

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.</p> <p>Covers only Part III topics of this course.</p>	<p>Textbook chapters for exam III: Selected parts of Ch. 6-12. See Study Guide for pages.</p>
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<p>GEOG 101</p> <p>PART III</p>
<p>26</p> <p>Urban Geography 2</p> <p>Chapter 10</p> <p>Prof. Anthony Grande Hunter College Geography</p>

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<p>Part III Lecture Topics</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ I Intro. to Human Geography ✓ II Living on the Earth <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A. Habitat ✓ B. Demography ✓ C. Medical geography ✓ D. Population growth ✓ III Economic Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A. Location theory ✓ B. Economic Development ➤ IV Urban Geography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A. Settlement and the Geographic City ✓ B. Urban landscapes ❖ V Political Geography (read chapter 11 and review ExCr III)

<p>Zones of Urbanization in America</p>
<p>Worldwide, cities have grown toward each other to create continuous urbanized zones called "metropolitan areas".</p>

<p>Urban Areas Grow and Decline</p>	<p>FASTEST GROWING AND SHRINKING CITIES</p>
<p>Because of the quality of location changes with time along with other aspects of modernization, preferences, and focus, urban areas both grow and decline over time.</p>	
<p>As cities add or lose functions (reason for being), their population changes.</p>	

<p>URBAN LANDSCAPE CYCLE</p>	
<p>The development of an urbanized area takes on a life cycle.</p> <p>1. Creation</p> <p>2. Growth</p> <p>3. Stagnation</p> <p>4. Demise</p> <p>5. Resurgence</p> <p>➤ The cycle will then repeat itself one or more times.</p>	<p>SEQUENCE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Waterfall on river draws people. 2. Watermill built. 3. More people settle in the mill area. 4. Town grows. 5. Modern factory replaces water mill. 6. Factory abandoned as times change 7. Town shrinks in population. 8. Watermill area becomes focus of historic district. 9. Tourism thrives.

URBAN LANDSCAPE

1. CREATION:

- initial reason for settlement (**function**: fort, mill, river crossing, market, mine, etc.)
- development begins
- additional functions appear
- people are drawn to the site (**pull factor**)

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URBAN LANDSCAPE

2. GROWTH:

- ✓ Various “pull factors” draw **more** people to the site
- ✓ The place increases in size and diversity
- ✓ More functions appear, especially the services, and hire people
- ✓ Tax base increases; infrastructure is kept up-to-date

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URBAN LANDSCAPE

3. STAGNATION:

- ✓ **Growth slows** (both population and economic)
- ✓ Manufacturing/industrial presence begins to lag behind up-to-date trends
- ✓ Infrastructure ages
- ✓ **Area is passed over** by those seeking a new location

WHY?

“Quality of location changes with time.”

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URBAN LANDSCAPE

4. DEMISE:

- ✓ Local **population decreases**.
- ✓ People (esp. younger people) **leave** for places that are “more modern” or have jobs (react to an outside pull factor)
- ✓ Urban **functions disappear** (also a push factor)
 - Few jobs; stores lack customers, buildings are vacant; property values drop; tax base shrinks and infrastructure deteriorates (push factors)
 - Low income people remain and those who cannot move stay (stay factor).

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URBAN LANDSCAPE

5. RESURGENCE:

- ❖ **Gentrification** (when outsiders buy and fix up a run-down area)
- ✓ **The area is re-created** (modernized or historically restored) and given new functions
- ✓ **Rehabilitation is done** by middle and high income groups **for middle/high income groups**.
- ✓ **Lower income groups are displaced**.
- ✓ This **new creation stimulates a new growth spurt**; jobs are created; tax base increases (**new pull factor**)

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URBAN LANDSCAPE CYCLE

The cycle begins anew.

1. Creation

2. Growth

3. Stagnation

4. Demise

5. Resurgence

The cycle will then repeat itself one or more times as conditions change, needs arise and stimuli are added.

Providence, RI

1. Harbor location fed by several rivers
2. Fishing port
3. Cotton port
4. Textile manufacturing center
5. Abandoned textile factory buildings
6. Outlet malls occupy vacant space
7. Revitalized industrial buildings find new uses
8. Condo housing gentrifies area

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PATTERNS within a CITY

The two types of spatial patterns found within a city are:

1. Physical Patterns
2. Social Patterns

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PATTERNS within a CITY

1. Physical Patterns

a. Microclimate development

- concrete and asphalt (warmer temperatures)
- tall, closely spaced buildings (more wind)
- paved-over surfaces (less humidity)

b. Altered hydrology from landscaping

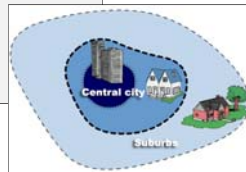
- surface streams, lakes and wetlands changed
- ground water removal (pumping)
- reduced recharge zones (paved over areas)

