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**Maps:**

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/19tAnN71lcM-cE7vOHMULzVAjSmDnqlSJ/view?usp=share_link>(found on Google)

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/1ofv4zzti2Ya3OAKAVzybvIaYiEPnM40E/view?usp=share_link>(found on Google as well)

**MCQ:**

* Terms and processes:
  + Branding
    - branding is a chosen vision, mission, and identity.
    - branding techniques are applied to economic, political, and cultural development of cities.
    - relates to the notion that places compete with other places for people, resources, and business.
    - strategy for projecting images and managing perceptions about places.
    - conscious use of images and representations
    - assumption that promotion of a positive image of place is an extremely important part of economic regeneration.
    - promoting design, commissioning buildings and landmarks for different purposes
    - Pros:
      * “Identity” building
      * Stakeholder management
      * “Place-making”
      * Direction of Urban Development
    - Cons:
      * Selective truth
      * Distraction
      * Monolithic representation/(brand) “identity” crisis
      * Consumer-oriented representation
      * External focus
  + Colonialism (e.g., Algiers, Jerusalem)
    - taking political and economic control over another country, rendering it subservient to the needs of the colonizing country, while not officially incorporating into the colonizing nation (as with annexation). Takes the form of settler-colonialism when settlers move in.
    - A bit different from Annexation
      * when an entity takes over and proclaims sovereignty over a territory not previously part of its domain and incorporates it as part of the dominant nation. Generally, it becomes ‘legitimized’ (not the same as legal) over time.
  + Demographics
    - The study of a population that is based on and generates statistical data about that population, and particular factors within that population such as age, sex, income.
  + Diversifying Economies
    - UAE, Saudi, and Qatar
    - Qatar
      * + 13% of world’s global resource of oil & gas
        + World’s leading exporter of natural gas
        + Investments in foreign companies (banks, energy, petrochemicals, mining, manufacturing, department stores, foreign funds, real estate, construction, etc.)
      * Dubai/UAE
        + Wholesale + Retail, Trade + Logistics, Tourism, Finance, Manufacturing, Real estate, Construction, Gas, Oil
        + Unlike Qatar
        + Internet City, Media City, Knowledge Village, Financial center, The Palm, The World islands
      * Saudi Arabia
        + High Unemployment rate
        + Car Culture
        + Tallest buildings and deepest mines
        + NEOM cities
    - Summary
      * Attempts to diversify the economy to avoid foreseeable resource depletion.
        + No more Rentier Oil States
        + Becoming Semi-Oil
  + Divided City
    - Inter-communal conflict takes on a physical form of separation/partition/
    - Outcomes of different conflicts, and failures to resolve them:
      * Ethnicity, Religion, Political Affiliation, Minority-Majority demographics/relations, Policing/Militarization
    - Often start temporarily and take on a more permanent form.
    - Shaped and created differently, by different actors.
    - Political violence and production of urban space that separated a city.
    - Examples
      * Jerusalem, Berlin, Nicosia, Belfast, Beirut
  + Drifting
    - Use of stolen cars to skid at full speed on urban roads and highways.
    - “The structural violence that roads, infrastructure, and the automobile system in general inflict on individuals”
    - Response to
      * Immobility
      * Inequality
      * Angst, disillusionment, disaffection
      * Segregation and Separation
    - A means of
      * Rebellion
      * Subversion
      * Popular protest
      * Expression of wide-spread disaffection
      * Gathering in ‘public’ space
      * Creating groups of people
      * Creating alternative space
  + Gentrification
    - A socio-economic and demographic shift in a neighborhood defined by the displacement of existing residents and businesses due to increase in rental and property values (for various reasons) and the moving in of wealthier residents and businesses.
    - Driven by new investments whose goal is to raise economic value of properties and attract wealthier populations, and prevent poorer/minority populations from remaining or moving in
  + **Graffiti and public expression**
    - Including
      * Tags, throw-up graffiti, graffiti bombs.
      * Text & writing
      * Images
      * Murals
      * Stencils
      * Calligraphy
      * Markings
      * Sticker art, posters, flyers, billboards, prints.
    - visual communication involving unauthorized marking of public space by individuals or groups.
    - artistic expression, often associated with subcultures as rebelling against authority.
    - publicly display of artistic expressions in response to the lack of access to museums and art institutions, and the continuous strife, discrimination, and struggle of living in the city
    - expression of political opinions, (indigenous) heritage, cultural and religious imagery, and counter-narratives to dominant portrayals of urban life.
    - a tool of resistance, reclamation, and empowerment (owning space for expression and popular education)
    - increasingly recognized as a form of public art, embraced by museums, art critics, art institutions and state/govt authorities.
    - Functions
      * Public (political) expression - civil war, anti-government, etc.
      * Public (everyday) expression - identity, mundane, etc.
      * Revolutionary spirit, uprising
        + Kick Queen
      * Beautification
        + State-Approved
      * Artists’ benefit
      * Memorialization
        + Palestinian refugee camps
      * Political campaigning, messaging, propaganda, publicity
        + Antiwar
        + Civil-war era photos
        + LGBTQ
        + Feminist movements
        + Protests against government failures

