The following information corresponds to Chapter 9 in your textbook. Fill in the blanks to complete the definition or sentence. Note: All of the following information in addition to your reading is important, not just the blanks you fill in.

When and Why Did People Start Living in Cities?
- _______ - a conglomeration of people and buildings clustered together; a center of politics, culture, and economics.
- _______ - term describing the buildup of the central city and the suburban realm.
- __________ societies – existed for millennia, even after agriculture was first introduced.

The First Urban Revolution
- Two components needed for the formation of cities: __________ __________, and __________ __________
- Discuss the theories of how these forces led to city development:
  - __________ ________ - urban elite; decision makers and organizers who controlled resources & people.
  - What effects did the development of surplus agriculture afford?

- The __________ __________ __________ - occurred independently in FIVE separate hearths:
  - Mesopotamia (3500 BCE) - its cities were usually protected by earthen ________, religious ________ dominated the landscape (often built on mounds); the richest lived near the city’s __________, whereas the poorest remained on the __________; ordinary citizens lived in _____-walled houses with narrow lanes b/w the homes; there was no ________ disposal (dumped garbage in streets); disease kept the pop. small (10,000-15,000).
  - Four other hearths developed; list them with the year they began:

Diffusion of Urbanization
- By 500 BCE, ________ had become highly urbanized; had a worldwide impact (e.g. affected Western Europe).
- Every city had an ________ (best structures built on high point of city; e.g. Parthenon); they also had an ________ (“market”; public spaces built in the lower points of the city w/ steps – debated, lectured, socialized… later became commercial centers); most had excellent ________ (only affecting the rich primarily).
- Life was miserable for many - housing & sanitation was no better than in ____________: most of the building had been done by ________ (same as in the Fertile Crescent).
- When the ________ replaced the Greeks (and Etruscans) as rulers of the region, they dominated the Mediterranean as well as a large part of the interior of ________ and ________ ________.
- Extensive __________ networks linked urban places by road, river & sea, they used a __________ grid pattern (Greek), had __________ (markets – Greek), __________ (expanded from Greek theater).
- The collapse of Rome coincided w/ the disintegration of its urban system & transportation networks (b/w 500 – 1,000 A.D. the ________ had invaded Europe – e.g. Spain & Sicily).
Urban Growth after Greece and Rome

• During the ________ ______ (500-1300), most European urbanization was focused along the ______ ________ b/w Europe and Asia (this created an “urban banana” b/w across Eurasia from England to Japan).
• There were other regions of major urbanization during this era; list a few of these:

• Pre-industrial Europe – the “Medieval __________” (marked by warmer climate (beginning ~2,000 yrs. ago) expanded farmlands, aided Europe’s recovery & led to the defeat of the Moors); the “Little ____ _____” (14th – 17th c.) led to colder & drier climate; forced farmers & peasants to the cities.
• After European maritime ____________ and overseas ___________ took off in the late 1400s, the dominance of the interior cities declined as trade was increasingly focused along the ________ Ocean. These _________ cities became the nodes of a widening network of national, regional, and global commerce.
• New _______ networks brought unprecedented riches to Europe’s growing medieval cities – list a few, and describe their basic layout:

The Second Urban Revolution

• Before the second urban revolution could take place, a second _______________ revolution was necessary (as was true for the first urban revolution).
• During the late 1700s and into the 1800s, Europeans invented a series of important improvements in agriculture; list a few of them:

• During the last decades of the 1800s, the ____________ Revolution began in Great Britain; places most ready for industrialization had undergone their own second ____________ revolution, had surplus _________ from mercantilist policies and colonies, and were located near ______ deposits.
• The size and influence of cities increased as technology in ____________ improved (e.g., steam engine); nonetheless, cities became ____________ jumbles of activity, with poor _________ conditions, and massive _________ problems (e.g., British Midlands deemed “black towns”).
• During the second half of the 1900s, cities repositioned many _________ away from congested, overcrowded, & expensive urban areas, making “______ ______”.