Unit 7

9.1   Urban Geography

When & Why did people start living in cities?

Human Geography

The following information corresponds to Chapter 9 in your textbook. 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 information in the blanks. p. 274 - 290

Field Note: Straddling the Wall

- In 1989 the people of _____ & _____ _____ took control of their city starting toward a path of _____ and change. Today, the city is no longer divided with an altered cultural landscape and _____ _____ or layout of the city, in physical forma and structure.

- Cities are the anchors of modern _____, a center of politics, culture, and _____. Globally, more people live in towns and cities today, making the global population predominantly _____. In W. Europe, the USA, Canada, & Japan ____% of people live in cities & towns. In India & China, the figure is closer to _____%.

Figure 9.1
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Ancient Civilizations, The First Urban Revolution

- _____ societies – existed for millennia after agriculture was first introduced reflecting dwellings about the same size, with about the same number of possessions for all people which were shared in common.
- As villages grew & increased functional specialization occurred. _____ _____ & _____ _____ were necessary to enable the formation of early cities. Surplus and leadership lead to an urban _____ who controlled the resources, and often the lives of others
- The five urban hearths, tied to the hearths of agriculture, are the _____ _____, or Mesopotamia, the _____ _____Valley, the _____ _____ Valley, the confluence of the _____ _____ and _____ _____Valleys, and _____.

The Role of Ancient Cities

- Ancient cities were the anchors of _____ and _____, the focal points of _____, _____, and _____.

Ancient Cities

- _____ - The first hearth of agriculture - its cities were usually protected by earthen _____, religious _____ dominated the landscape (often built on mounds); the richest lived in _____ buildings (palaces), whereas the ordinary citizens lived in _____-walled houses with only narrow lanes b/w the homes; there was no _____ disposal (dumped garbage in streets); disease kept the population small (10,000-15,000 max). Mesopotamian cities were political centers, _____ centers (rulers were essentially *god-kings*), and educational centers – they were the anchors of culture & society.

Figure 9.9
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- The Nile, Indus, and Huang He all were located in _____ _____, used for irrigation.
- _____ civilizations developed much later, around _____BCE. They were _____ centers, with great structures on the Yucatan, in Guatemala, and Honduras built by the _____.
- Ancient cities were not only centers of religion and power, but _____ _____ and _____ centers.

Diffusion of Urbanization

• _____ had a worldwide impact (e.g. affected Western Europe), every city had an _____ (best structures built on high point of city; e.g. Parthenon); they also had an _____ ("market"; public spaces built in the

Parthenon, Greece Nimes Aqueduct, France

lower points of the city w/ steps – debated, lectured, socialized… later became commercial centers); most had excellent _____ (only affecting the rich primarily).

• Life was miserable for many - housing & sanitation was no better than in _____; most of the grandeur designed by Greece's urban planners was the work of hundreds of thousands of _____.

• In _____, _____ networks linked urban places by road, river & sea, they used a _____ grid pattern (Greek), had _____ (markets – Greek), _____ (expanded from Greek theater & the first great stadium), the collapse of Rome coincided w/ the disintegration of its urban system & transportation networks (b/w 500 – 1,000 A.D)

Urban Growth after Greece and Rome
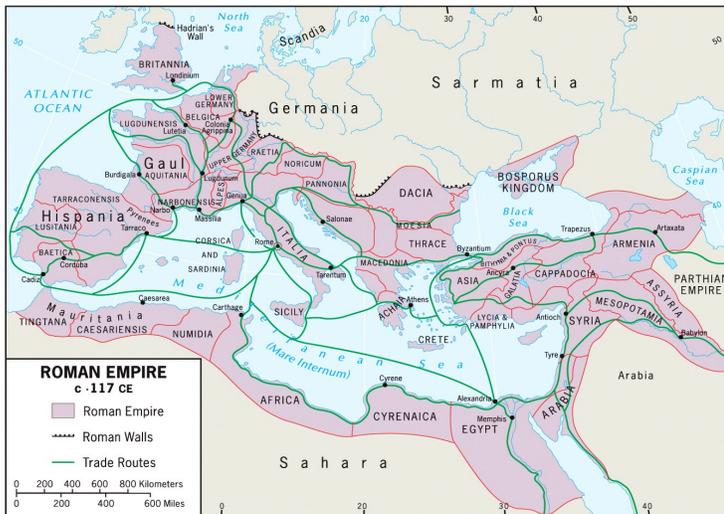
Figure 9.12
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During the Middle Ages, little urban growth occurred and in some areas it went into sharp _____. Urbanization continue in areas of _____ _____ in cities like _____, which was a center of government, education, trade and religion.

Second Urban Revolution

• Gideon Sjoberg (1960) – said cities should be viewed as products of their societies & development; 1folk - preliterate, 2) feudal, 3) pre-industrial (may be inaccurate

– industries did exist), 4) urban industrial; preliterate, feudal, & preindustrial cities were products as well as reflections of their cultures.

• _____ city – country's largest city, most expressive of national culture, may be the capital (e.g. Paris, London, Tokyo…). Usually more than twice the size of the next largest city in a country.

• **Urban Banana** (pre – European colonization) – crescent-shaped urban zone across Eurasia (from England to Japan), cities developed along the _____ _____ & spice trade routes, many cities are located along the interior (not the coasts).

• _____ cities (e.g. Lisbon, Amsterdam, London, …) – maritime trade disrupted old trade routes & centers of power starting in the 1500s (from interior to coastal ports); central square became focus ("downtown"), these cities became nodes of a network of trade; brought huge riches to Europe.

• _____ cities – grew out of the Ind. Rev. and the "Little Ice Age"; associated w/ mushrooming population, factories, tenement buildings, railroads,…; poor living & health conditions; cities improved w/ government intervention, city planning, zoning,…

• _____ cities – transportation & road systems allow dispersal into suburbs, hallmark of American life;

• _____ – architecture & design developed for look & commerce (disjointed from historical roots).