

REMINDERS

➤ Two **required** essays (10% of your grade) were due on April 17.

✓ Late penalty now applies (better than a zero!).

✓ **Must submit missing essays by May 12, 2020 to avoid a ZERO grade.**

❖ Extra Credit: "Think Geographically" Essays from **any five** of Chapters 4-12 or

❖ The **3rd** topic from required essay list **plus 4** chapter essays.

— Last day to submit is May 12 but it is best to do them as you read a chapter.

Atlas Extra Credit III for final exam is available on the course home page and BlackBoard. Answer sheet is DUE MAY12 by 11 PM.

❑ **EXAM III – Final Exam**

Tuesday, May 19, 2020 from 9 AM – 11 AM on BlackBoard

Covers Part III of the course.

TEXTBOOK READING FOR PART III

Selected parts of Chapters 6-12

FREE REMOTE TUTORING IS AVAILABLE from the HC Skirball Learning Center

GEOG 101 PART III


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Urban Geography

Parts 1 and 2

Chapter 10

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Hunter College Geography



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Lecture Topics for Part III

EXAM III – Final Exam

Tuesday, May 19 from 9-11 AM on BlackBoard

Covers only Part III topics of this course.

✓ **I Intro. to Human Geography**

- ✓ A. Environmental Perception
- ✓ B. Cultural Landscape
- ✓ C. Cultural Realms and Diversity
- ✓ D. Toponymy: Place names
- ✓ E. Geog. in World Affairs/Current Events

✓ **II Living on the Earth**

- ✓ A. Habitat
- ✓ B. Demography
- ✓ C. Medical geography
- ✓ D. Dealing with population growth
- ✓ E. Biogeography/Ecology

✓ **III Economic Geography**

- ✓ A. Sectors of the Economy
- ✓ B. Food, Agriculture and Fisheries
- ✓ C. Globalization
- ✓ D. Economic Development
- ✓ E. Location Theory, Time-Distance and Economic Activity

➤ **IV Urban Geography**

- A. Settlement
- B. Worldwide Trends
- C. Geographic City
- D. Urban Landscape Development
- E. Patterns within the City

V Political Geography:

- A. Control/Demarcation/Use of Space
- B. Nation Building
- C. Geoeconomics
- D. Geopolitics/World Affairs

Read chapter 11; look over extra credit III

SETTLEMENT

❖ **Settlement: a place where a 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

❖ **Rural:** an area with an overall lower population density that has a **dispersed settlement pattern** and in some cases, evolved into an area with small nucleated settlements.



➤ As the number of settlers (people) increase from the isolated individual dwelling, a **hierarchy of form and function is created**, each with a greater variety of services and a stronger pull than the smaller one.

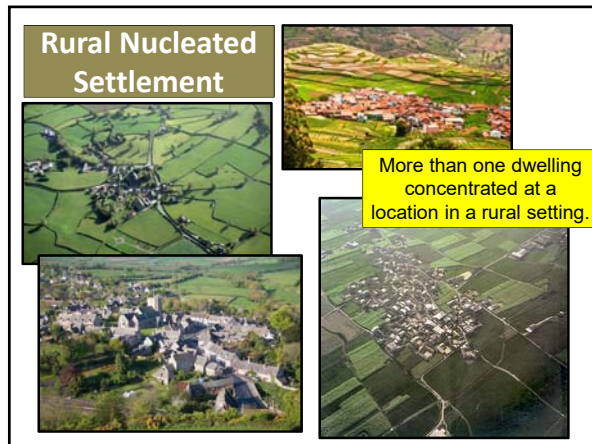
- **Isolated dwelling>>> hamlet>>> village>>> town>>> city>>> metropolitan area>>> megalopolis or conurbation.**

RURAL ISOLATED SETTLEMENT

One dwelling standing alone, far from other dwellings.

