**AP Human Geography**

**Unit 7: Cities and Urban Land Use**

 **Vocabulary & Concepts**

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|  **Term** |  **Definition** | **Picture-Examples-additional information** |
| **Annexation** | Legally adding land area to a city in the United States |  |
| **Basic industry/business** | A business that sells its products or services primarily to consumers outside the settlement |  |
| **Business Service** | A service that primarily meets the needs of other businesses, including professional, financial, and transportation services |  |
| **bid-rent theory** | explains that the price/demand for land increases closer to the CBD |  |
| **blockbusting** | Rapid changes in the racial composition of residential neighborhoods |  |
| **central city:** | The urban area that is not suburban |  |
| **Central business district (CBD)** | The downtown heart of a central city, the CBD is marked by high land values, a concentration of business and commerce, and the clustering of the tallest buildings |  |
| **centralization:**  | the movement of people, capital, services, and government into the central city |  |
| **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 |  |
| **census tracts:** | these are govt. designated areas in cities that each have ~5,000 people,  they often times correspond to neighborhoods (data in census tracts is used to analyze urban patterns such as gentrification or white flight) |  |
| **city:**  | centralized area with a mayor and local government, usually bigger than a town |  |
| **Clustered rural settlement** | A rural settlement in which the houses and farm buildings of each family are situated close to each other, with fields surrounding the settlement |  |
| **colonial city** | City established by colonizing empires as administrative centers. Often they were established on already existing native cities, completely overtaking their infrastructures |  |
| **cityscape:**  | similar to a landscape, yet of a city (cityscapes often show the city’s skyline, which is the CBD). |  |
| **commercialization** | the process of the increasing importance of business |  |
| **commuter zone** | The commuter zone is the outermost ring of the concentric zone model. It represents the upper-class residential area. It is called the commuter zone because of the people who go to the city to work. |  |
| **concentric zone model** | created by E.W. Burgess, city grows outwards from a central area |  |
| **decentralization** | Degree to which decision-making authority is given to lower levels in an organization's hierarchy. |  |
| **Density gradient** | The change in density in an urban area from the center to the periphery  |  |
| **dendritic** | street pattern characterized by fewer streets organized into a hierarchy based on the amount of traffic each is intended to carry--they form the "loop" or "lollipop" typical of urban sprawl neighborhoods. |  |
| **dispersed form of settlement** | characterized by scattered, isolated dwellings |  |
| **Dispersed rural settlement**  | A rural settlement pattern characterized by isolated farms rather than clustered farms |  |
| **economic base** | the manufacturing and service activities preformed by the basic sector; functions of a city preformed to satisfy demands external to the cirty itself, earning income to support the urban population |  |
| **edge cities** | A large node of office and retail activities on the edge of an urban area |  |
| **emerging cities** | City currently without much population but increasing in size at a fast rate |  |
| **employment structure** | Number of people employed in various basic and non basic jobs. |  |
| **entrepots:**  | a port where merchandise can be imported and re-exported without paying import duties |  |
| **ethnic neighborhood** | A neighborhood with distinctive ethnic composition |  |
| **favelas** | A shantytown or slum, especially in Brazil |  |
| **festival landscape** | a landscape of cultural festivities |  |
| **Gated communities** | Restricted neighborhoods or subdivisions, often literally fenced in, where entry is limited to residents and their guests. Although predominantly high-income based, they are increasingly a middle-class phenomenon |  |
| **gateway cities** | a settlement which acts as a link between two areas |  |
| **gentrification** | Process in which low cost neighborhoods are renovated by middle class to increase property values. |  |
| **Gravity model** | A model which holds that the potential use of a service at a particular location is directly related to the number of people in a location and inversely related to the distance people must travel to reach the service |  |
| **Grid Street Pattern** | an arrangement of streets that intersect at right angles |  |
| **Greenbelt** | A ring of land maintained as parks, agriculture, or other types of open space to limit the sprawl of an urban area. |  |
| **hamlets** | lowest level of settlements (often not urban); offers few if any services. |  |
| **high-tech corridors** | Areas along or near major transportation arteries that are devoted to the research, development and sale of high-technology products. These areas develop because of the networking and synergistic advantages of concentrating high-technology enterprises in close proximity to one another |  |
