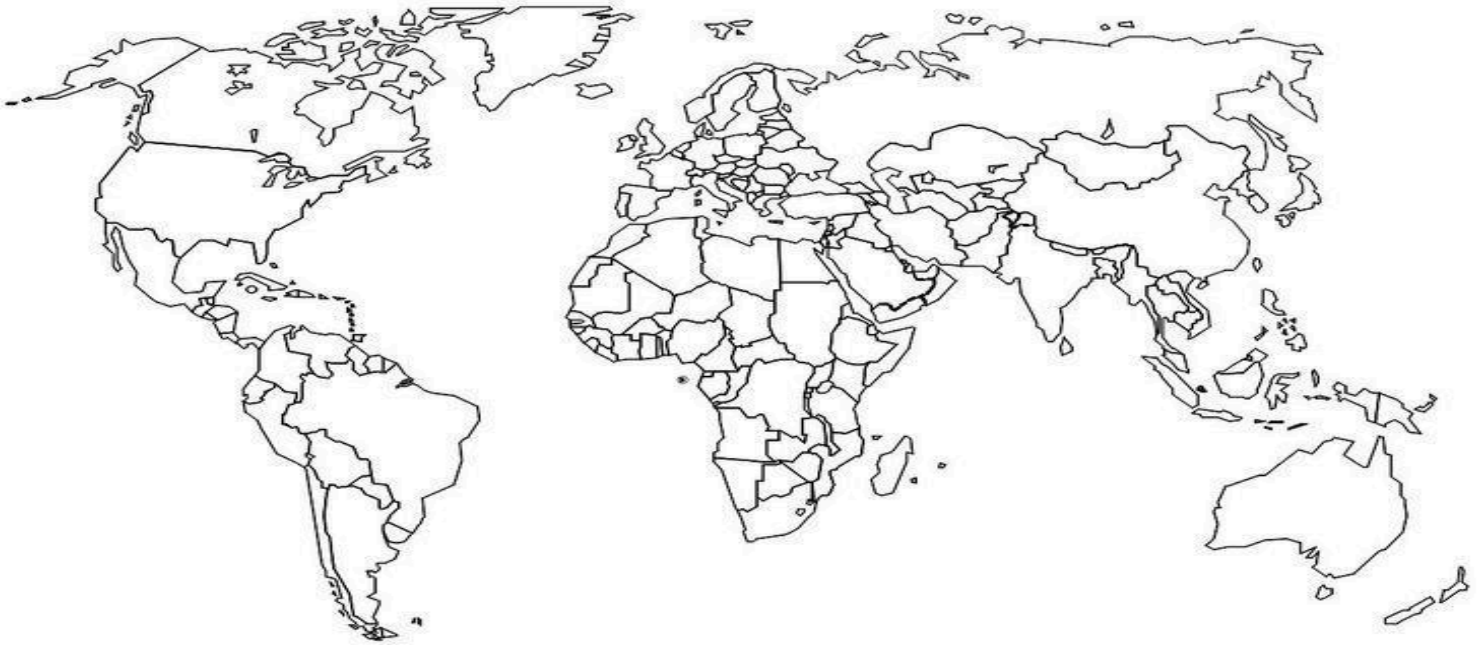


The Origin and Spread of Cities

Directions: On the map below, shade AND label the urban hearths using Figure 44.2 on page 637 in the textbook. Then use Figure 44.3 on page 638 to show the diffusion of urban life. Then answer the questions below.



1. The urban hearths shown on your map directly correspond (are in the same places) as the ancient agricultural hearths. Why is this the case (pg. 635-636)?
2. Why did the urban hearth areas develop where they did? Discuss with regard to site and situation (pg. 636-637).
3. Connect the pathway of the diffusion of urban life with the specific type of diffusion: relocation, hierarchical, contagious, or stimulus (pg. 641).
 - Trade:
 - Ocean Voyage:
 - Conquest:
 - Migration:
 - Suburbanization:
4. Explain the relationship between capitalism and rural-to-urban migration (pg. 641).
5. Explain the role of governments had on the development of urban life (pg. 643-644).

6. For the following, read the description and decide what type of rural settlement is being described and provide an explanation. Use pages 493-497 for help.

Description	Settlement Type	Explanation
<p>Malana is a rural settlement in the Himalayan region of Himachal Pradesh, India. The village's homes are tightly grouped together on a hillside, forming a compact settlement rather than being spread out across the landscape. Buildings are constructed close to one another and connected by narrow footpaths, reflecting limited flat land and the need for efficient use of space.</p>		
<p>Along the Nile River in Egypt, Homes and buildings are arranged in a long, narrow pattern that follows the riverbanks. The layout developed because the Nile provides water for drinking, irrigation, and transportation, while the surrounding desert land is largely unsuitable for farming. As a result, settlements stretch out parallel to the river, with agricultural fields located directly behind the homes, extending away from the water source.</p>		
<p>In Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, farmhouses are spread out across the countryside, with each family living on its own farm rather than in a central village. Homes are typically located on or near the farmland they cultivate, minimizing travel time to fields and barns.</p> <p>Each farmstead includes a house, barn, silo, and outbuildings, separated from neighboring farms by large tracts of agricultural land. Roads connect the farms, but there is no single central residential cluster. This pattern reflects the importance of private land ownership, mechanized agriculture, and historically low population density.</p>		

7. Explain how cities can be examples of **functional regions** 661-664?

8.1. Describe and account for the global distribution of **megacities and metacities** (pg. 651-652).

1. Where are they?

2. Why are they there?

8.2. Describe and account for the global distribution of the **top 25 world cities** (pg.661).

1. Where are they?

2. Why are they there?

9. Explain how the global distribution of mega/metacities is different than that of the top 25 world cities. What accounts for this difference in distribution (pg. 652, 661, & 662)?

10. What is suburbanization and what caused it to occur in North American cities (pg. 652-653)?