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## FINAL MAY REVIEW GUIDE- UNIT 6

## Directions: Take notes for each topic below – use definitions, real-world examples, and summarize in your OWN words so YOU understand it.

Here are some recommended resources to help you if you get stuck on any of the content:

- **AMSCO** AP Human Geography review book
- AP Daily Videos on AP Classroom there are videos for every unit topic! CLUTCH !!!
- <u>Mr. Sinn Videos</u> he has videos (often shorter) on each unit topic as well!
- <u>Big Ideas Packet 2020</u> a huge infographic of essential info for each unit all in one place!
- <u>Mr.B's One Stop Doc</u> View the many resources I find helpful for the course.

What I should know:	After reviewing the information to the left, summarize each section here. You can also put in any extra notes to help you to review.
Unit 6:	Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes
PSO-6: The presence and growth of cities vary across	geographical locations because of physical geography and resources.
6.1 The Origin and Influences of Urbanization	<b>Learning Objective (PSO-6.A):</b> Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.
<ul> <li>I can explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.</li> <li>Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>I can explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.</li> <li>Urbanization influences: <ul> <li>transportation and communication</li> <li>population growth, migration</li> <li>economic development</li> <li>government policies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	



https://tinyurl.com/3prpt9px

6.2 Cities Across the World	Learning Objective (PSO-6.A): Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.
<ul> <li>I can explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.</li> <li>Megacities and metacities are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the periphery and semiperiphery.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>I can explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization and suburbanization.</li> <li>Processes of suburbanization, sprawl, and decentralization have created new land-use forms and new challenges</li> <li>Edge cities</li> <li>Exurbs</li> <li>Boomburbs</li> </ul>	

6.3 Cities and Globalization	Learning Objective (PSO-6.B): Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.
<ul> <li>I can explain how cities embody processes of globalization.</li> <li>World cities function at the top of the world's urban hierarchy and drive globalization.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>I can explain how cities embody processes of globalization</li> <li>Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.</li> </ul>	

6.4 The Size and Distribution of Cities	<b>Learning Objective (PSO-6.C):</b> Identify the different urban concepts such as hierarchy, interdependence, relative size, and spacing that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities.
<ul> <li>I can Identify the different urban concepts such as hierarchy, interdependence, relative size, and spacing that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities.</li> <li>Principles that are used for explaining distribution and size of cities include: <ul> <li>Rank-size rule</li> <li>The primate city</li> <li>Gravity</li> <li>Christaller's central place theory.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	

nternal Structures of Cities	Learning Objective (PSO-6.D): Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.
ain the internal structure sing various models ies.	
odels and theories that are useful for plaining internal structures of cities clude:	
The Burgess concentric-zone model	
The Hoyt sector model	
The Harris and Ullman multiple- nuclei model	
The galactic city model	
Bid-rent theory	
Urban models drawn from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.	
a s i c	ain the internal structure sing various models ies. odels and theories that are useful for plaining internal structures of cities lude: The Burgess concentric-zone model The Hoyt sector model The Hoyt sector model The Harris and Ullman multiple- nuclei model The galactic city model Bid-rent theory Urban models drawn from Latin

6.6 Density and Land Use	<b>Learning Objective (IMP-6.A):</b> Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns of residential land use.
<ul> <li>I can Identify the different urban concepts such as hierarchy, interdependence, relative size, and spacing that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities.</li> <li>Residential buildings and patterns of land use reflect and shape the city's</li> <li>culture</li> <li>technological capabilities</li> <li>cycles of development</li> <li>infilling</li> </ul>	
6.7 Infrastructure	<b>Learning Objective (IMP-6.B):</b> Explain how a city's infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment.
<ul> <li>I can explain how a city's infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment.</li> <li>The location and quality of a city's infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.</li> </ul>	

6.8 Urban Sustainability	Learning Objective (IMP-6.C): Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.
I can identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.	
• Sustainable design initiatives and zoning practices include:	
o Mixed land use	
o Walkability	
• Transportation- oriented development	
<ul> <li>Smart-growth policies, including:</li> </ul>	

<ul> <li>New Urbanism</li> <li>Greenbelts</li> <li>Slow-growth cities.</li> </ul>	
6.8 Urban Sustainability	Learning Objective (IMP-6.D): Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.
<ul> <li>I can explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.</li> <li>Praise for urban design initiatives includes: <ul> <li>The reduction of sprawl</li> <li>Improved walkability and transportation</li> <li>Improved and diverse housing options</li> <li>Improved livability and promotion of sustainable options.</li> <li>Criticisms include: <ul> <li>increased housing costs</li> <li>Possible de facto segregation</li> <li>The potential loss of historical or place character.</li> </ul> </li> </ul></li></ul>	

6.9 Urban Data	<b>Learning Objective (IMP-6.E):</b> Explain how qualitative and quantitative data are used to show the causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.
I can explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.	
<ul> <li>Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.</li> </ul>	
I can explain the effects of different urban design	
<ul> <li>Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.</li> </ul>	
6.10 Challenges of Urban Changes	<b>Learning Objective (SPS-6.A):</b> Explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.
I can explain causes and effects of geographic change within urban areas.	
<ul> <li>Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.</li> </ul>	

	ain causes and effects of geographic ithin urban areas.
gov	unctional and geographic fragmentation of overnments presents challenges in ddressing urban issues:
0	Such as the way government agencies and institutions are dispersed between state, county, city, and neighborhood levels.

6.11 Challenges of Urban Sustainability	<b>Learning Objective (SPS-6.B):</b> Describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.
<ul> <li>I can describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.</li> <li>Challenges to urban sustainability include suburban sprawl, sanitation, climate change, air and water quality, the large ecological footprint of cities, and energy use.</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>I can describe the effectiveness of different attempts to address urban sustainability challenges.</li> <li>Responses to urban sustainability challenges can include regional planning efforts, remediation and redevelopment of brownfields,establishment of urban growth boundaries, and farmland protection policies.</li> </ul>	

	Unit 6: Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes Be able to fully and confidently answer these questions.		
1.	How do physical geography and resources impact the presence and growth of cities?		
2.	How are the attitudes, values, and balance of power of a population reflected in the built landscape?		
3.	How are urban areas affected by unique economic, political, cultural, and environmental challenges?		
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