**Global Urbanization**

**Unit 6**

**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; \( P_n = \frac{P_1}{n} \) (\( P_1 = \) pop. of largest city, \( n = \) rank of city).
- Ex) If the largest city [1] = 12 million people, how many people will be in the 2\(^{nd}\)? 3\(^{rd}\)? 4\(^{th}\)? …

- __________ __________ - when a country has two large cities of similar size in separate regional areas; the rank-size rule may apply regionally.
- The chart to right displays major U.S. metropolitan areas; the eastern U.S. is anchored by the largest city, __________, followed by __________ __________ __________, and __________; the largest city in the west is __________, followed by __________ __________, __________, and __________.

**Urban Function & Specialization**
- __________ __________ - work produces goods for export and generates an inflow of money (e.g. manufacturing plants).
- __________ __________ - responsible for the functioning of the city itself (e.g. teachers, office clerks, …)
- __________ __________ - ratio of basic to nonbasic (always larger) workers.
- __________ __________ - most large cities have a ratio of ___:___ (a new basic industry will create jobs in the nonbasic sector, directly or indirectly).
- __________ __________ - the number of people employed in the basic & nonbasic sectors.

- __________ __________ - some cities are dominated by one particular activity; Harris (1943) - 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 sectors & concentric zones, growing rapidly
- CBD – market & high-rise sectors; very strong; commercial spine – extension of CBD; surrounded by the *elite residential sector* (offices, shopping, theaters, zoos, parks, golf courses, …)
- Mall = edge city; suburban node
- Zone of Maturity – middle class; In Situ Accretion – more modest housing; Periférico – zone of peripheral squatter settlements (impoverished & unskilled); Disamenity sector – slums known as barrios.
- Industrial park (away from the CBD, yet connected); finally a gentrification zone – where historic buildings are preserved.
Modern City Models (cont’d)

- __________ City; T.G. McGee Model; Singapore is the classic example.
- Hybrid of sectors & zones, growing rapidly (around Jakarta, the capital of Indonesia, the regions first megalopolis is forming – Jabotabek).
- Old colonial port zone & commercial district are city’s focus
- No formal CBD; separate clusters: gov’t zone, Western commercial zone (practically a CBD in itself), alien commercial zone (mostly Chinese), and mixed land-use zone (misc. economic activities, including light industry)
- Market gardening zone – along periphery
- New industrial park (estate) – farther out
- Residential areas tend to get poorer away from the port zone (similar to Latin-American city)

- __________ City; no single model
- Traditional cities occur mainly in the Muslim zone
- South African cities are mostly Western (e.g. Johannesburg in South Africa; with high-rise CBDs & sprawling suburbs)
- 3 CBDs: 1) colonial CBD (vertical-development), 2) Traditional CBD (single-story, some traditional architecture), 3) Market zone (open-air, commerce by curbside, or stalls)
- Sector and zone development outside the CBD(s); residences tend to get poorer away from the CBD(s)
- [Strong] ethnic neighborhoods & mixed ethnicities
- Manufacturing & mining zone
- Informal satellite townships – squatter settlements (found along the outside ring)

Sociocultural Influences

- Most urban areas have distinct __________ neighborhoods (there we no legal obstacles to racial discrimination in the U.S. before the 1960s).
- __________ – when financial institutions identified risky neighborhoods & refused to offer loans (marked by red lines on a map)
- __________ – when realtors offered African-Americans homes in white areas at low-cost, convinced the whites the area was going “downhill” (white flight).
- __________ ___________ – when realtors sell homes to people of different ethnicities to change ghetto boundaries (promotes turnover since people like to live among those more like themselves; e.g. blockbusting).