**Chapter 9: Urban Geography**

**Study Guide**

1. Study the models of cities from your textbook and know the differences, characteristics. (P. 310)
   1. Functional Zonation
   2. Burgess’ concentric zone model- the first model of urban land use
   3. Sector Model
   4. Multiple Nuclei Model
   5. Latin American City Model- Griffin Ford Model
   6. Sub-Saharan African City
   7. South East Asian City –McGee model
2. The growth of the earliest cities in world history was made possible primarily by the development of the ability of farmers to raise a surplus.
3. Rank size rule= it helps explain settlement geography. A country whose cities follow the rank-size rule is more likely to have unequal living standards between larger and smaller cities.
4. As a city grows, it usually experiences an increase in the size of its non-basic sector.
5. People more likely to live near to a city center include young unmarried professional, young married couple without children, single mothers, older married couple. Young 2 parent families are more likely to live in the suburbs.
6. Suburbs use the largest percentage of land space for residences. Think back to the movie we watched on urban sprawl in greater Chicago area and how much land those new developments needed for construction.
7. The Industrial Revolution created manufacturing cities. The first manufacturing cities began in the British Midlands.
8. Many US Cities have stopped their spatial growth because residents in outlying areas organize their own services rather than pay city taxes for them (edge cities).
9. Infrastructure refers to the basic economic activities and modes of transportation that a city needs to function.
10. The primary reason that more women than men live in or near central urban areas is due to the fact that more women are among the poor than men are (single mothers in urban areas).
11. The largest megacities in the world are located in Asia—China.
12. Characteristics of world city include: important commerce activity, presence of an influential stock exchange, concentrations of business services, cultural offerings, national and international seats of power.
13. Spatial design of North African cities is influenced heavily by Islamic traditions with Mosques at the center of the city.
14. Know the 6 Urban Hearths and that Mesopotamia was the first.
15. Know urban hierarchy and the types of settlements in the hierarchy. For ex: the hamlet is the least complex type of settlement in the hierarchy.
16. In 19th century US, the growth of cities became dependent upon railroad transportation.
17. Factors that encouraged growth in the US after WW2: more affordable automobile to allow for commuting/travel, the GI Bill, better roads/highways, construction of malls on city outskirts.
18. US neighborhoods are divided up into areas called census tracts.
19. Know about Christaller’s Central Place Theory. It tries to explain settlement geography. For example: what is a hinterland?
20. Know what semi-peripheral and peripheral mean. Does that refer to the developed world or the developing world? Does the population consist mostly of urban poor or wealthy there? What is a shanty town?
21. Know the difference between a city’s site and situation.
22. Know what a primate city is.
23. Review your vocab from Ch 9.