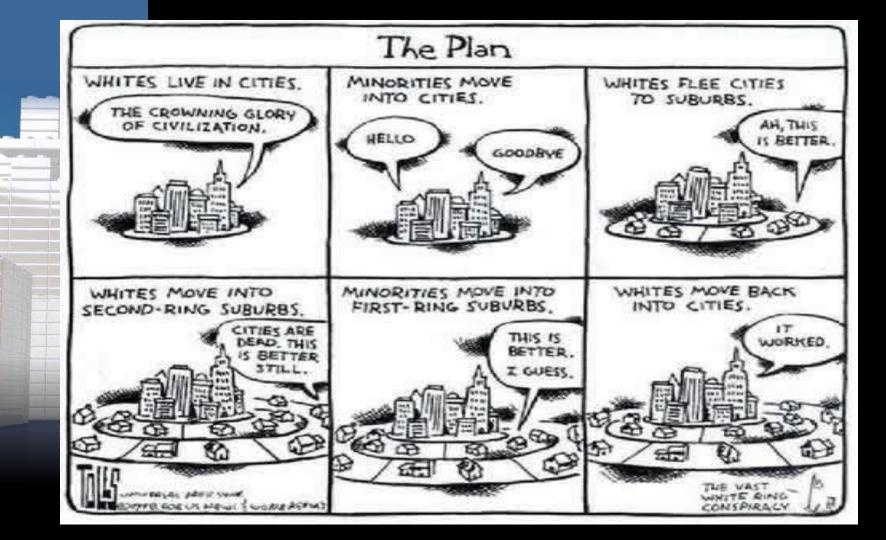
Thriving local businesses occupying restored historic buildings that are appropriately zoned and scaled for Canal Street.

