Ranking Urban Centers

- _______ - smallest urban settlement along the urban hierarchy; provides only a few ____________.
- _______ - likely to offer several dozen services; the key is specialization – serves a larger area.
- _______ - more services & specialization w/ a hinterland (a.k.a. market area, or surrounding service area of smaller villages or hamlets)
- _______ - more specialization, larger hinterland, greater centrality, has a CBD (__________
  __________ _________, “downtown” or core); a town may have outskirts but a city has ____________.
- _______ - urban areas that are larger than cities; entire built-up, non-rural area & its population – provides
  a better picture of the dimensions of the area than just the delimited ____________ (central city) that forms its heart.
- _______ - a massive urban conurbation; large coalescing supercities (e.g. Bosnywash).

Site and Situation

- _______ - physical qualities of a place; valley, coastal plain, plateau, island,… Paris (first established on the Seine River – now it is a ________), Singapore (an island; enabled it to secede from Malaysia).
- _______ - position relative to travel routes, farmlands, manufacturing complexes, towns, cities, … (near & distant
  surroundings); subject to change: Chicago, Shenzhen (China) - favorable, “Rust Belt” - unfavorable.

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.
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)

Models of Urban Structure
- Cities exhibit ______ structure – they are spatially organized to perform their functions as places of commerce, production, education, etc…
  - ______________ 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; edge cities 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).