

Unit 9

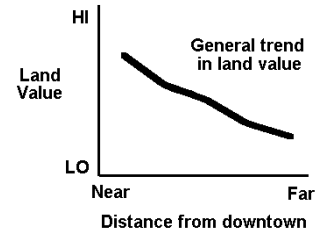
Models of Urban Structure

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.

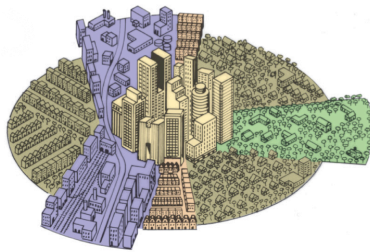
Urban Definitions and Terminology

- The price of _____ is highest in the _____ area and declines as one moves outward; a majority of the U.S population resides in the _____ (even though house prices are higher in the suburbs, the land value is _____).
- The _____ (CBD) (or “downtown”) is the core of the city.
- An _____ is a sector of a city within which land use is relatively uniform (e.g., an industrial or residential zone); the _____ is the part of an urban area that lies within the outer ring of residential _____ (an outlying, functionally uniform part of an urban area, often (but not always) adjacent to the central city). All of these urban regions or zones lie near or adjacent to each other and make up the _____.
- The term _____ means the “land behind” the city (the _____).
- The _____ refers to how the price and demand for real estate change as the distance from the CBD increases; greater accessibility = greater _____.



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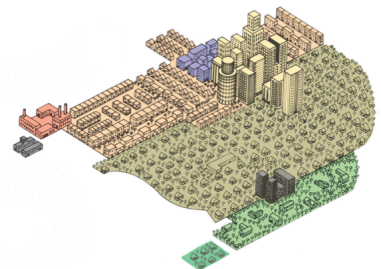
- Cities exhibit _____ structure – they are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, etc...
- _____ Model - Ernest Burgess (1920s); based on his studies of Chicago:
1) _____, 2) Zone of _____ (residential deterioration & light industry), 3) _____ - _____ workers, 4) _____ - _____, 5) outer _____ ring (_____ - _____ workers).



- His model is _____ - as the city grows, the inner rings encroach on the outer ones.

- _____ Model - Homer Hoyt (1939); criticized the 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 of the city); the same is true for 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 _____ and differentiated, not located in relation to any distance attribute (urban regions have their subsidiary, yet competing, “nuclei”).



Suburbanization

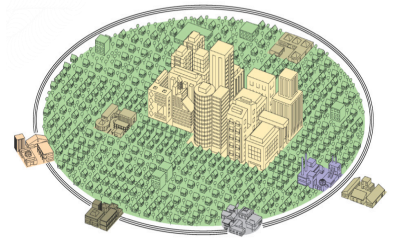
- _____ are residential areas; either part of a _____ (e.g., Australia and New Zealand), or a separate _____ within commuting distance of a city (e.g., US and Canada).
- Suburbs often contain mostly _____ and _____ class residents.
- Suburbanization in the US began as part of the _____; homes were designed to resemble European farmhouses with _____.
- And often beyond the suburbs exist rings of prosperous “commuter zones”, or _____; often, the residents are relatively _____ with higher levels of _____ than the average suburbanite.
- _____ is the relatively unrestricted expansion of residential, commercial and transportation zones in an urban area.



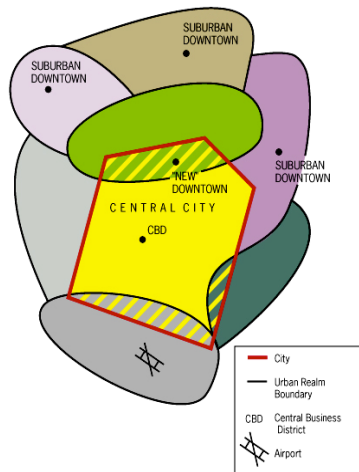
- _____ is the use of land within an urban area for further construction, focusing on the reuse and repositioning of obsolete or underutilized buildings and sites, or filling in unused spaces.

Modern Models of the North American City

- _____ Model (Peripheral Model or Edge City Model) – an offshoot of the multiple nuclei model; sprawl spawns many suburban _____ (or concentrations), and this urban decentralization leads to more downtowns and specialized corridors (located along _____, linked by a metropolitan expressway system (beltway)).



URBAN REALMS MODEL



- _____ Model – James Vance (1964); parts of giant _____; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own _____).
- Four criteria: 1) _____ (e.g., topography), 2) _____ of the metropolis, 3) amount of _____ activity (in each realm), and 4) internal _____ (transportation within each realm and between all realms).
- Three waves in which the modern urban system of the United States emerged: 1) _____ after WWII, 2) _____ of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s), 3) _____ formed with extensive office & retail space, few residential buildings (moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s)

- _____ - proposed by Joel Garreau (1991); several rules apply:
 - 1) must have substantial _____ & _____ space;
 - 2) the population must rise every _____ and drop every _____;
 - 3) known as a single _____ (the place "has it all");
 - 4) often near _____ (e.g., airports, expressways);
 - 5) must not have been anything like a " _____ " in 1960.