| **hinterland** | The area surrounding a central place from which people are attracted to use the places goods and services (also known as market area |  |
| **hydraulic civilization** | a civilization based on large-scale irrigation systems as the prime mover behind urbanization and a class of technical specialists as the first urban dweller |  |
| **indigenous city** | a center of population, commerce, and culture that is native to a country |  |
| **in-filling** | new building on empty parcels of land within a checkerboard pattern of development |  |
| **invasion and succession** | Process by which new immigrants to a city move to and dominate or take over areas or neighborhoods occupied by older immigrant groups. |  |
| **megacities:**  | Cities, mostly characteristic of the developing world, where high population growth and migration have caused them to explode in population since World War II |  |
| **megalopolis/conurbation** | A continuous urban complex in the northeastern United States |  |
| **metropolises** | usually contains several urbanized areas and suburbs that act together as a coherent economic whole.  |  |
| **Metropolitan area** | a major population center made up of a large city and the smaller suburbs and towns that surround |  |
| **Multiple nuclei model** | A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a collection of notes of activities |  |
| **new urbanism/planned communities** | Development, urban revitalization, and suburban reforms that create walkable neighborhoods with a diversity of housing and job |  |
| **node** |  geographical centers of activity; large cities have numerous nodes. |  |
| **Non-basic industries business** | A business that sells its product to consumer in the same settlement |  |
| **office parks** | A cluster of office bulidings, usually located along an interstate, often forming the nucleus of an edge city |  |
| **peak land value intersection** | the most accessible and costly parcel of land in the CBD and therefore in the entire urbanized area |  |
| **post-industrial city** | a city in which global finances and the electronic flow of information dominate the economy |  |
| **Public housing** | Government owned housing rented to low income individuals with rents set at 30% of the tenants income |  |
| **Peripheral model** | A model of North America urban areas consting of an inner city surrounded by large suburban residential and business areas tied together by a beltway or ring road  |  |
| **primate city:** | A city that is the largest settlement in a country such that the largest settlement has more than twice as many people as the second ranking city |  |
| **racial steering** | real estate agents advising customers to purchase homes in neighborhoods depending on their race |  |
| **range** | The maximum distance people are willing to travel to use a service. |  |
| **rank-size rule** | A pattern of settlements in a country such that the “nth” largest settlement is 1/n the population of the largest settlement  |  |
| **Redlining** | A process by which banks draw lines on a map and refuse to lend money to purchase or improve property within the boundaries |  |
| **Revitalization**  | city planners have redesigned their central cities to make them more amenable to people moving in, especially higher income residents. |  |
| **Rush Hour** | The four consecutive 15 minute periods in the moring and evening with the heaviest volumes of traffic |  |
| **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 of the central business district |  |
| **Settlement**  | A permanent collection of buildings and inhabitants  |  |
| **shantytowns** | Unplanned groups of crude dwellings and shelters made of scrap wood, iron, and pieces of cardboard that develop around cities |  |
| **Site**  |  |  |
| **situation** | A cities role and function within society |  |
| **slums** | a district of a city marked by poverty and inferior living conditions |  |
| **Sprawl**  | The development of new housing sites at relatively low density and at locations that are not contiguous to the existing built up area  |  |
| **squatter settlements/barricades** | 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 |  |
| **suburb** | A residential or commercial area situated within an urban area but outside the central city  |  |
| **suburbanization/****counterurbanization:** | began largely in the US after WWII (US is the only country in the world in which the majority of the population resides in the suburbs), however, more people have started the process of centralization since the 1990s (moving back into the central cities). |  |
| **symbolic landscapes** | a landscape that has significant meaning beyond what it simply looks like due to cultural associations. |  |
| **tear-downs** | Suburban homes meant for demolition. |  |
| **tenements** | a rundown apartment house barely meeting minimal standards |  |
| **threshold** | the minimum number of customers needed to keep the business running |  |
| **towns** | clustered human settlement larger than a village; may range from a few to thousands of inhabitants (even hundreds of thousands); generally many goods and services are available. |  |
