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.

The Changing City
- John Borchert analyzed urbanization in North America (1967); recognized 4 epochs in the evolution of the American metropolis based on the impact of ____________ & ____________.
  1) ______-______ Epoch (1790-1830) – associated with low technology
  2) ______ _______ Epoch (1830-70); steam-powered locomotive & spreading rails
  3) ______-______ Epoch (1870-1920); full impact of Ind. Rev. (steel), hinterlands expand
  4) ______-____-______ Epoch (1920-70); gas-powered internal combustion engine
  * 5) ______ ___________ Epoch? (1970- ), service & information industries (not part of Borchert’s model)

Urban Function & Specialization
- __________ __________ – work produces goods for export; generates an inflow of money (e.g. manufacturing plants).
- __________ _______ - responsible for the functioning of the city itself (the service sector; e.g. teachers, clerks,…)
- __________ _______ - ratio of basic to nonbasic workers
- __________ _______ – most large cities have a ratio of __:__
- __________ _______ –employment; basic & nonbasic sectors.
- __________ _______ – some cities are dominated by one particular activity; U.S. cities were closely identified w/ certain products.
- As urban centers ________, they lose their functional specialization; rarely occurs today (e.g. Las Vegas – gambling; Vero Beach – retirement).

Modeling the Modern City
- __________ (Latin) American City; the Griffin-Ford Model
  Combines radial _________ & concentric ________, growing rapidly
  ____ – market & high-rise sectors; very strong
  __________ _______ – extension of CBD; surrounded by the __________ _______ ________ (offices, shopping, theaters, zoos, parks,…)
  ____ = edge city; suburban node
  Zone of ____________ – middle class
  ____ _______ _______ – more modest housing;
  _______ _______ – zone of peripheral squatter settlements (impoverished & unskilled)
  _______ _______ sector – slums known as barrios.
  _______ _______ park (away from the CBD, yet connected)
  Finally a __________ zone – where historic buildings are preserved.

* What are some cities that resemble the functionality of this model?
• ________ City; no single model
• Traditional cities occur mainly in the _________ zone
• South African cities are mostly _________ (e.g. Johannesburg in South Africa; with high-rise CBDs & sprawling suburbs)
• 3 CBDs:
  1) _________ CBD (vertical-development),
  2) _________ CBD (single-story, some traditional architecture),
  3) _________ zone (open-air, commerce by curbside, or stalls)
• Sector and zone development outside the CBD(s); residences tend to get _________ away from the CBD(s)
• Strong _________ neighborhoods & mixed ethnicities
• ___________ & ___________ zone
•Informal _________ townships – squatter settlements (found along the outside ring)

* What are some cities that resemble the functionality of this model?

• ________ ________ City; T.G. McGee Model; (e.g., Singapore)
• Hybrid of _________ & _________, growing rapidly (around Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, the regions first megalopolis is forming)
• Old colonial _________ zone & _________ district are city’s focus
• No formal _______; separate clusters:
  o _________ zone,
  o _________ commercial zone (practically a CBD in itself),
  o _________ commercial zone (mostly Chinese),
  o _________ _______ zone (misc. economic activities, including light industry)
• _________ _______ zone – along periphery
• New _________ _______ (estate) – farther out
• Residential areas tend to get _________ away from the port zone (similar to Latin-American city)

* What are some cities that resemble the functionality of this model?