

## Unit

## 6

## Civilization and Urbanization

## Urban Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 9 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence.  
Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

### When and Why Did People Start Living in Cities?

- \_\_\_\_\_ - a conglomeration of people and buildings clustered together; a center of politics, culture, and economics.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - term describing the buildup of the central city and the suburban realm.
- \_\_\_\_\_ societies – existed for millennia, even after agriculture was first introduced.

### The First Urban Revolution

- Two components needed for the formation of cities: \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Discuss the theories of how these forces led to city development:

- \_\_\_\_\_ - urban elite; decision makers and organizers who controlled resources & people.
- What effects did the development of surplus agriculture afford?

- The \_\_\_\_\_ - occurred independently in FIVE separate hearths:

- Mesopotamia (3500 BCE) - its cities were usually protected by earthen \_\_\_\_\_, religious \_\_\_\_\_ dominated the landscape (often built on mounds); the richest lived near the city's \_\_\_\_\_, whereas the poorest remained on the \_\_\_\_\_; ordinary citizens lived in \_\_\_\_\_-walled houses with narrow lanes b/w the homes; there was no \_\_\_\_\_ disposal (dumped garbage in streets); disease kept the pop. small (10,000-15,000).
- Four other hearths developed; list them with the year they began:



Model of the Ancient City of Ur, Mesopotamia

### Diffusion of Urbanization

- By 500 BCE, \_\_\_\_\_ had become highly urbanized; had a worldwide impact (e.g. affected Western Europe).
- Every city had an \_\_\_\_\_ (best structures built on high point of city; e.g. Parthenon); they also had an \_\_\_\_\_ (“market”; public spaces built in the lower points of the city w/ steps – debated, lectured, socialized... later became commercial centers); most had excellent \_\_\_\_\_ (only affecting the rich primarily).
- Life was miserable for many - housing & sanitation was no better than in \_\_\_\_\_; most of the building had been done by \_\_\_\_\_ (same as in the Fertile Crescent).
- When the \_\_\_\_\_ replaced the Greeks (and Etruscans) as rulers of the region, they dominated the Mediterranean as well as a large part of the interior of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- Extensive \_\_\_\_\_ networks linked urban places by road, river & sea, they used a \_\_\_\_\_ grid pattern (Greek), had \_\_\_\_\_ (markets – Greek), \_\_\_\_\_ (expanded from Greek theater).
- The collapse of Rome coincided w/ the disintegration of its urban system & transportation networks (b/w 500 – 1,000 A.D. the \_\_\_\_\_ had invaded Europe – e.g. Spain & Sicily).



Parthenon, Greece



Nimes Aqueduct, France

### Urban Growth after Greece and Rome

- During the \_\_\_\_\_ (500-1300), most European urbanization was focused along the \_\_\_\_\_ b/w Europe and Asia (this created an “*urban banana*” b/w across Eurasia from England to Japan).
- There were other regions of major urbanization during this era; list a few of these:
  
- Pre-industrial Europe – the “Medieval \_\_\_\_\_” (marked by warmer climate (beginning ~2,000 yrs. ago) expanded farmlands, aided Europe’s recovery & led to the defeat of the Moors); the “Little \_\_\_\_\_” (14th – 17th c.) led to colder & drier climate; forced farmers & peasants to the cities.
- After European maritime \_\_\_\_\_ and overseas \_\_\_\_\_ took off in the late 1400s, the dominance of the interior cities declined as trade was increasingly focused along the \_\_\_\_\_ Ocean. These \_\_\_\_\_ cities became the nodes of a widening network of national, regional, and global commerce.
- New \_\_\_\_\_ networks brought unprecedented riches to Europe’s growing medieval cities – list a few, and describe their basic layout:

### The Second Urban Revolution

- Before the second urban revolution could take place, a second \_\_\_\_\_ revolution was necessary (as was true for the first urban revolution).
- During the late 1700s and into the 1800s, Europeans invented a series of important improvements in agriculture; list a few of them:
  
- During the last decades of the 1800s, the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution began in Great Britain; places most ready for industrialization had undergone their own second \_\_\_\_\_ revolution, had surplus \_\_\_\_\_ from mercantilist policies and colonies, and were located near \_\_\_\_\_ deposits.
- The size and influence of cities increased as technology in \_\_\_\_\_ improved (e.g., steam engine); nonetheless, cities became \_\_\_\_\_ jumbles of activity, with poor \_\_\_\_\_ conditions, and massive \_\_\_\_\_ problems (e.g., British Midlands deemed “black towns”).
- During the second half of the 1900s, cities repositioned many \_\_\_\_\_ away from congested, overcrowded, & expensive urban areas, making “\_\_\_\_\_”.