

**Unit
6**

Urban Location, Pattern & Structure

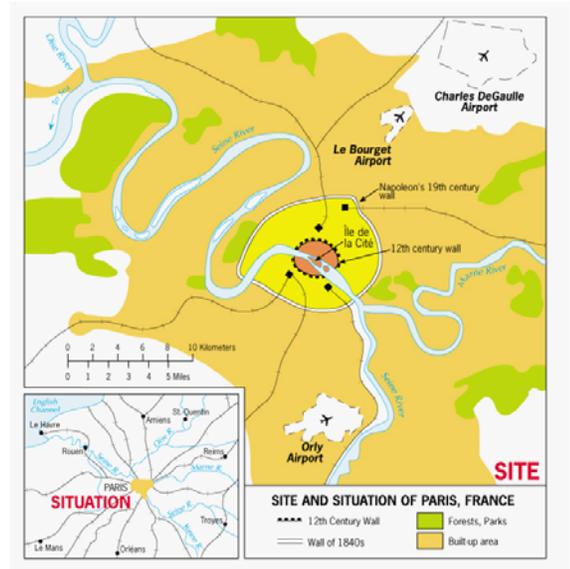
Urban Geography

Ranking Urban Centers

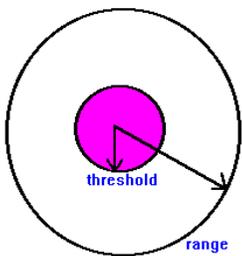
- _____ - smallest urban settlement along the urban hierarchy; provides only a few _____.
- _____ - likely to offer several dozen services; the key is specialization – serves a larger area.
- _____ - more services & specialization w/ a hinterland (a.k.a. market area, or surrounding service area of smaller villages or hamlets)
- _____ - more specialization, larger hinterland, greater centrality, has a CBD (_____, "downtown" or core); a town may have outskirts but a city has _____.
- _____ - urban areas that are larger than cities; entire built-up, non-rural area & its population – provides a better picture of the dimensions of the area than just the delimited _____ (central city) that forms its heart.
- _____ - a massive urban conurbation; large coalescing supercities (e.g. Bosnywash).

Site and Situation

- _____ - physical qualities of a place; valley, coastal plain, plateau, island,... Paris (first established on the Seine River – now it is a _____), Singapore (an island; enabled it to secede from Malaysia).
- _____ - position relative to travel routes, farmlands, manufacturing complexes, towns, cities, ... (near & distant surroundings); subject to change: Chicago, Shenzhen (China) - favorable, "Rust Belt" – unfavorable.



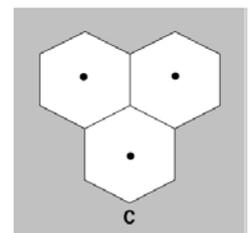
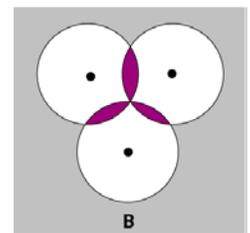
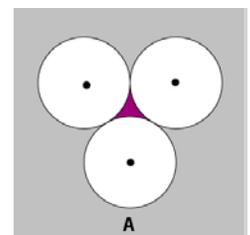
Central Places



- 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.



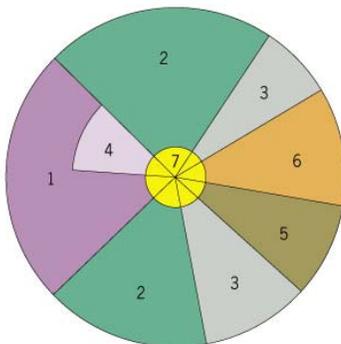
The Changing City

- John Borchert analyzed urbanization in North America (1967); recognized 4 epochs in the evolution of the American metropolis based on the impact of _____ & _____.
- 1) _____ - _____ Epoch (1790-1830) - associated with low technology
- 2) _____ Epoch (1830-70); steam-powered locomotive & spreading rails
- 3) _____ - _____ Epoch (1870-1920); full impact of Ind. Rev. (steel), hinterlands expand
- 4) _____ - _____ - _____ Epoch (1920-70); gas-powered internal combustion engine
- 5) _____ Epoch? (1970-); service & information industries (not part of Borchert's model)

Models of Urban Structure

- Cities exhibit _____ structure - they are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, etc...

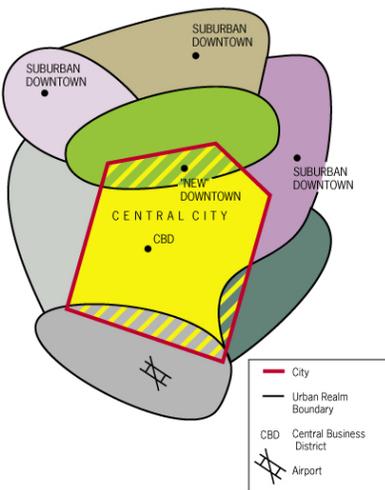
SECTOR MODEL



B

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

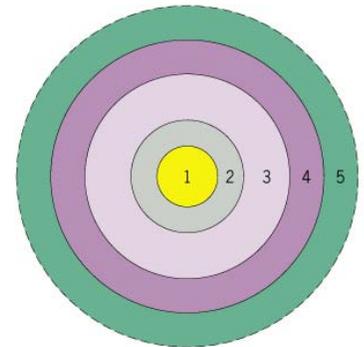
URBAN REALMS MODEL



- _____ 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; edge cities 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).

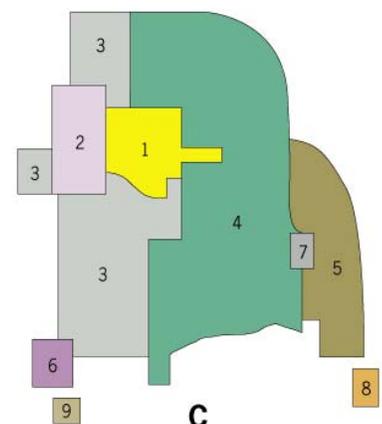
CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL



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 |