

RE M I N D E R S		<p>➤ Course Evaluation Period runs through May 17. Check your HC email for instructions.</p>
<p>❑ EXAM III – Final Exam Tuesday, May 22. Covers only Part III topics of this course.</p>	<p>Atlas Extra Credit III for final exam is available on the course home page. Blue scantron sheet is DUE MAY 15.</p> <p>❖ Extra Credit: “Think Geographically” Essays from <u>any five</u> of Chapters 4-12 chapters or the 3rd topic from required essay list plus 4 chapter essays .</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Last day to submit is May 15 but it is best to do them as you finish reading a chapter. – Any other form of extra credit proposal must be approved by me in advance. 	
<p>Textbook chapters for exam III: Selected parts of Ch. 6-12.</p>		
<p>➤ Two required essays (10% of your grade) were due Mar. 27th . Late penalty now applies.</p>		

GEOG 101
PART III

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Urban Geography 1

Chapter 10

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Hunter College Geography

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Part III Lecture Topics

- ✓ **I Intro. to Human Geography**
- ✓ **II Living on the Earth**
 - ✓ A. Habitat
 - ✓ B. Demography
 - ✓ C. Medical geography
 - ✓ D. Population growth
- ✓ **III Economic Geography**
 - ✓ A. Location theory
 - ✓ B. Economic Development
- **IV Urban Geography**
 - A. Settlement and the Geographic City
 - B. Urban landscapes
- ❖ **V Political Geography**
(read chapter 11 and review ExCr III)

URBAN GEOGRAPHY

❖ **Urban Geography:** The study of the location of a large concentration of people in a non-rural setting.

- **Rural:** an area with a **dispersed** settlement pattern.
- **Urban:** a **nucleated** (non-agricultural) settlement pattern that has a specific function which brings people together.
- **Suburban:** a **transition zone** (“less than urban”) between urban and rural areas, associated with the expansion of cities into the countryside.
- **Exurbia:** an area beyond the suburbs where people **live in a rural setting** (farm/ranch/cabin in the woods) **but work and play in the city**; requires a long-distance travel commitment over a dependable network.

SETTLEMENT

❖ **Settlement:** a place where one person or a group of people decides to live.

Settlements are differentiated on the basis of

- **Size** = number of people present
- **Spacing** = distance from each other
- **Function** = reason for people grouping there

HIERARCHY of SETTLEMENT

As the number of settlers (people) increase from the isolated individual dwelling, a hierarchy of form and function is created.

Isolated dwelling>> agricultural hamlet>> village>> town>> city>> metropolitan area>> megalopolis.

RURAL ISOLATED SETTLEMENT



Rural Nucleated Settlement

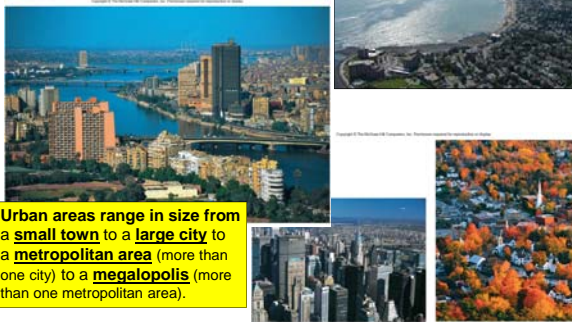


More than one dwelling concentrated at a location.



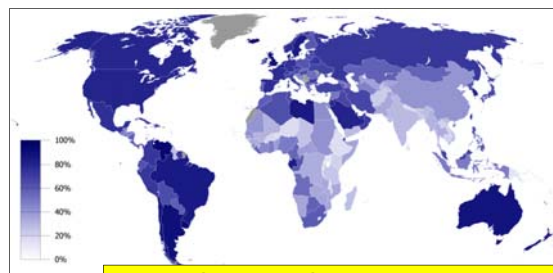
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URBAN SETTLEMENT



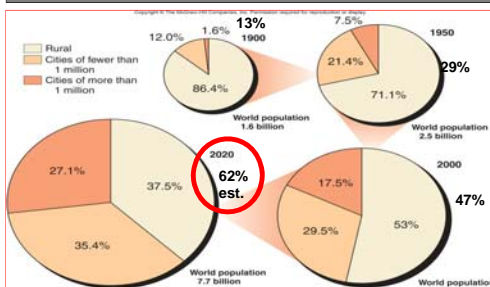
Urban areas range in size from a small town to a large city to a metropolitan area (more than one city) to a megapolis (more than one metropolitan area).

