13.2

Where are People Distributed in Urban Areas?

13.2

African City Model Also called the De Blij Model most African cities are under forty percent urbanized. Africa has some of the world's fastest growing cities, and the impact that European Colonialism is clearly evident.

Brownfields a former industrial or commercial site that people perceive to be contaminated environmentally

Burgess concentric-zone model A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are spatially arranged in a series of rings.

Census tract An area delineated by the U.S. Bureau of the Census for which statistics are published; in urban areas, census tracts correspond roughly to neighborhoods.

Christaller's central place theory A theory that explains the distribution of services based on the fact that settlements serve as centers of market areas for services; larger settlements are fewer and farther apart than smaller settlements and provide services for a larger number of people who are willing to travel farther. A market center for the exchange of services by people attracted from the surrounding area.

Consumer service A business that provides services primarily to individual consumers, including retail services and   education, health, and leisure services.

Disamenity zone the very poorest parts of cities that in extreme cases are not even connected to city services (amenities) and are controlled by gangs and drugs (Favelas in Rio).

Edge city a relatively large urban area situated on the outskirts of a city, typically beside a major road. A node of office and retail activities on the edge of an urban area.

Galactic city model A model of North American urban areas consisting of an inner city surrounded by large suburban residential and business areas tied together by a beltway or ring road.

Harris and Ullman multiple nuclei model A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a collection of nodes of activities.

Hoyt sector model A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a series of sectors, or wedges, radiating out from the central business district.

Informal settlement An area within a city in a less developed country in which people illegally establish residences on land they do not own or rent and erect homemade structures.

Latin American city model combines elements of Latin American Culture and globalization by combining radial sectors and   concentric zones. Includes a thriving CBD with a commercial spine. The quality of houses decreases as one moves outward away from the CBD, and the areas of worse housing occurs in the disamenity sectors.

Market area (or hinterland) geographic zone containing the people who are likely to purchase a firm's goods or services

Periodic market A collection of individual vendors who come together to offer goods and services in a location on specified days.

Slum a heavily populated area of a city where poor resident live in substandard homes

Social area analysis Statistical analysis used to identify where people of similar living standards, ethnic background, and lifestyle live within an urban area.

Southeast Asian city model McGee Model features middle-income housing in suburban areas. This reflects the larger percentage of middle-class citizens No formal central business district (CBD)

Squatter settlement groups of house made out of cheap, non-traditional materials built on land not owned by the residents

Urbanization population shift from rural to urban areas
Zone of abandonment areas or neighborhoods where most people migrate away often due to lack of jobs
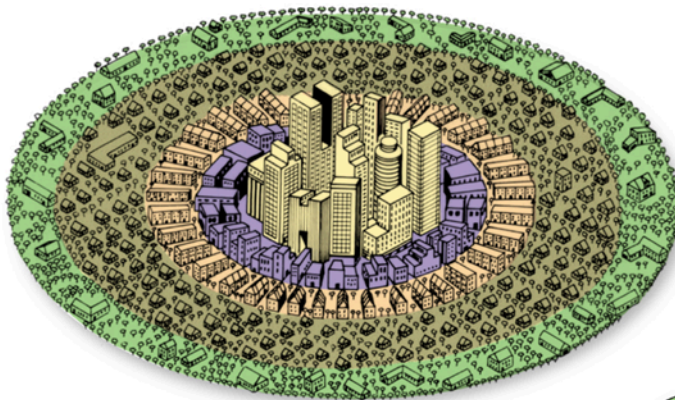
Key Issue#: 13.2.1	Name _____Period_____

