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Sameness & Difference

- Historically, geographers have examined how and why areas, or spaces, are the same or different
- Urban geographers seek to understand and identify:
  - why cities are alike and different?
  - regular patterns of urban development
    - housing, employment, diversity
  - the social, economic, & political trends of urban versus non-urban spaces

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Key Issues

- Urban geographers are interested in both abstract space and relative space.
  - Abstract space=ideal or planned space
    - land use planning
  - relative space=lived or relational space
    - socio-spatial relationships, such as the realities of ‘red lining’

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Key Issues

- To understand what makes a place ‘urban’, urban geographers examine the **territorialization** of economic, political, and cultural within and between cities (as well as urban and non-urban spaces)

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Key Issues

- Urban geographers investigate the patterns of spatial interaction between producers & consumers, culture groups, neighborhoods, or between cities

- One key issue associated with spatial interaction within and between groups is **distance**

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Key Issues

- Urban geographers consider and explore what makers urban centers distinct **places**
  - Observed Variability & functional relationships which differentiate space
  - Generic questions of identity
- In addition to observable or material conditions of a place, urban geographer are also interested in **sense of place**
  - Material Artifacts & Symbolic Signs

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Urbanization Process

- The study of urbanization as a process is closely associated with the **systems** approach
  - A system is a distinct collection of inter-related phenomena (Inputs--Outputs--Feedback)
    - Inputs=primarily macro economic, political, demographic, cultural, technological, & "social" conditions or phenomena
    - Outputs=land use policy, housing markets, built environment, and other outcomes
    - Feedback=Negative & Positive
      - Local & Historical Contingencies

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Economic Change

- Economic change drives what, how, and where products are manufactured & sold
- The production of goods is linked to historically specific technology systems
- Economic & Technology Systems
  - **Kondratiev Long Waves** (50-55 Years) & **Kuznets Cycles** (15-25 Years)

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Economic Change

- Economic Cycles & Change closely related to the specific organization of capitalist modes of production
  - competitive (mercantilist)
  - organized (fordist)
  - disorganized (flexible)

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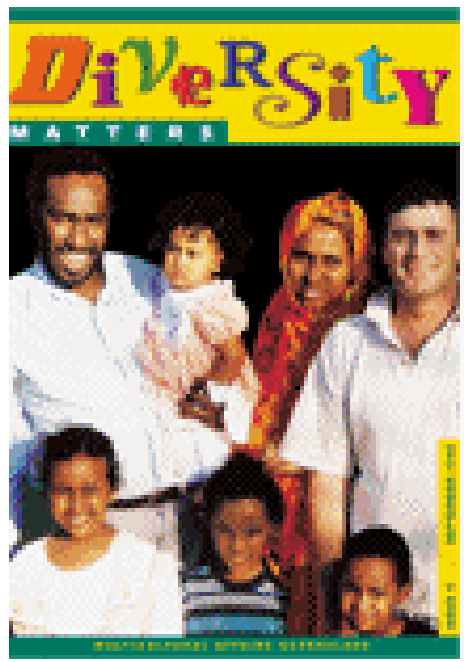
Demographic Change

- Size
- Composition
- Distribution
- Density



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Political Change

- Politics of Economic Development
- Politics of Culture Group
- Political Reform & Electoral Change

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Cultural Change

- Cities as Culture Centers
- Postmodernity

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Technological Change

- Cities as Innovation Centers
- Implications of New Technologies for Urban Centers
  - street cars versus automobiles

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Social Change

- Urban centers as social barometers

Popular Culture

Desegregation

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Urban Form & Land Use

- Pre-Industrial
- Transitional
- Industrial
- Urban Structure

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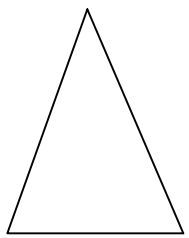
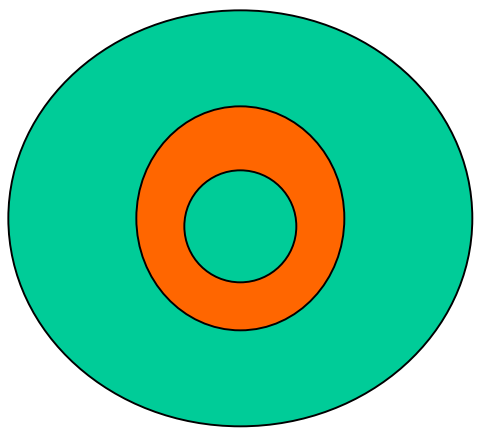
Pre-Industrial

