

# Unit 6

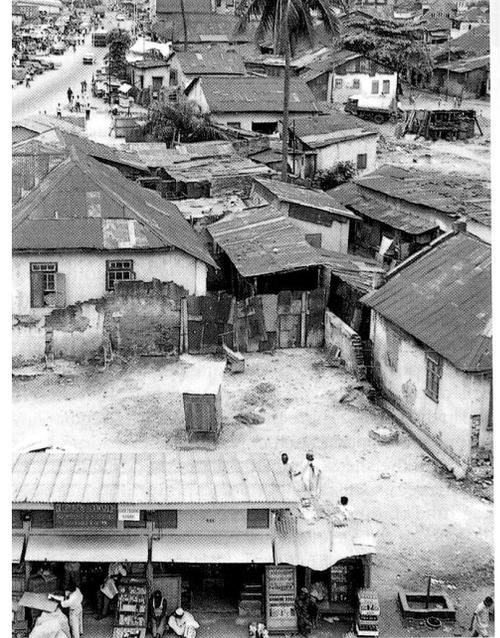
## The Changing Nature of the Civic Experience

### Urban Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 9 (pp. 282-298) 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.

#### Cities in the Developing World

- World urbanization is around \_\_\_\_% today; this number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- Squatter settlements & \_\_\_\_\_ (unplanned developments of crude dwellings) encircling megacities (e.g. Lagos, Mumbai, ...) may appear homogeneous, but they typically have their own \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhoods.
- City governments lack the necessary revenues for adequate education, housing, police, or medical facilities. They also generally lack \_\_\_\_\_ laws (that ensure use of space in appropriate ways); many cities in the periphery have \_\_\_\_\_ land use throughout (e.g., spaces b/w high-rises occupied by squatter settlements).



#### Ethnic Neighborhoods in the Global Core

No legal obstacles to racial discrimination in the U.S. before the 1960s:

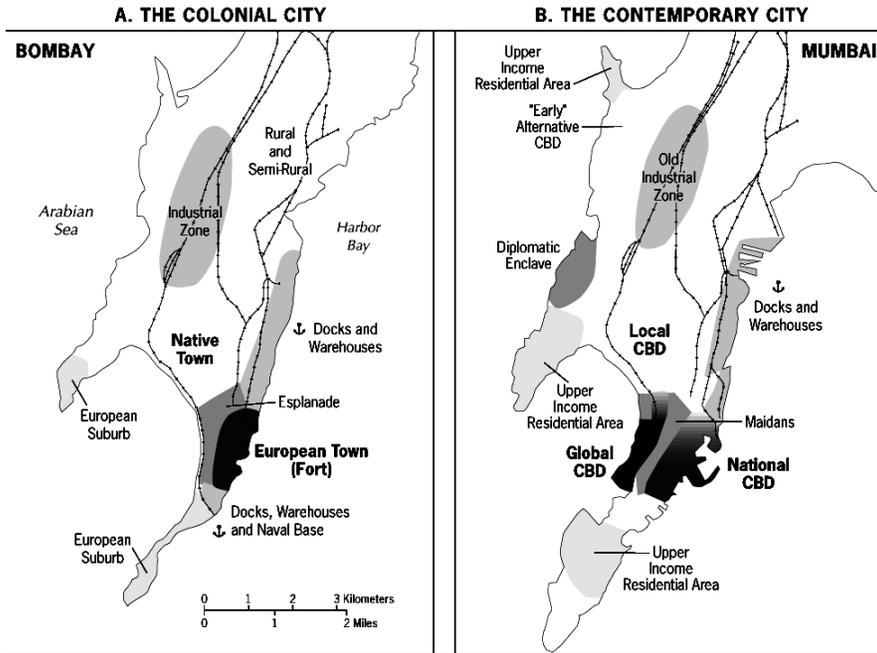
- \_\_\_\_\_ – when financial institutions identified risky neighborhoods & refused to offer loans (marked by red lines on a map).
- \_\_\_\_\_ – when realtors offered African-Americans homes in white areas at low-cost, convinced the whites the area was going “downhill” (*white flight*).
- \_\_\_\_\_ – when realtors sell homes to people of different ethnicities to change ghetto boundaries (promotes turnover since people like to live among those more like themselves; e.g. blockbusting).
- \_\_\_\_\_ – attracts tourism & business through advertising and aggressive sales, but does NOT necessarily result in permanent residents (e.g. “RiverFront” in Fort Lauderdale); may result in improved revenues, but the best way to revive the city core is still to attract new \_\_\_\_\_ who have a stake in the city’s future.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – rehabilitation of inner city housing w/ favorable locations to CBD & employment.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ - houses that new owners bought with the intention of tearing down & building a larger home.
- \_\_\_\_\_ - named after their “super size” and similar look.

