

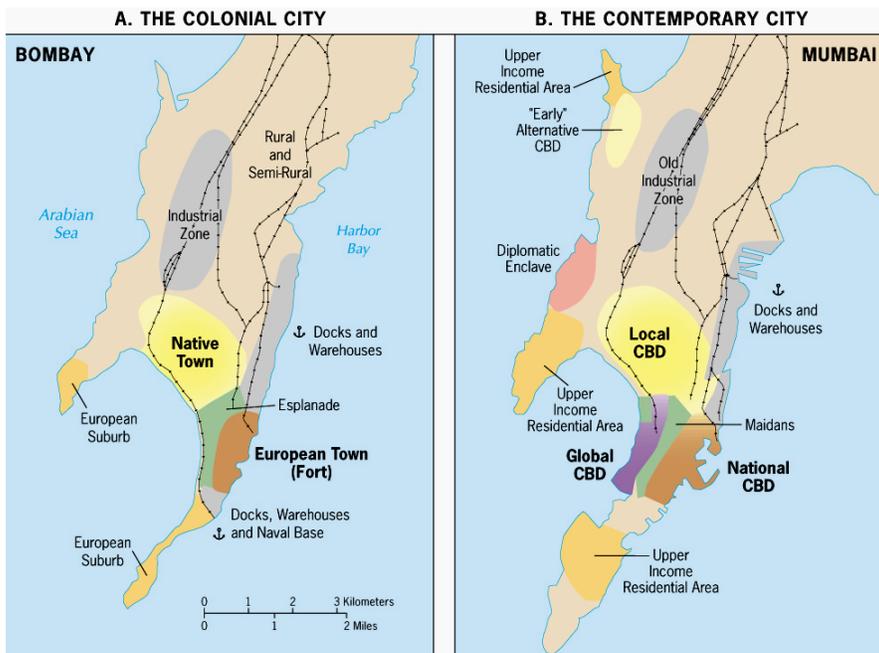
# Unit 6

## The Changing Nature of the Civic Experience

### Urban Geography

### Cities in the Developing World

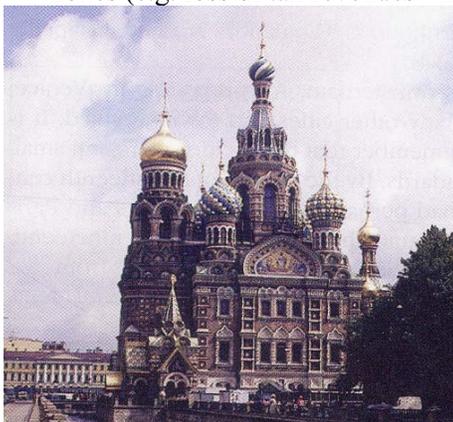
- World urbanization is around \_\_\_\_% today; this number is \_\_\_\_\_.
- \_\_\_\_\_ settlements & shantytowns encircling megacities (e.g. Lagos, Mumbai, Cape Town,...) may appear homogeneous, but they typically have their own \_\_\_\_\_ neighborhoods.
- One of the key problems is the city governments lack the necessary \_\_\_\_\_ for adequate education, housing, police, or medical facilities.
- 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)

- 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).



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

- \_\_\_\_\_ – industrial deconcentration in response to technological changes and/or increasing costs (e.g. energy, land rent); opposite of agglomeration/growth.
- \_\_\_\_\_ – rehabilitation of inner city housing w/ favorable locations to CBD & employment
- \_\_\_\_\_ – 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.



Wellston, St. Louis - site of deglomeration

## Urban America (& Terms - cont'd)

- \_\_\_\_\_ – 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).