- Pedestrian
- Class & Occupationally Distinct Socio-Spatial relationships
- Scale=Human





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Transitional

- Industrialization begins
- Competition of “Real Estate” become intense
  - land law develops
  - market forces shape urban form
- Land Use becomes social, political, & health issue
- Scale=Non-Human
    - Horsecars & Rail
- Market & Mechanics changing geography
    - CBD, Intensive Suburbs, Hub & Spoke
    - Exurbs develop along inter-city rail

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Industrial

- Spatial Reorganization
  - Extensive & Intensive Land Use Requirements promote specialization
- Scale: Mechanical
  - streetcars, elevated rail, ‘subways-lites’

Industrial

- Centripetal Forces
  - intensive land development
    - CBD
- Centrifugal Forces
  - extensive land development
    - greenfields
- Housing
  - Unlike earlier eras, labor housing was no longer directly linked to factory locations
    - promotes the ‘generalization of housing’

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Industrial

- Zoning Develops
  - controls on private property were motivated by anti-discrimination initiatives
  - Zoning eventually becomes a micro- control that preserves value because they. . .

"enable city governments to carry out their duties of protecting the health, safety, morals and general welfare of their citizens"

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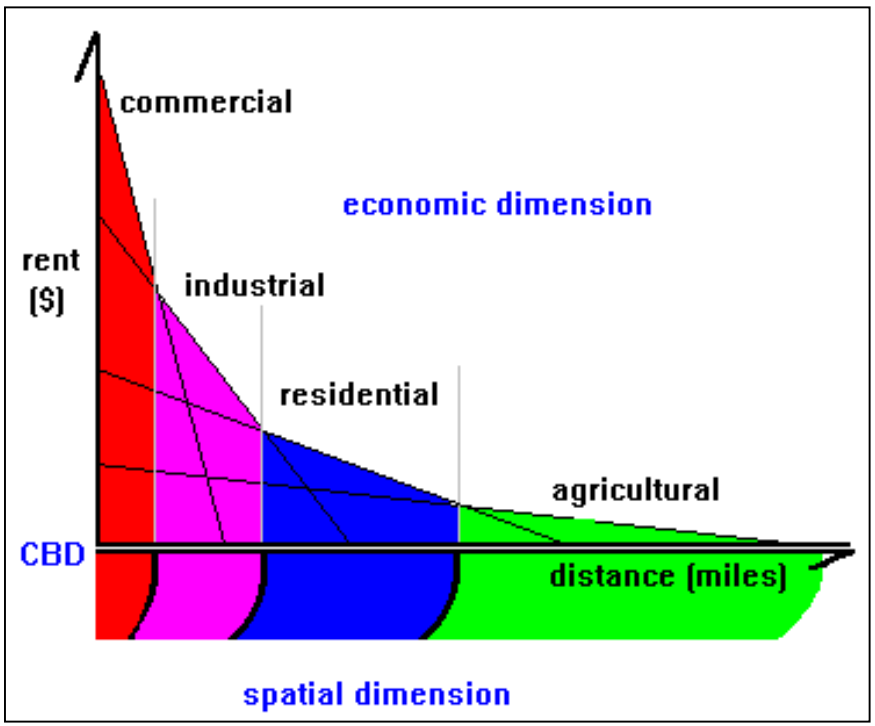
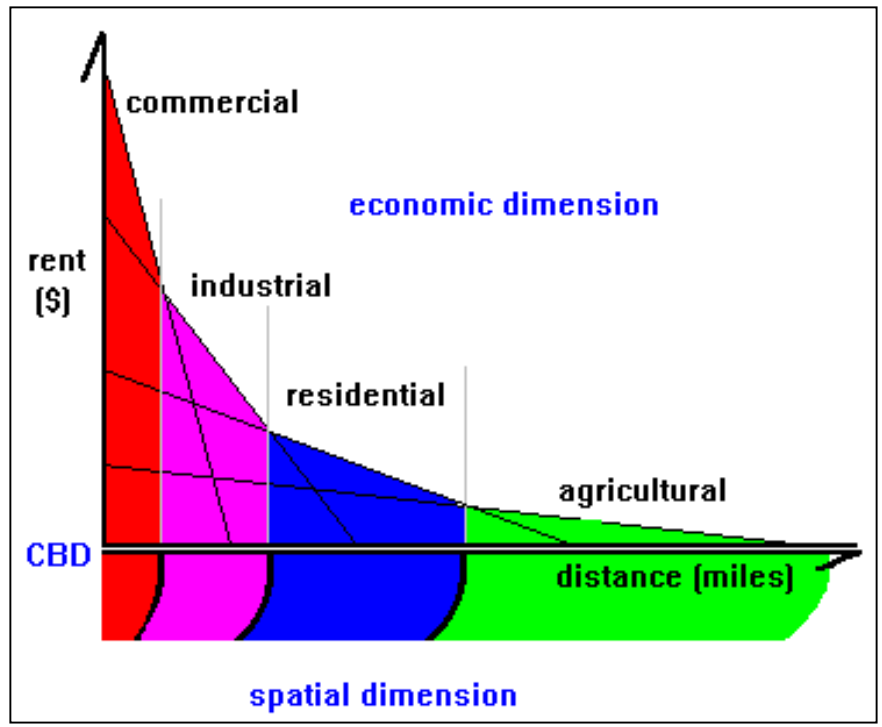
Transition: Bid-Rent Model Emerges



