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. 300 - 318

Making Cities in the Global Periphery and Semi-periphery

Many of the _____ populous cities are located in the _______ prosperous parts of the world, including ____________, ____________, ____________, etc as a result of _______ ________ that may be more _____________ than real.

• Cities in poorer parts of the world lack enforceable ___________ ________ resulting in ____________ (e.g. open spaces between high rise buildings occupied by squatter settlements.)
• One trait all major cities display is the ___________ between ________ and __________.

Making Cities in the Global Core

People remake cities by reinventing neighborhoods, or changing the structural layout to meet new goals.

• The practice of ________________ was used in the 1960s by banks that refused to offer loans in areas of high risk (marked by ______ ______ on a map), often in predominantly Black neighborhoods. This resulted in declining neighborhoods. This practice is now ________________.
• ______________ - realtors offered African Americans homes in white areas at low cost, while convincing whites the area was going “downhill” which lead to __________ ________.
• Racial Steering was also used by realtors who sold homes to people of different ethnicities (block-busting) resulting in a turnover (more commissions for the salesperson)
• These practices allowed _____________ to build ______________ which they typically did not maintain leading to ______________.
• Those who could left the __________ for the ____________, causing cities to lose ____________.
• ______________ – movement of upper & middle-class from urban cores to outskirts; life & landscape are in much closer adjustment than in the inner city; the U.S. is the only country with a majority of its population in the suburbs.
• “Suburbia” has now led to the establishment of more self-sufficient entities (e.g. ___________); many are no longer an appendage to the central city (see the __________ ________ model).

In order to counter ______________ cities encouraged ______________ of the central city and ______________ of the central city’s ________________

• ______________ - changing the central city into an area attractive to residents and tourists, which might include festival marketplaces, parks, amusement zones, etc.
• ______________ - individuals buy up and rehabilitate older homes, raising housing values, changing neighborhoods, and raising the tax revenue for the city.
• There is growing interest in the central city by ______________, and ______________ known as ______________. Living within walking distance of the ____________, and near ___________ & ___________ amenities attacks more residents every year.
• Gentrification has displaced many lower income residents leading to a growing problem of _________________.

Human Geography

9.3 How do People Make Cities? What Role Do Cities Play in Globalization?
The suburbs are also candidates for ______________.  
  • ______________ - homes bought to tear them down to build larger homes  
  • ______________ - super sized houses with a similar look that increase the average housing value and tax revenue for the city.  
  • Teardowns often occur in __________ suburbs. Those in favor argue it slows __________ and prevents people from moving to rural areas, which is better for forests, soil, wildlife, etc, while lowering family sizes, providing better education, and better health  
  • ______________ - super sized houses with a similar look that increase the average housing value and tax revenue for the city.  
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  • ______________ - homes bought to tear them down to build larger homes  

Urban Sprawl & New Urbanism  
  • ______________ - unrestricted growth in housing, commercial development, roads without urban plan. It is easy to spot - ______________, ______________, ______________, ______________, ______________, and numerous ______________.  
  • Sprawl is a phenomena of the __________ era. It is most common in the US in the ______________ ? and the __________.  
  • ______________ - as development, urban revitalization & suburbia reforms that create __________ neighborhoods with a sense of community and place (e.g. Seaside, Fl) The design of new urbanists resembles Christaller’s ______________, ______________, ______________ in an attempt to take up less space & dependency on the automobile helping the environment (e.g. Celebration, Fl)  
  • David Harvey argues that the new urban movement is a kind of “____________” that are exclusionary and may result in racial segregation of cities.

Ethnic Neighborhoods in the European City  
  • Typically reflect migrants from former ______________. (e.g. ______________ to France, ______________ to London, ______________ to Spain)  
  • Some European countries encouraged “____________” like Germany’s ______________ workers  
  • Most European immigrants come from the global ______________ or ______________ Europe..  

Ethnic Neighborhoods in the Global Periphery & Semi-periphery City  
  • Settlement patterns of cities developed during the colonial period often persist.  
  • Vast __________ encircle megacities (e.g. Rio de Janerio, Port Moresby, Calcutta, Nairobi,…) may appear homogeneous, but they typically have their own ______________ neighborhoods.  
  • One of the key problems is the city governments lack the necessary resources for adequate ______________, ______________, ______________, let alone minimal ______________.  
  • When a member of a family manages to migrate (legally, or illegally) to a core country and makes decent money, they may send part of their income to their extended family back home; these ______________ often become a mainstay for those left behind.  

  • ______________ - unrestricted growth in housing, commercial development, roads without urban plan. It is easy to spot - ______________, ______________, ______________, ______________, ______________, and numerous ______________.  

