

**Unit
6**

Urban Location, Pattern & Structure

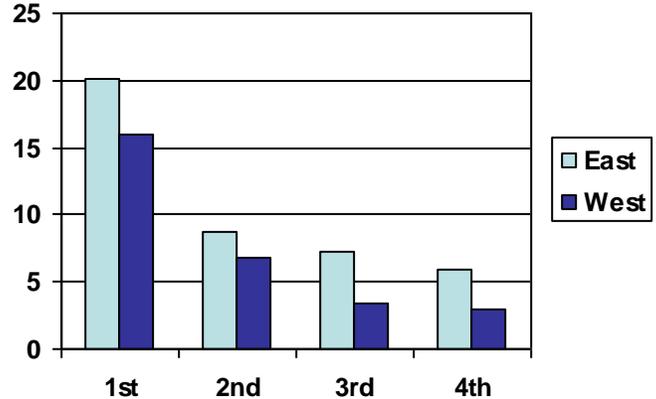
Urban Geography

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.

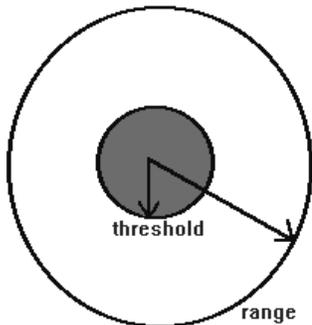
Rank-Size Rule

- First proposed by George Zipf (1949); the rank-size rule applies when a country doesn't have a dominant _____ city; most LDCs (_____) have a high degree of primacy (meaning they are more dependent on the city's _____)
- The population of a city or town will be _____ proportional to its rank; $P_n = P_1/n$ (P_1 = pop. of largest city, n = rank of city)
- Ex) If the largest city [1] = 12 million people, how many people will be in the 2nd? 3rd? 4th?...
- In what types of situations would the rank-size rule not apply?

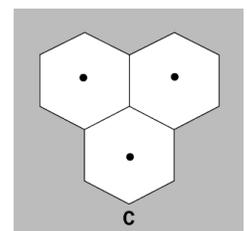
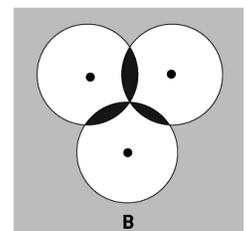
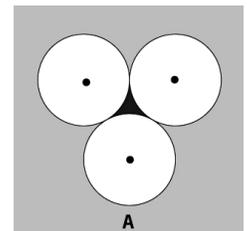
- _____ – when a country has two large cities of similar size in separate regional areas; the rank-size rule may apply regionally
- The chart to right displays major U.S. metropolitan areas; the eastern U.S. is anchored by the largest city, _____, followed by _____, _____, and _____; the largest city in the west is _____, followed by _____, _____, and _____.



Central Places



- All urban centers have a certain economic reach (_____) that can be used as a measure of its centrality.
- Walter Christaller (1933) laid the groundwork for _____; he wanted to show how & where urban areas would be functionally & spatially distributed.
- Assumptions: _____ terrain, no physical _____, soil _____ would be uniform, even distribution of human _____ and _____ power, uniform _____ network (permit direct travel between settlements), constant range of _____ (would prevail in all directions).

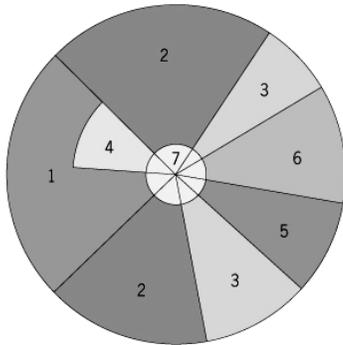


- Central _____ and _____ = provided only at a central place, or city (available to consumers in a surrounding region).
- _____ = minimum market needed to keep a central place in business (just enough money is brought in to break even).
- _____ = maximum distance people will travel for a good or service (economic reach).
- _____ = an exclusive hinterland w/ a monopoly on a certain good or service.
- Logically, the complementary region would be circular, but problems arise (unserved or overlapping areas); _____ fit perfectly; a _____ pattern (region-w/in-region) emerges that relates to scale.
- How well does the Central Place Theory work today? Cite some examples:

Models of Urban Structure

- Cities exhibit _____ structure – they are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, etc...
- What are some common terms and zones that are prevalent in most modern cities?