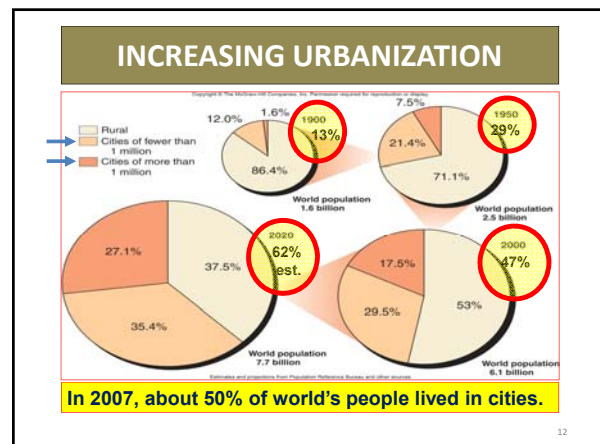
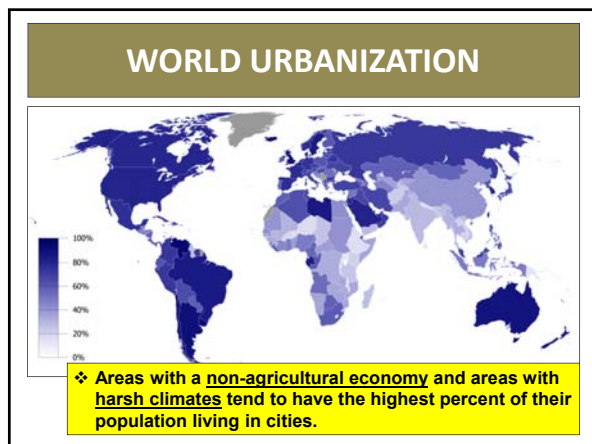
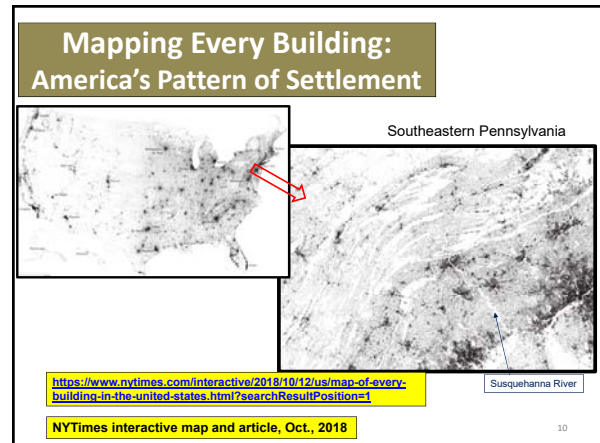





URBAN GEOGRAPHY

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

- **Urban:** an area with a **nucleated** (non-agricultural) settlement pattern that has a specific function bringing people together.
- **Suburbia:** 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.



World's Largest Metro Areas



For the final exam, know the location of the largest urban areas. See the Study Guide for names and map.

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

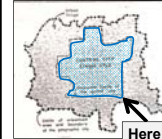
- ❖ The **LEGAL CITY** is an area enclosed by a formal political boundary (incorporated) within which certain rules and regulations apply.
- ❖ The **GEOGRAPHIC CITY** is an area that exhibits unique "urban" characteristics, many of which are not tied to a legal or political entity.

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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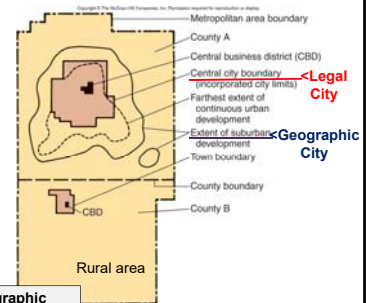
Legal City vs. Geographic City



Here the geographic city (gray) is larger than the legal city (blue).



Here the geographic city (yellow) is smaller than the legal city (white).



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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
- Terrain (as hilltops)
- Relationship to other areas (strategic location)
- Mineral deposits

Cities and Coal Deposits

Source: Beers, World History: Patterns of Civilization, 1983 (adapted)

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.

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**.

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**.

