

AP Human Geography

Chapter 9, Urban Geography

1. What does the agglomeration of services, people, and goods in cities lead to?
2. According to your book, what is the definition of a city? So, is Centennial a city according to this definition?
3. What is an SEZ, and how did Chinese government policy help create Shenzhen?
4. Describe site and situation, and how they influence the location of cities.
5. What is urban morphology, and how did the Greeks influence Roman urban planning?
6. How did European colonization and maritime trade dominance influence the relative importance of situation with regard to a city's importance? Give examples.
7. Describe the connections between the second urban and second agricultural revolutions.
8. How did industrialization impact already established European cities? How did this impact American cities?
9. What happened to industrial American cities after World War II?
10. What is a trade area of a city, and what helps determine their geographic extent?
11. What is the rank-size rule, and how does it impact the distribution of services in a country or area?
12. What is a primate city, and name a few prominent examples? Why is this a concern for the distribution of goods and services?
13. Who was Walter Christaller, and describe the basic ideas behind central place theory?
14. Describe the assumptions in central place theory – hint they are similar to Von Thunen's model of land use.
15. In reality, what disrupts central place theory?
16. What is functional zonation, and what are some basic zones of cities?
17. How has globalization influenced the cultural landscape of many major cities throughout the world?
18. Describe the basic characteristics of a central city and a suburb.
19. What are the forces at play leading to an increase in suburbanization?
20. How has suburbia changed over time?

21. Describe how the spatial organization of a typical European city differs from a typical city in North America.
22. With the increase in suburban populations in the United States, how have suburban areas changed since the 1970s? How did this lead to edge cities?
23. How is Los Angeles an example of a decentralized metropolitan area?
24. What is a megacity, and name some economic, social, political, and environmental challenges these cities face?
25. What is a shanty town? What are the forces at play that help contribute to the growth of these urban peripheral areas in many parts of the world?
26. What aspects do the Latin American, African, and Southeast Asian city model have in common?
27. What are zoning laws? Describe how Houston Texas and Portland Oregon deal with urban growth and zonation differently.
28. Why are cities in the global periphery and semi-periphery growing at such a rapid rate? What do many of these cities have in common?
29. Define redlining and blockbusting. How did these practices increase urban segregation in American cities?
30. What role do governments and private developers play in the shaping of cities in the global core?
31. Define gentrification. Describe the positive and negative aspects of gentrification.
32. To what extent has gentrification come to the suburbs?