

Central Business District - CBD (p. 61)

5. Using the green box on page 64 complete the table below:

Type of neighborhood	Definition	Picture/example
Commercial		
Industrial		
Residential		

Squatter settlements (p. 63)

Suburbs (p. 63)

6. Why do governments incorporate cities and establish city limits? (p. 65-66)

Metropolitans Statistical Area - MSA (p. 66)

7. Are megacities growing faster in More Developed Countries (MDCs) or Less Developed Countries? (p.67)

Megacity (p.67)

8. Why are world cities important even if they are not as large as megacities? (p. 68)

World cities (p.68)

9. Describe the changes Baron von Hausman made to Paris in the 19th century. (p. 69)

New Urbanism - designed to attract more residents to old cities - how do they do it? (p. 69-70)

Urban renewal (p. 70)

Gentrification (p.70)

10. Use the information on pages 69-71 to complete the table below:

	Benefits (why do people think it is good?)	Criticisms (why do some people oppose this?)
New Urbanism		
Urban Renewal		
Gentrification		

11. Around the world and in Minnesota, people are moving to urban areas. Using the text on page 71-72, describe why each of the following is a pull factor for migration to cities.

Economic	
Services	
Entertainment	

Heat Islands - define them (p. 75)

Placelessness - define it (p.75)

12. Using the text on pages 72-76 - describe **why** each of the following can become a problem for creating sustainable, livable cities - we did the first one as an example

Overpopulation	Cities struggle to keep up with population growth and to provide services like roads, water and electricity for all the new people
Pollution - water/sewage (p. 73)	
Pollution -garbage (p. 73)	
Pollution - air (p. 74-75)	
Heat Islands (p. 75)	
Placelessness (p. 75)	
Sprawl (p. 76)	

<p>Smart Growth (p. 77)</p> <p>Zoning laws (p. 77)</p>	<p>13. How might each of the following limit rural to urban migration? Why might it not work?</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="464 218 1472 919"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="464 218 724 321"></th> <th data-bbox="724 218 1084 321">Reason it might limit migration</th> <th data-bbox="1084 218 1472 321">Why it might not work to limit migration</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="464 321 724 600">Not letting children of migrants go to school - China (p. 76)</td> <td data-bbox="724 321 1084 600"></td> <td data-bbox="1084 321 1472 600"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="464 600 724 919">Rural development (p. 76-77)</td> <td data-bbox="724 600 1084 919"></td> <td data-bbox="1084 600 1472 919"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Reason it might limit migration	Why it might not work to limit migration	Not letting children of migrants go to school - China (p. 76)			Rural development (p. 76-77)		
	Reason it might limit migration	Why it might not work to limit migration								
Not letting children of migrants go to school - China (p. 76)										
Rural development (p. 76-77)										
<p>Green spaces (p. 82)</p>	<p>14. Why do city planners include green spaces in their designs? (p. 82)</p>									
<p>Commuter roads (p. 82-83)</p>	<p>15. Explain why road organization and maintenance such a major consideration for city planners. (p.82-83)</p> <p>16. Describe how environmental considerations can affect city design- use at least one city as an example (p. 83-84)</p>									

Grid organization (p. 84-85)

17. Describe John Borchert's theory about how changes in transportation affected the development of American cities below (p.88-89):

Epoch	Description	Picture/drawing
Sail-wagon 1790-1830		
Iron Horse 1830-1870		
Steel Rail 1870-1920		
Auto-Air- Amenity 1920-1970		
High- technology 1970-now		

Site factors (p. 160)

“The cost of transportation of natural resources and finished products influences where industries locate” (p. 160).

18.. Why do some businesses that are competing with one another locate close together?

Situation factors (p. 160)

19. What are the advantages and disadvantages of using each technology listed to transport products from where they are made to where they are used? (p. 161-162)

Technology	Advantages	Disadvantages
ships		
planes		
trains		
trucks		

Agglomeration (p. 161)

20. CITY MODELS

How does this model reflect the history of an area and the availability of transportation networks there?

