

## Module III Lecture Guide

### Community, Identity, and Place versus Space

#### Part I

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## I. Understanding Place and Space through the Lens of Social Science

### A. Population Shifts Affecting Community in the 20<sup>th</sup> & 21<sup>st</sup> Centuries

1. Urbanization
2. Decentralization
3. Frost Belt / Rustbelt to Sunbelt

### B. From Metropolitan Area to Your Neighborhood Block: Understanding Census Terminology

#### Census Definitions:

##### Nation

1. Regions and Divisions
    - 🌐 There are **four regions** and each has **2-3 divisions**.
  2. States
    - 🌐 Each division consists of **3-9 states**
  3. Counties
    - 🌐 Are the **primary legal entity** below the state level
  4. Places
    - 🌐 Include **incorporated places** such as **cities, towns, villages**, and **boroughs**, as well as “**census designated places**” that are **unincorporated**.
- 🌐 **Urbanized Areas (UAs)** have pops of at least 50,000 and include a **central city** and a densely populated **urban fringe**.
- 🌐 Urban places outside of Urban Areas is a “Place” with at least 2,500
- 🌐 Rural places are places with fewer than 2,500 inhabitants

##### 🌐 **Metropolitan Areas**








1. **Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)**
2. **Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Areas (CMSAs)**
3. **Primary Metropolitan Statistical Areas (PMSAs)**

- 🌐 **Central city**

## C. City Systems Models

1. **Concentric Zone Theory** (Ernest Burgess and Robert Park, 1920s University of Chicago School of Sociology – pioneers of urban studies)
  - a. **Zone I:** business and civic center
  - b. **Zone II:** Zone-In-Transition: residential deterioration, taken over by business and industry
  - c. **Zone III:** immigrant housing (mostly multifamily)
  - d. **Zone IV:** middle class houses
  - e. **Zone V:** bedroom suburbs

### Pros & Cons

2. **Homer Hoyt's Sectoral Model** (1930s)
  - a. **Zone A:** CBD
  - b. **Zone B1:** Zone of Transition ("Twilight Zone")
  - c. **Zone B2:** Zone of Transition: Residential
  - d. **Zone C:** "Council Estates"
  - e. **Zone D:** Commuter Zone (suburbs)
  - f. **Zone E:** Countryside Estates
3. **Multiple Nuclei Model** from Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman (1945)
  -  What factors cause the development of **multiple nuclei**?
  -  **Types** of nuclei...
4. **Central Place Theory** (German geographer Walter Christaller, 1960s)
  -  central place and hinterland
  -  range and threshold
  -  upper limit
  -  hexagon
  -  connection of hexagons of central places
5. Criticisms of these models

## D. The Global City Model

1. Defining the Global City
2. Steps in Globalization Process:
3. Shared Elements in the Global Community
4. Global City Categories (as determined by the GaWC – Globalization and World Cities Study Group and Network)

**Alpha / Full-Service / Prime / First-Tier Cities:**

London  
Paris  
New York  
Tokyo  
Chicago  
Frankfurt  
Hong Kong  
Los Angeles  
Milan  
Singapore

**Beta / Major/ Secondary / Second-Tier Cities**

San Francisco  
Sydney  
Toronto  
Zurich  
Brussels  
Madrid  
Mexico Cit  
Sao Paulo  
Moscow  
Seoul

**Gamma / Minor / Tertiary / Third-Tier Cities**

Amsterdam, Boston, Caracas,  
Dallas, Dusseldorf, Geneva,  
Houston, Jakarta,  
Johannesburg, Melbourne,  
Osaka, Prague, Santiago,  
Taipei, Washington  
Bangkok, Beijing, Montreal,  
Rome, Stockholm, Warsaw  
Atlanta, Barcelona, Berlin,  
Buenos Aires, Budapest,  
Copenhagen, Hamburg,  
Istanbul, Kuala Lumpur, Manila,  
Miami, Minneapolis, Munich,  
Shanghai

**Strong evidence of becoming global cities:**

Athens, Auckland, Dublin,  
Helsinki, Luxembourg, Lyon,  
Mumbai, New Delhi,  
Philadelphia, Rio de Janeiro, Tel  
Aviv, Vienna

**Some Evidence:**

Abu Dhabi, Almaty, Birmingham,  
Bogota, Bratislava, Brisbane,  
Bucharest, Cairo, Cleveland,  
Cologne, Detroit, Dubai, Ho Chi  
Minh City, Kiev, Lima, Lisbon,  
Manchester, Montevideo, Oslo,  
Rotterdam, Riyadh, Seattle,  
Stuttgart, The Hague, Vancouver

**Minimal Evidence:**

Adelaide, Antwerp, Arhus,  
Baltimore, Bangalore, Bologna,  
Brazilia, Calgary, Cape Town,  
Colombo, Columbus, Dresden,  
Edinburgh, Genoa, Glasgow,  
Gothenburg, Guangzhou, Hanoi,  
Kansas City, Leeds, Lille,  
Marseille, Richmond, St  
Petersburg, Tashkent, Tehran,  
Tijuana, Turin, Utrecht,  
Wellington

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**E. Impacts of Global Cities on Community**

Think about these questions:

- 🌐 *How will globalization of the economy affect urban settlement patterns?*
  - 🌐 *Will metropolitan areas continue to expand?*
  - 🌐 *Will first-tier cities continue to grow, or will people move away from them to second- and third-tier cities, and even to smaller communities?*
  - 🌐 *Will the “global city” help break down ethnic and cultural barriers or make them worse?*
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**Optional Online Readings and Experiences to Explore for Part I of Module IIII:**

Beaverstock, J.V., R.G. Smith, and P.J. Taylor. “A Roster of World Cities.” *Globalization and World Cities Study Group and Network*. Research Bulletin 5. 1999. <<http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/rb/rb5.html>> .

“Contested Narrative: The Contest over Who and What to Believe.” *Globalization Research Center*. 2002. <<http://www.earthwindow.com/grc2/narrative>>.

*Globalization and World Cities Study Group and Network*. < <http://www.lboro.ac.uk/gawc/index.html>> .

Huckle, John. “Manuel Castells on the Network Society.” Tide~: *Teachers in Development Education*. <<http://www.tidec.org/geovisions/Castells.html>> .