

Unit 9

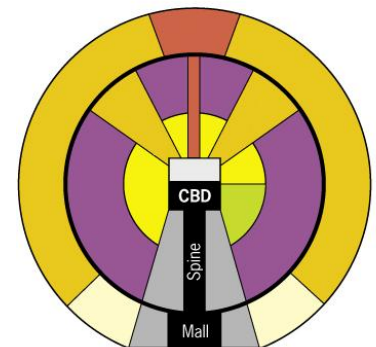
Global Urbanization

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.

Cities in the Global Core

- _____ cities are much less dispersed than American cities; _____ has not gone nearly as far as it has in the United States; sharp contrasts in _____ are less evident than in American cities since more _____ have remained in the inner city; they have- not yet - evolved into _____.
- _____ cities are older than American cities; several are surrounded by a _____, a zone of open country that contains scattered small towns but is otherwise open country; this has the effect of _____ urban sprawl; although some _____ has proceeded beyond it; _____ is as much as three times higher (than in the US) so rapid mass- _____ is used more extensively.
- European cities are typically more _____ & _____ than American cities; _____ centers are the focal points; _____ tend to be on the outskirts of town.
- _____ neighborhoods in European cities are typically affiliated with migrants from former _____ (e.g., Paris – Algerian, London – Jamaican).
- Since most European countries are socialist there is a higher occurrence of _____; different countries deal with _____ differently; give TWO contrasting examples of how countries have dealt with immigration & multiculturalism:
- Cities of _____ were affected by _____ planning that tended to organize urban life into _____ ... this plan entailed the creation of a huge, dominant _____ at the center of the city and radiating avenues flanked by _____ blocks (thus, no need for a CBD); neither would there be _____, mass commuting, _____ contrasts in the neighborhoods, or traffic congestion.
- Many cities in _____ represent some of the most modern, and fastest growing urban areas as well as some of the worst examples of air, land, and water _____ (mainly due to industrialization); however, these countries have been gradually implementing _____ to limit and reduce pollution to improve _____.
- Only about _____ percent of the world's population lived in urban settings at the middle of the past century; by the middle of this one, as many as _____ percent may be concentrated in cities.

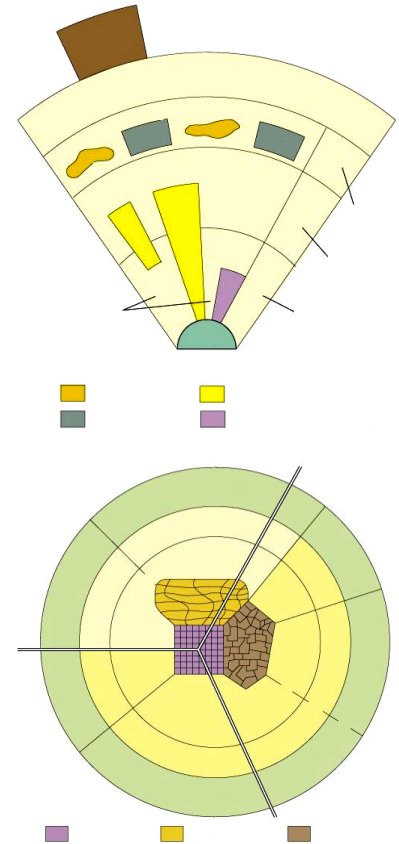


Cities in the Periphery and Semi-Periphery

- Cities in the periphery generally lack enforceable _____ laws.
- _____ - _____ - combines radial sectors and concentric zones.
- _____ – market & high-rise sectors; very strong; _____ – extension of CBD; surrounded by the _____ (offices, shopping, theaters, zoos, parks, golf courses,...)
- _____ = edge city; a suburban node

Cities in the Periphery and Semi-Periphery (cont'd)

- _____ – middle class; In Situ Accretion – more modest housing; _____ – zone of peripheral squatter settlements (impoverished & unskilled); _____ sector – slums known as barrios.
- _____ park (away from the CBD, yet connected); finally a _____ zone – where historic buildings are preserved.
- _____ City; the _____ Model; Singapore is the classic example.
- Hybrid of sectors & zones, growing rapidly (e.g., _____ - in Malaysia).
- Old _____ port zone & _____ district are city's focus.
- No formal _____; separate clusters: _____ zone, _____ zone (practically a CBD in itself), _____ zone (mostly Chinese), and _____ - _____ zone (misc. activities).
- _____ zone – along the periphery.
- New _____ (estate) – farther out.
- Residential areas tend to get _____ away from the port zone (similar to Latin-American city).
- _____ City; no single model
- South African cities are mostly _____ (e.g. Johannesburg in South Africa; with high-rise CBDs & sprawling suburbs)
- Many African central cities have 3 CBDs: _____ CBD (most vertical-development); _____ CBD (single-story, some traditional architecture); _____ zone (open-air, curbside, or stalls)
- _____ and _____ development outside the CBD(s); residences tend to get _____ away from the CBD(s)
- [Strong] _____ & _____ neighborhoods (w/ residential segregation).
- _____ & _____ often occurs in these zones.
- _____ – squatter settlements (found along the outside ring).



Commonalities of Cities in LDCs and NICs

- All three models show a _____ of sectors and zones emanating from a fairly distinct _____; housing quality tends to _____ away from the core of the city.
- The McGee model differs in that there is a zone of _____ among the squatter settlements, displaying a greater extent of _____.
- Squatter settlements are located almost exclusively along the _____; found primarily in previously vacant or _____ land; they are formed due to _____ - _____ - _____ migration, _____, a lack of affordable _____, and a lack of _____ laws.
- _____ – the economy that is not taxed and is not counted towards a country's gross national income (GNI).
- List at least THREE consequences of squatter settlements:
- The _____ city occurs mainly in North Africa and Southwest Asia; contain _____ at their center and walls guarding their perimeter; open-air _____ (bazaars/souks) encircle the main mosque; courtyards were typically surrounded by high _____, & dead-end streets, which limited foot traffic in _____ - _____ neighborhoods.
- Each quarter typically had its own _____ (or house of worship) & its own _____; modern _____ sectors often radiate out from the city center; newer _____ and _____ areas exist outside the original walls.