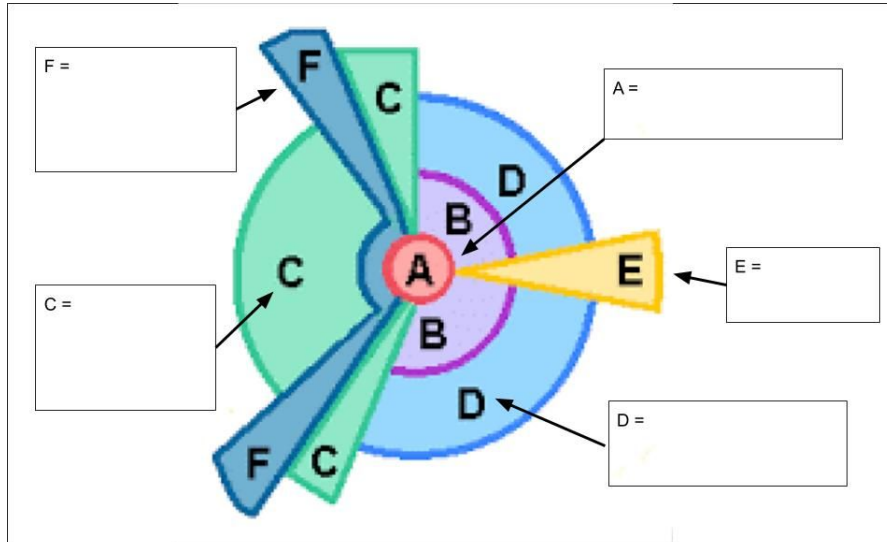
Concentric Zone model (p. 89-90)



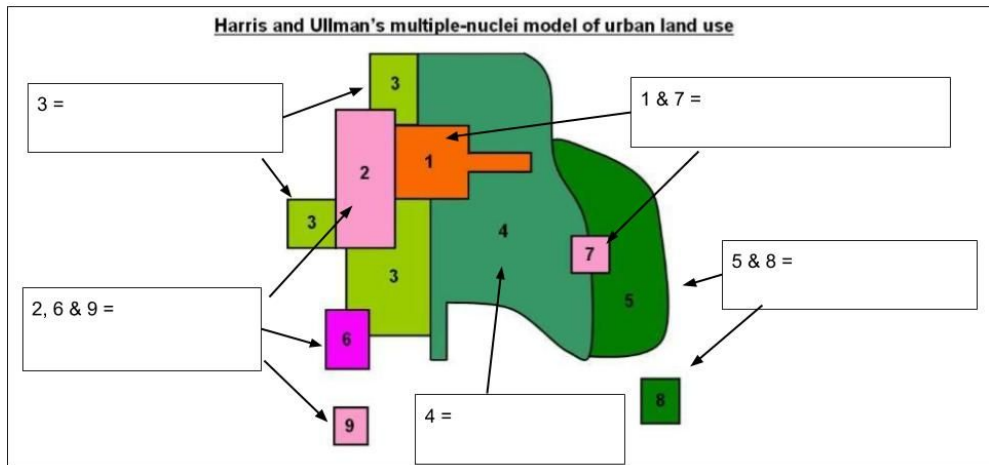
Burgess Model

- Central Business District
- Transitional zone: recent immigrants, deteriorating housing, factories, abandonment
- Working class zone: single family tenements
- Residential zone: single family homes with yards and garages
- Commuter zone: suburbs

Hoyt Sector Model (p. 90)

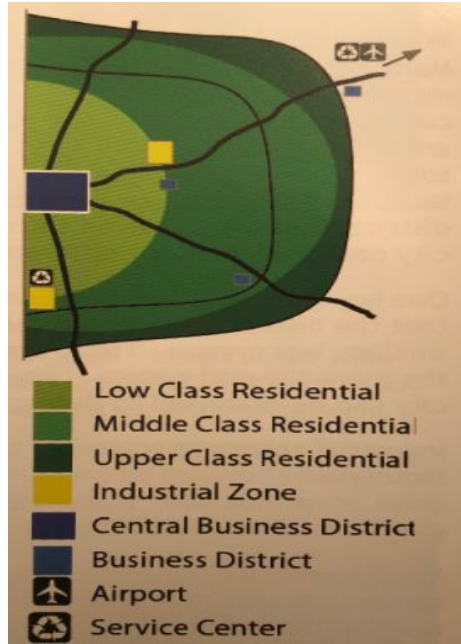


Multiple Nuclei Model (p. 90-91)

