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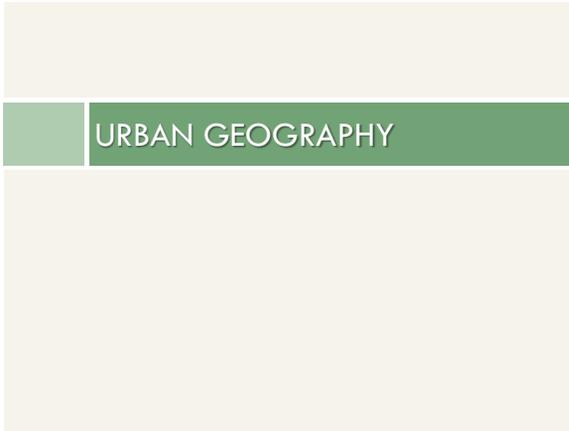
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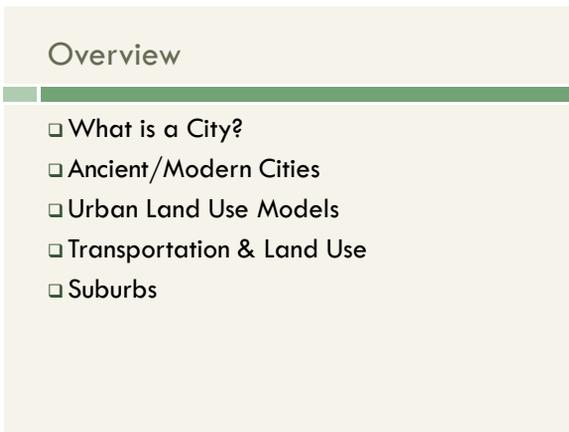
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What is a City

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Urban Geography

- Why cities? Where?
- Internal spatial dynamics
- Suburbanization
- Inner cities

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## What is a City?

- ❑ A central place (exports good and services to a larger region)
- ❑ A place of a certain size and density
  - 200 in Denmark
  - 2,000 in the U.S.
  - 20,000 in Japan
- ❑ A recent phenomenon (3% in 1800)

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## Why Cities?

- ❑ Specialization of labor
- ❑ Agglomeration and efficiency
  - Economies of scale
  - Sharing suppliers, customers, services
- ❑ Administration and organization
- ❑ Defense

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## Where are Cities?

- ❑ **Site:** characteristics of the place itself
- ❑ **Situation:** relative characteristics
  - ❑ Gateway to gold country
    - At a silver deposit
  - ❑ Head of navigation
    - On a railroad
  - ❑ Waterfall
    - River delta

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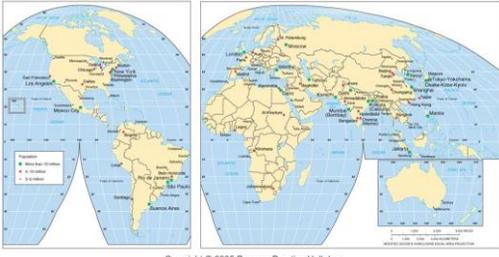
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## Large Cities



Copyright © 2005 Pearson Prentice Hall, Inc.

Cities with 2 million or more people. Many qualifying cities are NOT shown.

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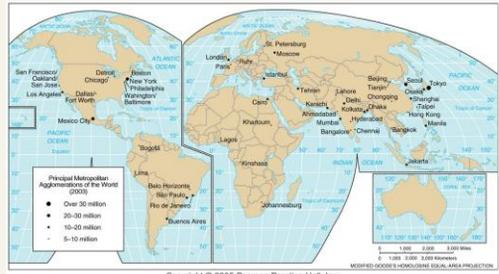
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## 50 Largest Cities



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Note that of the 50 largest cities in the world, 5 of them are in Africa.

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## Urban Population (percent), 2003

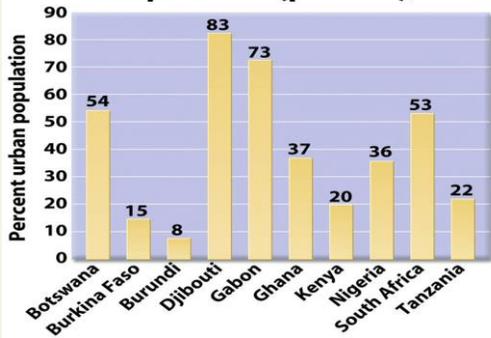


Figure 7-19  
World Regional Geography, Third Edition  
© 2006 W. H. Freeman and Company

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## Ancient/Modern Cities

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## Ancient Cities

- ❑ Crossroads, water sources
  - Jericho (9000 BC)
  - Catal Huyuk (6000 BC)
  - Memphis (Egypt not TN) (3000 BC)
- ❑ Cooperation on irrigation, defense
  - Ur (5000 BC)
- ❑ Interdependence of city and country

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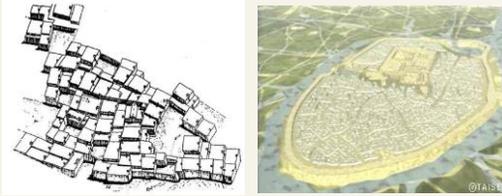
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## Ancient Cities



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## Medieval cities

- ❑ Small by today's standards
  - ❑ 1 square mile; 300,000 inhabitants
- ❑ Surrounded by wall, farm fields
- ❑ Military strategy, religion, crossroads
- ❑ Organic city plan

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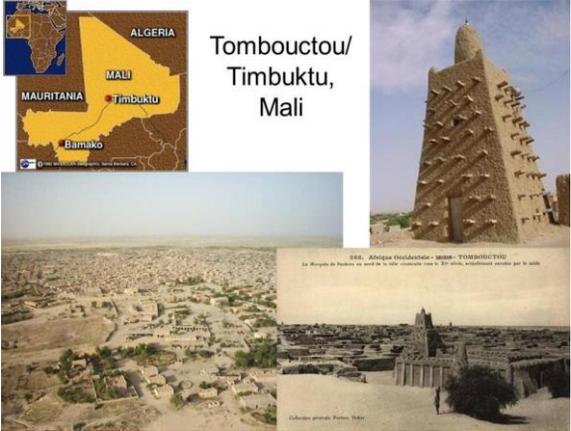
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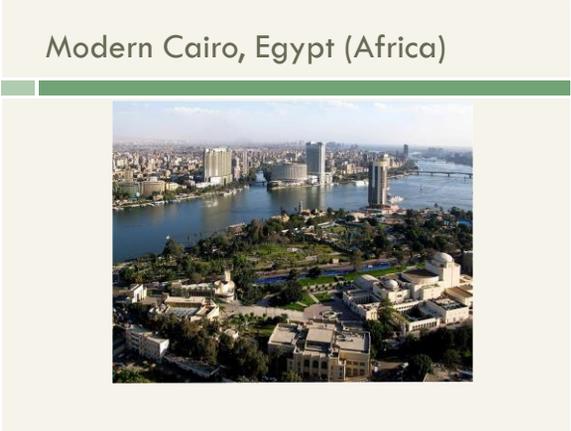
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### Industrial Cities

- ❑ Rapid urban growth
- ❑ New cities: close to power sources, markets
  - Coalfields (Manchester, UK)
  - Water power (Lowell, MA)
- ❑ Health and social issues
  - London (Dickens)
  - Chicago (The Jungle)

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## Industrial Cities



Cleveland, OH

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## World Cities

- ❑ Based on services, not goods
- ❑ Face-to-face contact, communications
- ❑ Global orientation, internal inequalities
- ❑ NYC, London, Tokyo



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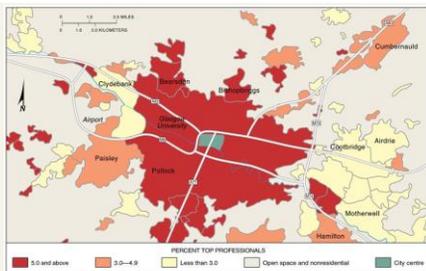
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## Differences Between U.S. and European Cities



Top professionals in Glasgow, Scotland, are more likely to live near the center of the city, in contrast to most U.S. cities, where the wealthy mostly live in suburbs.

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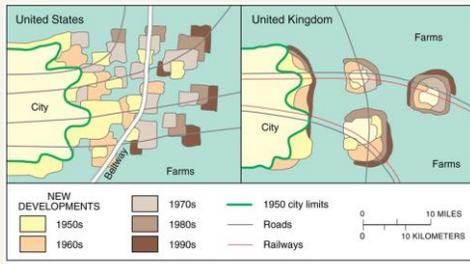
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## Suburban Development in the U.S. and U.K.



