**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Period# \_\_\_\_\_ Topic 6.10 Challenges to Urban Change**

**The Disturbing History of Suburbs**

Video Link: https://youtu.be/e68CoE70Mk8

1. What is redlining? Who did it most impact and what was that impact?
2. From 1931 to 1968 what percentage of home loans were given to white families?
3. Why are neighborhoods still segregated 70 years after redlining practices became illegal?

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| **Housing and Housing Discrimination** |
| Redlining - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ who reside in neighborhoods classified as 'hazardous' to investment (those within the “red lines”) Policy overwhelmingly impacts low-income citizens and minorities, particularly African Americans.  | Blockbusting - \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_by giving the impression that the neighborhood was changing for the worse, especially in reference to minorities moving in and led to a significant turnover in housing which benefitted real estate agents and led to the “\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_” to the suburbs |

**OTHER TERMS:**

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| Inclusionary Zoning: | planning ordinances that provide affordable housing to people with low to moderate incomes |
| Local Food Movements: | food that is produced within a short distance of where it is consumed, often accompanied by a social structure and supply chain different from the large-scale supermarket system |
| Disamenity Zones: | area located within the city characterized by slums and the homeless and in extreme cases are controlled by gangs |
| Zones of abandonment | areas with lack of jobs, declining land values and falling demand that cause people to leave and businesses to close |
| Squatter settlements | residential areas characterized by extreme poverty with shelters constructed of found materials that usually exist on land outside of cities that is neither owned or rented by its occupants with little or no access to necessary services. |

**Gentrification Article and Questions**

The plans that city governments draft to revive central cities usually involve cleaning streets, sidewalks, and buildings; tearing down old, abandoned buildings; and building up commercial offerings and residences. City governments have often created programs to encourage **commercialization** of central business districts, which entails transforming the central business district into an area attractive to residents and tourists alike. Several cities, including Miami, New York, and Baltimore, have created waterfront "theme" areas to attract visitors. These areas include festival marketplaces, parks with exotic sculptures and play areas, and amusement zones occupying former industrial sites. Cities including Detroit and Minneapolis commercialize their central business districts by building or using tax incentives to attract professional sports stadiums to the central business district. Ventures have been successful in attracting tourists and in generating business, but they alone cannot revive downtowns because they cannot attract what the core of the city needs most: permanent residents with a stake in its future. The newly commercialized downtowns often stand apart from the rest of the central city.

Beginning in the 1960s, central-city neighborhoods located conveniently close to central business districts, but

run down as a result of out-migration of residents, began to attract buyers who were willing to move back into the city to rehabilitate run-down houses and live in central-city neighborhoods. A process called **gentrification**—the rehabilitation of houses in older neighborhoods—took hold in the central-city neighborhoods of many cities.

In the United States, gentrification began in cities with a tight housing market and defined central-city neighborhoods, including San Francisco, Portland, and Chicago. Gentrification slowed in the 1990s but is growing again, as city governments are encouraging gentrification through beautification programs and significant tax breaks to people who buy up abandoned or dilapidated housing. The growing interest in central-city housing has resulted in part from the changing character of American society: the proportion of childless couples (heterosexual and homosexual) is growing, as is the number of single people in the population. Childless couples and singles often choose to live in cities because the suburbs do not look as attractive as they typically do to families with young children. Gentrified central-city neighborhoods attract residents who want to live within walking distance of their workplace and close to cultural, entertainment, and recreational amenities, nightlife, and restaurants (Fig. 9.34).

One consequence of gentrification is increased housing prices in central-city neighborhoods. In many cities,

gentrification has displaced lower income residents because property taxes rise as land values rise and the costs of goods and services in the neighborhood, from parking to restaurants, rises as well. For urbanites displaced by gentrification, the consequences can be serious. Rising housing costs associated with gentrification have played a key role in the growing problem of homelessness in American cities.

1. Why are cities commercializing their inner cities?
2. What is gentrification?
3. Why do people want to live in a gentrified neighborhood?
4. What is one of the critiques of gentrification?

**Urban Renewal:** \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Gentrification:** the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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PRO’s’ and CON’s of Gentrification

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