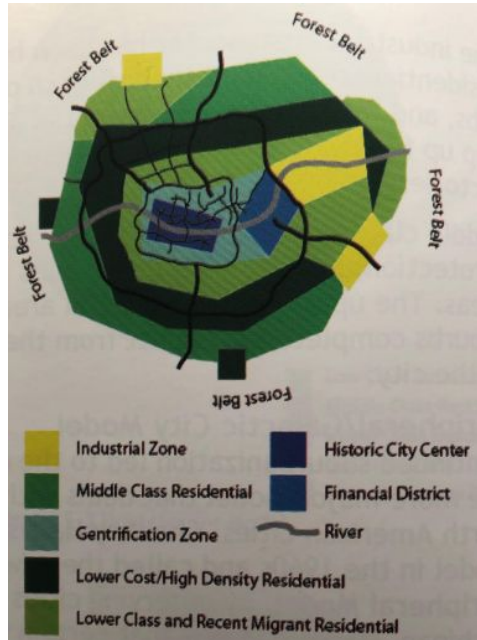


How does this model reflect the history of an area and the availability of transportation networks there?

Peripheral/Galactic City Model (p. 91-92)



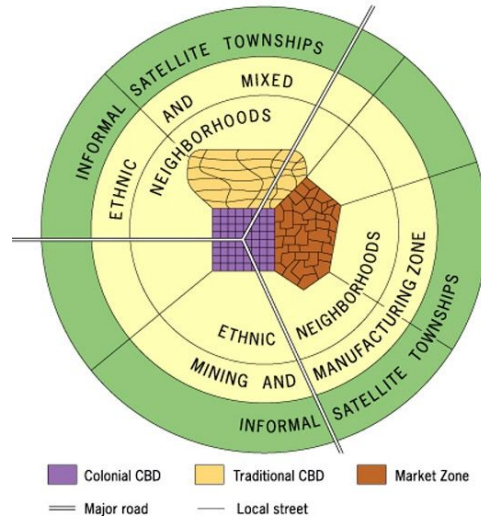
Western European Model (p.92-93)



Rank Size Rule (p. 99)

Sub-Saharan City Model (p.95-96)

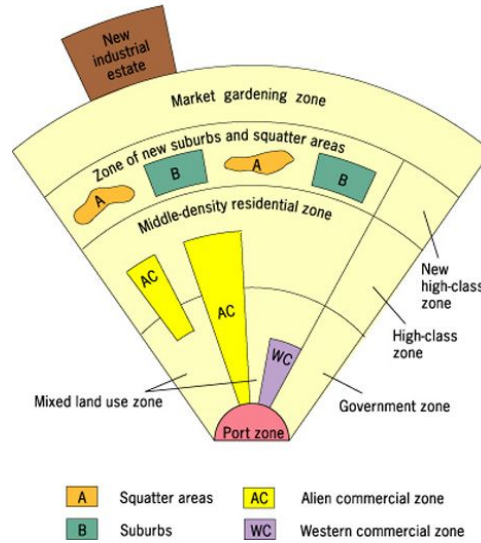
A MODEL SUBSAHARAN AFRICAN CITY



Central Place Theory (p. 100)

Southeast Asian cities model (p.96-97)

A GENERALIZED MODEL OF LAND USE AREAS IN THE LARGE SOUTHEAST ASIAN CITY



Range (p. 101)

21. Which theory (Central Place or Rank Size Rule) do you think is better to explain why Minneapolis is an important city in the Midwest?

Threshold (p. 101)