**KNOW**

Annexation

Blockbusting

Boomburbs

CBD

CSA

Christaller’s Central Place Theory (12.2)

Core-periphery model

Density gradient

Disamenity Zones

Edge cities

Exurbs

Filtering

Gravity Model

Metropolitan/Micropolitan statistical area

Mixed land use

Primary census area

Primate City

Public Housing

Rank-size Rule

Redlining

Rush hour

Sustainable Design

Site

Situation

Smart-growth (New Urbanism, greenbelts, slow-growth cities)

deFacto and deJure Segregation

Social area analysis

Sustainable Development

Transportation-oriented development

Underclass

Walkability

**BE ABLE TO**

PSO…Explain how the presence and growth of cities vary across geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.

 6.1. Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization (origin, function and growth). (12.4)

 6.1. Describe how changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence **urbanization**.

6.2 Explain how **megacities** and **metacities** are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization.

 6.2 Describe the processes of **suburbanization**, **sprawl** and **decentralization**.

 6.3 Explain how cities embody processes of globalization (hierarchy and connectivity).

 6.4 Identify the different urban concepts such as **hierarchy**, **interdependence**, **relative size**, and **spacing** that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities.

 6.5 Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories (**Burgess** **concentric-zone**, **Hoyt sector**, **Harris**/**Ullman multiple-nuclei**, Galactic City, Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa Models; and the bid-rent theory).

IMP…Explain how attitudes and values of a population, as well as the balance of power within that population, are reflected in the built landscape.

 6.6 Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use (culture, technological capabilities, cycles of development, and infilling).

 6.7 Explain how a city’s infrastructure (location and quality) relates to local politics, society, and the environment (spatial patterns).

 6.8 Identify and explain the effects of the different urban design initiatives and practices.

 6.8 Explain the effects (praise and criticisms) of different urban design initiatives and practices

 6.9 Explain how qualitative (field studies and narratives) and quantitative (**census**) data are used to show the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.

SPS…Explain how urban areas face unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges.

 6.10 Explain the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas (economic and social challenges, conflicts over land tenure, **zoning** and local food movements) and the challenges of geographic fragmentation of government on addressing urban issues.

 6.10 Identify and describe the positive and negative consequences of urban renewal and **gentrification**.

 6.11 Describe the effectiveness of and responses to different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges (**sprawl**, sanitation, climate change, air and water quality, eco-footprint of cities, and energy use/regional planning efforts, remediation and redevelopment of **brownfields**, establishment of urban growth boundaries, and farmland protection policies).

**READING ASSIGNMENTS** Rubenstein’s *The Cultural Landscape 12e*, Chapters 12 - 13

Week 1

13.1: Why are downtowns distinctive?

12.4: Why do services cluster in settlements?

Week 2

13.2: Where are people distributed in urban areas?

13.3: Why do urban areas expand?

Week 3

12.2: Where are consumer services distributed? – Central Place Theory

13.4: Why do cities face sustainability challenges?