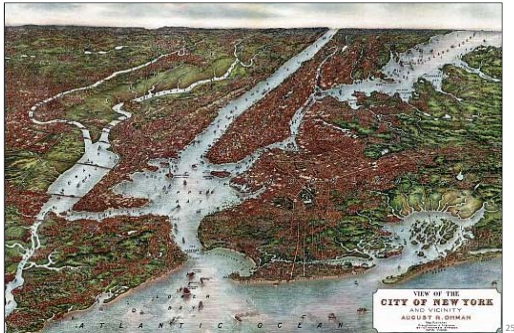
Additional non-basic workers are needed to support other non-basic workers.
(But the reverse happens, too.)

Geographic City 4: Shape

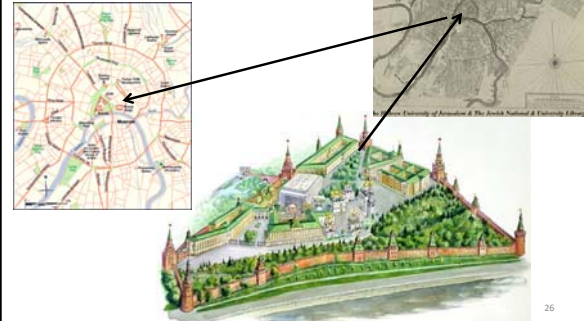
The **shape** of a city will be influenced by:

- its **physical location** (terrain and relief)
- the **land use patterns** 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).

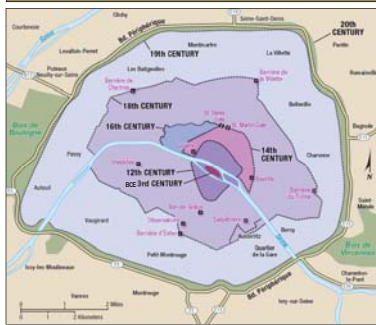
4a: Shape by Terrain: New York



4b: Shape by Historic Land Use: Moscow

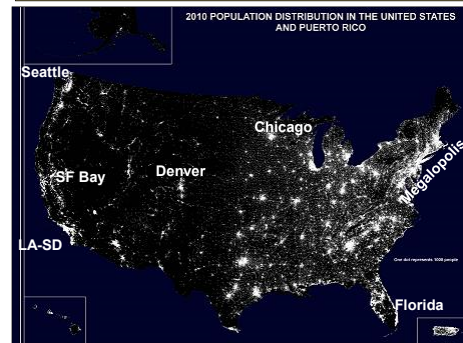


Concentric Rings of Growth: Paris



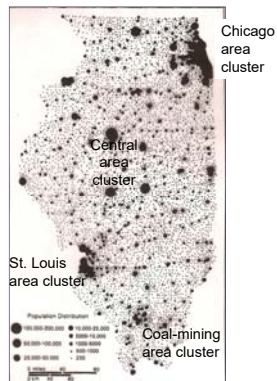
Paris. Shaped by symmetrical growth from its core (original site), c.2250 years ago on an island in the Seine River.

4c: Shape by Orientation: Cities grow toward each other



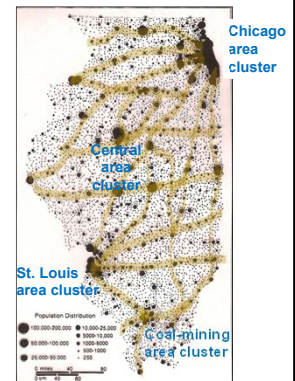
4d: Location along Lines of Transportation

Illinois towns were spaced 5-6 miles apart because of the need of the railroads to establish depots for refueling, the collection of products for shipment and as the distribution center for the local area.



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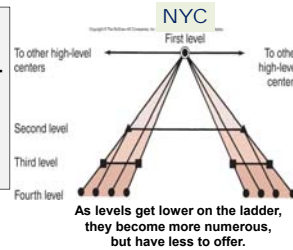
URBAN HIERARCHY

Different groupings (levels) of urban functions results in the creation of a hierarchy.