Source: Vogeler (2000) VGDP



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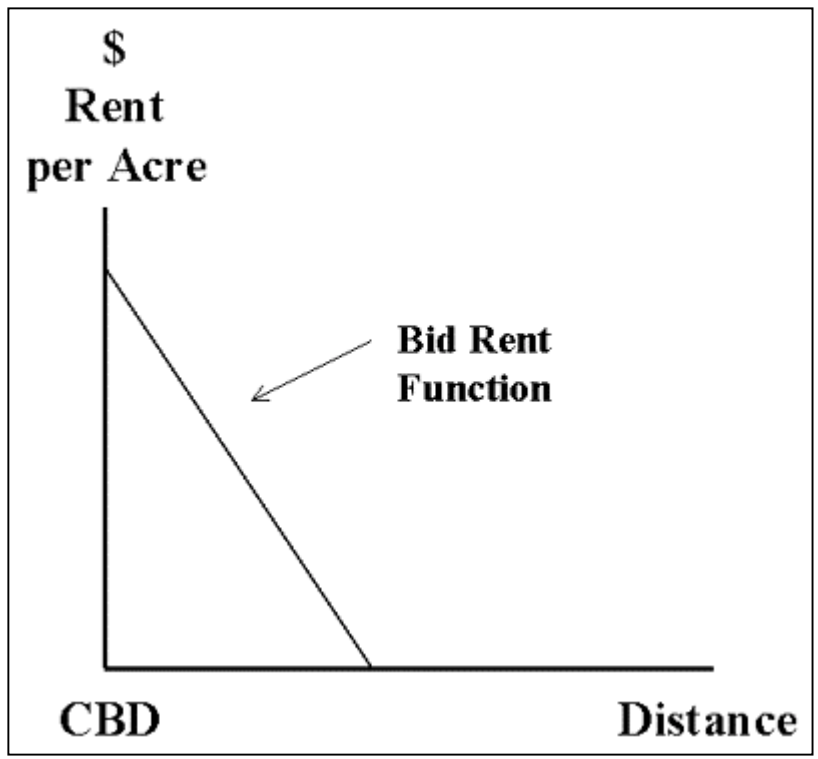
Transition: Bid-Rent Model Emerges



