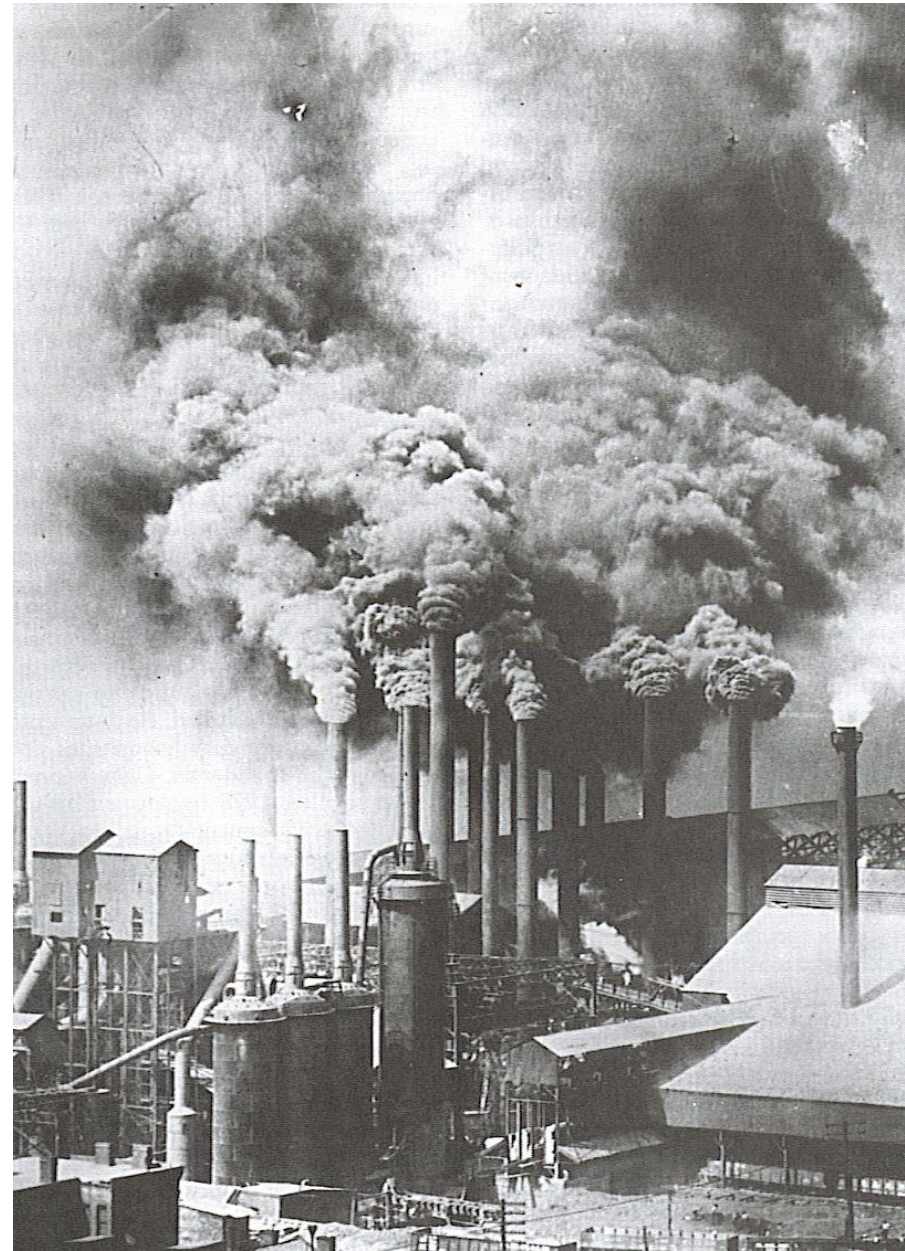


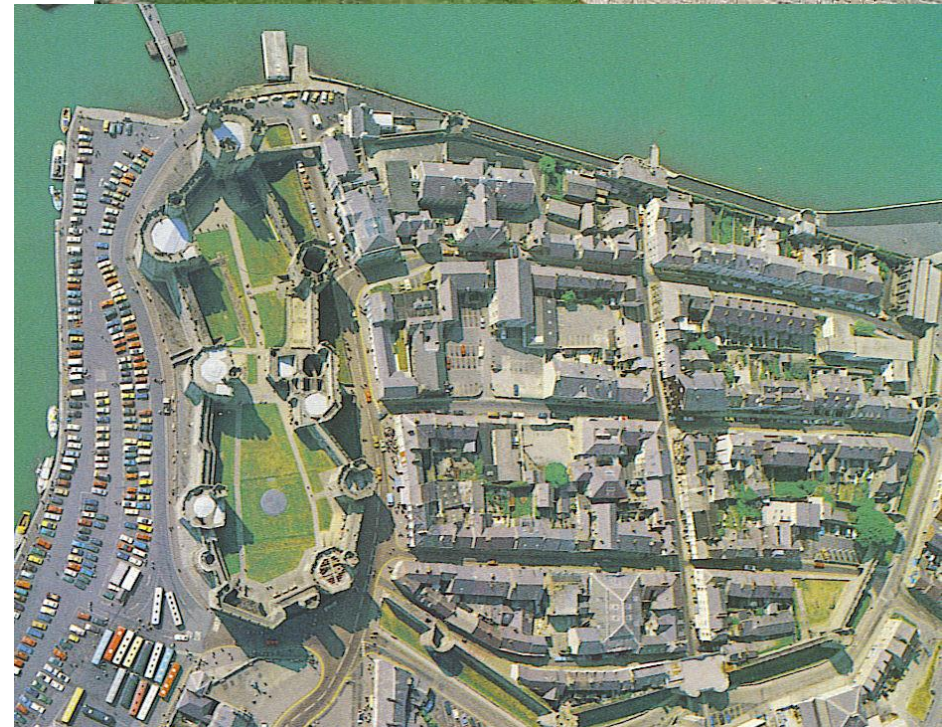
Models of Urban Places

- Gideon Sjoberg explained the stages of urban development in *The Preindustrial City: Past and Present* (1960)
- Sjoberg said that all cities were a product of their societies and went through stages:
 - Folk-preliterate
 - Feudal
 - Preindustrial
 - Urban-industrial



Primate Cities

- Gideon Sjoberg was also the first to study the **primate city**.
- A nation's leading city in size that serves as an expression of national culture.
 - Not necessarily large
 - Dominated by religious and govt. buildings
 - Spacious with wealth near the center
 - Less privileged near the edge or outside wall



- Not all pre industrial primate cities were the same-Muslim cities were dominated by the great mosque and had less variation in surrounding housing.
- Commerce and crafts were focused in the bazaar which has no western equivalent



The Modern Western City

- **Medieval city** was bleak and grimy with narrow dangerous streets.
- Unpaved streets provided poor sanitation
- The tallest buildings were the Church & Castle
- **Mercantile cities** of the 16th & 17th cent. were nodes of regional, national and international trade
- Great cities like London, Amsterdam, Lisbon and Copenhagen grew with the wealth of colonies.



The Second Urban Revolution

A large scale movement of people to cities to work in manufacturing. Made possible by:

1. second agricultural revolution that improved food production and created a larger surplus
2. industrialization, which encouraged growth of cities near industrial resources



The Modern Western City

- **Manufacturing city** first developed in Britain, later Western Europe and North America.
- Rapidly growing factory system with railroads and tenement slums
- Sanitary systems, water supplies and housing were overwhelmed with rapid growth and pollution.



The Modern Western City

- Modernization of American cities took place in late 19th cent.
- Electric trolley and other forms of mass transportation transformed cities-transport systems became circumferential and radial.
- Suburbanization of the city became possible with 1920s revolution of the automobile
- Modern cities of North America are sprawling expanses of suburbs, shopping malls and business parks

