

Unit 6

Civilization and Urbanization

Urban Geography

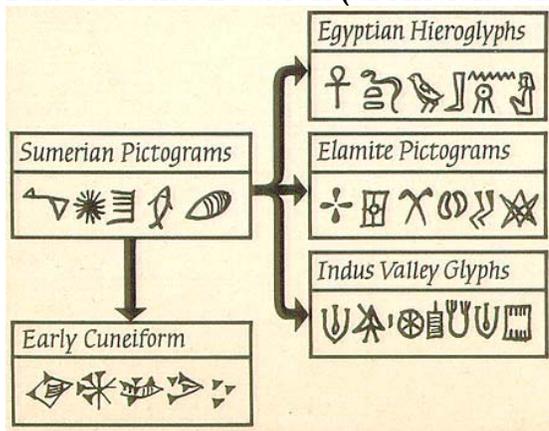
Ancient Civilizations

- _____ societies - existed for millennia after agriculture was first introduced.
- As villages grew & increased functional specialization occurred, there was a greater need for _____ systems & structures; led to early states (centralized political hierarchy w/ at least _____ levels of administration).
- _____ Era (occurred b/w 7,000 - 5,000 B.C.) - for the development of states & urbanization in Southwest Asia.
- _____ societies - a hierarchy of social classes developed as populations grew (e.g. priests, merchants, administrators, farmers...)



Model of the Ancient City of Ur, Mesopotamia

Function and Location (of Ancient Cities)



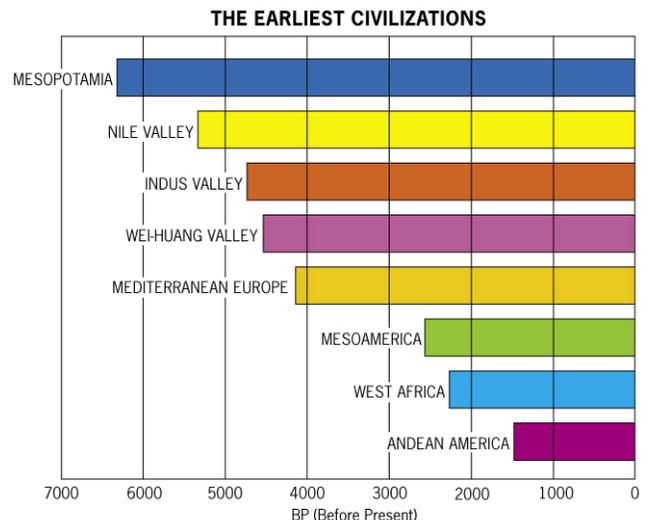
Ancient Writing (cuneiform medium was clay)

- The ancient city was the _____ focus of the state; need for central organization may first have risen from the invention of _____; other organizational needs included - collection of _____, _____ against enemies (needed to build walls), acquisition & storage of _____, etc...
- Organization of food required an _____ - decision makers who controlled resources & lives; most likely the first to develop _____ & recordkeeping). Writing made possible the codification of _____ & preservation of _____.
- Geographic _____ was also key to a city's success - key advantages were proximity to productive

_____ for food, availability of _____ for transportation & survival, and the _____ of the site against enemies.

Ancient Cities

- _____ - 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 only narrow lanes b/w the homes; there was no _____ disposal (dumped garbage in streets); disease kept the population small (10,000-15,000 max). Mesopotamian cities were political centers, _____ centers (rulers were essentially *god-kings*), and educational centers - they were the anchors of culture & society.



Ancient Cities (cont'd)

- _____ 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 Mesopotamia).



Parthenon, Greece



Nîmes Aqueduct, France

- In _____, _____ 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).
- _____ 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., colder & drier climate forced farmers & peasants to the cities).

Urban Concepts

- Gideon Sjoberg (1960) – said cities should be viewed as products of their societies & development; 1) _____ - _____, 2) _____, 3) _____ (may be inaccurate – industries did exist), 4) _____ - _____; preliterate, feudal, & preindustrial cities were products as well as reflections of their cultures.
- _____ city – country’s largest city, most expressive of national culture, may be the capital (e.g. Paris, London, Tokyo...).
- Urban _____ (pre – European colonization) – crescent-shaped urban zone across Eurasia (from England to Japan), cities developed along the _____ & spice trade route, many cities are located along the interior (not the coasts).
- _____ cities (e.g. Lisbon, Amsterdam, London, ...) – maritime trade disrupted old trade routes & centers of power starting in the 1500s (from interior to coastal ports); central square became focus (“downtown”), these cities became nodes of a network of trade; brought huge riches to Europe.
- _____ cities – grew out of the Ind. Rev. and the “Little Ice Age”; associated w/ mushrooming population, factories, tenement buildings, railroads,...; poor living & health conditions; cities improved w/ government intervention, city planning, zoning,...
- _____ cities – transportation & road systems allow dispersal into suburbs, hallmark of American life; _____ – architecture & design developed for look & commerce (disjointed from historical roots).