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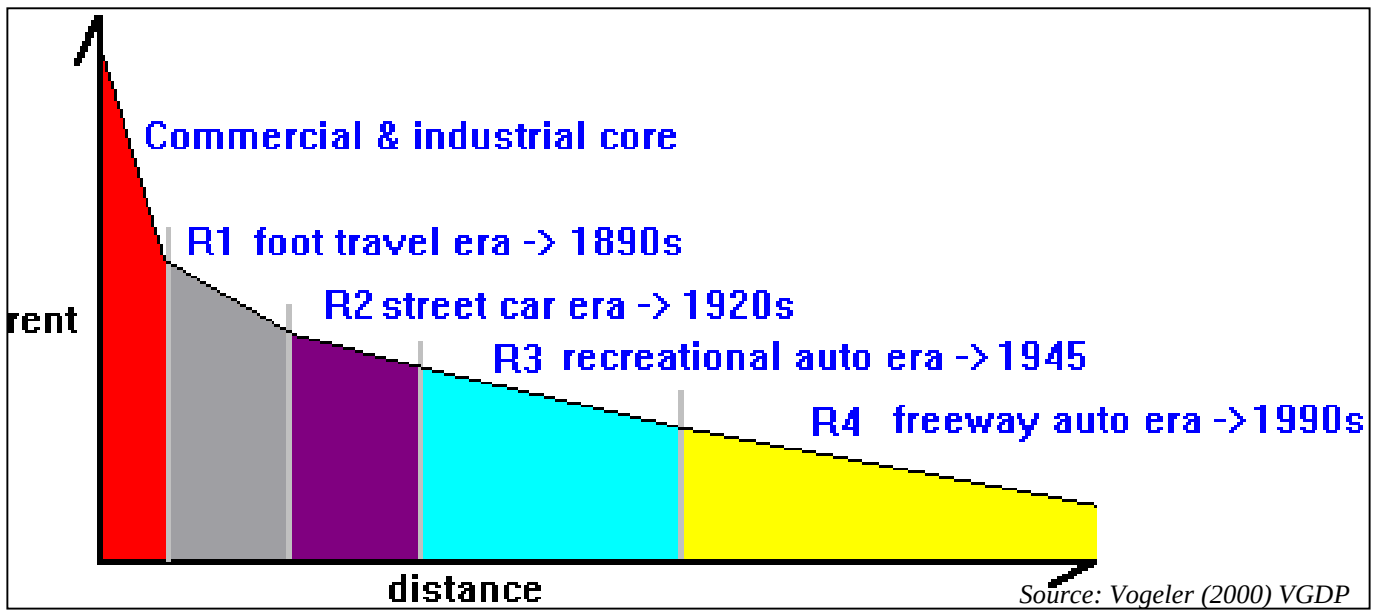
Urban Structure

- Implications of New Technologies & Competition



Source: Vogeler (2000) VGDP

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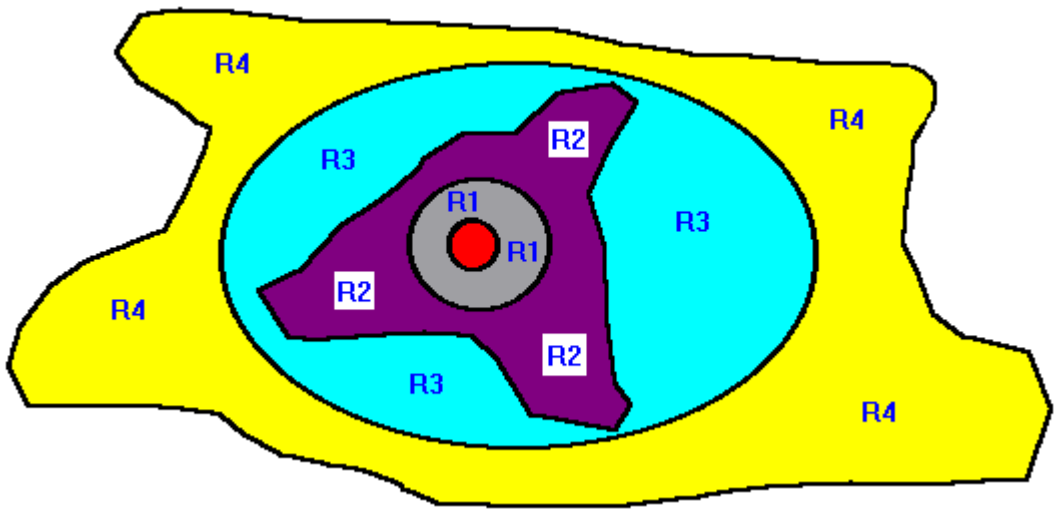
Urban Structure: Transit & Real Estate



