

Chapter
9

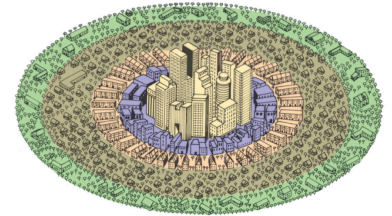
Modeling Cities in North America

Urban Geography 3

Note: all of the following information in addition to your reading is important.

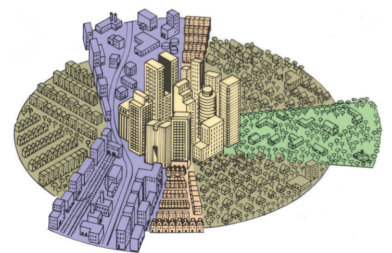
Modeling the North American City

- The _____ Model – developed by _____ (1920s); based on his studies of Chicago:
 - 1) _____ (CBD)
 - 2) Zone of _____ (residential deterioration & light industry)
 - 3) _____ - _____ workers
 - 4) _____ - _____
 - 5) outer _____ ring (_____ - _____ workers)

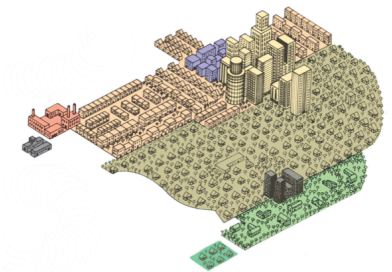


- His model is _____ - as the city grows, the inner rings encroach on the outer ones

- The _____ Model – developed by _____ (1939); criticized the Burgess Model as too simple & inaccurate; urban growth creates a _____-shaped urban structure (e.g. low-_____ areas could extend from the CBD to the outer edge of the city); the same is true for high-rent, transportation, and industry

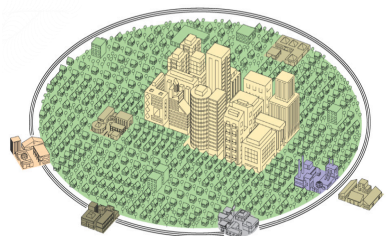


- The _____ Model – developed by _____ & _____ (1945); claimed the _____ was losing its dominant position as the nucleus of the urban area; separate nuclei become _____ and differentiated, not located in relation to any distance attribute (urban regions have their subsidiary, yet competing, “nuclei”)



** not in the reading, but in the video*

- The _____ Model (Peripheral Model or Edge City Model) – an offshoot of the multiple nuclei model; sprawl spawns many suburban _____ (or concentrations), and this urban decentralization leads to more downtowns and specialized corridors (located along _____, linked by a metropolitan expressway system (beltway))



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*** not in the reading, but in the video**

- _____ - proposed by _____ (1991); several rules apply:
 - must have substantial _____ & _____ space
 - the population must rise every _____ and drop every _____
 - known as a single _____ (the place "has it all")
 - often near _____ (e.g., airports, expressways)
 - must not have been anything like a " _____ " in 1960

• Three types of edge cities:

1. _____ (_____ / _____) - most common type, developed around a shopping mall or highway interchange
2. _____ - previously undeveloped land, usually designed from the ground up and located on the suburban fringe
3. _____ - revitalized activity centers built over an older and historic city or town

- The _____ Model – developed by _____ (1964); parts of giant _____; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own _____)

- Four criteria: 1) _____ (e.g., topography), 2) _____ of the metropolis, 3) amount of _____ activity (in each realm), and 4) internal _____ (transportation within each realm and between all realms)

• There were three waves in which the modern urban system of the United States emerged:

1. _____ after WWII (e.g., G.I. Bill)
2. _____ of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s)
3. _____ formed (moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s)

- _____ - the clustering of people and businesses for mutual advantage (urban areas form for this reason – among others)

- _____ analyzed urbanization in North America (1967); recognized 5 epochs in the evolution of American cities based on the impact of _____ technology.

1. _____ - _____ Epoch (1790-1830) – associated with low technology; cities were compact since most transportation was on foot or by horse.
2. _____ Epoch (1830-70); steam-powered locomotive & local rails
3. _____ - _____ Epoch (1870-1920); full impact of Ind. Rev. (steel), hinterlands expand with national railroad networks; how and why did the city size and shape change in this era?

4. _____ - _____ - _____ Epoch (1920-70); gas-powered internal combustion engine; what were TWO ways in which automobiles & highways changed urbanization in the United States?

5. _____ Epoch (1970-); service & information industries; impact of satellites, electronics, networks (through computers), and jet propulsion.

URBAN REALMS MODEL