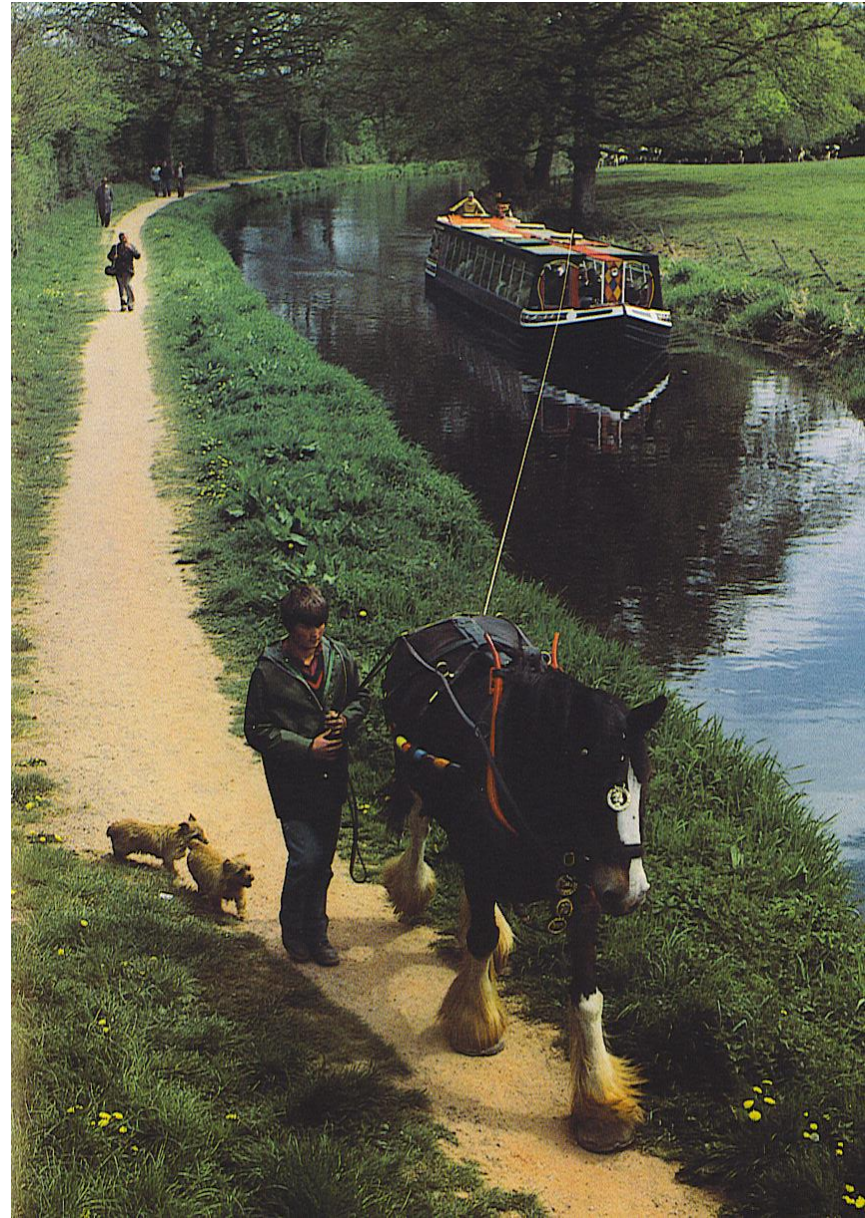


- *Hinterland*-a German word that means land behind the city
- Spacing of cities-large cities lie farther apart-smaller settlements are closer to each other
- Industrial Revolution began in Europe-arrived in the US around 1870-in only 50 yrs. US surpassed Europe
- 25 million European immigrants arrived in America-many in manufacturing centers



John Borchert's "American Metropolitan Evolution"-4 Stage model of evolution

- **First Stage-Sail-Wagon Epoch (1790-1830)**
slow, primitive overland and waterway transport-Boston, New York and Philadelphia were major cities oriented to European trade.



John Borchert's “American Metropolitan Evolution-4 Stage model of evolution

- **Second Stage-Iron Horse Epoch (1830-1870)**

Diffusion of steam-powered railroads-coal mining-boomed, tracks laid coast to coast-manufacturing spread outward from New England hearth-by 1850 New York was primate city with Pittsburgh, Detroit & Chicago growing rapidly



- **Third Stage-Steel-Rail Epoch (1870-1920)**

coincided with the Industrial Revolution

Steel industry in Chicago, Detroit & Pittsburgh

Coal & iron ore supply areas-northern Appalachia and Lake Superior (Mesabi)

Agglomeration in raw materials and market location due to railroad. Steel replaced iron rails-safer-more powerful locomotives-larger freight cars & even refrigerated cars added.



- **Fourth Stage-Auto-Air-Amenity Epoch (1920-1970)**

Gasoline-powered internal combustion engines-truck based regional and metropolitan distribution of goods; increased automation of blue-collar jobs; shift to white-collar jobs; highways, expressways and jet aircraft made travel faster & cheaper; amenities of suburbs, Sunbelt;