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



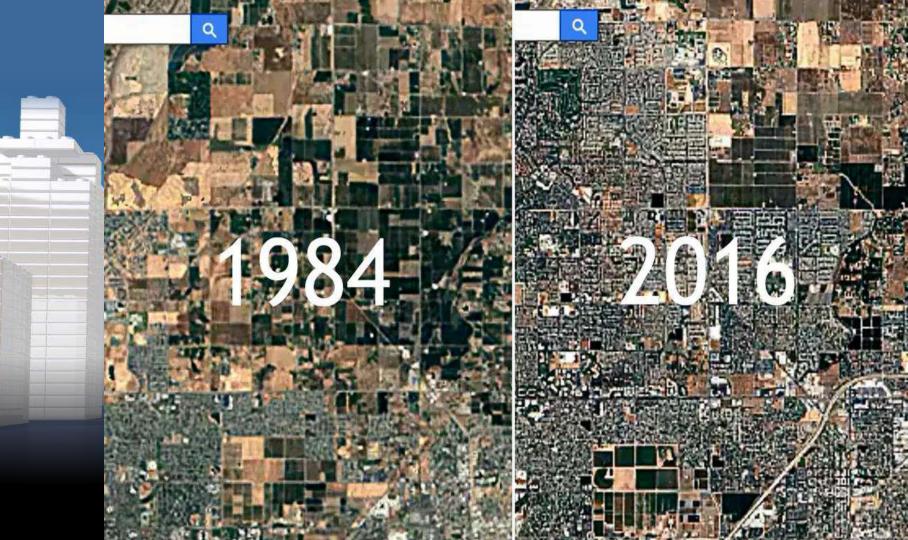


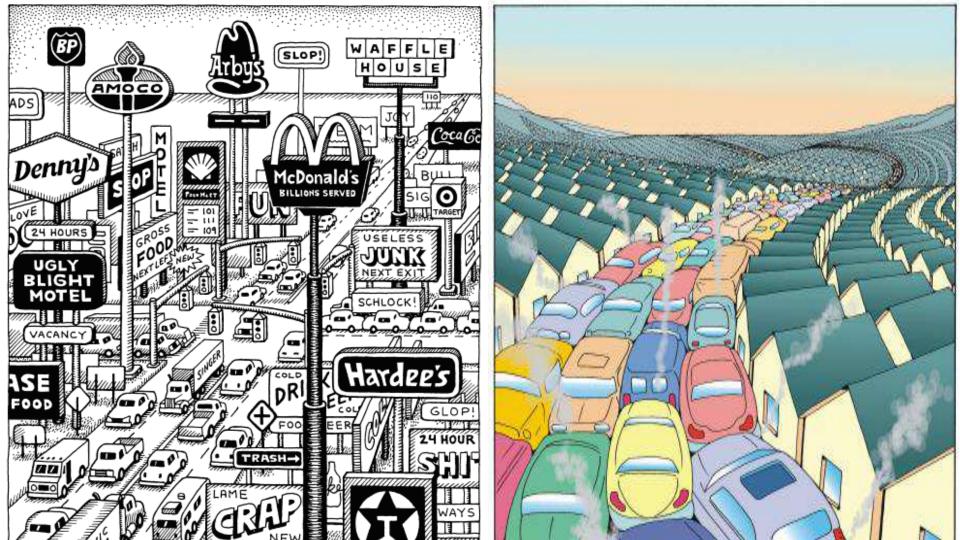


Current: Urban Sprawl

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

Identify 3 Problems?



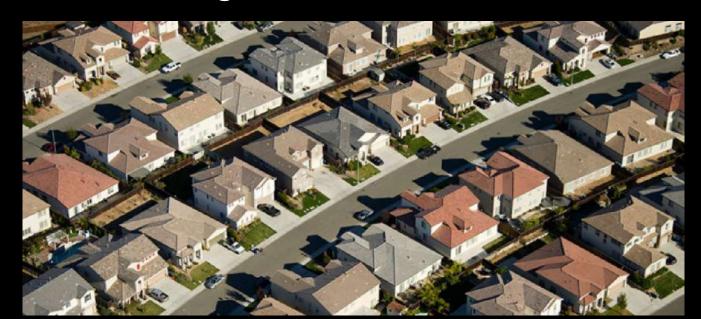






Question 8

Explain the growth of suburbs/<u>urban sprawl</u> in terms of social, transportation, and economic changes.





Urban Growth Boundary: Containing Sprawl

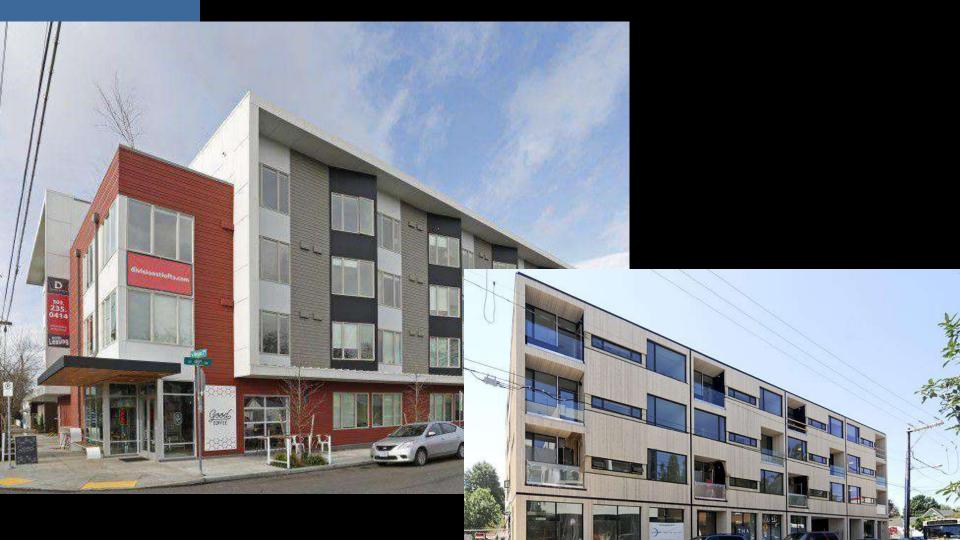
Many European countries have **Green Belts:**

 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.

real estate prices increase







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

\$280,000-500,000

House for sale in Houston -2000 sq ft, 4 bedrooms, $\frac{1}{4}$ acre lot, lot approx 100 feet wide.

\$198,000





Micro-Apartment/Tiny Houses Revolution?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TJJhzBIx7 wE

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







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



Using Mumbai as an example, explain how globalization is changing colonial cities. Explain the connection between world cities and globalization.





