

AP Human Geography
Unit VII. Cities and Urban Land Use

Outline with Corresponding Multiple Choice Questions

VII. Cities and Urban Land Use

A. Development and character of cities

1. Origin of cities

- a. Reasons for settlements (administrative/political, defensive, and economic) (1, 9, 10, 35, 50, 51)
- b. Site and situational factors (7, 8, 115, 116)
- c. Social definitions of cities (2)
- d. Physical definitions of cities (3, 11)
 - Legal definitions (4, 5, 6)
 - Functional definitions (12, 76, 77)

2. Rural-urban migration and urban growth

- a. Geographic factors contributing to rural-urban migration
- b. Role of industrialization and the More Developed Countries (MDC) experience (push and pull factors)
- c. Post WWII and the Least Developed Countries (LDC) experience (push and pull factors) (16, 33, 34)
- d. Case studies: China, India, Nigeria, Brazil, and Mexico

3. Global cities and mega cities

- a. The hierarchy of world cities (17, 18, 19, 23)
- b. Linkages between world cities (24)
- c. Mega cities: challenges and opportunities (28, 29, 30)
- d. Changes in the world's largest cities since 1900 (25, 26, 27)
- d. Mega cities and emerging megalopolises (31, 32)
- e. Case studies: Tokyo, New York City, London, Jakarta, Mexico City, and Sao Paulo

4. Suburbanization and edge cities

- a. Reasons for post WWII suburbanization
- b. The bid-rent curve (103, 112)
- c. Sprawl and the density gradient (78, 81, 101, 102, 104, 105, 111, 119)
- d. Edge cities and their impact (106, 109, 110, 123)
- e. Counterurbanization and the urban interface zone (108)

B. Models of urban systems

1. Rank-size rule (20, 21, 22)

2. Central place theory (36, 37, 38)

- a. Range and threshold (39, 40, 41)

3. Economic base of settlements (15, 42, 43)

- a. The multiplier effect (44, 45)

4. Gravity model (117)

C. Models of internal city structure (64, 82, 83, 84)

1. Concentric zone model (13, 65, 66, 67)

- U.S.A. vs. Europe and other areas of the world

2. Sector model (68, 69)

3. Multiple-nuclei model (70, 71)

- Peripheral model (47, 72, 73, 106, 107)
- The Latin American model (74, 75)
- The Southeast Asian model
- The Islamic city
- The African city

4. Changing employment mix

- a. The decline of the industrial city (49)
 - Suburbanization of industry
- b. The post-industrial city
- c. Central cities vs. edge cities
- d. Suburbanization of retail and services
- e. Impacts and opportunities

5. Changing demographic and social structure

- a. Deterioration and gentrification (52, 121)
- b. The changing demographics of suburbia (122)
- c. Analyzing population pyramids at the census tract level (58, 59)
- d. The geography of life styles
- e. The “creative class”

6. Uneven development, ghettoization, and gentrification

- a. Inner-city challenges (48, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 96, 97, 98)
 - Social, physical, and economic concerns
 - Blockbusting and redlining
- b. Gentrification : pros and cons
 - Case studies: Philadelphia, Denver, Boston, Portland
- c. The changing suburbs (99, 100)
 - Inner ring suburban decay and dying shopping malls

D. Built environment and social space

1. Housing

- a. Filtering
- b. Public housing: U.S.A. vs. Europe
- c. Density and quality
- d. Changes in architecture and size
- e. Co-housing

2. Transportation and infrastructure

- a. The streetcar city
- b. The auto-dominated city and its impacts (14, 46, 79)
- c. The European approach
- d. More Developed Countries (MDC) and Least Developed Countries (LDC) differences
- e. Transit Oriented Development (80,85)

3. Political organization of urban areas

- a. Legal definition (incorporation and annexation) (86, 87)
- b. Competing municipalities (88)
- c. Regional metropolitan agencies (89, 90)

- d. Opportunities and challenges
- 4. *Urban planning and design***
 - a. The American experience
 - b. The City Beautiful Movement (**91**)
 - c. Urban renewal and its discontents (**92**)
 - d. Transit Oriented Development (TOD) (**125**)
 - e. New Urbanism and in-fill (**62, 63, 94, 95, 118, 120**)
 - f. Smart growth and green belts (**124**)
- 5. *Patterns of race, ethnicity, gender, and socioeconomic status***
 - a. Social area analysis (**114**)
 - b. Census Bureau data analysis
 - c. Case studies: Chicago, Los Angeles, Indianapolis, etc..
 - d. Trends and predictions (**113**)