New housing in the U.K. is likely to be in planned new towns (in a compact manner). I also noticed this while flying over Canada. On the other hand, growth in the U.S. occurs in discontinuous developments.

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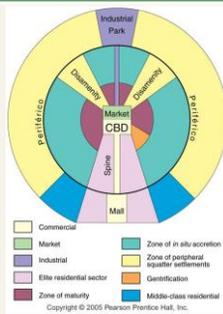
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## Latin American City Model

- In many Latin American cities, the wealthy live in the inner city and in a sector extending along a commercial spine, while the poor live on the outskirts of the city (or "suburbs").
- The Latin American model is indirect contrast to the U.S., where the poor tend to live close to downtown, and the wealthy live in the suburbs.




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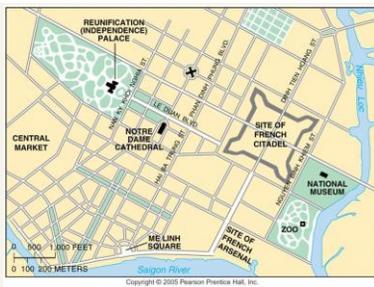
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## Asian: Ho Chi Minh City, Vietnam



In Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon), the French demolished the previous city and replaced it with a colonial design with boulevards and public squares.

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## Economics of Cities

- ❑ Economic base analysis was developed by Robert Murray Haig in his work on the Regional Plan of New York in 1928
- ❑ Activities in an area divide into two categories – basic and non-basic.
- ❑ Basic industries are those exporting from the region

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## Economics of Cities

- ❑ Non-basic (or service) industries support basic industries
- ❑ Because of data problems, it is not easily practical to study industry output and trade flows to and from a region
- ❑ Multiplier effect

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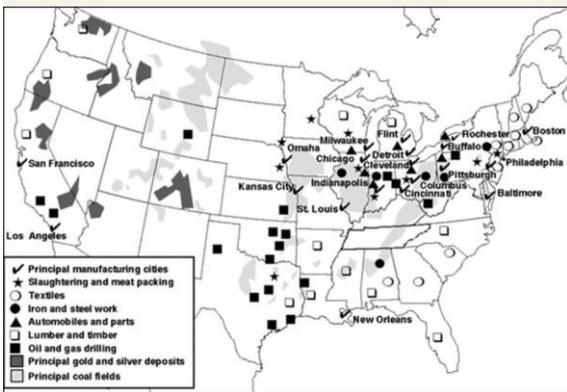
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## Urban Land Use Models

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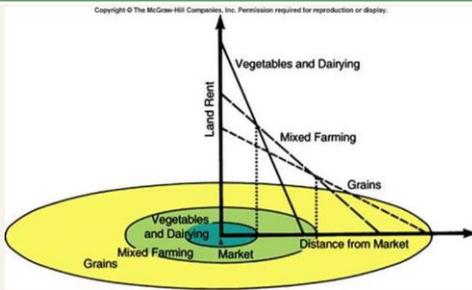
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## Von Thünen's Land Use Model



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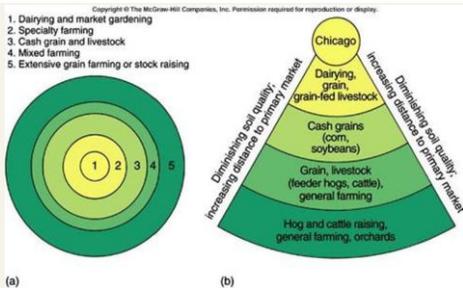
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## Von Thünen's Land Use Model



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## Urban Land Use Models

- ❑ CBD: “highest and best use”
- ❑ What happens beyond?
- ❑ Three models of Chicago
  - ❑ “Featureless plain”
  - ❑ University of Chicago
- ❑ Not mutually exclusive

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## Central Business Districts

- ❑ The CBD or downtown is the central district of a city, usually typified by a concentration of retail and commercial buildings
- ❑ Although applicable to any city, both terms usually refer to larger cities only

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## Concentric Circles (Burgess Model)