You Stink.

* + - Other forms of public display
      * Taking over public spaces
      * Billboards, flyers, posters, etc.
      * Buildings, streets, vehicles, etc.
    - Public/Private Spaces
      * Outside of the influence of the state, the market, or the family
      * Ownership / access to spaces
      * Forms of action
      * Types of actors and institutional forms
      * The public is often == public spheres.
        + area in social life where people can get together and freely discuss and identify societal problems, and through that discussion influence political action.
        + a space in which individuals and groups congregate to discuss matters of mutual interest and, where possible, they reach a common judgment.
        + a space or tool for organizing novel forms of information and social interaction.
        + facilitation of oppositional cultural and political movements
        + ability for participatory and democratic expression
  + **Kafala labor system**
    - Definition of Kafala
      * To guarantee, take care of
    - Under the Kafala system, all migrant workers need to have an Emirati sponsor.
      * Employees need a no-objection letter to resign from contract, effectively tying workers to their sponsor and immobilizing them in the job market.
      * Firms in free zones (Dubai) have “higher average labor productivity, pay higher wages, and invest more in training for the workers.”
    - Labor Abuse
      * No citizenship rights.
      * Need sponsors from individuals or companies and/or exit permits.
      * Very little to no recourse for legal or other assistance
      * No collective bargaining, unions, strikes, etc.
      * Surveillance mechanisms
      * Living conditions
      * On the job conditions
      * A way to ensure political control.
      * Limited social or legal power
  + Mega Projects
    - Large-scale development initiatives aimed to transform spaces through changes in land uses and built environment.
      * Involve multiple stakeholders with huge amounts of capital, with complex financial and contractual relations.
      * Driven by desire to create a distinctive identity and instantly recognizable image to a global audience such as through iconic architecture and ‘starchitects.’
      * Dependent on / result in gentrification and mass displacement
      * Often “undemocratic.”
  + Neoliberalism
    - A state’s active production of liberalization policies.
      * Silent or “laissez-faire” or disregard towards informality
      * Regulations that facilitate privatization in urban development and growth
      * Actively seeking to delegate projects to private actors, both foreign and national
      * Fundamental change in the relationship between private and public actors, i.e. “public private partnership
  + Regeneration / Renewal
    - Series of development and land policies targeted at historic urban areas
    - Usually, part of a comprehensive plan that claims to attempt to fix urban problems (dilapidated housing, informal housing, sanitation, earthquake preparedness, infrastructure, congestion, crime, etc.)
    - Istanbul’s “Urban Transformation Project” (UTP)
  + **Sports Diplomacy / Sports-washing**
    - Sports Diplomacy is a subset which refers to the whole range of international contacts and competitions that have implications for the overall relations between nations.
      * Examples
        + Qatar’s sports ownership/sponsorship
        + Companies created to support the sports.
    - Sport-washing
      * propagandistic use of athletics by a government to launder its (tarnished) reputation through the use of international sports to clean its public image.
      * bankability of sports to discredit, displace, and devalue potentially damaging content reaching global audiences.
      * invest in sports to distract target audiences from their faults.
      * a tool of information manipulations
  + Urban growth
    - * Increase in population.
      * Horizontal/Vertical Expansion of the city
        + Urban Sprawl in Riyadh and Skyscrapers in Dubai
        + Cairo Expansion and informal housings.
        + Etc.
  + Urban Planning
    - top-down approach in master planning the physical layout of a city and considering how people will live, work, play, etc.
    - combination of engineering, architecture, human geography, politics, social science, design, etc.
    - process focused on development and design of land use and built environment, which includes considering and planning:
      * Basic necessities such as water, electricity, sewage, waste, etc.
      * Transportation, communication and distribution networks and accessibility
      * Inclusion and opportunity for people of all kinds at various life stages
      * Economic growth, business development, etc.
      * Conservation of natural areas and environment, reduction of CO2 emissions, etc.
      * Protection of heritage structures and built environments.
    - Planned City
      * A ‘planned city’ is planned from its inception, often constructed on previously undeveloped land.
  + Urbanization
    - The process through which cities grow.
    - A higher percentage of the population lives in cities.
  + **Verticality**
    - How the built environment, both above and below ground, has become dramatically more vertical and more unequal. A vertically stratified urban world
      * Two sides
        + Luxury skyscrapers, residential towers, hotels, private clubs, roof gardens, restaurants, swimming pools, heliports, elevated hi-speed rails, etc. light, views, fresher air, safety from crime, speedy travel.
        + shanty towns, refugee camps, inner city, basements, squatters, etc.
      * Technologies
        + Military technologies, Google maps, drones, surveillance, police helicopters, etc.
        + Lift/elevator technologies, drilling, mining, shafts, underground excavation and extraction, dredging, etc
        + The highest tower built by the metal excavated from the deepest mine.
      * “apartheid atmospheres”: sealed enclaves with processed air.
        + Spaceships in the desert
  + Population trends and growth
    - MENA
      * The fastest growing region
      * Majority is below 24.
      * Population is in its cities.
      * Huge discrepancies and inequalities
  + Which are the largest cities?
    - Rank
      * Cairo 21M
      * Istanbul 15M
      * Tehran 13-14M
      * Riyadh 7M
  + Are cities and the region changing: are they growing or shrinking?
    - In terms of MENA regions, growing.
    - But in case of specific cities…
      * Aleppo
        + Decreased through 2010-14
        + Rising again now
      * Mecca
        + Flowing population
      * Masdar City
        + Failed experiment
      * Palestine/Israel
* What various sub-regions are called?
  + **Levant/Mashreq**
    - Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Palestine, Syria, Cyprus
  + **GCC** (Gulf Cooperation Council)
    - UAE, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Bahrain
  + Arabian Peninsula
    - GCC and Yemen
  + The Gulf
    - GCC, Iran, and Iraq
  + **Maghreb/Northern Africa**
    - Algeria, Libya, Tunisia, Morocco, Egypt
* Specific events
  + Arab Uprisings
    - Protests against:
      * Dictatorships
      * Corruption
      * Lack of freedoms
      * Minority suppression
      * Unemployment
      * Inherited wealth
      * Under-development
        + Unfair distribution of wealth
      * Police Brutality
      * Lack of govt resources
    - Started in Tunisia after self-burning of a fruit dealer.
    - Expanded to other countries.
      * Relative success in Egypt and Tunisia
      * Wars in Syria, Yemen, and Libya
      * Reforms in Morocco and Jordan
      * ….
    - Social media critical to the success
      * Internet down then to the streets
      * Tahrir Square as an agora and public forum
  + 2022 World Cup
    - World Cup Stadiums and Kafala
    - Immigrant workers from Southern Asia
      * India and Island countries
    - Remittance
  + Jerusalem’s 1947 Partition Plan
    - ‘Corpus separatum’
    - Special status because of shared religious importance
    - Guarantee cohabitation and accessibility to everyone
    - Governed by special international regime administered by the United Nations Trusteeship Council
    - Residents would automatically become “citizens of the City of Jerusalem."
  + Hajj pilgrimage
    - Transportation
    - Temporary ‘Housing’
    - Immediate / Short-Term Infrastructural Needs (waste, sanitation, water, electricity, internet, etc.)
    - Food and Water
    - Temperature Control
    - Health Needs
    - Crowd Control and Safety
    - Surveillance
    - Heritage and Ownership
      * Saudi Arabian view
        + “the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques” as an expression of responsibility toward Islam
      * However, according to some critics
        + hajj is no longer a transforming, once-in-a-lifetime spiritual experience. It has been reduced to a mundane exercise in rituals and shopping.
        + reduced to a monolithic religious entity where only one, ahistorical, literal interpretation of Islam is permitted, and where all other sects, outside of the Salafist brand of Saudi Islam, are regarded as false.
      * Critiques
        + Cultural vandalism
        + Destruction of religious heritage
        + Questions of ownership
        + Ignoring regular (national and foreign) residents’s needs
        + An immersive, entertaining experience akin to a theme park
        + Tourist destination
        + Showcase of Saudi power to the world
* Readings (Don’t want to do this since supposedly, everyone should have read the readings)
  + Alona Nitzan-Shiftan and Lewis Mumford, Memorandum on the Plan for Jerusalem
  + Gocke Gunel, “Inhabiting the Spaceship”
  + Lewis Mumford, “The Culture of Cities”
  + Stephen Graham, Vertical