New activities responded less to cost-distance factors

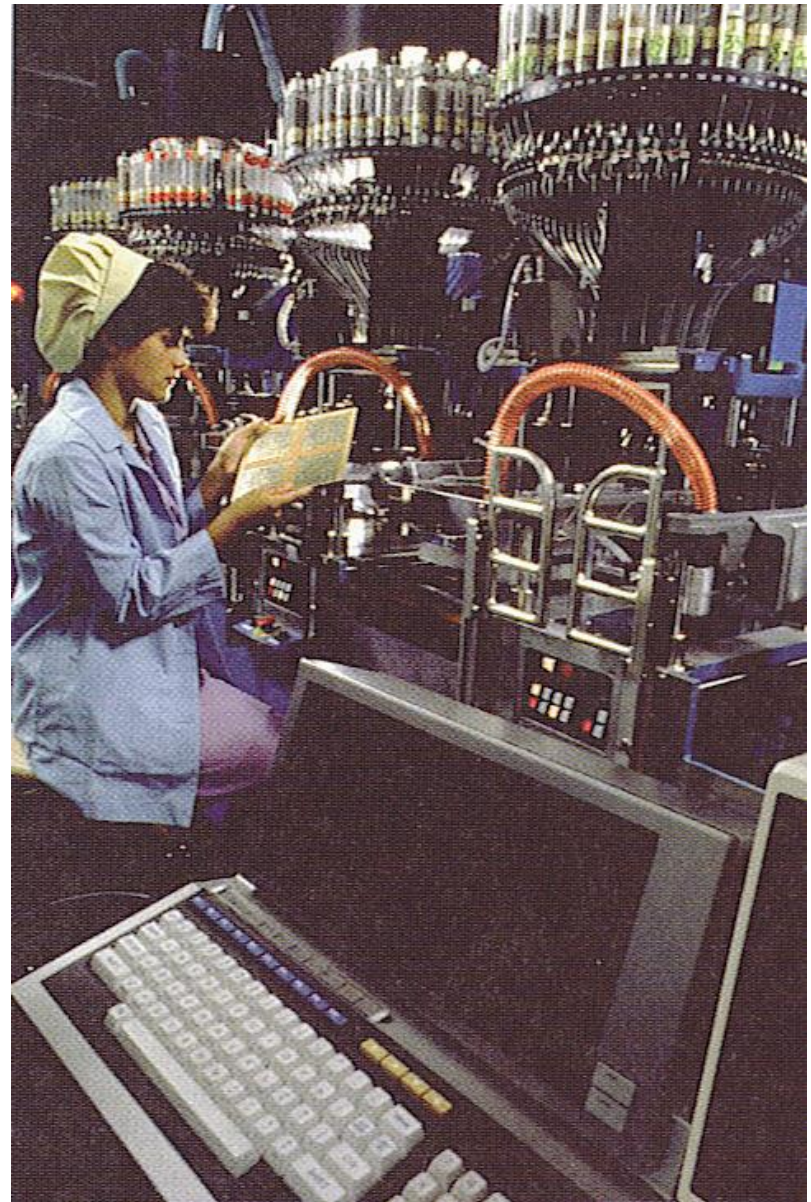


- **Fifth Stage?- (1970-
Now)**

decline of Rust belt
continues;

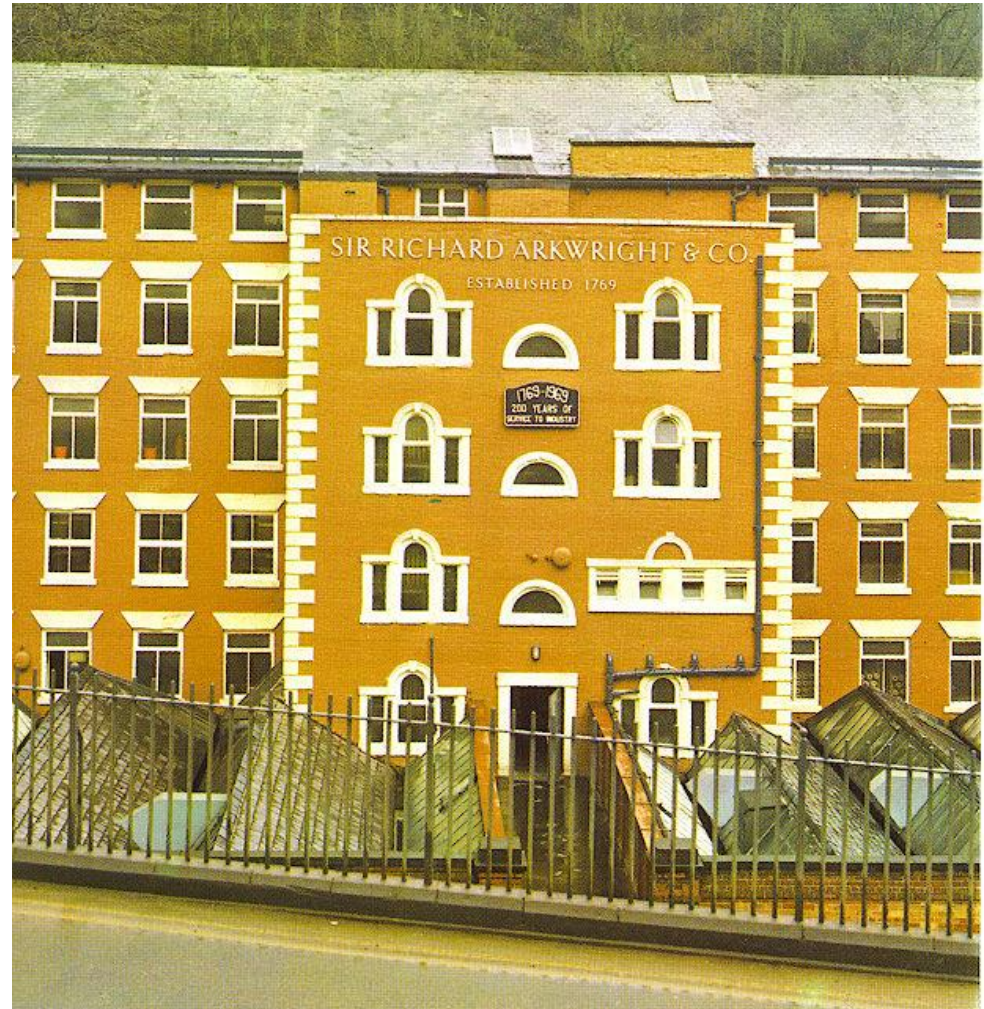
high tech. will stimulate
an even greater dispersal
of city populations;

telecommuting, working
from home, globalization
and outsourcing change
the way we work



