

DQ set for week 4 due today

I'm looking forward to reading your reflections on some of the urban issues we are discussing this week


DO WEEK 4

Week 4: Urban Foundations – Cities & Metropolitan Regions

1. This week is about the major urban patterns we see in the US and Canada.

- On the map package provided to class, locate the area we used in week 1), about the central portion where we see population concentrations for the United States and Canada. Note the location is about great-lakes where we find high population densities and concentrated cities. Not the location of individual city centers.
- On the opposite side of the map (or on a separate response page), describe in your own words the general spatial pattern of urbanization you identified on your map.
- Based on your readings for this week (textbook and otherwise), why are these major urban areas located where they are?


Map of the United States and Canada



2. When a geographer talks about the layout of a city, they are generally referring to the relative location of different elements within the city, where are the residential areas, where are the major business and employment centers, how is the city linked internally via transportation networks?

- Is it possible for a city to have a "half hearted" urban layout? Is that "sprawled" city?
- Other major patterns in a city layout? "grid" layout?

3. Examine the city map package provided in class (city maps of Dallas, the DFW metropolitan, Phoenix, and Chicago). Identify and label the features on each city map that remind you of any of the three major city structure models: con-centric, sector, multiple nuclei. Comment on what you think the primary reason for each model is.



Mid-Term Exam #1: Thursday Next Week

Part A: Must-Do Question (One Question)

Part B: Choice Questions (Do Two of the Three Choice Questions Provided)

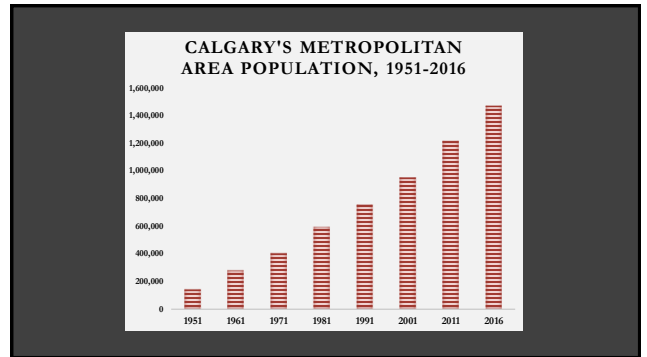
All questions are in short essay/brief answer format (paragraph answers, lists, and/or simple diagrams)

All questions have multiple parts (please do all parts)

All of the questions you will complete have the same weight: 15 points each (45 points total for the exam)

You will have 45 minutes to complete the exam





Calgary's Ten Largest Companies

| Name | Industry | Revenue \$1000s (2018) |
|---------------------------------|----------|------------------------|
| Enbridge Inc. | Energy | \$44,378,000 |
| Suncor Energy Inc. | Energy | \$31,975,000 |
| Imperial Oil Ltd. | Energy | \$29,125,000 |
| Husky Energy Inc. | Energy | \$18,583,000 |
| Direct Energy Marketing Ltd. | Utility | \$18,202,240 |
| Agrium Inc. | Chemical | \$17,868,268 |
| Cenovus Energy Inc. | Energy | \$17,043,000 |
| Canadian Natural Resources Ltd. | Energy | \$16,651,000 |
| TransCanada Corp. | Energy | \$13,449,000 |
| Parkland Fuel Corp. | Energy | \$9,560,500 |



Direct Flight Destinations Served from Calgary



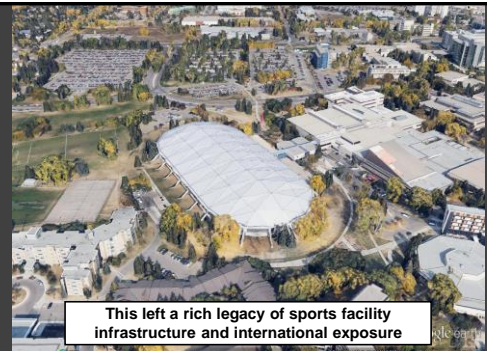
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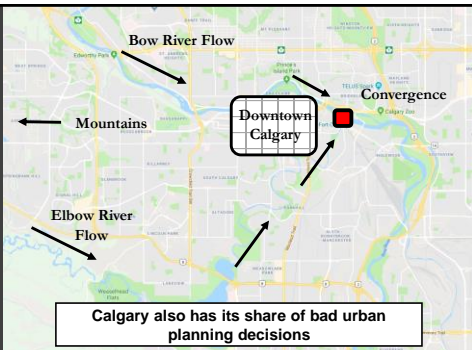
Calgary was host city for the 1988 Olympic Winter Games



