Name: _____   Period: _____   Date: _____

Urban Hierarchies

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 Functions

- _____ refers to the physical qualities of a place, or its absolute location.
- _____ has to do with the place's relationship relative to other things; this is subject to change over time.
- _____ _____ – work produces goods for export and generates an inflow of money (e.g. manufacturing plants).
- _____ _____ - depends largely upon local business conditions or is responsible for the functioning of the city itself (e.g., teachers, street cleaners, office clerks)
- _____ _____ - ratio of basic to nonbasic (always larger) workers.
- _____ _____ – states that a new basic industry tends to create jobs in the nonbasic sector, directly or indirectly.
- _____ _____ – some cities are dominated by one particular activity; U.S. cities were closely identified w/ certain products. Identify TWO:

- As urban centers _____, they lose their functional specialization; rarely occurs today. Identify TWO:

The Gravity Model and Primate Cities

- Many cities today are located close to _____ _____, such as oil or coal. List at leat TWO:

- Commercial development can lead to urban growth around _____ _____, such as seaports, rail depots, or airports. List at least TWO:

- _____ _____ - any two locations attract one another with a force that is proportional to the product of their importance, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

$$\frac{population_1 \ x \ population_2}{distance^2}$$

- Waldo Tobler's _____ _____ _____ _____ - "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things."

- _____ _____ - first proposed by Mark Jefferson in 1939; it is the leading city in its country or region, at least _____ as large as the next largest city and extremely significant (in terms of _____, _____, _____, _____, etc.). List at least TWO:

- _____ _____ - proposed by Gunnar Myrdal in 1957; _____ _____ in one area adversely affects the prosperity of another (creating _____ _____).

Rank-Size Rule
- First proposed by George Zipf (1949); the rank-size rule applies when a country doesn't have a dominant _____ city; most LDCs (_____ _____ _____) have a high degree of primacy (meaning they are more dependent on the city's _____).
- The population of a city or town will be _____ proportional to its rank in the urban hierarchy. Write out the formulaic definition for the rank-size rule:

- Ex) If the largest city [1] = 12 million people, how many people will be in the 2nd? 3rd? 4th?,...

- _____ _____ – when a country has two large cities of similar size in separate regional areas; the rank-size rule may apply regionally. Identify at least ONE country that follows this pattern:

Central Place Theory
- Walter Christaller (1933) laid the groundwork for _____ _____ _____; he wanted to show how & where urban areas would be functionally & spatially distributed.
- All urban centers have a certain economic _____ (range) that can be used as a measure of its _____.
- 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 (market area) with 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.

- Four generalizations; the greater the size of the central place:
1. the _____ _____ _____ they are in an urban hierarchy;
2. the _____ _____ _____ between them;
3. the larger the _____ and _____ of _____ will exist within them;
4. the larger the _____ of _____-_____ _____.

- List at least FOUR limitations of central place theory:

A

B

C

threshold

range