WORLD URBANIZATION



❖ Areas with a non-agricultural economy and areas with harsh climates tend to have the highest percent of their population living in cities.

INCREASING URBANIZATION



By 2007, 50% of world's people lived in urbanized areas.

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World's Largest Metro Areas



For final exam, know the location of the largest urban areas. See Study Guide.

URBANIZATION

Urbanization is tied to the rise of civilization which in turn led to changes in economic activities.

Urbanization is a result of freeing people from the land (there was a food surplus).

- It allowed people to develop a specialized social order with a division of labor.



The earliest settlements (concentrations of people) were in agriculturally-productive areas.

Cultural change stages in a society that allowed cities to grow:

1. Agricultural innovation
2. Diversification of labor
3. Emergence of central government
4. Social stratification

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Modern Legal City vs. Geographic City

- ❖ The **LEGAL CITY** is an area enclosed by a formal political boundary (incorporated) within which certain rules and regulations apply.
- ❖ The **GEOGRAPHIC CITY** is an area that exhibits unique "urban" characteristics, many of which are not tied to a legal or political entity.

NOTE:

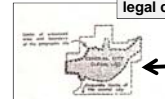
- ✓ A **geographic city** may include more than one legal entity.
- ✓ A **legal city** may have areas that do not have urban characteristics.

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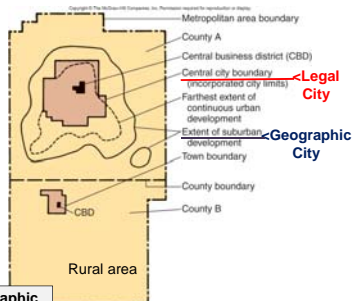
Legal City vs. Geographic City



Here the geographic city is larger than the legal city.



Here the geographic city is smaller than the legal city.



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What is the Geographic City?

The **geographic city** is an area with four distinguishing characteristics:

1. Unique function (reason for being)
2. Site and situation (related to function)
3. Economic base (income earner)
4. Shape (encloses the functional area)

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Geographic City 1: Unique Function

- ❖ **Urban function** is something that draws people together (a purpose).

It differentiates a densely populated rural area from an urban area.

- ✓ Defense (fort)
- ✓ Government (administration)
- ✓ Transportation conveniences (ford, crossroads, fork)
- ✓ Commerce and trade (market)
- ✓ Manufacturing (raw materials to finished product)
- ✓ Recreation (resorts)
- ✓ Culture (education/religion/the arts)
- ✓ Special activity (mining/forestry/fishing)

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Geographic City 2: Site & Situation

Location aspects (site and situation) are related to both function (reason for being; why there?) and growth pattern.

Original siting influences may include:

- Waterways
- Islands
- Mineral deposits
- Terrain (as hilltops)
- Relationship to other areas



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Geographic City 2: **Site & Situation****HOWEVER:**

****Quality of location changes with time.****

The rise and fall of urban units
can be documented by the
changing quality of their location.

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Geographic City 3: **Economic Base**

Economic Base of a city is defined as:
a mix of manufacturing and service activities
that satisfy both the **needs** of the city and to
earn income for the city.

The economic base consists of a **basic sector** and a
non-basic sector.

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Economic Base (cont'd)

Basic sector earns money from outside the
city by selling products.

Non-basic sector services the needs of the
residents with grocery stores, retail shops, repair
shops, schools, local transit, health care, etc.

➤ **Multiplier Effect:** On average, **2 non-basic
workers** are needed for **every 1 basic worker**.

Additional non-basic workers are needed to support
other non-basic workers.

(But the reverse happens, too.)