This left a rich legacy of sports facility infrastructure and international exposure



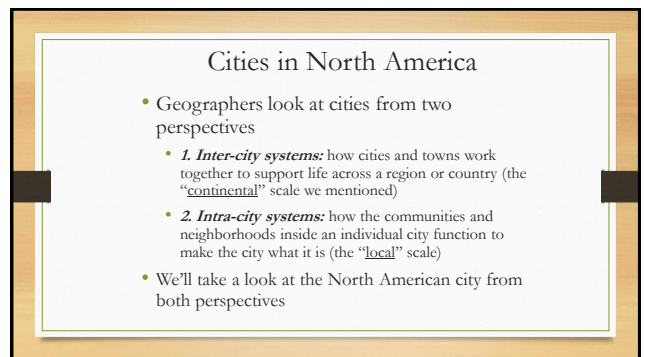
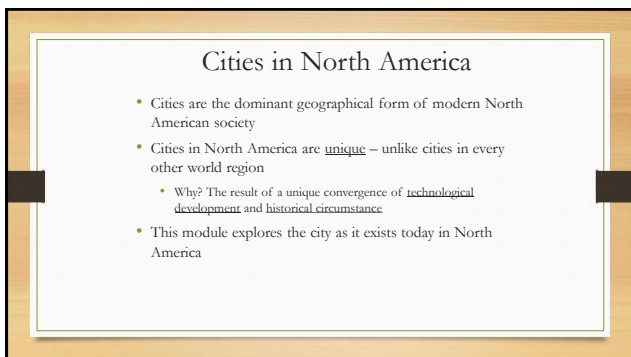
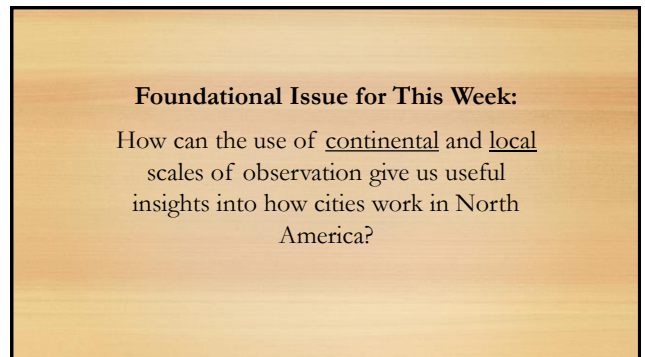
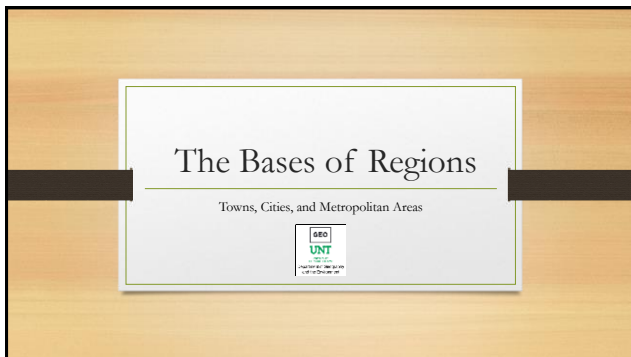
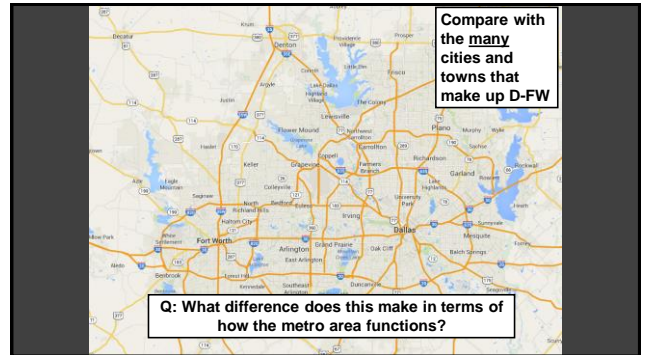
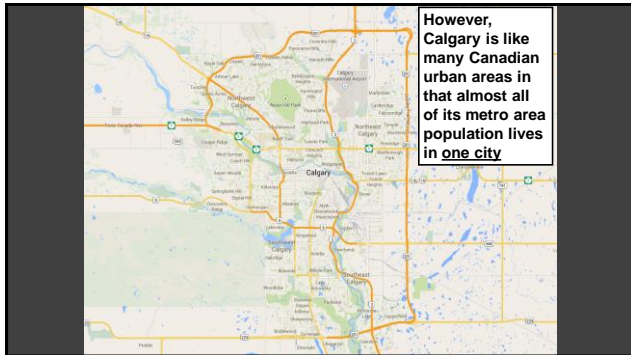
This left a rich legacy of sports facility infrastructure and international exposure



Calgary also has its share of bad urban planning decisions

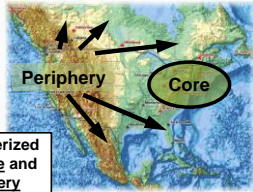


From above, Calgary looks like any sprawling American metropolis



The North American City System

- North America is dominated by its cities



Characterized
by a core and
a periphery

The North American City System

- **The core**
 - Highly urban, including the majority of the key cities that dominate life in North America: New York, Chicago, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia, Washington DC, Toronto, Montreal
 - Highly wealthy (often very visibly)
 - Many business opportunities

The North American City System

- **Q:** how many of us have lived or traveled in the North American core (northeastern US states, southern Ontario/Quebec in Canada)?
 - Is life different there than elsewhere in the country?
 - How so? How not?

The North American City System

- Density of population and urban activity makes a difference in life in the North American core
 - Good things: job opportunities, specialized stores, schools, services, other social amenities (sports teams, concerts, many recreational opportunities)

Fenway Park (Baseball Stadium) in Boston



Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge MA





The North American City System

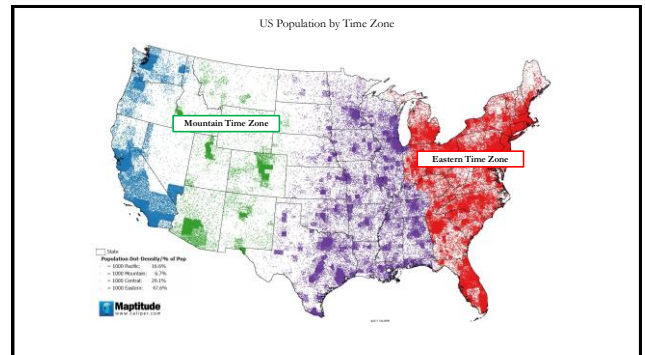
- Density of population and urban activity makes a difference in life in the North American core
- Not-so-good things: pollution, congestion, urban sprawl extending for hundreds of miles



The North American City System

- **The periphery**

- Some large cities, but widely spaced
 - For example, the Mountain time zone has only Denver, Salt Lake City, and Phoenix as major US metropolitan areas (compare this to the Eastern time zone)



The North American City System

- **The periphery**

- The periphery has pockets of wealth and opportunity, but also many rural and remote communities with little potential for growth beyond what they are today

The North American City System

- **Q:** how many of us have lived in what you would consider a “remote” place?
 - Where?
 - What was it like to live there?
 - What kinds of people, businesses, educational opportunities, services, etc.?