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Urban Structure

- CBD
  - Intensive land use
  - ‘walking zones’
  - functional organization of activities
    - competitive
    - ancillary
    - complementary
    - commensal
  - core high density framed by lower density activities
  - dynamic
    - assimilation, discard, transition
      - example: NYC’s Time Square

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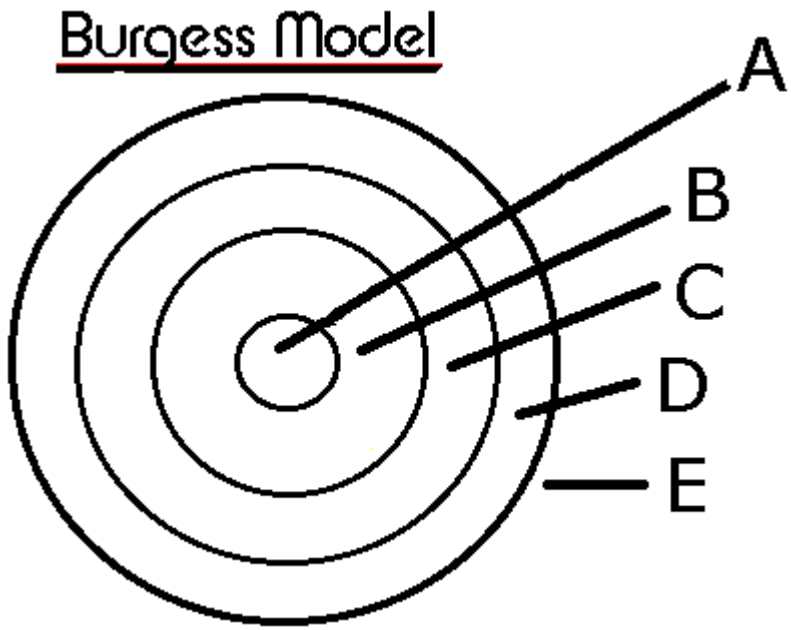
Burgess Concentric Circle



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Burgess

- Basic Bid-Rent
  - ex: Chicago

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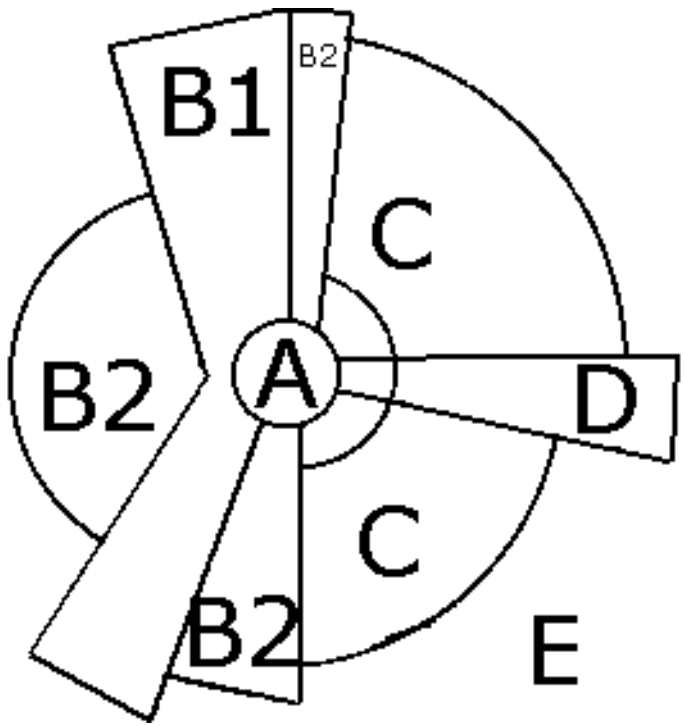
Hoyt Sector Model



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Hoyt

- **High Rent** sectors created by transportation networks
- "rent" classes radiate out as **'wedges'**
  - ex: Richmond, VA

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What is the Basic Structure of Terre Haute?