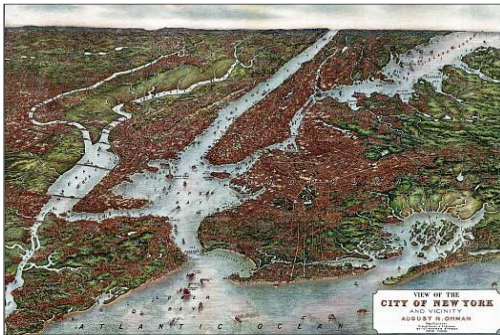
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Geographic City 4: **Shape**

The shape of a city will be influenced by:

- its physical location** (terrain and relief)
- the land use pattern established by people**
(political, cultural, zoning)
- orientation to other areas** (cities grow toward each
other or toward physical features)
- transportation pattern** (cities grow along lines of
transportation).

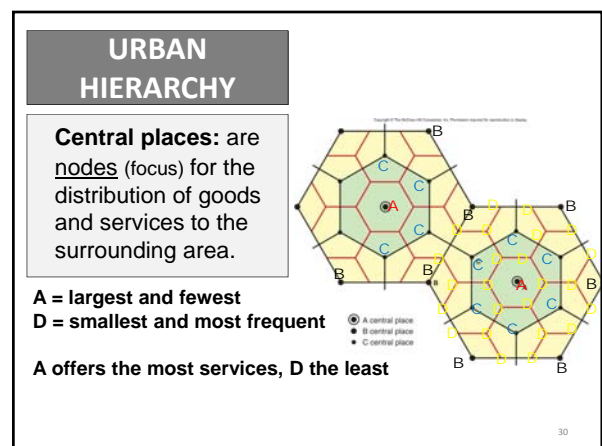
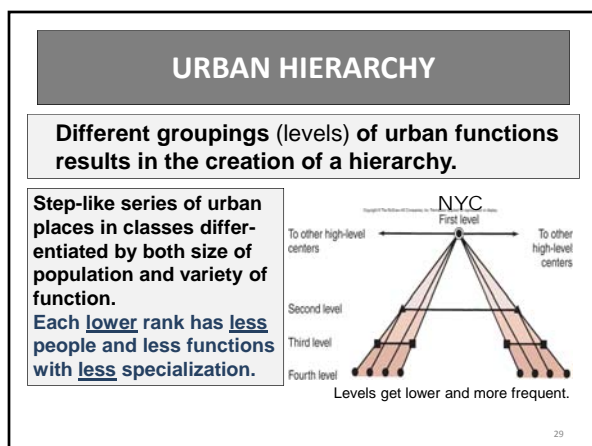
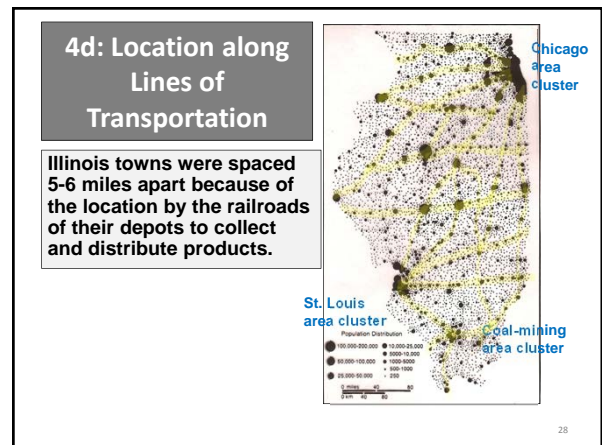
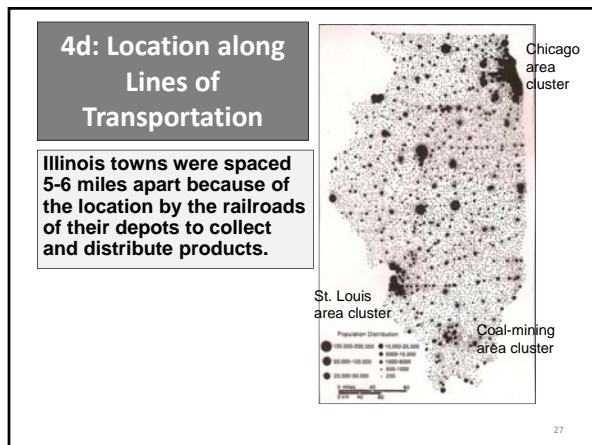
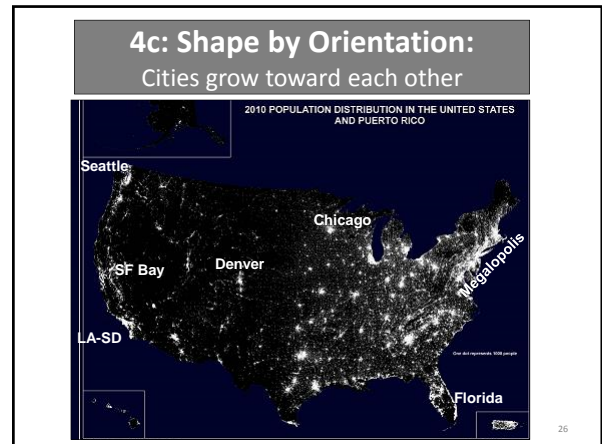
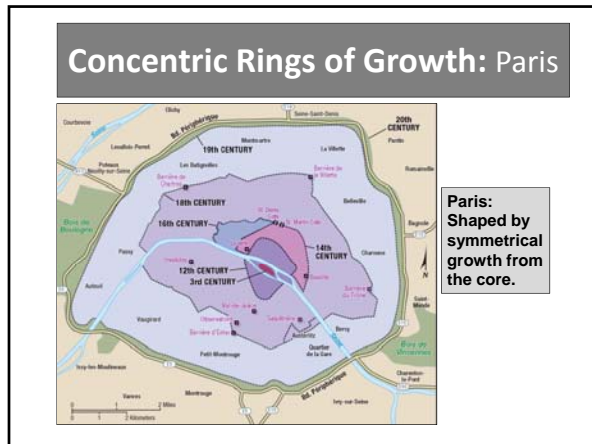
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4a: Shape by Terrain: New York