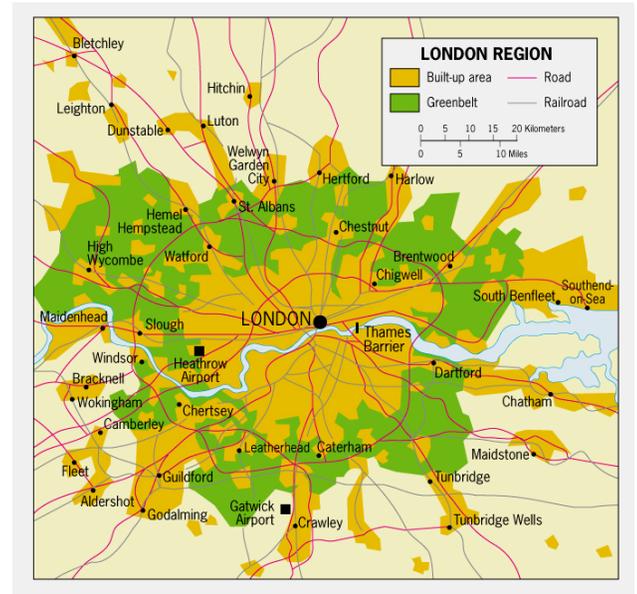
## Canadian Cities



Urban Sprawl in the US

## European Cities

- In 1950 – \_\_\_\_\_ % of W. Eur. was urban; 2002 – \_\_\_\_\_ %.
- \_\_\_\_\_ (nucleation) – clustering by commercial enterprises for mutual advantage (very common especially in Europe).
- \_\_\_\_\_ – e.g. Manchester (textiles), Birmingham (steel).
- No European city has > \_\_\_\_\_ mil. population today.
- European cities are typically much older than most cities in the U.S., but most have still gone through the \_\_\_\_\_ Revolution (from \_\_\_\_\_ to manufacturing cities).
- Many European cities have a zone of open country w/ some scattered towns; this region is known as a \_\_\_\_\_.
- These *regions* typically limit urban sprawl and suburbanization; this is as much a product of necessity as it is of convenience (e.g. the cost of gas can be \_\_\_\_\_ times higher than in the U.S.!).
- Most \_\_\_\_\_ European cities are often more compact than even \_\_\_\_\_ cities (have sustained the dominance of the central city).
- In Eastern Europe, many cities were affected by the U.S.S.R. and the effects of \_\_\_\_\_.
- The cities almost always had \_\_\_\_\_ (w/ a huge, dominant square at the center of the city, w/ radiating avenues flanked by basic apartment blocks); because of these *zones*, they had no need for \_\_\_\_\_; microdistricts had workplaces, schools, recreation areas, etc...



## Urbanization: Pro & Con

- PRO: fewer people in rural areas – better for forests, soil, wildlife,..., lower family sizes, better education, better health.
- CON: 1) Hazards of \_\_\_\_\_ – outlying areas more susceptible to landslides, floods, storms, earthquakes,...; 2) Loss of \_\_\_\_\_ – farmland lost (US = 1 million acres/yr.; China = 3x as much); 3) Changed Land \_\_\_\_\_ – natural landscape becomes cultural (pavement, buildings,...); less rainfall, more pollutants; 4) Impact of \_\_\_\_\_ – growing volumes of contaminants (in air, water, and soil); Mexico City, Delhi, Bangkok are most smog-ridden; 5) Production of \_\_\_\_\_ – lack of sewer facilities (>3 million w/o in Mexico City); burning garbage heaps; 6) Larger Demand for \_\_\_\_\_ – much higher than in rural areas; riverfront cities create pollution as well; 7) Changing \_\_\_\_\_ Habits – urban dwellers use more energy, change diets (meat), dress, and recreation habits.
- \_\_\_\_\_ diversity and segregation is less problematic in European cities, where immigrants are assigned public housing on a sequential basis (as compared with the U.S.); the so-called Zone of Transition (see the \_\_\_\_\_ Model) – European city-dwellers have departed city cores for zones outside ethnic neighborhoods.
- \_\_\_\_\_ seekers – migrants who claim escape from armed conflict or political persecution; largely from the \_\_\_\_\_, not from within Europe (or the U.S.).