Urbanization and Location

- 1800-despite Ind. Rev. Europe was still rural-by 1950 Europe was 50% urban-today 85% urban
- World today is 50% urban
- **Agglomeration**-clustering of industries for mutual benefit
- **Specialization**-certain industries dominate certain regions- Manchester textiles, Pittsburgh, Pa. steel



- Urban Geographers look at:
 - How cities are arranged
 - What cities look like
 - Transport & communications
 - Why people move from place to place within the city
- **Hinterland:** the surrounding service area of a city that includes smaller villages and hamlets
- **Centrality:** the economic power or draw of a place compared to its competition

- **Hamlet**-small collection of houses-may have services.
- **Village**-several dozen services-stores, gas stations and so forth
- **Town**-larger than a village-higher level of specialization-banks, schools, libraries, specialized stores-furniture, appliances, hardware, etc.
- **City**-more functional specialization-larger hinterland, greater centrality, well defined CBD and suburbs
- **Metropolis** or **Metropolitan area**-urban area larger than a city
- **Megalopolis**-when large metropolises coalesce into a megacity, e.g. Boston to New York

Site and Situation

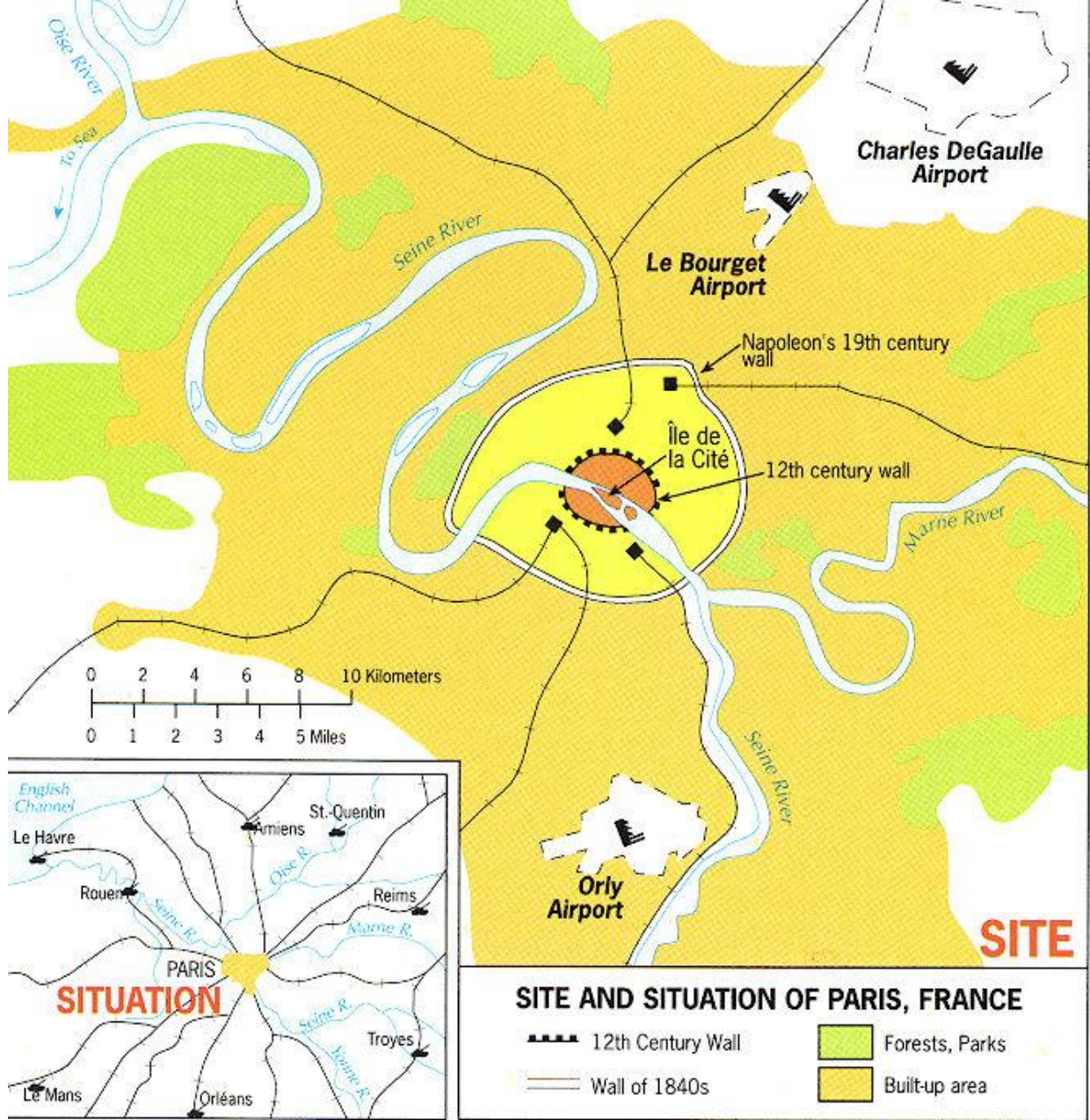
Site

- * absolute location of a city
- * a city's static location, often chosen for trade, defense, or religion.

Situation

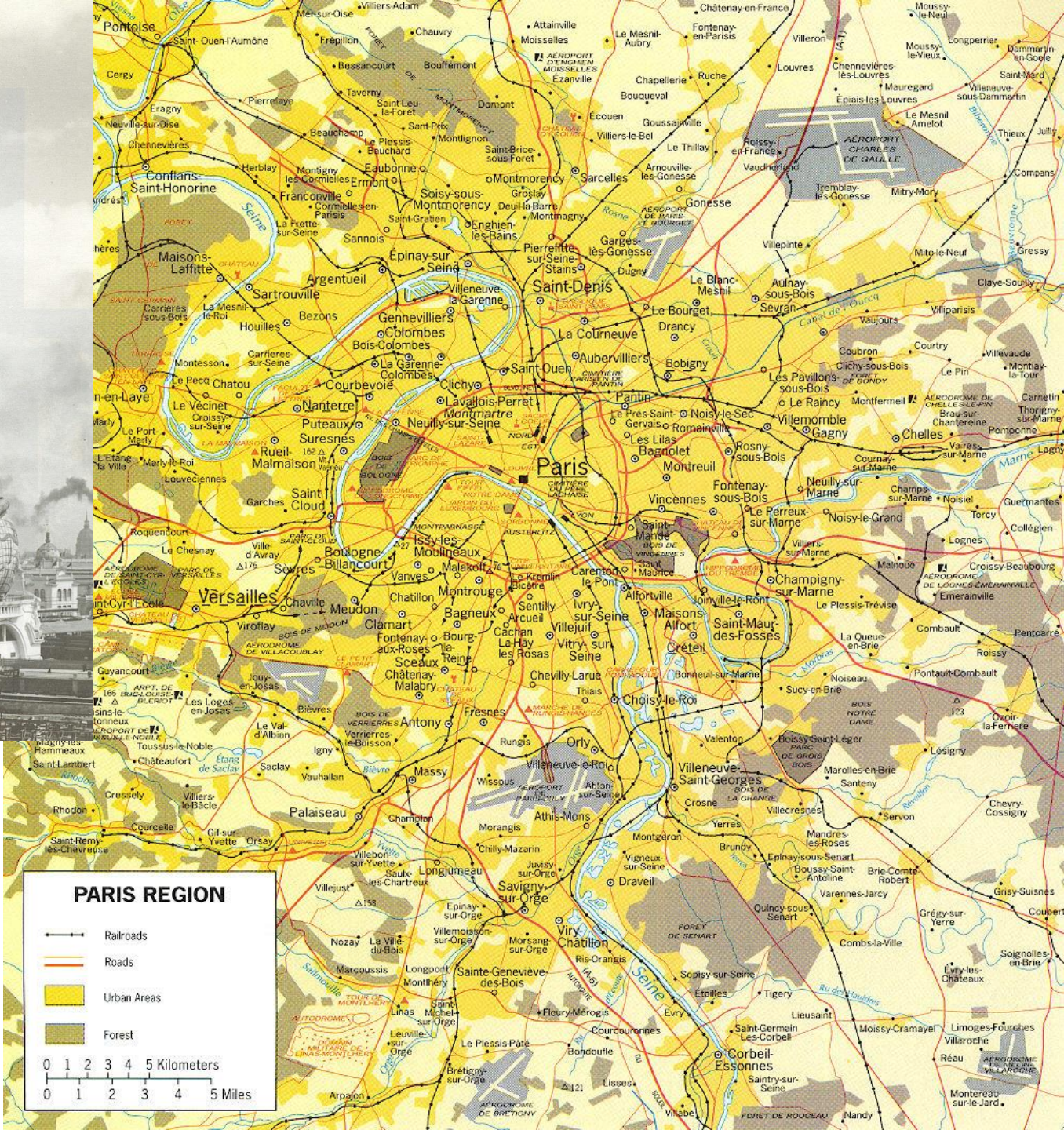
- * relative location of a city
- * a city's place in the region and the world around it.

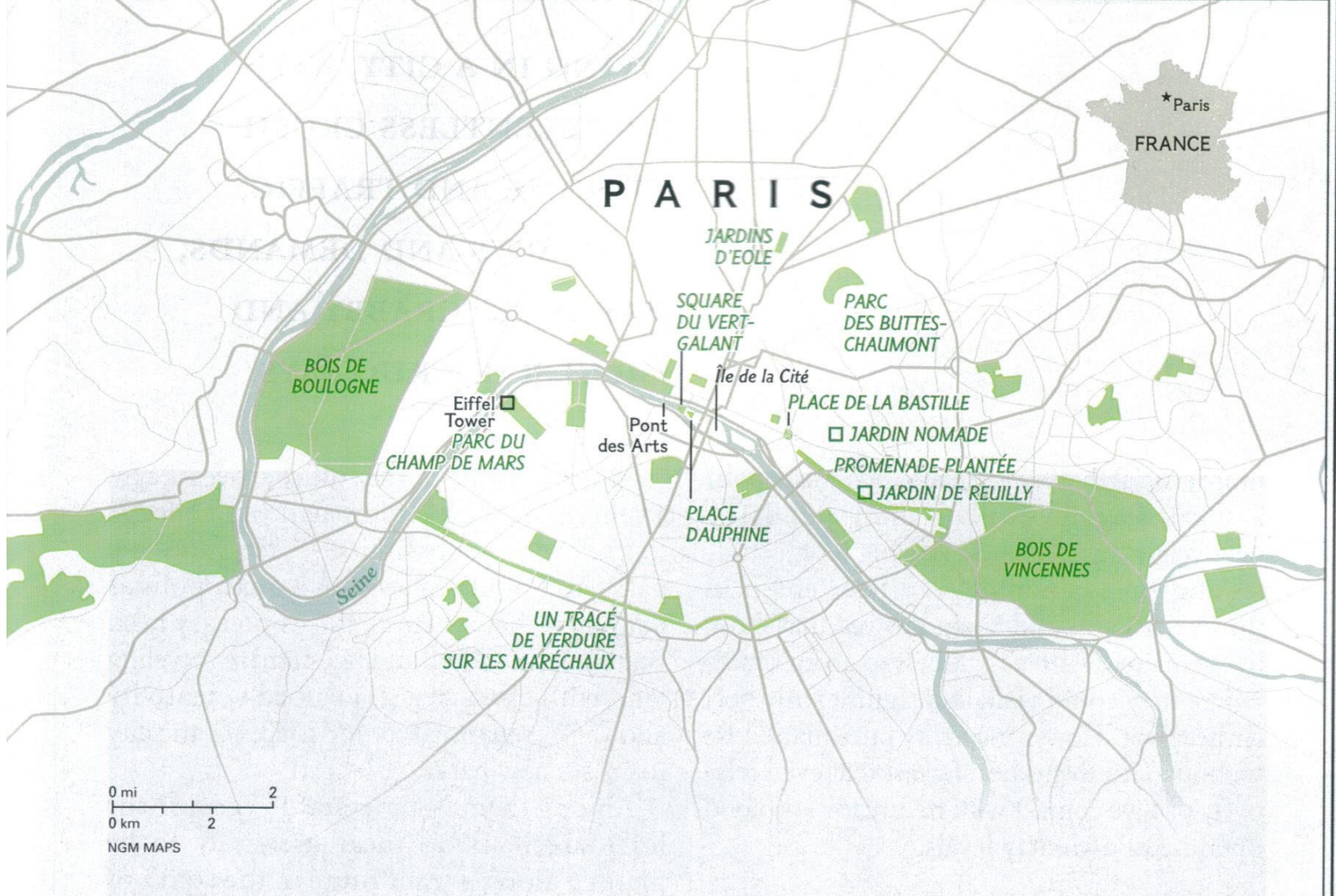
- Paris**-situational advantage-grew as the hinterland prospered; became multifunctional-religious, cultural, political, industrial center; today a megacity of 10 million; the next largest city is Lyon, France at 1/7th the size
- A primate city**