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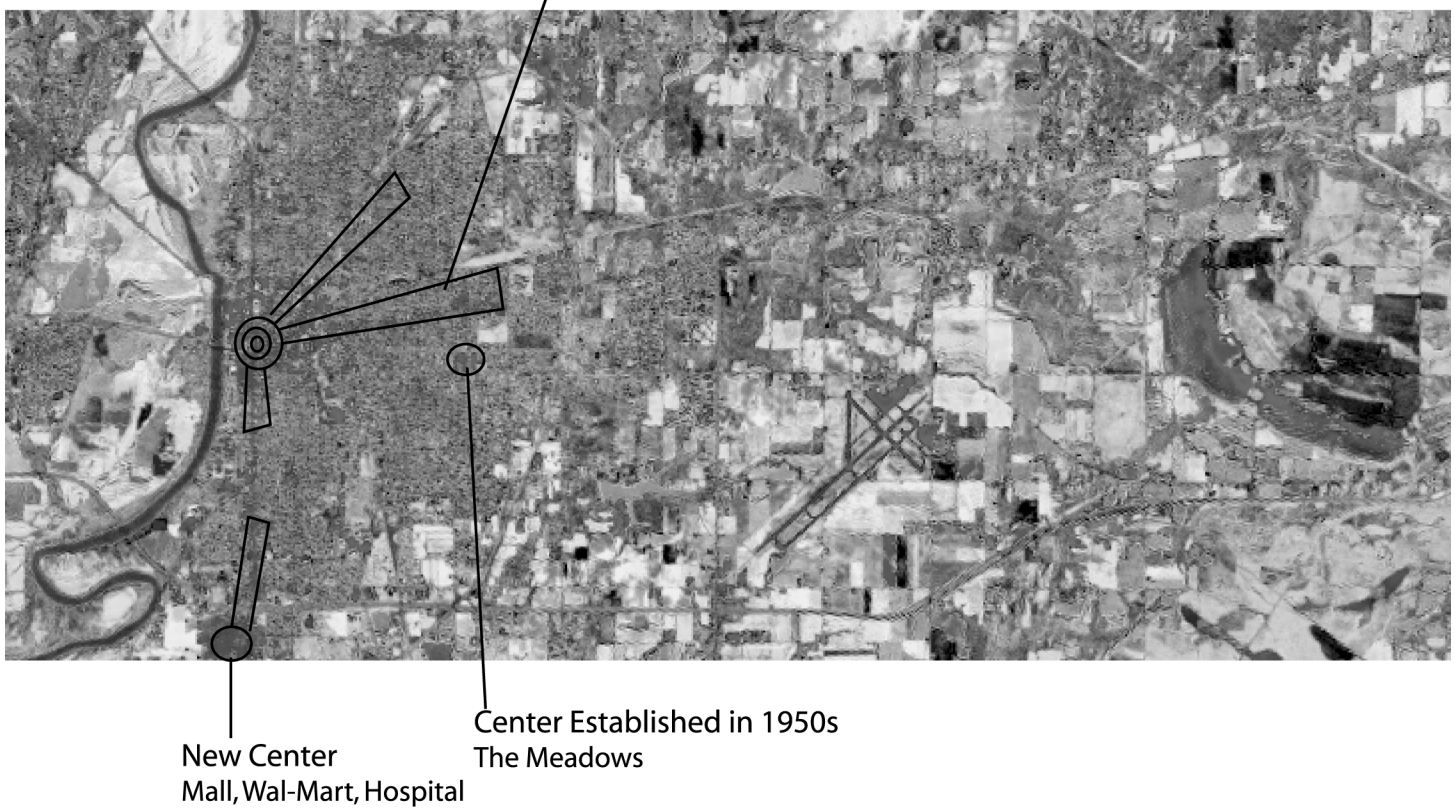

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- Neighborhood Life Cycle

Suburbanization
homogenous
low density

In-Filling
decreasing homogeneity
increasing density

Downgrading
population turnover

Thinning Out
high turnover
conversion & demolition

Renewal/Rehabilitation/Gentrification