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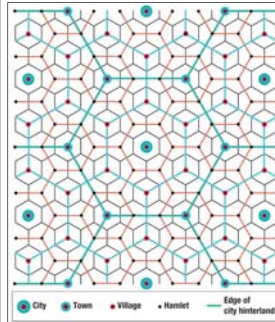
**4b: Shape by Historic
Land Use: Moscow**

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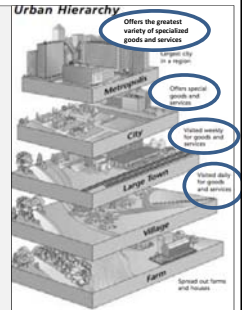
Christaller's Central Place Theory

- Based on cities' relation with their **hinterland** (area serviced by a city).
 - Assumes a flat area with no impediments to travel; the same type of transportation everywhere
- Market area:** each city, town, village, or hamlet serves its hinterland as the "central place" to do business.
- Urban hierarchy:** more specialized the service the larger the hinterland



Urban Hierarchies

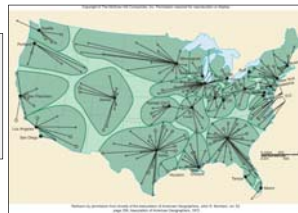
- ❖ **Threshold population:** number of people needed to sustain certain services/activities.
 - Smaller population for everyday or inexpensive goods
 - Larger population for expensive, rarely used goods
- Improved transportation may eliminate the need for the smallest central places. **Why?**
 - *Faster travel times gets you there quicker. More interaction.*



URBAN HIERARCHY

Spheres of influence are areas **outside** of the urban area that are affected by what goes on in the city.

They are also **tributary areas** that focus on the city, providing the city with necessities, as labor, income, and products.



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Zones of Urbanization in America

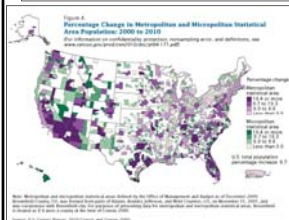
Worldwide, cities have grown toward each other to create continuous urbanized zones called "metropolitan areas".



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Urban Areas Grow and Decline

Because of the quality of location changes with time along with other aspects of modernization, preferences and focus, the population of urban areas both grow and decline over time.



FASTEST GROWING AND SHRINKING CITIES



As cities add or lose functions (reason for being), their population changes.



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