Grand Teton National Park, Wyoming



West Texas, Near Crosbyton

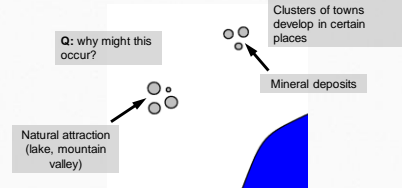


The North American City System

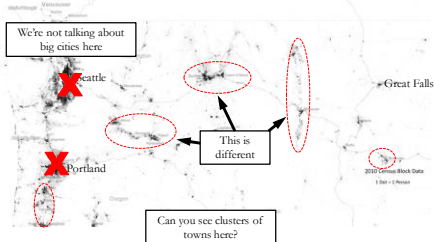
- **Important to consider how our urban systems are developing**
 - How did our North American city system get to be the way it is today?
 - A few partial answers last class, but let's discuss a few more today
 - Where cities are, and which ones have grown more than others, has been shaped by three important factors

The North American City System

- Three key factors in urban system development
 - 1. Clusters of cities

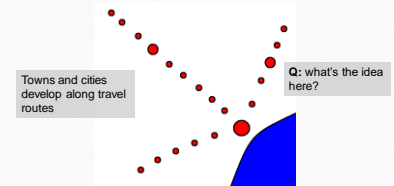


The Pacific Northwest Population: 1 Dot = 1 Person

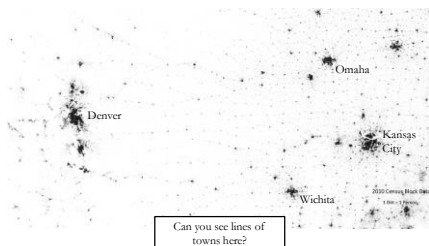


The North American City System

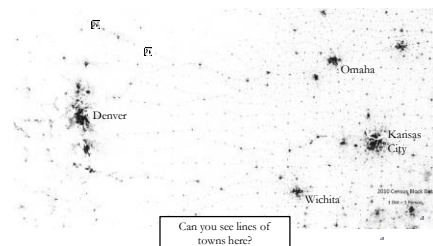
- Three key factors in urban system development
 - 2. Linear features

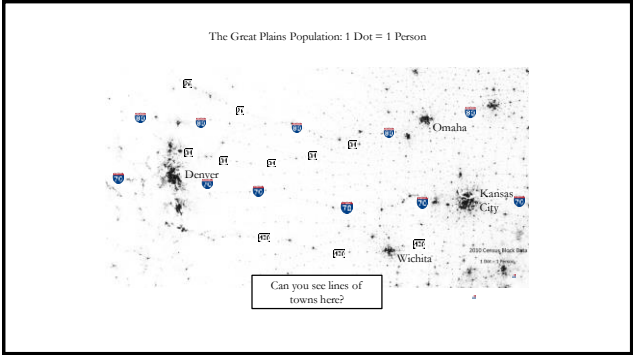
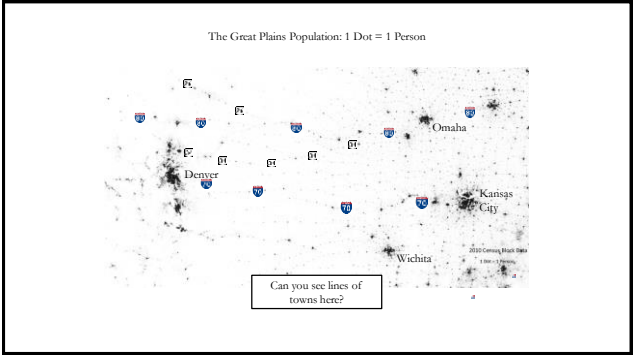
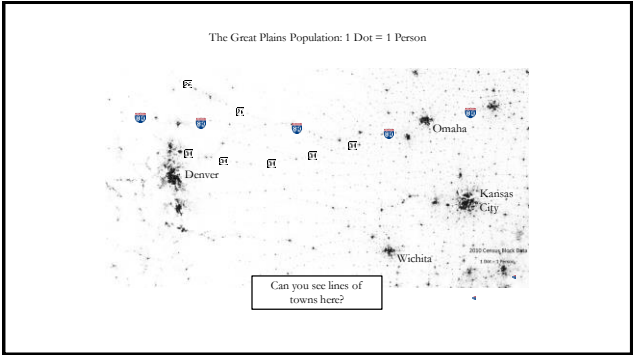
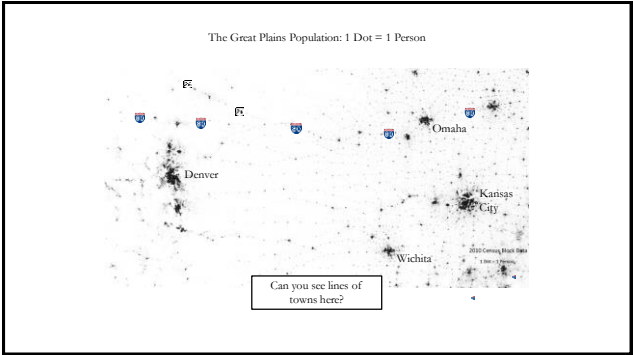