Step-like series of urban places in classes differentiated by both size of population and variety of function.

Each lower rank has less people and less functions with less specialization.

New York City is at the top of the hierarchy.



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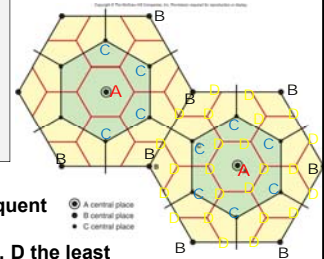
URBAN HIERARCHY

Central places: are nodes (focus) for the distribution of goods and services to the surrounding area.

A = largest and fewest
D = smallest and most frequent

A offers the most services, D the least

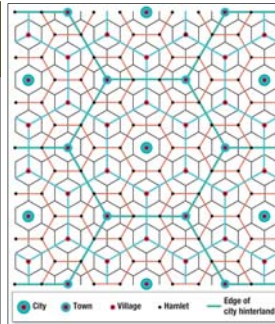
New York City is an "A" central place.



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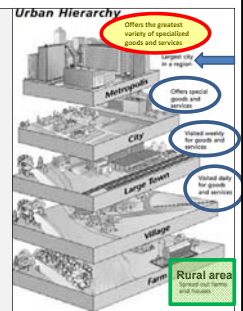
Christaller's Central Place Theory

- Based on a city's relationship with its **hinterland** (the 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 or focus" to do business.
- Urban hierarchy:** more specialized the service, the larger the hinterland (i.e., the more people will be in contact with it and will come from a greater distance.)



Urban Hierarchies

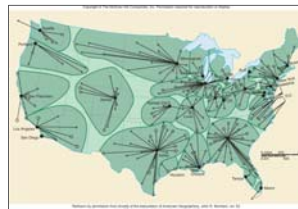
- ❖ **Threshold population:** number of people needed to sustain certain services/activities.
 - Smaller population for everyday or inexpensive goods
 - Larger population for expensive, rarely used goods
- Improved transportation may eliminate the need for the smallest central places. **Why?**
 - *Faster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

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



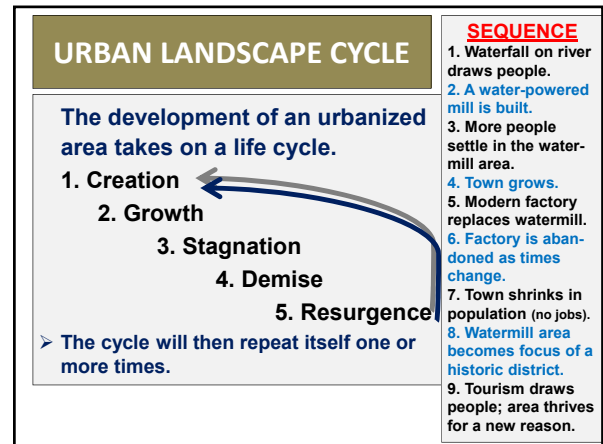
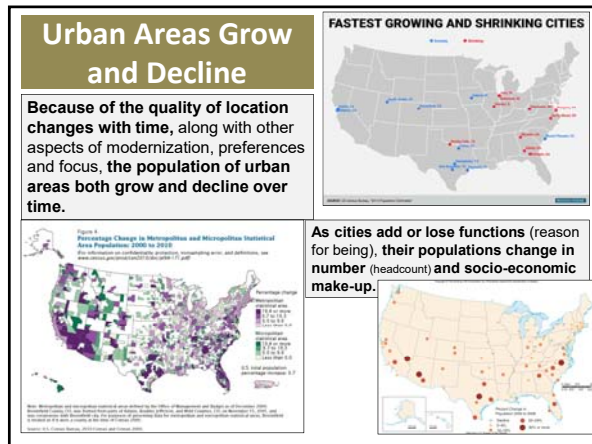
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Zones of Urbanization

All around the world cities have grown toward each other to create continuous urbanized zones called "metropolitan areas". When these metropolitan areas merge, it is called a "conurbation."