**Short Answers:**

* “Apartheid roads”: Jerusalem
  + Israeli segregated highways, separating Palestinian traffic from Israeli traffic by walls and plate colors. Thanks to Israeli checkpoints and the planning of roads to cut off their access, Palestinians are isolated from each other – a journey that could have been minutes now takes almost an hour. On a larger scale, the Palestinian-controlled regions scatter like islands on the Pacific Ocean, with Israeli-controlled territory filling in the place of seawater.
  + The term “Apartheid” came from the South African segregation system.
* Characteristics of earliest cities
  + The emergence of early cities denotes increasing complexity in human society. Thanks to advancements in agriculture and irrigation, humans no longer needed to hunt and gather in small tribes to survive and could congregate in settlements. Since food was in relative abundance, individuals were not required to be farmers and could specialize in other works, such as engineering, weaving, trading, or governing. With rising population, political organizations emerged to coordinate, administer, and govern the society, creating a hierarchy to sustain social orders.
  + The early cities also were also characterized by their walls and fortifications, a mean to protect the citizens from outside threats, such as beasts or enemies, and a symbol of hierarchy and control, since monarchs, priests, and upper/middle classes often habited within the walls while lower classes, including peasants, habit outside the walls.
* City Branding
  + See MCQ
* Drifting
  + See MCQ.
* Graffiti and public expression: Beirut
  + See MCQ
* Implications of diversifying economies: UAE, Saudi, or Qatar
  + See MCQ for economies.
  + Implications
    - Qatar – Sport City -- Kafala and Labor Abuse
    - Saudi – Themed City & Horizontal City – Social Stratification -- Drifting
    - UAE – Themed City & Vertical City – Masdar Failure – Peaks and Abyss.
* Informal Housing: Cairo and/or Istanbul
  + See Essay section.
* Sports Diplomacy / Sports Washing: Qatar
  + See MCQ

**Essays**:

* Informal housing in Cairo or Istanbul
  + Informal Housing in Cairo
    - A result of Liberalization and Growth.
    - Urbanization outside of formal frameworks and assistance
    - Not always legal
    - Types:
      * Middle-upper classes gated communities.
        + built by developers in the absence of public services and governmental intervention.
        + Privately funded.
        + Comes with other private services as well.

Schools/transportations.