The Great Plains Population: 1 Dot = 1 Person



The Great Plains Population: 1 Dot = 1 Person



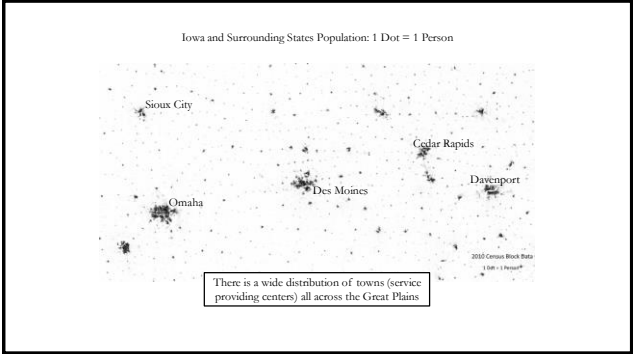


The North American City System

- Three key factors in urban system development
 - 3. Wide-spread towns

Towns and cities develop to cover a region

Q: why would this occur?

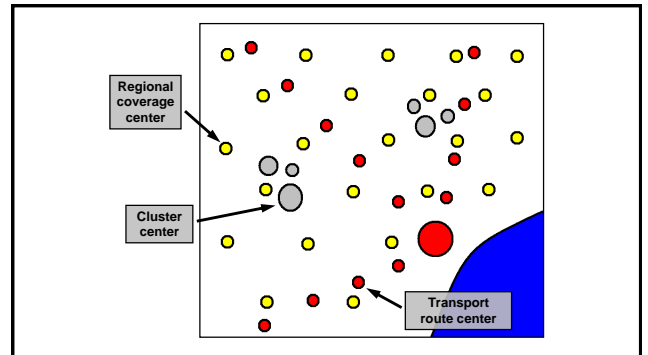
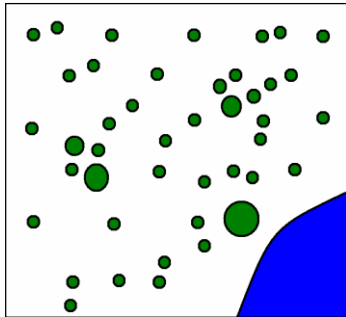


The North American City System

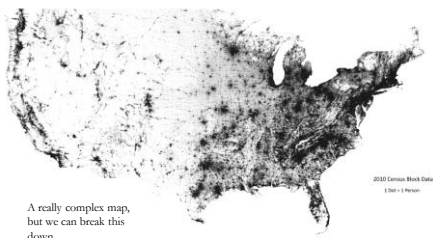
- To review: three key factors in urban system development
 1. Clusters of cities
 2. Linear features of cities
 3. Wide-spread systems of cities

The North American City System

- To review: three key factors in urban system development
 - Real-world urban systems are really a combination of all three forces working together



The US Population: 1 Dot = 1 Person



Internal Structure in North American Cities

- Now, the other perspective: inside the city
 - How cities are **laid out geographically** is of interest to many people and organizations
 - City governments
 - Businesses
 - Residents of the city
 - Visitors to the city
 - **Q:** why might each of these groups care about the layout of a city's land uses and functions?