#### Urban Sprawl and New Urbanism

- \_\_\_\_\_ – movement of upper & middle-class from urban cores to outskirts; life & landscape are in much closer adjustment than in the inner city; the U.S. is the only country with a majority of its population in the suburbs.
- “Suburbia” has now led to the establishment of more self-sufficient entities (e.g. \_\_\_\_\_); many are no longer an appendage to the central city (see the \_\_\_\_\_ model).
- \_\_\_\_\_ - unrestricted growth of housing, commercial developments, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning (a phenomenon of the \_\_\_\_\_ era).
- Give an example of this:
- \_\_\_\_\_ - development, urban revitalization, and suburban reforms that create walkable neighborhoods with a diversity of housing and jobs (can work against urban sprawl).
- Give an example of this:
- \_\_\_\_\_ - fenced-in neighborhoods with controlled access gates for people and cars. In the US, about \_\_\_\_\_ million people (or \_\_\_\_\_% of Americans) live in these communities. These make spaces “\_\_\_\_\_” from undesired activities such as break-ins, drug dealing, or prostitution.

## Ethnic Neighborhoods

- European cities tend to be more \_\_\_\_\_, densely populated, and walkable than American cities; housing the European city is often combined with places of work (work spaces below, living spaces above).
- As immigrants have moved into the zones of transition in European cities, the \_\_\_\_\_ have moved out.
- Governments in \_\_\_\_\_ cities lack resources to adequately educate, medicate, or police the burgeoning populations, let alone provide even minimal housing (which many European cities do).
- Vast slums in cities in poorer areas are typically \_\_\_\_\_ delineated.
- When a member of a family manages to emigrate (legally, or illegally) to a Western country and makes decent money, they may send part of their income back to their extended family back home; these \_\_\_\_\_ often become a mainstay for those left behind.
- A sizable number of the people who make up the \_\_\_\_\_ of these cities are involved in the - \_\_\_\_\_ economy (e.g. doing odd jobs) – their work is not taxed or calculated by the government (many of them are urban immigrants in the shantytowns).



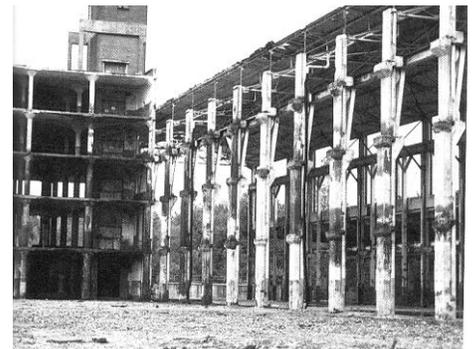
- The new era of \_\_\_\_\_ is making an impact in megacities around the world; \_\_\_\_\_ was Bombay (a colonial British city) – next to the port was a business district w/ strict zoning & building codes to maintain a European atmosphere; today, it is a \_\_\_\_\_ CBD; the former European Town now has large domestic companies (\_\_\_\_\_ CBD); the former Native Town now has small domestic companies & the strongest orientation to the immediate urban area (\_\_\_\_\_ CBD).

## Urban America (& Terms)



Church of the Annunciation, St. Petersburg - site of gentrification

- The 19\_\_\_\_s was the 1st decade since \_\_\_\_\_ that inner cities have grown in the U.S. (according to the 2000 Census); there are still problem-ridden zones (e.g. loss of tax revenues - from residents moving to suburbs).
- \_\_\_\_\_ – industrial deconcentration in response to technological changes and/or increasing costs (e.g. energy, land rent); opposite of agglomeration/growth.



Wellston, St. Louis - site of deglomeration

- \_\_\_\_\_ - “the global media industry is becoming the driving force in the reshaping of cities”
- Give some examples: