

**Unit 6 Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes**
**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Period:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Date:** \_\_\_\_\_

Definition	Question(s)
<b>agglomeration</b> - the spatial grouping of people or activities for mutual benefit; a process involving the clustering or concentrating of people or activities.	What is an example?
<b>Harm deBlij's African city model</b> - The inner rings house higher-income people. Inner rings have the most attractive residential areas because they are near business and consumer services, and they offer such vital public services as water, electricity, paved roads, and garbage pickup. There are three CBDs: Colonial, Traditional, and market.	Describe a real life example.
<b>bid-rent theory</b> - the amount of land different land users are prepared to pay for locations at various distances from the city center. The result is a tendency for a concentric pattern of land uses.	How does this impact the types of building being built in certain areas of the urban area?
<b>blockbusting</b> - rapid change in the racial composition of residential blocks in American cities that occurs when real estate agents and others stir up fears of neighborhood decline after encouraging Ethnic minorities (African-American) to move to previously white neighborhoods. In the resulting out migration, real estate agents profit through the turnover of properties.	What is a real life example?
<b>boomburb</b> - rapidly growing city in the United States that remains essentially suburban in character, even as it reaches populations more typical of urban core cities.	What is an example?
<b>brownfields</b> - any previously developed land that is not currently in use that may be potentially contaminated.	What is an example?
<b>Burgess concentric-zone model</b> - a model describing urban land uses as a series of circular belts or rings around a core central business district, each ring housing a distinct type of land use.	Describe a real life example.
<b>Christaller's central place theory</b> - a theory that seeks to explain the relative size and spacing of towns and cities as a function of people's shopping behavior.	Describe a real life example.
<b>de facto segregation</b> - racial, ethnic, or other segregation resulting from societal differences between groups, as socioeconomic or political disparity, without institutionalized legislation intended to segregate.	What is an example?
<b>disamenity zone</b> - the very poorest parts of cities that in extreme cases are not even connected to city services and are controlled by gangs and drug lords.	What is an example?
<b>ecological footprint</b> - the impact of a person or community on the environment, expressed as the amount of land required to sustain their use of natural resources.	What is an example?
<b>edge city</b> - distinct sizable nodal concentration of retail and office space of lower than central city densities and situated on the outer fringes of older metropolitan areas; usually localized by or near major highway intersections.	Describe a real life example.
<b>exurb</b> - a district outside a city, especially a prosperous area beyond the suburbs.	Describe a real life example.
<b>farmland protection policy</b> - discourages Federal activities that would convert farmland to nonagricultural purposes.	Why was this Act created?
<b>favela</b> - the Brazilian equivalent of a shanty town, which are generally found on the edge of the city. They have electricity, but often not formally. They are constructed from a variety of materials, ranging from bricks to garbage. The most infamous ones are located in Rio de Janeiro.	Describe a real life example.
<b>galactic city model</b> - a modern city in which the old downtown plays the role of a festival or recreational area, and widely dispersed industrial parks, shopping centers, high-tech industrial spaces, edge-city downtowns, and industrial suburbs are the new centers of economic activity.	Describe a real life example.

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<b>gentrification</b> - the invasion of older, centrally located working-class neighborhoods by higher-income households seeking the character and convenience of less expensive and well-located residences; a process of converting an urban neighborhood from a predominately low-income renter-occupied area to a predominately middle-class owner-occupied area.	Describe a real life example.  What would be a specific example in Memphis, TN?
<b>globalization</b> - actions or processes that involve the entire world and result in making something worldwide in scope.	Describe a real life example.
<b>gravity model</b> - a mathematical prediction of the interaction of places, the interaction being a function of population size of the respective places and the distance between them.	Give a real life example.
<b>greenbelts</b> - an area of open land around a city, on which building is restricted.	Describe a real life example.
<b>Harris and Ullman multiple nuclei model</b> - a structural model of the American city that suggests a decline in significance of the central business district and the rise in significance of regions within metropolitan areas with their own nuclei.	Describe a real life example.
<b>Hoyt sector model</b> - a description of urban land uses as wedge-shaped sectors radiating outward from the CBD along transportation corridors; the radial access routes attract particular uses to certain sectors, with high-status residential uses occupying the most desirable wedges.	Describe a real life example.
<b>inclusionary zoning</b> - also known as inclusionary housing refers to municipal and county planning ordinances that require a given share of new construction to be affordable by people with low to moderate incomes.	Describe a real life example.
<b>infilling</b> - new building on empty parcels of land within a checkerboard pattern of development.	Give a real life example.
<b>infrastructure</b> - (or fixed social capital) the underlying framework of services and amenities needed to facilitate productive activity.	How can the infrastructure impact an urban areas' growth?
<b>land tenure</b> - a complex social institution which governs the relationship among people with regard to assets such as land, water bodies and forests.	Why is land tenure an important concept?
<b>Latin American city model</b> - This model shows that most cities have a central business district, one dominant elite residential sector, and a commercial spine. These areas are then surrounded by a series of concentric zones that decrease in residential quality farther from the CBD.	Describe a real life example.
<b>local food movement</b> - aim to connect <b>food</b> producers and consumers in the same geographic region, to develop more self-reliant and resilient <b>food</b> networks; improve <b>local</b> economies; or to affect the health, environment, community, or society of a particular place.	Describe a real life example.
<b>megacities</b> - a very large city metropolitan area, typically with a population of more than 10 million people.	List 5 examples.
<b>metacities</b> - a very large city metropolitan area, typically with a population of more than 20 million people.	List an example on all continents (excluding Antarctica and Australia).
<b>mixed land use</b> - involves a range of complementary <b>land uses</b> that are located together in a balanced mix, including residential development, shops, employment community and recreation facilities and parks and open space.	Describe a real life example.

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<b>New Urbanism</b> - a planning and development approach based on the principles of how cities and towns had been built for the last several centuries: walkable blocks and streets, housing and shopping in close proximity, and accessible public spaces. In other words: New Urbanism focuses on human-scaled urban design.	Describe a real life example.
<b>primate city</b> - a city of large size and dominant power within a country; a country's largest city, ranking atop the urban hierarchy, most expressive of the national culture and usually (but not always) the capital city as well.	List an example on all continents (excluding Antarctica).
<b>qualitative data</b> - when descriptive statements can be made about a subject based on observations, interviews or evaluations.	What are three examples that would describe the Memphis and/or Germantown area?
<b>quantitative data</b> - measures of values or counts and are expressed as numbers; numerical information that can be easily transformed into statistics and tends to be more objective.	What are three examples that would describe the Memphis and/or Germantown area?
<b>range</b> - in central place theory, the average maximum distance people will travel to purchase a good or service.	What is the range for an Ikea store?
<b>rank-size rule</b> - in a model urban hierarchy, the idea that the population of a city or town will be inversely proportional to its rank in the hierarchy.	List 3 real world examples.
<b>redevelopment</b> - any new construction on a site that has pre-existing uses. It represents a process of land development uses to revitalize the physical, economic and social fabric of urban space.	Describe a real life example.
<b>redlining</b> - A process by which financial institutions draw red-colored lines on a map and refuse to lend money for people to purchase or improve property within the lines.	Describe a real life example.
<b>remediation</b> - the action of remedying something, in particular of reversing or stopping environmental damage.	Describe a real life example.
<b>site</b> - physical character of a place.	What is the site factors for Nashville, TN?
<b>situation</b> - relative location of a place.	What is the situation for Nashville, TN?
<b>Southeast Asian city model (McGee model)</b> - The focal point of the city is the old colonial port zone combined with the largely commercial district that surrounds it. There is no formal CBD; rather the elements of the CBD present as separate clusters surrounding the old colonial port zone.	Describe a real life example.
<b>squatter settlement</b> - any collection of buildings where the people have no legal rights to the land they are built upon. The people are living there illegally and do not own the land. They provide housing for many of the world's poorest people and offer basic shelter.	Describe a real life example.
<b>suburb</b> - a subsidiary urban area surrounding and connected to the central city; many are exclusively residential; others have their own commercial centers or shopping malls.  List the suburbs in Shelby County, TN.	Describe how the suburb is different from the CBD?

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<b>suburbanization</b> - movement of upper and middle-class people from urban core areas to the surrounding outskirts to escape pollution as well as deteriorating social conditions. In North America, the process began in the early nineteenth century and became a mass phenomenon by the second half of the twentieth century.	What percentage of the United States live in suburban areas? How has this changed over the past 50 years?
<b>sustainable design initiatives</b> - seeks to reduce negative impacts on the environment, and the health and comfort of building occupants, thereby improving building performance; enhance indoor environmental quality; and optimize operational and maintenance practices.	Describe a real life example.
<b>threshold</b> - in central-place theory, the size of the population required to make provision of services economically feasible.	List 5 services with a low threshold.
<b>transportation-oriented development</b> - fast growing trend in creating vibrant, livable, sustainable communities; the creation of compact, walkable, pedestrian-oriented, mixed-use communities centered around high quality train systems. This makes it possible to live a lower-stress life without complete dependence on a car for mobility and survival.	Describe a real life example.
<b>urban decentralization</b> - the metropolitan community is the movement of people working in the city to communities with lower taxes on the fringe of the metropolitan region.	Describe a real life example.
<b>urban growth boundary</b> - is a regional boundary, set in an attempt to control urban sprawl by, in its simplest form, mandating that the area inside the boundary be used for urban development and the area outside be preserved in its natural state or used for agriculture.	Describe a real life example.
<b>urban hierarchy</b> - a ranking of settlements according to their size and economic function, e.g., hamlet - village - town - city - metropolis.	Describe how the rural areas are different from the urban areas? (refer to the graphic discussed in class)
<b>urban renewal</b> - the rehabilitation of city areas by renovating or replacing dilapidated buildings with new housing, public buildings, parks, roadways, industrial areas, etc.	Describe a real life example.
<b>urban sprawl</b> - unrestricted growth in many American urban areas of housing, commercial development, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning.	Describe a real life example.
<b>urban sustainability</b> - the idea that a city can be organized without excessive reliance on the surrounding countryside and be able to power itself with renewable sources of energy.	Describe a real life example.
<b>urban walkability</b> - a measure of how friendly an area is to walking.	Describe a real life example.
<b>urbanization</b> - refers to the population shift from rural areas to urban area, the gradual increase in the proportion of people living in urban areas, and the ways in which each society adapts to this change.	What percentage of the United States live in urban areas? How has this changed over the past 100 years?
<b>world city</b> - one of the largest cities in the world, generally with a population of over 10 million.	List 10 examples.
<b>zone of abandonment</b> - areas that have been deserted in a city for economic or environmental reasons.	Describe a real life example.