* + - * + but public services are still provided by the government.
      * Marginal and Precarious DIY Houses
        + More recently by developers
        + Majority are multi-storied high-rise buildings in previously deserted areas or in inner city.
        + 65% Cairo population lives in this type.
      * Results
        + Stratification, Differentiation, and inequality.
  + Informal Housing in Istanbul
    - Result of in-migration
    - Gradually gentrified by the urban renewal projects and mega-projects
      * TOKI
        + Bridges, Airports, Canals, hotels, luxurious neighborhoods…
      * To attract more tourists and thus more income
    - Residents of informal houses were forced to move to newly constructed governmental apartments.
      * Poor quality and easily destroyed in the recent Earthquake.
        + While old houses remained
      * Often too expensive to afford for the lower classes.
    - Result
      * Natural environments destroyed and survival needs of lower communities ignored.
* French colonization of Algiers
  + Before colonization, Algiers's streetscape and house structure was Islamic in terms of the cultural aspect. Islamic ethics, laws, and jurisprudence clearly distinguish individual lives' private and public spheres. Corresponding to such a culture, Algiers was built into two districts – a public lower zone designated for administration, military, and commerce, inhabited by Turkish officials and upper classes, and a private upper zone, consisting of decentralized communities administered by religious chiefs and judges. The streetscape reflected such logic as well: the lower city streets were open to crowds, filled with shops and cafes; the road leading to the upper city was as straight as possible, allowing efficient traffic and communication; the upper city alleys were irregular, narrow, and maze-like, hosting protected doors and windows, safeguarding private lives from outsiders. As such, the Islamic homes remained private, and their interior courtyards and doors opened only to friends and families.
  + As the French occupied Algeria, the urban landscape changed drastically. The colonizers found the Casbah's Islamic planning "bewildering and illogical," Nearly all of the lower city was destroyed, including the al-Sayyida mosque -- colonizers replaced them with statues of French elites and large public plazas. As seen in the film Battle of Algiers, French apartments substituted preexisted closed-off Islamic homes in the Ville Européene, featuring arched entrances, large terraces, and direct street contact. Allowing automobile traffic and mass mobilization of soldiers and police for control and suppression, the straight, wide-open boulevards of the new town starkly contrasted with slender medieval lanes in the Casbah. The designs of the Ville Européene essentially excluded the Algiers population, whose lifestyle and culture valued privacy more than publicity. Thus, it was no surprise that the intersections of foreign boulevards and local alleys became an invisible boundary between the French and Algiers populations, segregating both sides and eventually becoming a barbed-wired frontline during the Algerian rebellion for independence.
* Differences of division in Jerusalem in 1947-49 and after 1967
  + Prior to 1947
    - Mass immigration of Jewish population under British Regime
    - Zionism
    - Previously majority Muslims became a minority.
  + In 1947
    - Rising conflicts between the ethnic groups since the British are leaving.
    - UN solution
      * International special regime governed by the UN.
      * Citizens as citizens of Jerusalem instead of Palestine/Israel
    - Deepening hatred and misunderstandings between the two ethnic groups led to a war.
      * Which Israeli won
      * Leading to partition of Jerusalem
  + 49-67
    - Green Line
    - Separating Israeli West and Palestinian East
    - Physical barricades including walls/fences.
    - Almost no crossing
    - Checkpoints
    - Different government/social and physical infrastructures
  + 67 and onwards
    - After winning the Six-Day War, Israeli authority furthered the colonial ideals, forcing Palestinian out of the city and establishing de facto segregation in the following decades. The Israeli built fortress-like walled settlements on slopes overlooking Palestinian villages, shadowing Muslims, and psychologically elevating themselves. The former also rejected physical contact with the latter, as no road connected the top and down settlements.
    - More so, Israeli segregated highways, separating Palestinian traffic from Israeli traffic by walls and plate colors. Thanks to Israeli checkpoints and the planning of roads to cut off their access, Palestinians are isolated from each other – a journey that could have been minutes now takes almost an hour. On a larger scale, the Palestinian-controlled regions scatter like islands on the Pacific Ocean, with Israeli-controlled territory filling in the place of seawater.
    - In addition
      * Municipal boundaries
        + 70% Jewish in all Israeli territory
      * Sovereignty
        + Areas technically separated into ABC but all under de-facto Israeli control.
      * Rising violence between both sides
* The overt politics of built environment
  + how an authority attempts to control a population through the design of a space
    - Algiers/Jerusalem …..
  + what technologies of control are used (barricades, architecture, highways, surveillance, etc.)
    - Apartheid Roads/Barbed Wires/Berlin Walls/Mecca Hajj….
  + how people subvert that authority or attempt to change a space or express themselves through that space
    - Social Media/Protests/Revolutions ….
  + what techniques people use (occupying a space, squatting, graffiti, erecting memorials, etc.)
    - Graffiti in Beirut/Tahrir Square/Violence (Algiers/Jerusalem)/Drifting in Qatar/Films and visual media….
* Impact of discovery of oil, growth of oil wealth, and its aftermath in Qatar, UAE, or Saudi Arabia
  + Car culture
  + Urban Sprawl
  + Diversification of Economies
  + See previous section for more details.
* Eco-cities and New-Developments (I hate the notion of eco-cities so leaves it to yourselves)
  + Masdar City
  + NEOM