| **underclass** | A group in a society prevented from participating in the material benefits of a more developed society because of a variety of social and economic characteristics |  |
| **underemployment** | the condition when people work at jobs for which they are overqualified or that do not utilize their skills |  |
| **unincorporated areas** | Rural areas where there isn't a lot of people |  |
| **urbanization** | An increase in the percentage of and the number of people living in urban settlements  |  |
| **urbanized population** | the proportion of a country's population living in cities |  |
| **Urban area** | A dense core of census tracts, densely settled suburbs and low density land that links the dense suburbs with the core |  |
| **Urban Cluster** | In the us an urban area with between 2500-50000 inhabitants |  |
| **urban heat island** | Local heat buildup in an area of high population density |  |
| **urban hierarchy:**  | a ranking of settlements according to their size and economic functions |  |
| **urban hydrology** | how a city deals with getting clean water to its citizens, removing dirty water and cleaning it, and the putting it back into the world's rivers and oceans |  |
| **Urban Renewal** | Program in which cities identify blighted inner-city neighborhoods, acquire the properties from private owners, relocate the residents and businesses, clear the site, build new roads and utilities, and turn the land over to private developers. |  |
| **urban realm model** | The spatial components of the modern metropolis, where each realm is a separate economic, social, and political entity that is linked together to form the larger metropolitan framework |  |
| **urban growth rates** | Rate of growth of an urban population. Compare degree of urbanization |  |
| **villages** | clustered human settlement larger than a hamlet and generally offering several services. |  |
| **White Flight** | Movement of whites from the city and adjacent neighborhoods to the outlying suburbs. |  |
| **world cities/great cities:** | Cities that function at the global scale, beyond the reach of the state borders, functioning as the service centers of the world economy |  |
| **zone** | An area that identifies a certain place within a city. The finance and theatre district are examples. |  |
| **Zone ordinance**  | The law that limits the permitted uses of land and maximum density of development in a community |  |
| **zone of transition** | An area that is either becoming more rural or more urban |  |
| southeast asian city characteristicscentered on a port; western style central business portsouth asian city charactersticscolonial based with clearly segregated neighborhoods and businesses for natives and for europeans or the traditional city centered on a bazaar or marketplace | african city characteristicsinfluenced by islam; narrow streets from core lead to less wealthy which are farther from the core | three cbds of sub saharan citiesopen-air market, transitional, makeshift/stalls |
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 **Chapter 9 Vocabulary & Concepts**

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| 1. **urban morphology:**
2. **city:**
3. **urbanization:**
4. **urbanized population:**
5. **social stratification/structure:**
6. **nucleated form of settlement:**
7. **dispersed form of settlement:**
8. **threshold:**
9. **shantytowns hydraulic civilization:**
10. **situation:**
11. **trade area:**
12. **rank-size rule:**
13. **primate city:**
14. **basic industry:**
15. **nonbasic industries:**
16. **economic base:**
17. **employment structure:**
18. **post-industrial city:**
19. **underemployment:**
20. **urban hierarchy:**
21. **unincorporated areas:**
22. **hamlets:**
23. **villages:**
24. **towns:**
25. **hinterland:**
26. **metropolises:**
27. **megalopolis/conurbation:**
28. **emerging cities:**
29. **gateway cities:**
30. **festival landscape:**
31. **cityscape:**
32. **symbolic landscapes:**
33. **central place theory:**
34. **census tracts:**
35. **zone:**
36. **central business district (CBD):**
37. **bid-rent theory:**
38. **central city:**
39. **suburb:**
40. **suburbanization/counterurbanization:**
41. **concentric zone model:**
42. **the peak land value intersection:**
 | 1. **zone of transition:**
2. **slums:**
3. **tenements:**
4. **commuter zone:**
5. **invasion and succession:**
6. **sector model:**
7. **multiple nuclei model:**
8. **edge cities:**
9. **multiplier effect:**
10. **in-filling:**
11. **urban realm model:**
12. **dendritic:**
13. **colonial city:**
14. **indigenous city:**
15. **urban growth rates:**
16. **squatter settlements/barriadas:**
17. **favelas:**
18. **gentrification:**
19. **office parks:**
20. **entrepots:**
21. **megacities:**
22. **high-tech corridors:**
23. **shantytowns:**
24. **redlining:**
25. **underclass:**
26. **blockbusting:**
27. **racial steering:**
28. **commercialization:**
29. **post-modern architecture:**
30. **restrictive covenants:**
31. **tear-downs:**
32. **decentralization:**
33. **centralization:**
34. **urban hydrology:**
35. **urban heat island:**
36. **urban sprawl:**
37. **new urbanism/planned communities:**
38. **ethnic neighborhood:**
39. **globalization:**
40. **world cities/great cities:**
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