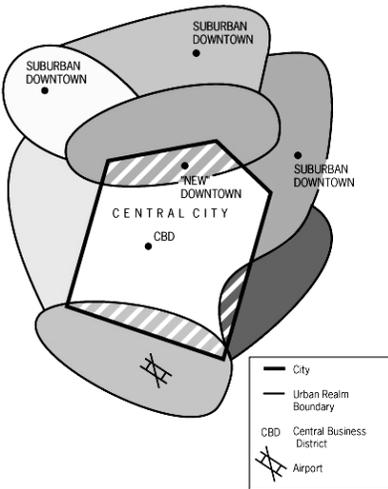
SECTOR MODEL



B

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 High-rent residential | 4 Education and recreation |
| 2 Intermediate-rent residential | 5 Transportation |
| 3 Low-rent residential | 6 Industrial |
| | 7 Core |

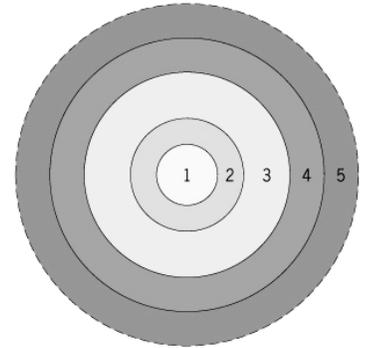
URBAN REALMS MODEL



- City
- Urban Realm Boundary
- CBD Central Business District
- ✈ Airport

- _____ Model - Ernest Burgess (1920s); based on his studies of Chicago: 1) CBD, 2) Zone of transition (residential deterioration & light industry), 3) Blue-collar workers, 4) Middle-class, 5) outer Suburban ring
- His model is _____ - as the city grows, the inner rings encroach on the outer ones.
- _____ Model - Homer Hoyt (1939); criticized 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 (3)); the same is true w/ high-rent, transportation, and industry.
- _____ Model - Chauncy Harris & Edward Ullman (1945); claimed the _____ was losing its dominant position as the nucleus of the urban area; Separate nuclei become specialized and differentiated, not located in relation to any distance attribute (urban regions have their subsidiary, yet competing, “nuclei”).
- _____ Model - parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD).
- _____ - proposed by Joel Garreau; they are the third wave in the process of establishing these urban realms:
 - 1) _____ after WWII,
 - 2) _____ of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s),
 - 3) _____ (moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s); they have extensive office & retail space, few residential buildings (and were not cities 30 years ago).

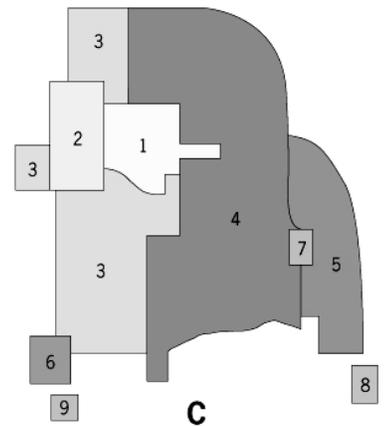
CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL



A

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

MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL



C

- | |
|----------------------------------|
| 1 Central business district |
| 2 Wholesale, light manufacturing |
| 3 Low-class residential |
| 4 Middle-class residential |
| 5 High-class residential |
| 6 Heavy manufacturing |
| 7 Outlying business district |
| 8 Residential suburb |
| 9 Industrial suburb |

- In which part of the world do you find megacities? And in which part of the world do you find megalopolitan development?