- ❑ Ernest Burgess, sociologist in 1920s
- ❑ CBD, then “zone of transition”
- ❑ Working-class homes
- ❑ Middle-class homes
- ❑ Commuter suburbs
- ❑ Urban ecology: invasion and succession

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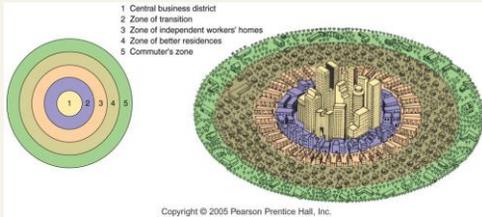
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## Concentric Circles (Burgess Model)




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## Concentric Circles (Burgess Model)

- **Zone 1:** Central Business District; contains the major shops, offices and entertainment facilities.
- **Zone 2:** Inner city area (twilight zone). This is an area of old housing and light manufacturing industry
  - This area dates back to the Industrial revolution when it filled with coal-fired factories and tenement housing blocks

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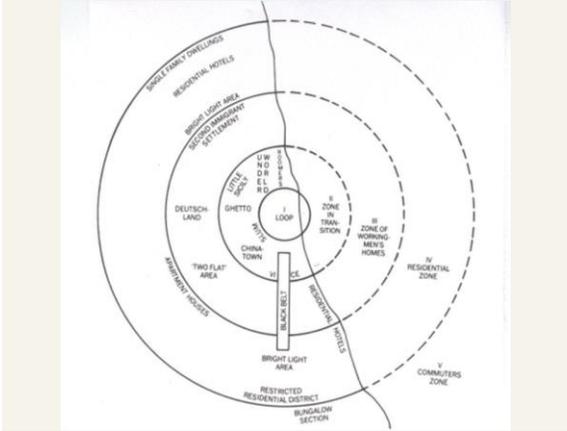
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### Sector Model (Hoyt Model)

- Economist in 1930's
- Central activities expand out by sector
- High-end housing in attractive sector
- Industrial near transportation
- Middle-class housing next to high-end
- Lower-class housing gets the rest

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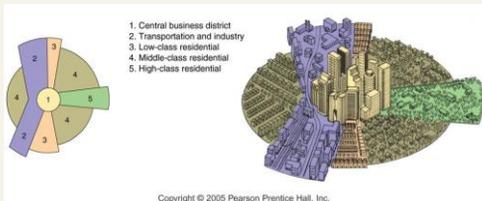
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### Sector Model (Hoyt Model)



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### Sector Model (Hoyt Model)

- Status displayed via housing
- Middle class always moves outward
- Vacancy chains start
- Fastest growing suburbs = poorest inner city

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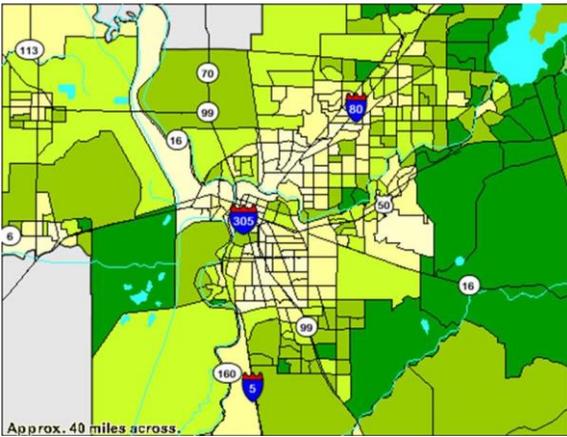
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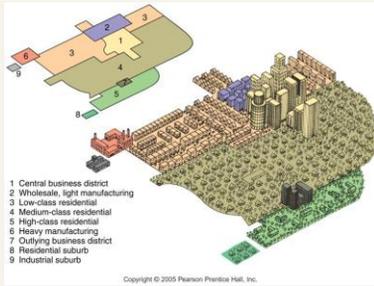
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## Multiple Nuclei




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## Multiple Nuclei

- These groupings influence their immediate neighborhood
- Hotels and restaurants spring up around airports, for example
- The number and kinds of nuclei mark a city's growth
- The theory was formed based on the idea that people have greater movement due to increased car ownership