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The Urban Form

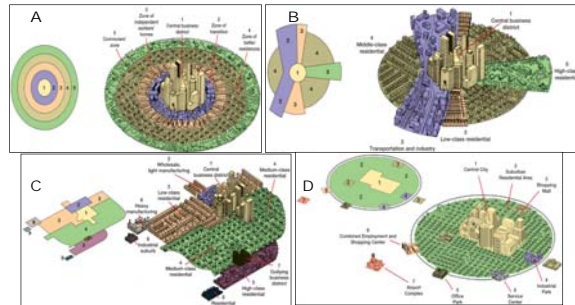
2. SOCIAL PATTERNS

- a. Models of pattern development
- b. Functional land use patterns and population density
- c. Social factors
- d. Governmental influence
- e. Environmental concerns



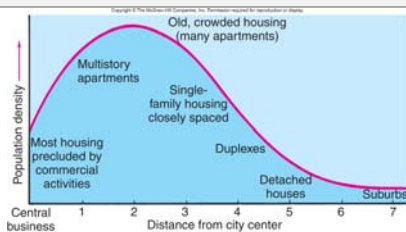
Urban Models: Divisions with a City

- A. Concentric zone
- B. Sector
- C. Multiple-nuclei
- D. Peripheral



PATTERNS within a CITY

Social Patterns: Population density varies with activities, amenities and distance from city center.

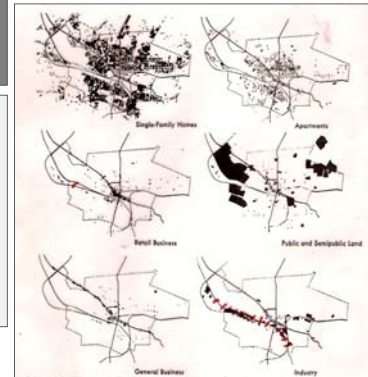


Population density decreases with distance from city center but may be altered by higher speed transportation.

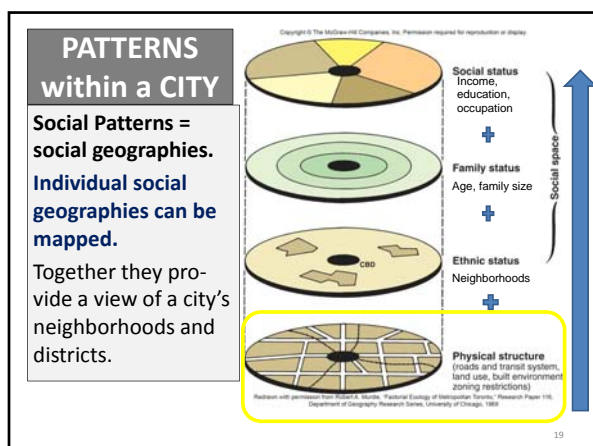
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PATTERNS within a CITY

The component parts of an urban area – functional land uses as social, retail and industrial - can be individually mapped to reveal patterns.



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Social Factors in Residential Clustering

- ❖ **Social considerations play a role in urban residential clustering.**
 - May lead to development of ethnic neighborhoods (local cultural realms)
 - ✓ **Congregation:** people choosing to live with others like themselves (positive connotation).
 - ✓ **Segregation:** people live together because discrimination forces them to do so (negative connotation).

Government's Role

- ❖ **Zoning:** decreeing what can or cannot be built in an area and/or the types of activities that are allowed or not allowed
- ❖ **Eminent domain:** the right of government to take over private land for the good of the general public.
- ❖ **Urban and regional planning:** a means of preparing for the future based on past and present circumstances and an "educated" assumption of what will happen in the years ahead.

➤ *All include decisions by government to locate and build government-sponsored facilities/activities.*

Urban Problems

- Congestion:** large numbers of people, accessibility, local transportation; housing
- Health Issues:** food, water supply, waste management, controlling disease, dealing with dead people
- Quality of Life Issues:** crowding, crime, poverty, health care, pollution
- Pollution:** air water, land and noise
- Hazards:** natural and man-made as storms, earthquakes, urban flooding, fire, terrorism

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THE END – Except for the final exam on Tues., May 22 from 9-11 AM, Rm 1036HN

So, is geography just the study of place names and the location of countries and their products?
NO.
It is the study of location analysis: a spot on earth and all the contributing factors that give it character – both physical and human.

- ❖ Always remember the **Five Fundamental Themes of Geography:** *location, place, movement, region and human-environment interaction.*

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