

Unit 9

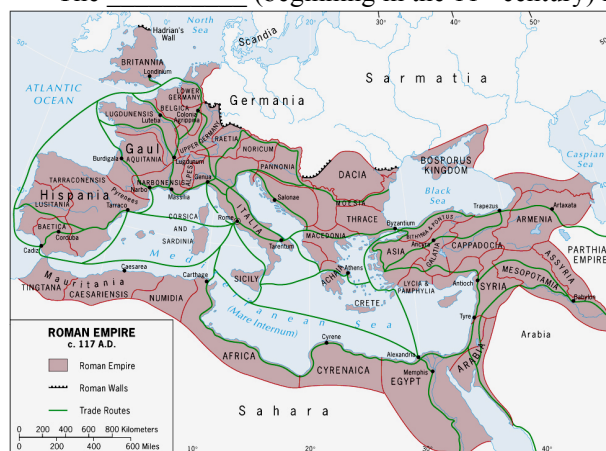
Origin and Evolution of Cities

Urbanization in the Modern World

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.

Historical Patterns of Urbanization

- _____ is the process through which cities grow; the confusion over the definition of an _____ (city) is a problem.
- Historically, it was relatively easy to define urban and rural b/c cities were surrounded by _____.
- _____ societies (with no governmental authority) persisted long after agriculture was introduced.
- The first cities occurred when one member of an agricultural village focused totally on _____ - _____ production activity; the existence of an early _____ can be deduced from the presence of a centralized political hierarchy with at least _____ levels of administration (e.g., a _____ with two settlements below it).
- The period between 7,000 B.C. and 5,000 B.C. is called the _____ for both the development of states and urbanization in Southwest Asia (e.g., Mesopotamia, Babylon,...).
- Urban growth required an _____ (decision makers and organizers who controlled resources & lives); created _____ systems, collected _____, built _____, codified _____, and were most likely the ones to invent _____ and recordkeeping (e.g., accountants) – enabling them to preserve their traditions & history.
- These cities had no _____ or sewage facilities; people threw garbage into the streets leading to _____; the ancient city expanded from southwest Asia through _____ to _____.
- In Greece, every city had an _____ (*acro* = high point; *polis* = city), on which the most impressive structures – usually religious buildings – were built; they had public spaces – _____ (market) – in which they debated, lectured, judged each other, planned military campaigns, and socialized.
- The _____ Empire developed massive urban systems based on a _____ that moved goods from place to place; Greek imprints = cities were arranged in a rectangular _____ pattern; the _____ (focus of public life, like the agora); the world's first great stadium – the _____.
- With the fall of the Roman Empire (largely due to the decay of its _____ system), the _____ invaded Europe through the Iberian Peninsula - galvanizing Europeans into action.
- The _____ (beginning in the 11th century) reopened old _____ routes; the _____ helped



_____ helped revive European power.

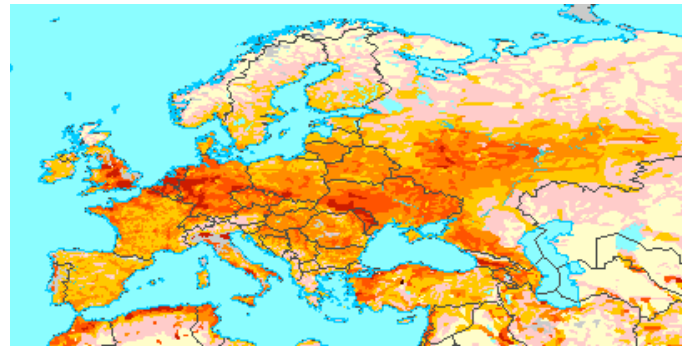
- With more efficient weapons and the invention of _____ (by way of the Chinese), cities faced threats they had not confronted before (walls and moats could no longer protect them)
- Extensive _____ forced city planners to build upward; the _____ brought colder temperatures and led to the _____ of the population in these cities.

Classifications and the Urban Spread of Cities

- _____ - _____ cities were the first that evolved in the early cultural hearths (e.g., Mesopotamia).
- During _____ times (as discussed before), a European city was little more than a town, its houses modest, and its streets unpaved. The _____ brought with it the rise of the _____ city - through the consolidation of _____ power and the expansion of _____ & _____.
- The dominant aspect of the preindustrial city was the imposing complex of _____ (e.g., cathedrals) and _____ structures at its heart; the Muslim cityscape was (and is still today) adorned with _____ & their _____ were much greater than the European marketplace.
- In _____, no religious or governmental structures dominated the townscape the way they did in preindustrial European or Muslim cities.
- _____ are a country's leading city, always disproportionately _____ and exceptionally expressive of its _____; give three examples:

- A giant _____ (crescent-shaped urban zone across Eurasia from England to Japan) evolved largely in the interior along the _____ & _____ routes.
- This changed when European _____ exploration and overseas colonization created new trade routes; this led to the rise of the _____ city, which became the node of a widening network of national, regional, and global commerce; give three examples:

- When the _____ emerged by the end of the 18th century, cities had to adapt to the _____ (mushrooming and _____, expansion of _____ systems, construction of _____, etc.); the _____ city first emerged in the British Midlands (labor, coal, iron, and sea ports made it a perfect _____ for industrialization).



- Conditions in these cities were dreadful, however, in time conditions improved as a result of _____ intervention, city _____ and _____ laws.
- The concentration of European population and urbanization extended inward once again, only this time it closely followed the _____ deposits (due to industrialization).
- During the latter half of the 20th century, the manufacturing cities around the world stopped _____; many factories were repositioned creating “_____.”
- Modern means of _____ and elaborate road construction has permitted the dispersal of urban population in a process that made _____ the hallmark of the _____ city in America (European cities experience far less suburbanization).
- Even the modern city has not stabilized, as some see what is often referred to as _____ (parts of such cities are increasingly separated from their own historical and industrial roots).
- Instead, the architecture and design is developed for _____ and _____, as opposed to facilitating _____ as it had been in the past.