

# Cities & Urban Land Use

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What AP wants you to know:

1. Site & situation influence the origin, function & growth of cities
2. Changes in transportation, communication, population growth, migration, economic development & government policies influence urbanization
3. Megacities & metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly locating in periphery & semi-periphery countries
4. Processes like suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization create new land-use forms like edge cities, exurbs, and boomburbs along with new challenges
5. World Cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and drive globalization
6. Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes
7. Rank Size Rule, Primate City, Gravity Model and Christaller's Central Place Theory explain the distribution and size of cities
8. Residential buildings and land use patterns reflect and shape a city's culture, tech capabilities, cycles of development and infilling
9. The structure of cities can be explained by: Burgess concentric zone model, Hoyt sector model, Harris & Ullman multiple nuclei model, the galactic city model, bid rent theory along with models from around the world - Latin America, SE Asia & Africa
10. The location and quality of a city's infrastructure affects its spatial patterns of development
11. Sustainable design & zoning practices include: mixed land use, walkability, transport oriented development, diverse housing options & smart growth policies like New Urbanism, greenbelts & slow growth
12. Criticism of sustainable design include increase housing costs, de facto segregation, loss of historical or place character
13. Data from Censuses, surveys, field studies, narratives provide information about changes and attitudes in urban areas
14. Urban areas face unique challenges like: housing issues (redlining, discrimination, blockbusting, rising crime, access to services, environmental injustice, disamenity zones, squatter settlements,
15. Urban renewal & gentrification have both positive and negative consequences
16. The geographic fragmentation of governments (state, city, county, etc.) creates problems in addressing urban issues.