Cities in the Developing World
• World urbanization is around ____% today; this number is __________.  
  • __________ settlements & shantytowns encircling megacities (e.g. Lagos, Mumbai, Cape Town,…) may appear homogeneous, but they typically have their own __________ neighborhoods.  
  • One of the key problems is the city governments lack the necessary __________ for adequate education, housing, police, or medical facilities.  
  • When a member of a family manages to emigrate (legally, or illegally) to a Western country and makes decent money, they may send part of their income back to their extended family back home; these ______________ often become a mainstay for those left behind.

A sizable number of the people who make up the __________ __________ of these cities are involved in the - __________ economy (e.g. doing odd jobs) – their work is not taxed or calculated by the government (many of them are urban immigrants in the shantytowns).

The new era of __________ is making an impact in megacities around the world; _______ was Bombay (a colonial British city) – next to the port was a business district w/ strict zoning & building codes to maintain a European atmosphere; today, it is a _______ CBD; the former European Town now has large domestic companies (_________ CBD); the former Native Town now has small domestic companies & the strongest orientation to the immediate urban area (_________ CBD).

Urban America (& Terms)
• The 19___s was the 1st decade since ______ that inner cities have grown in the U.S. (according to the 2000 Census); there are still problem-ridden zones (e.g. loss of tax revenues - from residents moving to suburbs).
  • __________ – industrial deconcentration in response to technological changes and/or increasing costs (e.g. energy, land rent); opposite of agglomeration/growth.
  • __________ – rehabilitation of inner city housing w/ favorable locations to CBD & employment
  • __________ – attracts tourism & business through advertising and aggressive sales, but does NOT necessarily result in permanent residents (e.g. “RiverFront” in Fort Lauderdale); may result in improved revenues, but the best way to revive the city core is still to attract new _________ who have a stake in the city’s future.
Urban America (& Terms – cont’d)
• __________________ – movement of upper & middle-class from urban cores to outskirts; life & landscape are in much
closer adjustment than in the inner city; the U.S. is the only country with a majority of its population in the suburbs.
• “Suburbia” has now led to the establishment of more self-sufficient entities (e.g. ______ ________); many are no
longer an appendage to the central city (see the _______ ________ model).

Canadian Cities

European Cities
• In 1950 – ___% of W. Eur. was urban; 2002 – ____%.
• ___________ (nucleation) – clustering by commercial enterprises for mutual advantage (very common especially in
Europe).
• ___________ – e.g. Manchester (textiles), Birmingham (steel).
• No European city has > ___ mil. population today.
• European cities are typically much older than most cities in the U.S., but most have still gone through the
Revolution (from ____________ to manufacturing cities).
• Many European cities have a zone of open country w/ some scattered towns; this region is known as a ________.
• These regions typically limit urban sprawl and suburbanization; this is as much a product of necessity as it is of convenience (e.g.
the cost of gas can be ___ times higher than in the U.S.).
• Most _______ European cities are often more compact than even _________ cities (have sustained the
dominance of the central city).
• In Eastern Europe, many cities were affected by the U.S.S.R. and the effects of _____________.
• The cities almost always had ___________ (w/ a huge, dominant square at the center of the city, w/ radiating
avenues flanked by basic apartment blocks); because of these zones, they had no need for ________; microdistricts had
workplaces, schools, recreation areas, etc…

Urbanization: Pro & Con
• PRO: fewer people in rural areas – better for forests, soil, wildlife,…, lower family sizes, better education, better
health.
• CON: 1) Hazards of ______ – outlying areas more susceptible to landslides, floods, storms, earthquakes,…; 2) Loss of
farmland lost (US = 1 million acres/yr.; China = 3x as much); 3) Changed Land ________ – natural
landscape becomes cultural (pavement, buildings,…); less rainfall, more pollutants; 4) Impact of ________ –
growing volumes of contaminants (in air, water, and soil); Mexico City, Delhi, Bangkok are most smog-ridden;
5) Production of ________ – lack of sewer facilities (>3 million w/o in Mexico City); burning garbage heaps; 6)
Larger Demand for ________ – much higher than in rural areas; riverfront cities create pollution as well; 7) Changing
Habits – urban dwellers use more energy, change diets (meat), dress, and recreation habits.
• ____________ diversity and segregation is less problematic in European cities, where immigrants are assigned public
housing on a sequential basis (as compared with the U.S.); the so-called Zone of Transition (see the ____________
Model) – European city-dwellers have departed city cores for zones outside ethnic neighborhoods.
• ____________ seekers – migrants who claim escape from armed conflict or political persecution; largely from the
__________ , not from within Europe (or the U.S.).