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

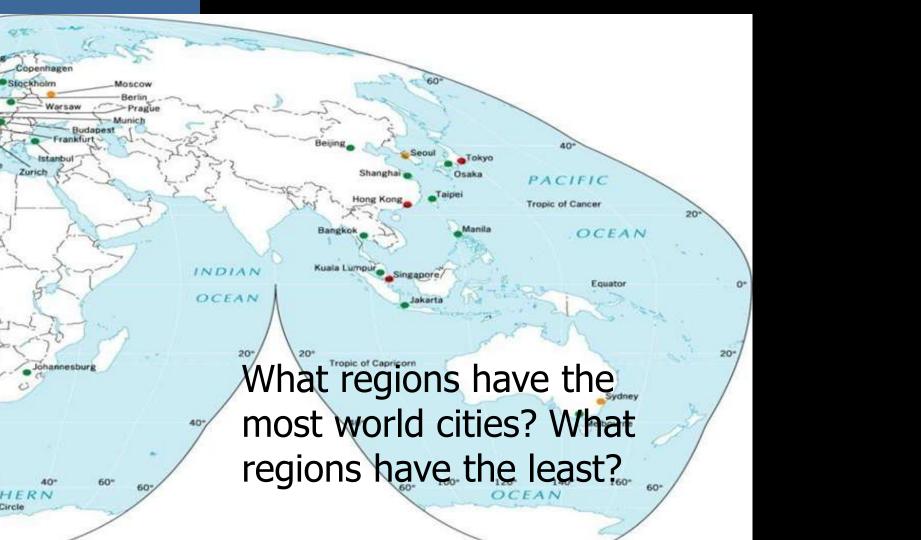
Toronto and Vancouver for Canada

World Cities



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







Megacities

City that has more than 10 million inhabitants

34 megacities in 2015

Tokyo is #1 with 39 million inhabitants

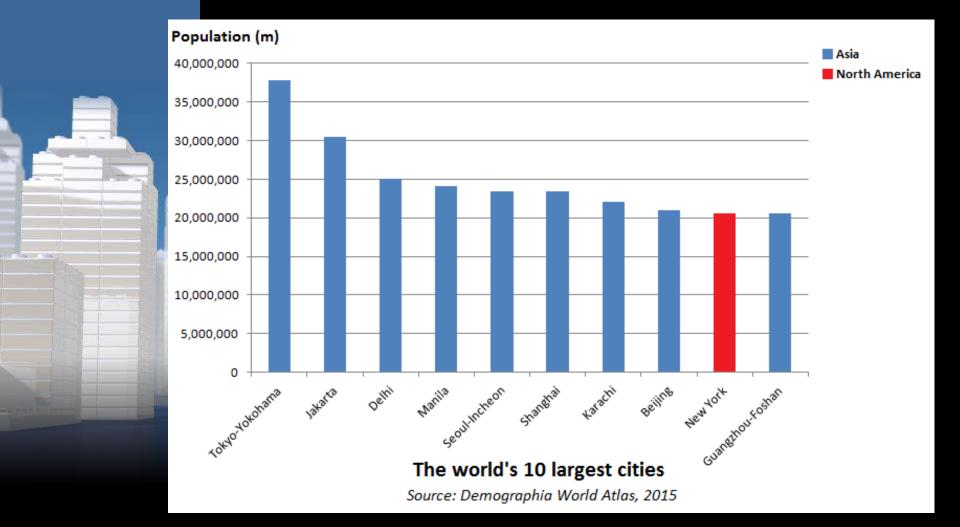


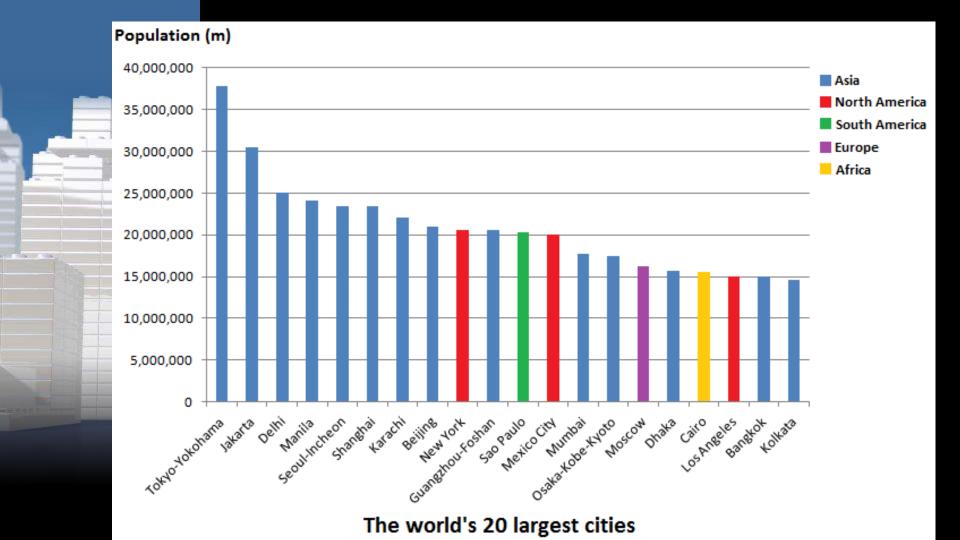


10 TOP Megacities

- 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 THREE regions of the world are these megacities most located in?





Dhaka, Bangladesh

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



Megalopolis

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





Ex. Northeast Corridor





Photographing mega-cities from 12,000 feet















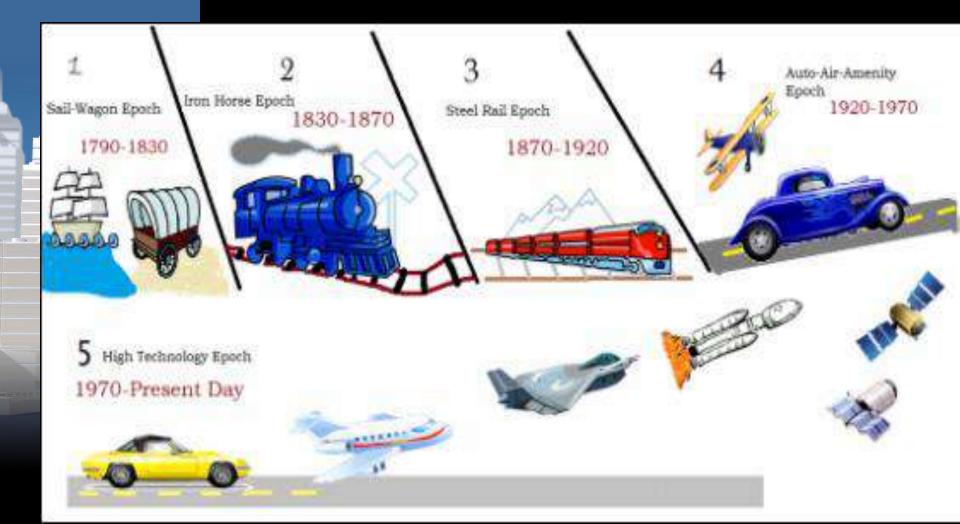
Last Concept...



Borchert's epochs of urban transportation development

Five periods(*epochs*) of American urbanization history. Each epoch is an **impact of a transportation**(human/ideas) technology on the development of **American cities**.

- 1) Sail-Wagon Epoch (1790-1830) associated with low technology, horses /sail boats
- 2) Iron Horse Epoch (1830-70); steam-powered locomotive & spreading rails
- 3) Steel-Rail Epoch (1870-1920); full impact of Ind. Rev. (steel), high speed rail
- 4) Auto-Air-Amenity Epoch (1920-70); gas-powered internal combustion engine, cars and planes
- 5) High Technology Epoch (1970-present).: Satelliteelectronic-jet propulsion and high-technology epoch





Question 10

10. CURRENT EVENT: Locate a current events article (occurring within the past year) from a newspaper, news site (ex. NPR or BBC), or news magazine that relates to urban geography. CITE your source by telling me the name of the article, source of the article, and when it was written. The event must be outside the United States. You will write two paragraphs:

- Paragraph one (4-6 Sentences) will explain the event the who, what, where, why and when.
- Paragraph two (4-6 Sentences) will draw connections between the event and FIVE Terms from Unit 8