

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Department of Geography

GGR124Y: URBANIZATION

MID-TERM EXAMINATION Spring 2012

Dr. D. Dupuy

NAME (PRINT): _____

STUDENT #: _____

TA'S NAME / TUTORIAL TIME: _____

DURATION: 60 Minutes

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).

1. Primate Cities are those that;

- a). Are the earliest known cities
b). Are more common in highly fragmented nations
c). Are centres of global economic activity
D ✓ d). Contain a disproportionate share of a nation's population

3. An industrial district is:

- a). Always located on the periphery of an urban area
B X b). Parcel of land zoned for industrial use
C A c). A geographic concentration of firms that compete and collaborate
d). Areas of poor urban air quality

5. The triggering of non-agricultural specialization or social surplus is said to be due to:

- a). Advances in new agricultural technology
D ✓ b). Changes in local environmental conditions
c). Emergence of new social organizations
d). All of the above
e). None of the above

2. Early 'planned' Greek cities were significant because they had:

- A ✓ a). Gridiron street pattern
b). Square or rectangular town centre
c). Organic or winding street pattern
d). Public transit system

4. Linkages between cities:

- A ✓ a). Are a necessary condition for urban growth
b). Are a desirable but not necessary condition or urban growth
c). Are irrelevant for urban growth
d). Only occur through transportation routes

6. Places where the 'command and control' of the world economy is concentrated are called:

- C ✓ a). The urban core
b). Command Cities
c). Global Cities
d). Very large cities

70%
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31
44

18
24

7. **Agglomeration economies are:**
- a). Savings realized by locating at the periphery of an urban area
 - b). Savings realized by locating close to other firms / activities
 - c). Cost reductions due to locating activities under the same roof
 - d). Reduction in profits due to spatial concentration

9. **In Alfred Weber's location theory, 'market-oriented' firms tend to be:**
- a). Located in small urban centres
 - b). Dependent on raw materials found everywhere
 - c). Found only in central places
 - d). dependent on raw materials found in specific locations.

11. **In Early Industrial Capitalism, according to Borchert:**
- a). The most important urban places were on the Atlantic coast
 - b). The completion of the transcontinental railroad was a key event of the era
 - c). Carriage suburbs were first seen in cities
 - d). All of the above

8. **Linear Settlement patterns :**
- a). Are always represented by a straight line
 - b). Tend to follow major transportation routes
 - c). Capture a concentration of population around a major resource or raw material
 - d). Are not found in Canada

10. **The trading system that developed towards the end of the middle period of urbanization was called:**
- a). Capitalism
 - b). Socialism
 - c). Mercantilism
 - d). Colonialism

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. Fordism
2. Harris and Ullman's Multiple Nuclei Model
3. Bastides
4. Urbanization Economies
5. Morphogenesis
6. CMA and MSA
7. Structuralism

13/20

1) Fordism was a concept by Henry Ford which involved manufacturing goods by assigning one role or 'specialization' to an individual.

3.5

- involved warehouses to store materials → impacted urban geography by requiring space to put aside when planning industrial areas.
- workers had unions and were guaranteed fair wages.
- workers were not specially skilled, unemployment rates were relatively low.
- Impacted urban geography by molding what type of city would be "born" out of the industry. Cities would be built on the industry/factory.
- Linkages between other cities would be dependent on the industry situated in a particular city. (Fordism meant there was a monopoly so other cities would be dependent on a specific city for certain goods.)
- Urban areas became specialized based on the trade/factory that is situated in the area.

BMA 4

2) Harris & Ullman's Multiple Nuclei Model

- modern cities like Toronto follow this model, meaning it has had an influential impact on urban planning.
- have an outlying business district situated between high income and middle income residential areas.
- CBD lies in the core, surrounded by low-income housing.
- involve several districts ranging from industrial, residential, business...
- important b/c urban geographers can use it to model other cities. ... if successful, can avoid deurbanization through successful urban planning.
 - avoiding deurbanization → avoids detrimental effects of urbanization & suburbanization, resulting in maximum efficiency.

3.5 Urbanization Economies

- reliant on linkages with other cities within its urban system
- deals with the economy of an urban area; in particular, it focuses on production, consumers, and specialized skills.
- The economy which holds most power would be of a Global city.
i.e. NY, London; where the command and control of the world's economy is held.
Due to the fact that corporate headquarters are situated there. Decisions made in a Global city can affect numerous cities around the world.
- important to urban geography as it shows how one city can affect numerous cities as it shows how cities are linked, and how important those linkages are.
- also deals with competition from diff sectors of the world, causing the need for creative minds & innovative skills to maintain the economy/ provide services for citizens.
- attract immigrants & skilled workers. without immigrants, the Canadian economy would be in trouble since they provide skills important to the workforce & keep the economy in good shape.

4) Morphogenesis - involves the history / mapping of how urban areas grow. 2

- important to urban geography as it allows geographers to compare the growth of urban areas in terms of:
 - density - how many people are living in the city, density of activities → agglomeration.
 - growth of the city - patterns of how the city is developing.
 - economic linkages - how does the city interact w/ cities inside & outside its urban system.
- allows urban geographers to forecast and plan the future of an urban area.
- linkages important as it allows urbanization to occur.