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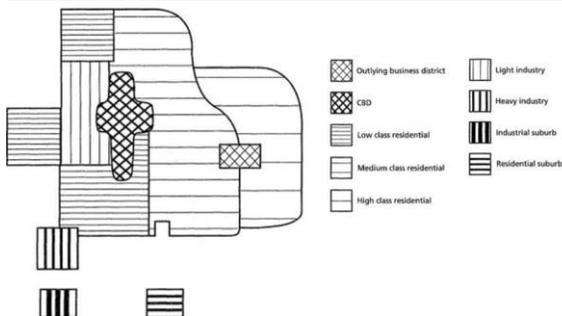
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## Suburbs & Inner Cities

- Suburban residents and jobs came from somewhere
- Growth now limited to suburbs
- Segregation by class, race
- Falling tax income, rising service needs
- Spatial mismatch: jobs moved, poor didn't

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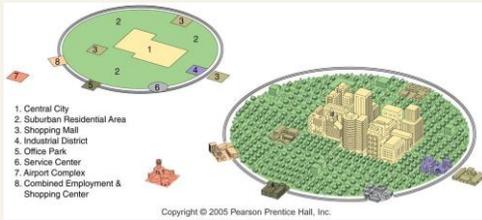
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## Suburbs & Inner Cities



The central city is surrounded by a ring road, around which are suburban areas and edge cities, shopping malls, office parks, industrial areas, and service complexes.

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## Suburbs & Inner Cities

- But agglomeration still matters
- And immigrants still arrive in cities
- Increasing redevelopment of downtowns
  - LoDo in Denver
  - Battery Park in NYC
  - Jack London Square in Oakland
  - Train station in Sacramento

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## History of the Suburbs (U.S.)

- Tied to transportation technology
  - One hour commute
- And federal subsidies
  - Mortgage deductions, veterans' loans

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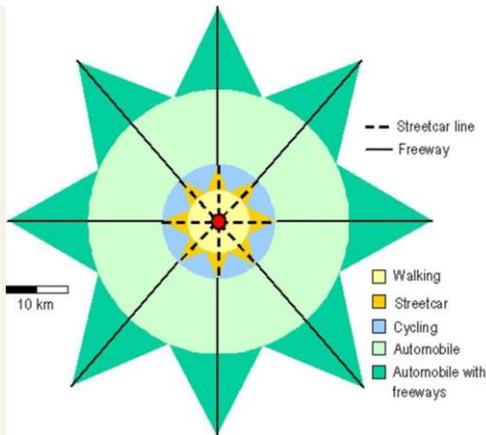
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## Transportation & Urban Land Use

- Walking, horsecars (to 1888)
  - High density downtown
- Streetcar, commuter rail (1888-1920's)
  - Interurban electric rail, subways/elevated
- Recreational auto (1920's-1950's)
  - Buses feed streetcar lines
- Freeway Era (1950's-)

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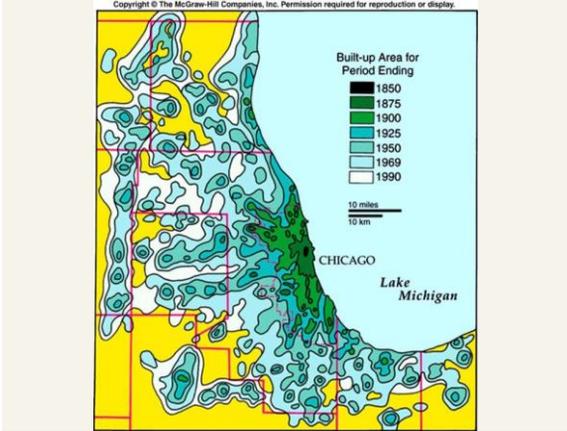
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Beacon Hill, Boston