  • ______________ - as development, urban revitalization & suburbia reforms that create __________ neighborhoods with a sense of community and place (e.g. Seaside, Fl) The design of new urbanists resembles Christaller’s ______________, ______________, ______________ in an attempt to take up less space & dependency on the automobile helping the environment (e.g. Celebration, Fl)  

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  • When a member of a family manages to migrate (legally, or illegally) to a core country and makes decent money, they may send part of their income to their extended family back home; these ______________ often become a mainstay for those left behind.  

  • A sizable number of the people who make up the ______________ or ______________ of these cities are involved in the ______________ economy (e.g. doing odd jobs) – their work is not taxed or calculated by the government  

  • The new era of ______________ is making an impact in megacities around the world; _________ was Bombay (a colonial British city) – next to the port was a business district w/ strict zoning & building codes to maintain a European atmosphere; today, it is a ______________ CBD; the former European Town now has large domestic companies (________ CBD); the former Native Town now has small domestic companies & the strongest orientation to the immediate urban area (________ CBD).
What Role Do Cities Play in Globalization

- __economic__, political, & cultural processes that transcend state boundaries to the global scale.
- World cities function at the ________ scale – beyond country boundaries to provide services in banking, law, advertising, and accounting.
- World cities are ________ in globalization. A node is a place where __________ & __________ take place.
- New York, London, & Tokyo are the most important __________ ________, but seven other cities have been designated as Alpha world cities. They are __________, __________, __________, __________, __________, __________, __________.

Mark Jefferson defined a __________ as “a country’s leading city, always disproportionately large, and exceptionally expressive of national capacity and feeling (e.g. London & Paris, Lima, Peru)

Urban America (& Terms)

- The 1990s was the 1st decade since 1950s that inner cities have grown in the U.S. (according to the 2000 Census);
- Deindustrialization – industrial de-concentration in response to technological changes and/or increasing costs (e.g. energy, land rent); opposite of agglomeration/growth.
- Commercialization – attracts tourism & business through advertising and aggressive sales, but does NOT necessarily result in permanent residents

Canadian Cities

- Suffer far less from suburban sprawl (inefficient expansion) than in the U.S.
- More people of the high & middle class reside in the central city (this results in a better tax base & also results in better services due to more revenues).
- Suburbs do exist, but they are not as wealthy or as far from the central city as in U.S.

European Cities

- 1950 – 25% of W. Eur. was urban; 2002 - 70%
- Agglomeration- (nucleation) – clustering by commercial enterprises for mutual advantage (very common especially in Europe).
- No European city has > 10 mil. In population today.
- European cities are typically much older than most cities in the U.S., but most have still gone through the Industrial Revolution (from mercantile to manufacturing cities).
- Many European cities have a zone of open country w/ some scattered towns; this region is known as a Greenbelt. These regions typically limit urban sprawl and suburbanization; this is as much a product of necessity as it is of convenience (e.g. the cost of gas can be many times higher than in the U.S.). Most western European cities are often more compact than even Canadian cities and have maintained the dominance of the central city).
- In Eastern Europe, many cities were affected by the U.S.S.R. and the effects of communism. The cities almost always had micro-districts (w/ a huge, dominant square at the center of the city, w/ radiating avenues flanked by basic apartment blocks); because of these zones, they had no need for a CBD because micro-districts had workplaces, schools, recreation areas, etc helping to divide the population and maintain control.
- Ethnic diversity and segregation is less problematic in some European cities, where immigrants are assigned public housing on a sequential basis (as compared with the U.S.); Large zones of housing in some cities in the so-called Zone of Transition (see the Concentric Zone Model) – European city-dwellers have departed city cores for zones outside ethnic neighborhoods.

Urbanization: Pro & Con

- PRO: fewer people in rural areas – better for forests, soil, wildlife, lower family sizes, better education & health care.
- CON: 1) Hazards of site – outlying areas more susceptible to landslides, floods, storms, earthquakes,…; 2) Loss of land – farmland lost (US = 1 million acres/yr.; China = 3x as much); 3) Changed land cover – natural landscape becomes cultural (pavement, buildings,…); less rainfall, more pollutants; 4) Impact of pollution – growing volumes of contaminants (in air, water, and soil); Mexico City, Delhi, Bangkok are most smog-ridden; 5) Production of WASTE – lack of sewer facilities (>3 million w/o in Mexico City); burning garbage heaps; 6) Larger Demand for water – much higher than in rural areas; riverfront cities create pollution as well; 7) Changing Consumption Habits – urban dwellers use more energy, change diets (meat), dress, and recreation habits.