Internal Structure in North American Cities

Q:

- How might a “bad” geographic layout have an impact on life in a city?
- What might a “bad” geographic layout look like?
- What would a “good” geographic layout look like?
- Discuss in small groups for 3 minutes

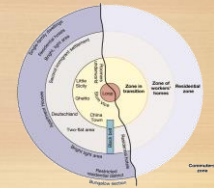
Four City Form Models

- There are four foundational “city structure models” in urban geography
 - 1. Concentric Zone Model
 - 2. Sector Model
 - 3. Multiple Nuclei Model
 - 4. Peripheral Model
- We won't repeat all the details, but let's summarize each briefly

Four City Form Models

#1

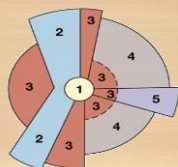
Concentric Zone Model
(Sociologist Ernest Burgess, 1925)



Four City Form Models

#2

Sector Model
(Economist Homer Hoyt, 1939)



Four City Form Models

#3

Multiple Nuclei Model
(Geographers Chauncy Harris & Edward Ullman, 1945)



Four City Form Models

#4

Peripheral Model
(Geographer
Chauncy Harris,
1997)



Four City Form Models

- Q: Thinking about your DQ set responses, can you think of specific features of any cities you have visited that correspond with the characteristics of any of the three models?

Four City Form Models

These models are based in part on observations of Chicago's urban form in particular



Concentric zones based on different social groups and eras of urban development

#1

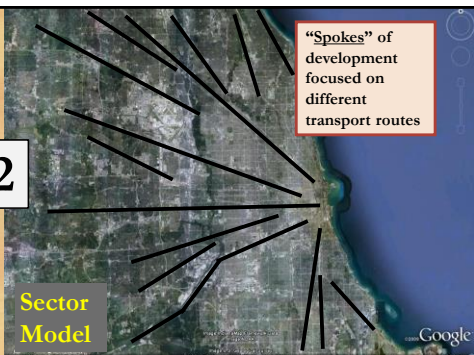
Concentric Zone Model



#2

Sector Model

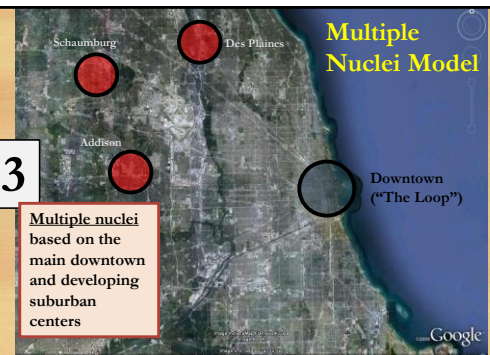
"Spokes" of development focused on different transport routes

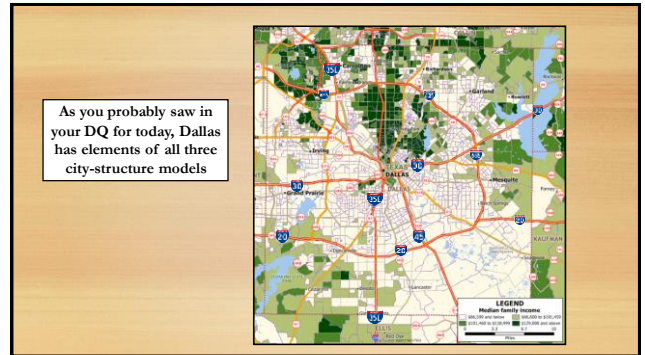
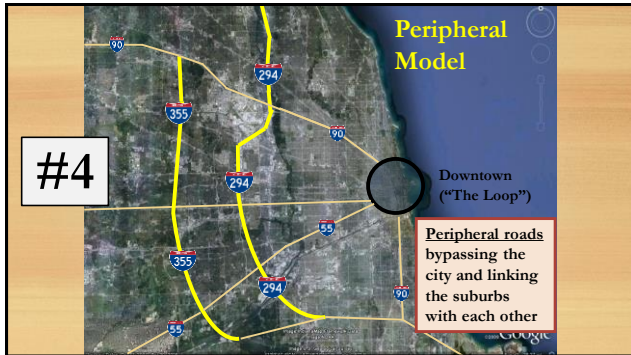


