

Categorizing Services and Understanding Trends (Rubenstein p 434 – 435)

1. What is a service? _____

- a. What sector of the economy do we call the service sector? _____
2. Define the three types of services provided.
- a. _____
- i. What % of all US jobs are in this subsector? _____
- ii. What are the four main types of consumer services? _____
- iii. (skip to p 435, last paragraph) What have been the trends in growth the subsectors of consumer services)
 - (lecture) How does the growth in consumer sector reflect changes to the demographics and economy of the U.S.? _____

- b. _____
- i. What % of all US jobs are in this subsector? _____
- ii. What are main types? _____
- iii. (skip to p 435, last paragraph) What have been the trends in growth the subsectors of business services), why? _____

- c. _____
- i. What % of all US jobs are in this subsector? _____
- ii. How is this broken down across levels of government? _____

Distribution of Consumer Services/Central Place Theory (Rubenstein p 435 – 437, 439, 440 – 441)

3. How does the contribution of services to a country's GDP compare in MDCs and LDCs? _____

- a. Why are services more clustered in MDCs? _____
4. What is a settlement? _____
- a. As opposed to the site and situation factors important in determining industrial location, why is service location closely related to settlements? _____
5. What is the single most important factor in the profitability of a consumer service? _____
- a. What theory attempts to explain how the most profitable location can be identified? Who proposed it? When? _____
- i. What is a central place? _____

- ii. What is created by competition by businesses to provide services? _____
- iii. What is the area surrounding a service from which customers are attracted? _____
 - What type of region is this? _____
 - What did Doxiadis/Berry call the 171 functional regions they created? _____
- b. What is the **range** of a service? _____
- i. What is the general relationship between range and the level of service being offered? _____

- ii. What is the basic rule, as to where a person will access a service? _____
- iii. What do we call these different types of services (lecture)? _____
- iv. How does transportation modify this spatial pattern? _____
- c. What is the **threshold**? _____
- d. What geometric shape is used to draw market areas around settlements under Central Place Theory? Why? _____

e. What are the four different levels of market area (p 439)? _____

i. Compare the types of services provided in large settlements with those provided in small settlements?

• (lecture) IMPORTANT, do larger settlements also offer low order services? _____

f. How do geographers assist service providers with making decisions about opening, expanding or closing facilities?

i. What are the steps taken in market area analysis?

1. _____ 3. _____

2. _____ 4. _____

o Whose existence must be taken into account in this last step? _____

g. What previously taught "migration" concept can also be applied to consumer behavior? _____

Hierarchies of Services/Settlements (Rubenstein p 438, 442 – 443, 444 – 445)

6. What is the **rank-size rule/distribution**? _____

a. What does this indicate about a society? _____

7. What is the **primate city rule**? _____

a. What does the absence of rank-size rule (implied that this society would follow primate city hierarchy) indicate about a society? _____

b. What must citizens do where there is an absence of a rank-size distribution? _____

c. Where are there exceptions to these patterns (lecture)? _____

d. (p. 442) How do many residents of developing countries with sparse populations and low incomes access services?

Define. _____

i. What is an example of a periodic market that exists in urban areas of MDCs? _____

e. What way to provide services has grown recently in transportation and lodging? _____

i. What are some examples? _____

8. What is a **global city** (p 444 – 445)? _____

a. What three business services concentrate disproportionately in global cities? Briefly describe.

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

b. What group of people live disproportionately in global cities? _____

i. Consequently, what kind of products are likely to be sold there? _____

• Provide examples. _____

- c. Global cities often also function as what for a state? _____

- i. Consequently, what else clusters in these cities? _____

- d. How does New York also reflect a specific clustering of political power despite not being a national capital?

- i. (lecture) What other cities have global status because of this? _____

- e. Into what three levels are global cities divided? _____
- i. (map 12 – 23) What two cities are considered to be dominant Alpha ++ cities? _____
 - (lecture) According to some sources, what is a third dominant Alpha ++ city? _____
- ii. What factors are considered in identifying and ranking global cities (provide examples where necessary)?

- f. (lecture) How does the global city concept fit into Christaller’s Central Place Theory? _____

Business Services in Developing Countries (Rubenstein p 446 – 447)

9. In a global economy, developing (LDCs) countries specialize in two distinctive types of business services:
- a. _____ . What two functions does this play in the global circulation of capital?
 - i. _____

 - ii. _____

 - iii. In what four categories of locations are these offshore financial service centers clustered (provide examples)?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - b. _____ also known as _____ .
 - i. What are some of the typical functions performed? _____

 - ii. Before moving overseas, where did back-office-functions first relocate? _____

 - What was the most important factor in allowing this to happen? _____
 - iii. What characteristics have attracted back offices to LDCs in recent years?
 - _____
 - _____
 - What Unit 3 concept is this related to (review)? _____
 - What countries have benefitted because they fulfill both characteristics? _____

Economic Specialization in Settlements (Rubenstein p 448 – 449)

10. Describe the two types of economic activities that can occur in a settlement.
- a. _____
 - i. What do we call the cluster of basic businesses in a settlement? _____

- Provide the details of how new basic businesses lead to economic growth for a settlement:

- _____
- _____
- _____

b. _____

11. What do settlements try to attract in order to promote economic innovation? _____

- a. Rather than economic enticements, what factor does Sterling's Best Places most attracts talented people to a settlement? List some examples of those factors. _____

12. (p 486) John **Borchert** argues that cities prosper or decline based on what? _____ Detail below.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

- i. What APHG concept is changing the importance of these cities (review)? _____

Urbanization (Rubenstein p 454 – 457)

13. What is urbanization? _____

- a. By what two dimensions is urbanization measured?

i. _____

- How are interpersonal relationships different between urban and rural areas? _____

- How has high density affected urban residents? _____

- Describe the diversity of social groups found in larger settlements? _____

- What has caused the distinction between rural and urban settlements to blur in developed countries? _____

- What % of the world's population lives in urban settlements? _____

- Describe the trend in urbanization since 1800? _____

- How does the % urbanized differ between MDCs and LDCs? _____

- What developing region has the highest level of urbanization? _____

- What two LDC regions have the lowest? _____

- What historical processes led to higher rates of urbanization? _____

- ii. _____
- What is a **megacity**? _____
 - How many megacities are there in the world? _____
 - What is a **metacity**? _____
 - How many of the above megacities qualify as metacities? _____
 - What is the largest city in the world today? _____
 - What city is expected to surpass it by 2030? _____
 - How has the regional location of world's largest cities changed since 1900? _____

 - Where are 96 of the 100 fastest growing cities? _____
 - In these countries, what has urban growth become disconnected from? _____
 - In Africa, what else besides migration, accounts for urban growth. Provide proportional detail. _____

Defining Cities (Rubenstein p 462 – 463)

14. Cities are defined by different terms which are characterized by what is included. Define below.

- a. Central city _____
- i. What are some of the functions of a municipality? _____
 - ii. What has happened to the population of central cities in the Northeast since 1950? _____

 - What migration concepts does this relate to (lecture)? _____
 - What economic development issue does this also relate to (lecture)? _____
- b. What do we call the functional area of an urban settlement? _____
- i. What do these areas try to reflect? _____
 - ii. Who has created/defined these areas? _____

 - iii. What do they include? • _____
 - _____
 - _____
 - iv. (skip to last paragraph p 463) What is a megalopolis? _____

 - Where was the original **Megalopolis** as described by Jean Gottmann? _____
 - Where are some other examples of possible megalopolis' being created? _____
- c. Urban areas
- i. What does an urban area consist of? _____
 - ii. What are the two types of urban areas recognized by the U.S. Census?
 - _____
 - What % of the U.S. population lives in one of its 486 urbanized areas? _____
 - In the central city? _____ In the surrounding areas? _____
 - _____
 - What % of the U.S. population lives in one of its 3,087 urban clusters? _____

Urban Structure and Models in North America (Rubenstein p 464 – 471)

15. What is the precise term for the most distinctive area of most cities also known as the "downtown"?

- a. Despite being only 1% of land area what does the CBD contain a large percentage of? _____

- i. What attracts these services to the CBD? _____
 - ii. What public services are usually located in the CBD? _____
-
- iii. What are the three types of retail (consumer) services that cluster in the CBD? Why?
 - _____
 - _____
 - _____
-
- iv. Why do many business services cluster in the CBD? _____
 - Why would lawyers value a downtown location? _____
 - How do workforce considerations come into play in choosing a CBD location? _____
 - What recent crisis, have led many downtown businesses to rethink their location decisions (lecture)? _____
-
- b. How does the cost of land in the CBD compare to the cost of land elsewhere in the urban area? _____
-
- i. Why is this land cost higher in the CBD? _____
 - What Unit 5 Agricultural idea is this related to (review)? _____
 - ii. What two consequences derive from the high land cost in the CBD?
 - What two land uses have traditionally avoided the high land costs in the CBD?
 - How have cities transformed former industrial spaces that were located CLOSE but not in the CBD? _____
 - (lecture) What is a prominent Chicago example of this? _____
 - In the 21st century, why has the residential population of the CBD increased? _____
 - Due to its high cost, land use in the CBD can be described as what? _____
 - How does the CBD **intensify** land use below ground? _____
 - What is the most evident intensive use above ground in the CBD? _____
 - Where and when were skyscrapers first developed? _____
 - What innovations made them possible? _____
 - What large US city does not have skyscrapers? Why? _____

Models of Urban Structure (Read Rubenstein p 470 – 471, 468 – 469, 482)

16. What is social area analysis? _____
-
- a. What level of aggregation is used to conduct this analysis? _____
 - i. These include approximately how many people? _____

17. Skipping back and forth between the above pages, draw (using the 2-d version) and summarize the **major North American models**.

<p style="text-align: center;">Concentric Zone Model</p>	<p>Created by (incl. year): _____ Key: _____</p>
<p>a. What is the main idea regarding the pattern of urban growth under the Concentric Zone Model? _____ _____</p> <p>b. What previously content does the shape of this model remind you of (review)? _____</p> <p>i. What idea underpins both models? _____</p> <p>ii. What does this idea say about land closer to the market (CBD)? _____ _____</p> <p>iii. (p 482) Based on the above how will the density of housing change as you move away from the CBD? Describe. _____ _____ _____</p> <p>iv. What is this change called? _____</p>	
<p style="text-align: center;">Sector Model</p>	<p>Created by (incl. year): _____ Key: _____</p>
<p>c. What is the main idea regarding the pattern of urban growth under this model? _____ _____</p> <p>i. What do we call features that attract high-class housing, provide examples (lecture)? _____ _____</p> <p>ii. What other sector would industry be attracted to locationally? _____</p>	

Multiple Nuclei Model

Created by (incl. year): _____

Key:

- d. What develops to "rival" the CBD? _____
 - i. What are some examples? _____
 - ii. Give examples of how these centers attract specific activities? _____

Galactic (or Peripheral) Model

Created by (incl year): _____

Key:

- e. Under this model, describe what surrounds the inner city? _____
 - i. What does this reflect the growth of? _____
 - ii. What newer mode of transportation and infrastructure does this reflect (lecture)? _____
 - iii. What develops along the beltway? (lecture). _____

f. (p 471) What do critics say about the above models? _____

- i. What time frame are the first three models based on? _____

Structure of Cities outside of North America (Rubenstein p 472 – 473, 475)

18. How is the medieval origin of European cities displayed in their physical structure? _____

19. How does the social/economic geography differ/compare to North American cities?
a. _____
b. _____
c. _____
d. _____
20. How does the structure of Paris specifically demonstrate differences with U.S. patterns?
a. How is newer housing in Paris both similar and different from U.S. urban areas? _____

b. How does the clustering of wealthy residents in Paris demonstrate an idea that underpins a North American model?

c. What group of people have developed multiple nuclei around Paris and other European cities? _____
i. How does this concept along with what you wrote under a. above fit with an idea we learned under Unit 2 Migration? _____

21. What influence is reflected in many cities in Africa, Asia and Latin America? _____
a. What law (incl. year) dictated the structure of Latin American cities? _____
i. What structure did it mandate for Latin American cities constructed by the Spanish? _____

Urban Models outside North America (Rubenstein p 476 – 477)

22. Draw (using the 2-d version) and summarize the **major urban models for areas outside of North America.**

Latin American Model	Created by: Key:
<p>a. With what North American model does the Latin American Model most similar? Why? _____ _____</p> <p>i. Describe the “spine” that extends from the center to the edge of the urban area. _____ _____ _____</p> <p>ii. What do wealthy and middle-class residents avoid? _____ _____</p> <p>iii. How do recent events in Rio de Janeiro demonstrate this (lecture)? _____ _____</p>	

Sub-Saharan Africa Model

Created by (year):
Key

- b. What North American model does the sub-Saharan Africa model most resemble? _____
- c. How is the CBD divided? _____
 - i. What part of the CBD seems to be the focus of infrastructure? _____
 - What development theories does this support? _____
- d. What is found in the outer rings of the model? Define. _____

- i. What is another term for these areas (lecture)? _____
- ii. How many people does the UN estimate live in these types of settlements worldwide? _____
- iii. Describe the living conditions in these areas? _____

- iv. Why would there be "ethnic neighborhoods" in sub-Saharan African cities (lecture)? _____

Southeast Asian Model

Created by:
Key:

- e. What ethnic group is usually found in the model's "alien zones"? _____
- f. Instead of a CBD, what appears to be the focal point of the model? _____
- g. How does this fit with SE Asia's role? _____

Expansion of Urban Areas (Rubenstein p 480 – 483, 494, de Blij p 322)

23. What is a suburb? _____

- a. How is this different than the adjective “sub-urban” (lecture)? _____

 - b. In what areas did Americans live in 1950 (incl. %s) _____
 - c. After WWII, what group of Americans spurred the growth of the suburbs? _____

 - i. (p 481) Detail the pull factors of a suburban lifestyle. _____

 - d. By 2000, how had the areas where Americans live shifted (incl. %)? _____
 - e. What is a “boomburb” (lecture)? _____
24. What is the “legal process of adding land to a city”? _____
- a. Why did people in peripheral areas agree to annexation? _____

 - b. Why has annexation slowed in recent decades? _____
 - i. What U.S. has defied this trend and grown rapidly due to annexation in recent decades (lecture)? _____
25. What problem arises from the growth of many legal entities in large U.S. metropolitan areas? _____
- a. What are some examples of the various entities that exist? _____

 - b. What state has the highest # of govt. entities? _____ The least? _____
 - c. How have Indianapolis and Miami dealt with this? _____
26. What is urban sprawl? _____
- a. What costs are incurred by urban sprawl?
 - i. _____
 - ii. _____
 - iii. _____
 - b. What is an exurb? _____
 - c. How has the U.K. tried to limit the amount of urban sprawl surrounding their metropolitan areas? _____
 - d. What is smart growth? _____
 - i. What does smart growth emphasize over sprawl? _____
 - e. What is the major criticism of smart/slow growth policies (incl New Urbanism below (de Blij p 322)? _____

27. In what two ways are suburban areas segregated?
- a. _____
 - i. Traditionally, what groups of people are less likely to live on the suburbs? Why? _____

- As a consequence, how could the social and economic demographics of suburbs be described? (this has changed, we will discuss!) _____

ii. Through what legal means was suburban residential and commercial segregation created? Define and describe.

b. _____

i. As opposed to living in the city, what is needed for suburban residents to access consumer services? _____

ii. (p 494) What does the health of urban areas depend on? _____

28. (de Blij p 321) What is New Urbanism? _____

a. What do New Urbanists believe their programs will achieve? _____

b. What is a building goal for housing under New Urbanism? _____

29. (Rubenstein p 488) What is better suited than automobiles to move large numbers of people in urban areas?

a. Compare the emphasis on public transport in the U.S. and in Europe? _____

b. Describe the trend in the use of public transport between the 1940s and now? _____

c. Describe the vicious cycle in which public transport is caught. _____

i. What group of people are especially disadvantaged by a lack of public transit? Describe. _____

Inner City Sustainability (Rubenstein p 490 – 495) The textbook's description of inner city density changes and other issues is light. The best source for a comprehensive explanation of the population and viability trends in cities would be the Concentric Zone Model Density Changes Graphic Organizer posted on Classroom and my website.

30. What did many inner city neighborhoods experience during the 20th century (lecture)? _____

a. What have these areas been called (lecture)? _____

b. According to your textbook, what is the "underclass"? _____

i. How can the existence of an underclass be explained with core/periphery model thinking (lecture)? _____

- What, therefore, has been the failed approach to these PEOPLE by the ruling classes (lecture)? _____

- What process (review) would they be experiencing? _____

- Review some reasons this might be happening (lecture). _____

c. What is a danger of classifying people in this way (lecture)? _____

i. Where do a disproportionately large share of the "underclass" live? _____

ii. Detail some of the problems faced by this group of people.

- Job Skills _____

- Family structure. _____

- Health and Safety. _____

- Services. _____

Urban Renewal (p 492 – 493)

31. What is the process by which city governments encourage the revitalization of inner city areas? _____

a. During the mid-20th how did govts. try to improve the housing of inner city neighborhoods? _____

i. What is public housing? _____

- What were some of the problems experienced in public housing? _____

 - What did observers claim was the cause of these problems? _____

 - What would an APHG student call this (review)? _____
- What did the government start doing to public housing several decades after it was built? _____
 - How did the number of public housing units change between 1980 and 2010? _____
 - During the same period what happened to demand for public housing? _____
 - What has been the government response (lecture)? _____

32. Why are consumer services returning to the CBD? _____

a. What is the Chicago example of this process? _____

33. What is a private enterprise form of urban renewal? Define. _____

a. What groups of people are especially attracted in renovating inner city neighborhoods? Why? _____

b. What characteristics in a deteriorated inner-city neighborhood are attractive for gentrifiers?

i. _____

ii. _____

iii. _____

iv. _____

We will discuss the problems with gentrification in class