Philadelphia row houses



Rainbow Row, Charleston

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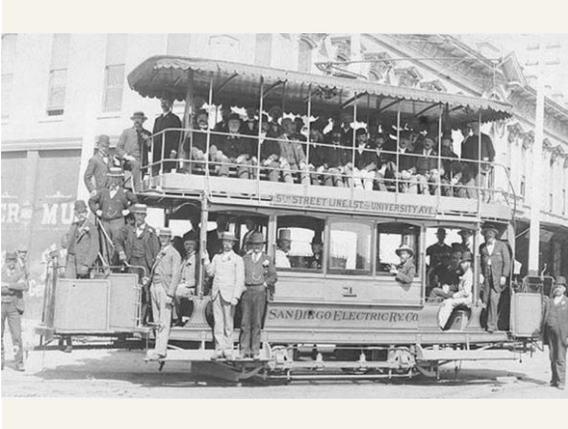
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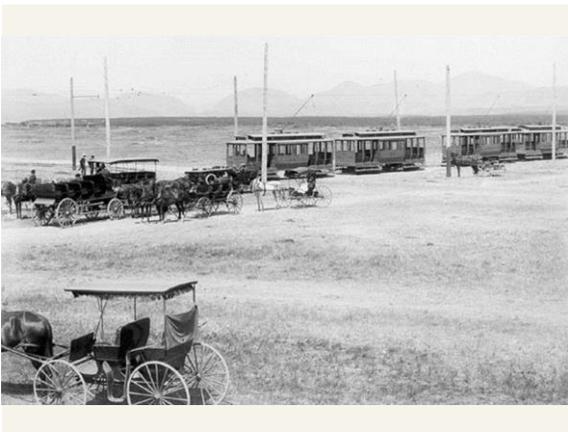
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Transportation & Urban Land Use

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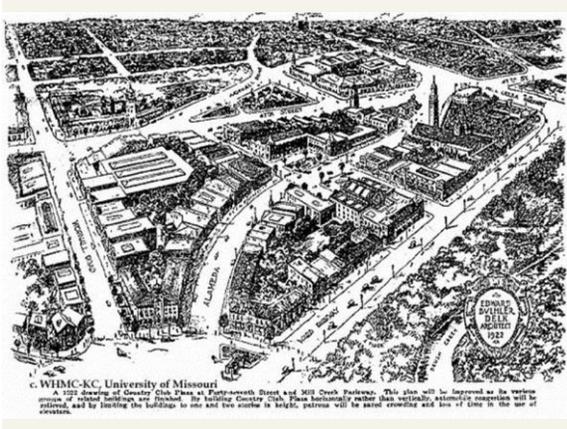
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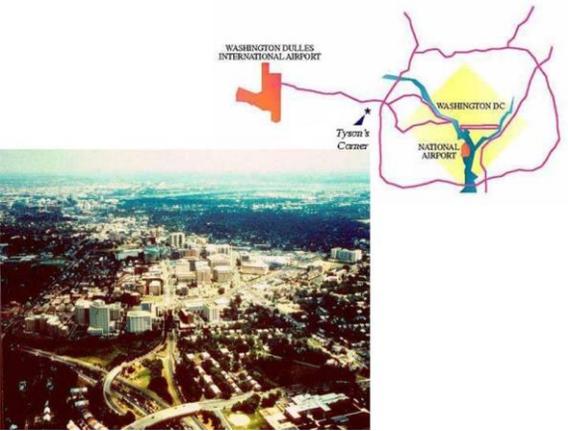
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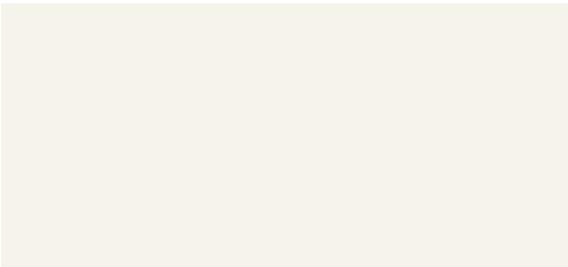
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Suburbs



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### History of the Suburbs (U.S.)

- Residential land uses
  - Escaping urban ills, spreading out
- Retail followed the market
- Industry followed the employees
  - More space, new buildings
  - Good transportation access

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### History of the Suburbs (U.S.)

- Edge cities
  - At a new kind of crossroads
  - Sub-centers instead of CBD
  - "Shadow governments"
- Leapfrog development
  - Expensive utilities
  - Inefficient land use

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## Suburbs & Inner Cities

- ❑ Suburban residents and jobs came from somewhere
- ❑ Growth now limited to suburbs
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- ❑ And immigrants still arrive in cities
- ❑ Increasing redevelopment of downtowns
  - LoDo in Denver
  - Jack London Square in Oakland
  - Southern Pacific railyards in Sacramento
  - Kendall Yards in Spokane

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