#3

Multiple nuclei based on the main downtown and developing suburban centers

Multiple Nuclei Model





Urban Structure and Urban Planning

- One profession responsible for making sure we have a “good urban layout” is the planner
- Planners have responsibilities that go far beyond what many people perceive

Urban Structure and Urban Planning

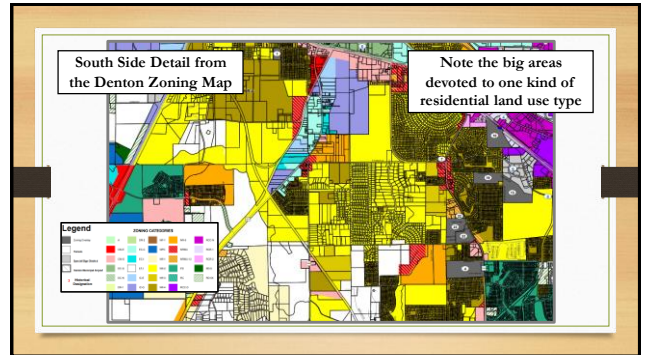
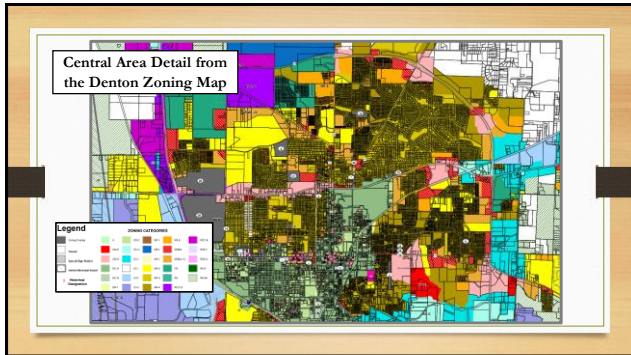
- Our next video case study explores how planners benefit from thinking geographically and using geographic technologies
- *Focus:* planners at the San Francisco Bay Area's BART public transit system

Key Video Questions

1. What are the problems addressed by BART's planners?
2. How do BART's planners benefit from thinking geographically and using geographic technologies in their jobs?

Urban Planning and Society

- Plans have an impact on the social life of communities
 - One impact: land-use controls on the buildings permitted in a community
 - Example: zoning regulations that allow the building of only single-family homes on half-acre lots
- The physical plan effectively decides the social makeup of the community



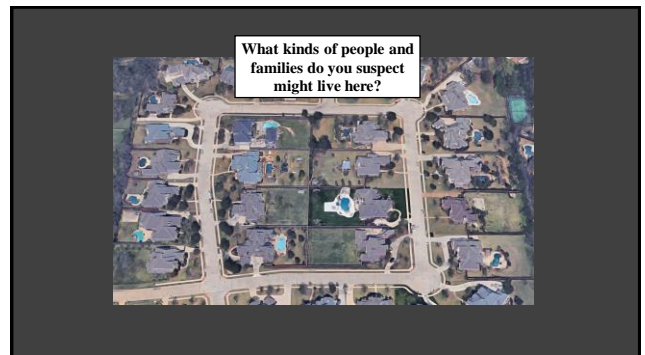
Urban Planning and Society

- Plans have an impact on the social life of communities
 - The single kind of dwelling allowed in many of our modern residential developments often functions to attract a single social class



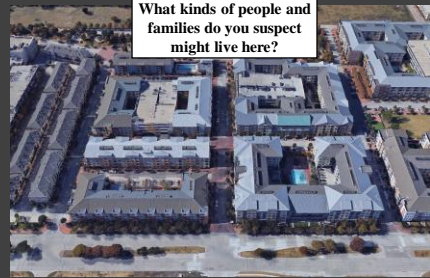
Urban Planning and Society

- Fundamental questions:
 - Who gets to live in a given community?
 - Who gets to access community services in the community?





What kinds of people and families do you suspect might live here?



What kinds of people and families do you suspect might live here?

Urban Planning and Society

- What plans allow, and what they restrict or discourage, shapes the social life of the community
- Important to see how this works beyond the classroom, in actual communities