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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 (source of employment = major pull factor).
- ✓ 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/opportunities decrease.
- ✓ 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; elderly and those who cannot move remain (negative stay factor).

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URBAN LANDSCAPE

5. RESURGENCE:

- ✓ **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**); modernized area attracts new ideas.
- ❖ **Gentrification** (when outsiders buy and fix up a run-down area).

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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. Site: a harbor location fed by several rivers.
2. Fishing port.
3. Cotton port.
4. Textile manufacturing center.
5. Outdated textile factory buildings are abandoned.
6. Outlet malls occupy the vacant spaces.
7. Revitalized industrial buildings find new uses, as for technology.
8. Condo housing with a harbor view gentrifies the area.

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

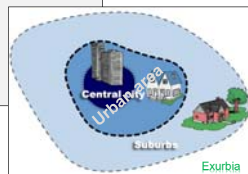
- surface streams, lakes and wetlands changed
- ground water removal (pumping)
- reduced recharge zones (paved over areas)

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The Urban Form

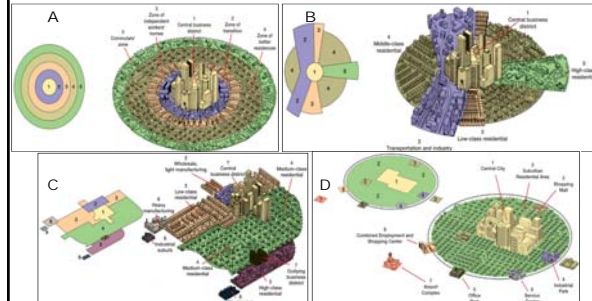
2. SOCIAL PATTERNS

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



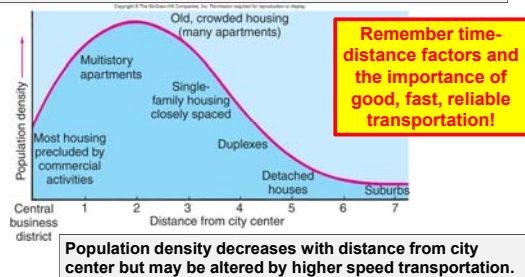
Urban Models: Divisions with a City

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



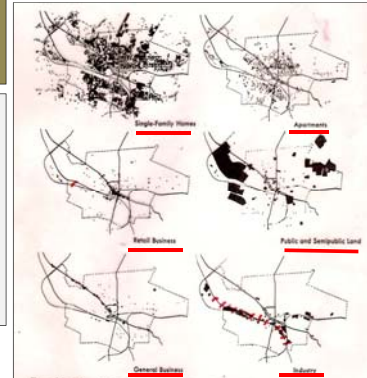
PATTERNS within a CITY

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



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.

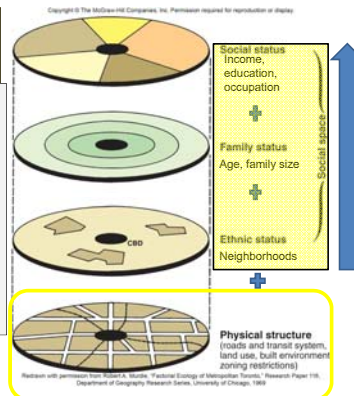


PATTERNS within a CITY

Social Patterns = social geographies.

Individual social geographies can be mapped.

Together they provide a view of a city's neighborhoods and districts.



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

Flooding at High Tide

New Projection for 2050

This takes into account present-day trends in global warming and the consequent projected rise in sea level.

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COURSE HOME PAGE

➤ Description of the two major programs that the department offers is found behind the separate tab on the Home Page.

Geography Major
Environmental Science Major

http://www.geo.hunter.cuny.edu/courses/geog101_grande/ges_majors.html

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THE END – Except for the final exam on Tuesday, May 19 from 9 AM-11 AM on BlackBoard

So, is the field of geography just the study of place names and the location of countries and their products?

No. 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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