Learning outcome Describe three models of internal structure of urban areas

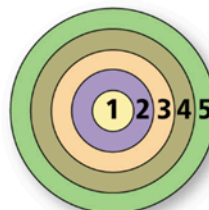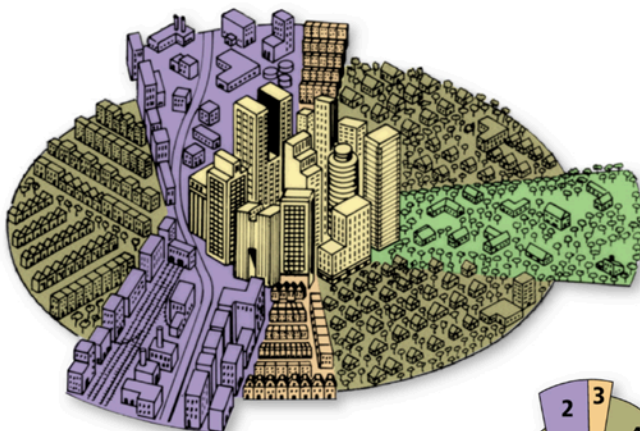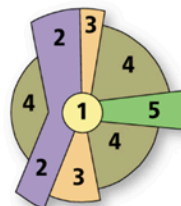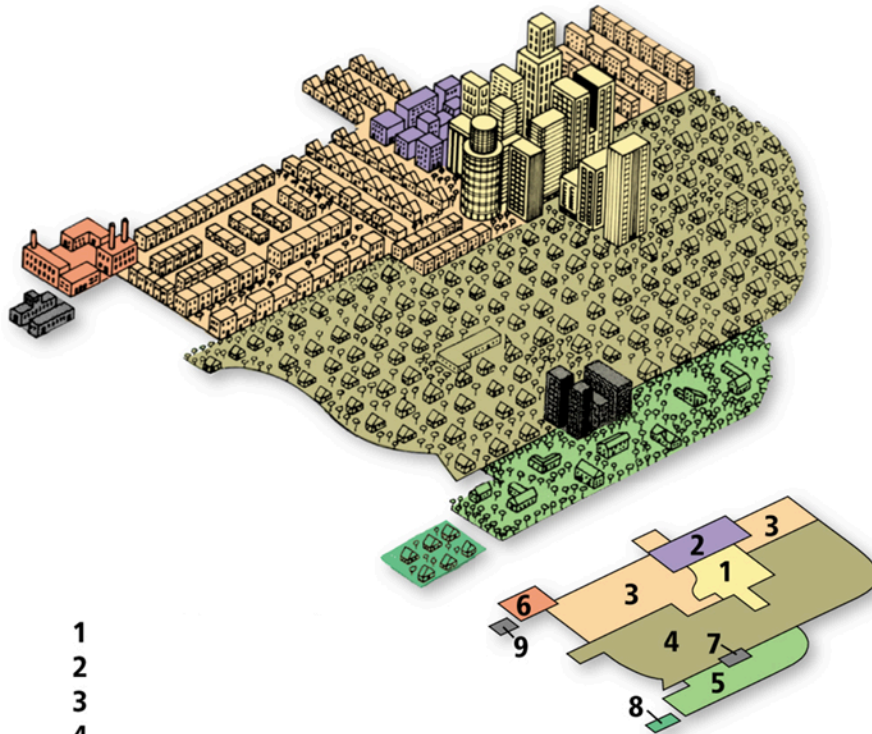| Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Concentric zone model	**Concentric Zone Model** 1 2 3 4 5
Sector Model	**Sector Model** 1 2 3 4 5
Multiple-nuclei model	

Multiple-Nuclei Model

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9

Galactic (or peripheral) model

Galactic (Peripheral) Model
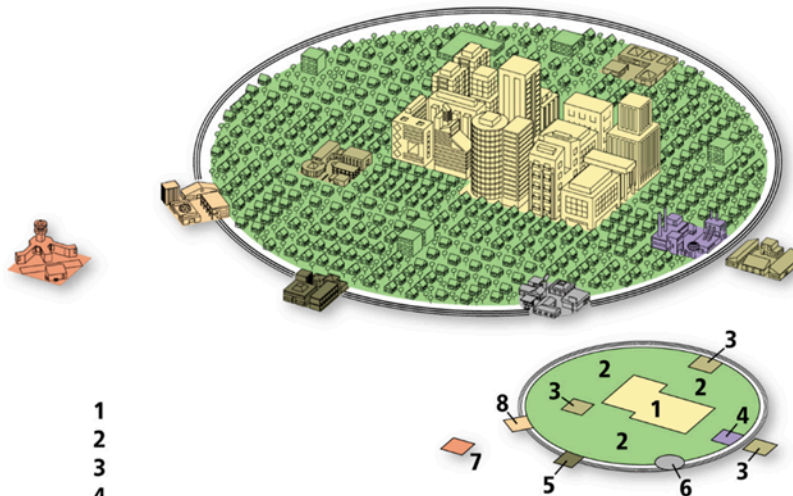
1
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Pause and reflect	If you cut down a large tree, which of the three models will the cross-section resemble? Why is the cross-section of a tree a good analogy for one of the models of urban structure?

Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: **13.2.2**	Name _____Period_____

Learning outcome Analyze how the tree models help explain

Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Social area analysis	
Census tracts	
Social area analysis Concentric zones	

Social area analysis Sectors	
Social area analysis Nuclei	
Limitations of the models	
Pause and reflect	Would you expect the distribution of families with children to follow most closely the concentric zone, sector or multiple nuclei model? Why?
Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: **13.2.3**	Name _____Period_____

Learning outcome Relate the models of urban structure to European urban areas

Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
CBDs in Europe	Residences Consumer services Public services Business services
Concentric Zones in Europe	
Sectors in Europe	
Multiple Nuclei In Europe	
Pause and reflect	Are Paris's famous tourist sites located predominantly in inner or outer rings? Why might this be the case

Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: 13.2.4	Name _____Period_____

Learning outcome Describe patterns in precolonial and colonial cities in developing countries

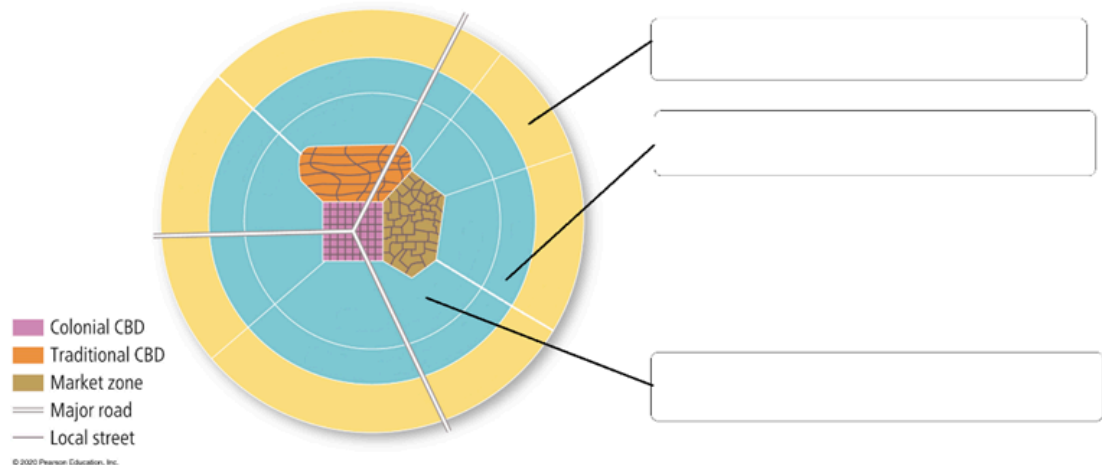| Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Ancient & Medieval City Beijing	Beijing during the Yuan Dynasty Beijing during the Mind Dynasty
Colonial Legacy	
Pause and reflect	Explain the differences between ancient cities like Beijing and colonial cities
Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: **13.2.5**	Name _____Period_____

Learning outcome Understand how the three models of urban structure describe patterns in cities in developing countries.

Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Concentric zone model

Colonial CBD
Traditional CBD
Market zone
Major road
Local street
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| Informal settlement | |

Concentric zones in Developing Countries	
Sectors in Developing Countries	
Multiple nuclei in Developing Countries	 Commercial Market Industrial Elite residential sector Zone of maturity Zone of increasing density Zone of peripheral squatter settlements Gentrification Middle-class residential 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 8.
Multiple Nuclei Model	 Squatter areas Suburbs 1 7 2 8 3 9 4 10 5 11 6
Pause and reflect	Would you expect the distribution of people with college degrees to follow most closely the concentric zone, sector, or multiple nuclei model? Why?

Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.

Key Issue#: **13.2.6**	Name _____Period_____
Learning outcome Describe stages of development and apply urban models in Mexico City	
Questions/Main Ideas	Notes
Precolonial Mexico City	
Colonial Mexico City	

Mexico City since Independence	
Pause and reflect	How did the Spanish change precolonial Tenochtitlan to create colonial Mexico City? Why might contemporary Mexicans with to excavate and explore the ruins?
Summary	
Questions for class	1.
	2.
	3.