Rank-Size Rule

- First proposed by George Zipf (1949); the rank-size rule applies when a country doesn’t have a dominant city; most LDCs have a high degree of primacy (meaning they are more dependent on the city’s ______). The population of a city or town will be proportional to its rank; Pn=P1/n (P1=pop. of largest city, n = rank of city).
- Ex) If the largest city [1] = 12 million people, how many people will be in the 2nd? 3rd? 4th?,…
- In what types of situations would the rank-size rule not apply?

Central Places

- All urban centers have a certain economic reach (________) that can be used as a measure of its centrality.
- Walter Christaller (1933) laid the groundwork for __________ _________; he wanted to show how & where urban areas would be functionally & spatially distributed.
- Assumptions: ______ terrain, no physical ______, soil ________ would be uniform, even distribution of human ________ and ________ power, uniform ________ network (permit direct travel between settlements), constant range of ________ (would prevail in all directions).
- Central _______ and ________ = provided only at a central place, or city (available to consumers in a surrounding region).
- ________ = minimum market needed to keep a central place in business (just enough money is brought in to break even).
- ________ _____ _____ = maximum distance people will travel for a good or service (economic reach).
- ________ ________ = an exclusive hinterland w/ a monopoly on a certain good or service.
- Logically, the complementary region would be circular, but problems arise (unserved or overlapping areas); ________ fit perfectly; a __________ pattern (region-w-in-region) emerges that relates to scale.
- How well does the Central Place Theory work today? Cite some examples:
Models of Urban Structure

- Cities exhibit ___________ structure – they are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, etc…
- What are some common terms and zones that are prevalent in most modern cities?

- ___________ Model - Ernest Burgess (1920s); based on his studies of Chicago: 1) CBD, 2) Zone of transition (residential deterioration & light industry), 3) Blue-collar workers, 4) Middle-class, 5) outer Suburban ring
  - His model is ___________ - as the city grows, the inner rings encroach on the outer ones.

- ___________ Model - Homer Hoyt (1939); criticized Burgess Model as too simple & inaccurate; urban growth creates a _____-shaped urban structure (e.g. low-_____ areas could extend from the CBD to the outer edge (3)); the same is true w/ high-rent, transportation, and industry.

- ___________ Model - Chauncy Harris & Edward Ullman (1945); claimed the _____ was losing its dominant position as the nucleus of the urban area; Separate nuclei become specialized and differentiated, not located in relation to any distance attribute (urban regions have their subsidiary, yet competing, “nuclei”).

- ___________ Model - parts of giant conurbations; self-sufficient suburban sectors (focused on their own independent CBD).
  - ___________ - proposed by Joel Garreau; they are the third wave in the process of establishing these urban realms:
    1) ___________ after WWII,
    2) ___________ of US (moving marketplace to suburbs in 1960s & 70s),
    3) ___________ (moving jobs to suburbs in 1980s & 90s); they have extensive office & retail space, few residential buildings (and were not cities 30 years ago).

- In which part of the world do you find megacities? And in which part of the world do you find megalopolitan development?