

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Department of Geography

GGR124Y: URBANIZATION

MID-TERM EXAMINATION Spring 2011

Dr. D. Dupuy

NAME (PRINT): _____

STUDENT #: _____

TA'S NAME / TUTORIAL TIME: _____

DURATION: 60 Minutes

34/44

20/24

Part A – Multiple Choice

INSTRUCTIONS: Circle the single best (or most correct) answer for each of the following 12 questions (each question is worth 2 marks).

- Primate Cities are those that;**
 - Are the earliest known cities
 - Are more common in highly fragmented nations
 - Are centres of global economic activity
 - Contain a disproportionate share of a nation's population
- Early 'planned' Greek cities were significant because they had:**
 - Gridiron street pattern
 - Square or rectangular town centre
 - Organic or winding street pattern
 - Public transit system
- When manufacturing supplies are delivered on schedule and in small quantities, it is called a:**
 - Just-in-case delivery system
 - Just-in-time delivery system
 - A clustered delivery system
 - An industrial network
- Linkages between cities:**
 - Are a necessary condition for urban growth
 - Are a desirable but not necessary condition or urban growth
 - Are irrelevant for urban growth
 - Only occur through transportation routes
- When the largest urban places are growing faster than smaller urban places, it is referred to as:**
 - Urban hierarchy
 - Suburbanization
 - Metropolitanization
 - Urbanization
- Borchert's discussion of North American urban development relates urban change to**
 - Growing role for government
 - Immigration especially from Europe
 - Transportation Technology
 - Emergence of Fordism
- Urbanization economies refer to the anticipated benefits for manufacturing activities of selecting a location with respect to:**
 - A specific local market
 - A cluster of small firms
 - A concentration of similar types of firms
 - A concentration of supporting industries and services
- Linear Settlement patterns :**
 - Are always represented by a straight line
 - Tend to follow major transportation routes
 - Capture a concentration of population around a major resource or raw material
 - Are not found in Canada

9. Counter-urbanization is the term commonly used when the level of urbanization is:

- a). Moving clockwise
- b). Moving counter-clockwise
- c). Increasing
- d). Decreasing
- e). Too high

10. According to Allen Pred, 'closure' in a National Urban System refers to:

- a). The spatial organization of cities in the urban system
- b). A phase in the development of the urban system
- c). linkages with cities outside of the urban system
- d). linkages between cities within the urban system
- e). none of the above

11. An 'Functional' definition of a city:

- a). Captures the true extent of activity in the urban area
- b). Is defined according to some legal criteria
- c). Reflects the influence of a municipal council or similar political entity
- d). Relies on population size alone

12. Zipf's rule refers to:

- a). The excessive size of the primate city
- b). The ranking of cities in a central place system
- c). The ranking of cities in a theoretical city-size system
- d). Method for estimating population density

Part B – Short Definitions

In the attached answer booklet, explain FOUR of the terms/concepts listed below. Be sure to specify the significance of the term/concept for urban geography. [20 marks]

1. Suburbanization
2. Intermediate Cities
3. Bastides
4. Localization Economies
5. Positivism
6. Social Surplus
7. Global City

Global city → A global city is a city in which there is a higher order function. There is migration to the city, in which immigrants move to the city & encounter a growing amount of social inequalities. In this city there are technological advancements. They are the command & control centers in a global scale.

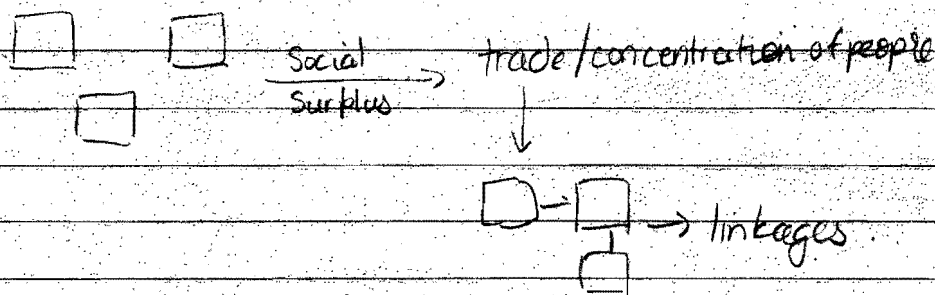
The first tier consists of cities that have control over the economy, these cities make decisions for the rest of the world e.g. (New York, London, Tokyo)

The second tier consists of cities that are creative & have innovating ideas resulting in technological advancement e.g. (Toronto, Chicago, Sydney)

This is significant for urban geographers because these cities have an important role in the global economy & characterizing these cities according to tier's organizes important cities in the globe 5

Social Surplus → for urban geography, this concept is very important.

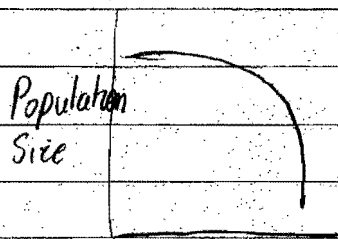
It shows us how cities arise. Social surplus are products or goods that are more than the necessity requirements. Social surplus leads to 'goods' not needed by a community, to be traded in order to generate revenue. The revenue leads to agglomeration of networks, people & factories in a given spatial area leading to linkages between communities that then go on to form a city. }



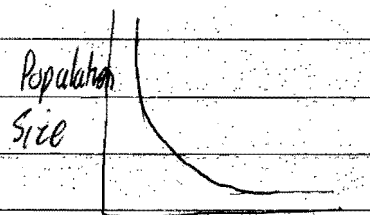
Suburbanization → when the edges of cities grow faster than the other parts of the urban area. The suburbs grow at a faster rate. This is because a growing urban area (city) becomes saturated and space for further development is limited. Transportation & technology as well as building of a highway system leads to people moving further away from the city to occupy cheaper land. Linkages between suburbs from city to city leads to metropolization. Links are also formed between the central city itself & suburbs. These links creates jobs in the suburbs & thus its increase in growth.

Urban geography has helped characterize these places based on Statistics (CMA) data. The Toronto CMA shows the Suburbanization process as people are increasingly settling in the suburbs like Brampton & Mississauga, providing a faster growth in suburbs than the central city. 3

Intermediate cities → These cities are cities that contain fragmented populations. Population is located almost equally in all ranked areas. This type of cities are present in the Soviet Union where the Government decides the size & location of cities.



Intermediate city-size distribution



Real-Perfect ranked city-size distribution

As seen in the diagrams above, the intermediate city size distribution

does not follow a real perfect ranked city size distribution. The 2 graphs are opposite from each other. Urban geographers can compare the graphs & interpret the results. In real situations, cities don't follow just one type of distribution. Often perfect city-size distributions, intermediate city size distributions and Primate city size distributions are present at a given time.

3

14/20