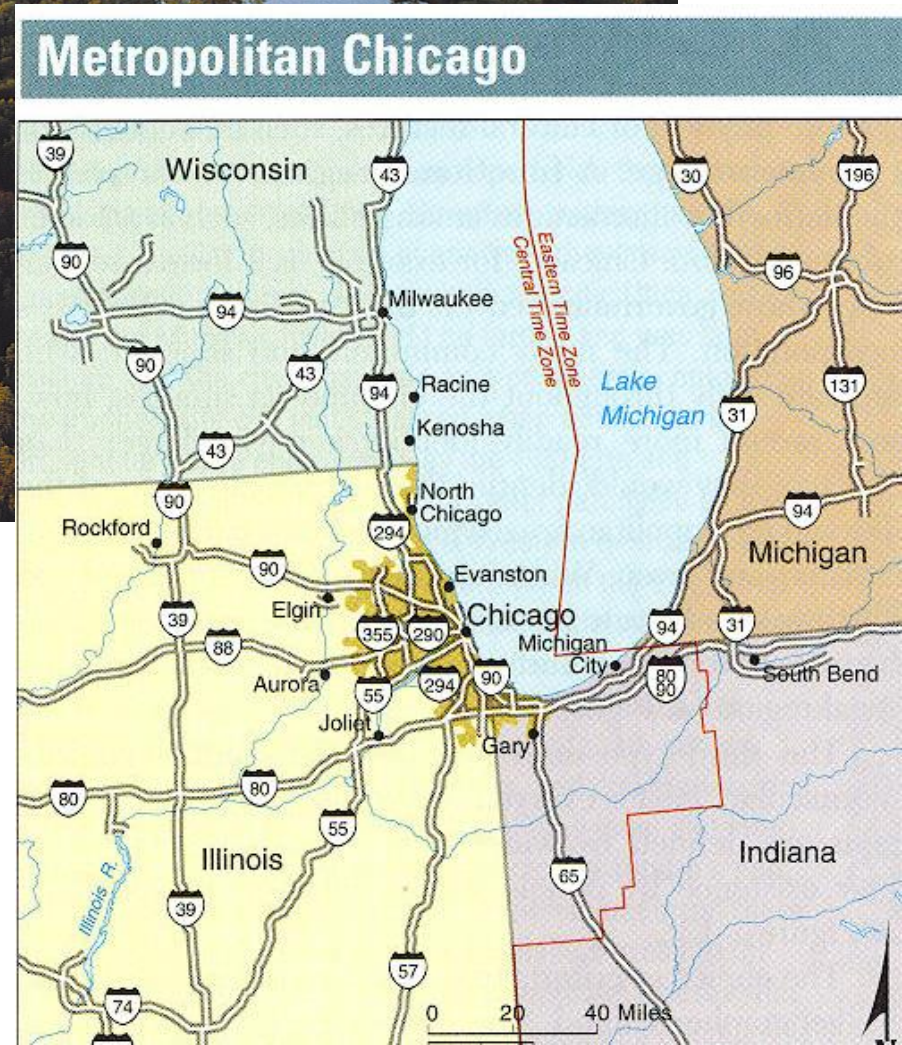
Eiffel Tower built for the 1889 World's Fair





Anchored by the Bois de Boulogne in the west and the Bois de Vincennes in the east, Paris's 450 parks and gardens cover over 7,400 acres-almost 30% of the city-one of Europe's greenest cities.

- **Chicago-**
situational
advantage-Great
Lakes &
Mississippi water
complex junction;
west end of the
industrial core;
next to vast, rich
farmland;
location of rail,
road, water (St.
Lawrence Seaway
1959) & air route
junction; major
natural resource
hinterland



- Guangdong Province-southern China; city of Shenzhen-3 million, 30 yrs ago only 20,000
- Urban situation-proximity to Hong Kong & status as Special Economic Zone
- Its relative location has enabled it to benefit from trade & commerce



Shenzhen, China



Shenzhen changed from a fishing village to a major metropolitan area in just 25 years.
25 years ago, all of this land was duck ponds and rice paddies.



- Homes being constructed in King Dragon Villa complex in Lishui-this midsize town is a prime example rapid urban growth in China

unstoppable cities

Mountains pose no obstacle to Lishui officials as they clear land for the industrial reshaping of their city. To create a 5.6-square-mile factory zone (opposite), engineers razed 108 hilltops. Aiming to double the city's population to half a million by 2020, planners intend to open a second, larger zone, joining the trend of cities gobbling up land across China.



- Situations can deteriorate:
- Cities of Northeast Manufacturing (Rustbelt) in decline
- Brugge, Belgium-declined in size after river silted up.
- Berlin, Germany destroyed in WWII and divided during the Cold War
- Many rural towns were bypassed by expressways-withered and died.
- As cars replaced horse & buggy, many rural hamlets, & villages declined



- **Urban site**-the physical qualities of the place-plain, valley, plateau, island, etc.
- **Singapore**-ideal location on an island-an “Economic Tiger”
- **Bangkok**, Thailand-capital on delta of Chao Phraya river-subsidence & air pollution
- **Mexico City**-2nd largest city-basin, flanked by mts. Subsidence, earthquakes, rapid growth and pollution.

