Table 4.2
Eastern maximum settlement sizes, 4000 BCE–2000 CE

Date	*Settlement*	*Size*	*Points*
4000 BCE	Jiangzhai, Jiahu	300	0
3500 BCE	Xipo	2,000	0.02
3000 BCE	Dadiwan	5,000	0.05
2500 BCE	Taosi, Liangchengzhen, Yaowangcheng	10,000	0.09
2250 BCE	Taosi, Liangchengzhen, Yaowangcheng	14,000	0.13
2000 BCE	Fengcheng-Nanshui	11,000	0.1
1750 BCE	Erlitou	24,000	0.22
1500 BCE	Zhengzhou	35,000	0.33
1400 BCE	Zhengzhou	35,000	0.33
1300 BCE	Zhengzhou	35,000	0.33
1200 BCE	Anyang	50,000	0.47
1100 BCE	Anyang	50,000	0.47
1000 BCE	Luoyi, Feng	35,000	0.33
900 BCE	Luoyi, Feng	40,000	0.37
800 BCE	Luoyi, Feng	45,000	0.42
700 BCE	Linzi, Luoyi	55,000	0.51
600 BCE	Linzi, Luoyi	65,000	0.61
500 BCE	Linzi	80,000	0.75
400 BCE	Linzi, Qufu, Luoyi, Xinzheng, Wuyang	100,000	0.94
300 BCE	Linzi, Qufu, Luoyi, Xinzheng, Wuyang	125,000	1.17
200 BCE	Chang'an	250,000	2.81
100 BCE	Chang'an	375,000	3.75
1 BCE/CE	Chang'an	500,000	4.68
100 CE	Luoyang	420,000	3.93
200 CE	Chang'an	120,000	1.12
300 CE	Pingyang, Chang'an, Luoyang, Xuchang, Ye	140,000	1.31
400 CE	Pingcheng	200,000	1.87
500 CE	Luoyang	200,000	1.87
600 CE	Daxingcheng/Chang'an	600,000	5.63
700 CE	Chang'an	1,000,000	9.36
800 CE	Chang'an	1,000,000	9.36

Table 4.2 (*continued*)

Date	*Settlement*	*Size*	*Points*
900 CE	Chang'an	750,000	7
1000 CE	Kaifeng	1,000,000	9.36
1100 CE	Kaifeng	1,000,000	9.36
1200 CE	Hangzhou	1,000,000	9.36
1300 CE	Hangzhou	800,000	7.5
1400 CE	Nanjing	500,000	4.68
1500 CE	Beijing	678,000	6.35
1600 CE	Beijing	700,000	6.55
1700 CE	Beijing	650,000	6.09
1800 CE	Beijing	1,100,000	10.3
1900 CE	Tokyo	1,750,000	16.39
2000 CE	Tokyo	26,400,000	250

1700 CE: Beijing, 650,000;[73] 6.09 points. Beijing's population fell sharply after the terrible sack of 1644, and in 1700 had probably not yet returned to its 1600 level. Some historians, however, suggest much higher figures.[74]

1600 CE: Beijing, 700,000;[75] 6.55 points. Some historians suggest higher figures,[76] but rarely provide evidence to support them.

1500 CE: Beijing, 678,000;[77] 6.35 points. Mote estimated the population of Nanjing and Beijing at about 1 million each through the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, but this seems unlikely, both because it is very high (Beijing probably did not reach 1 million until late in the eighteenth century) and because Nanjing is generally believed to have seen a roughly 50 percent population decline Beijing replaced it as the capital in 1421, as Mote himself recognizes elsewhere. Bairoch agreed with a lower estimate, thinking that Beijing had at least 600,000 people in 1600.[78]

1400 CE: Nanjing, 500,000;[79] 4.68 points. Mote says that he thinks Nanjing's population was about 1 million, but his own rough calculation actually produces a figure of 400,000–500,000.[80]

1300 CE: Hangzhou, 800,000;[81] 7.5 points. Bairoch suggests that four other Chinese cities around 1300 had populations in the 200,000–500,000 range while Hangzhou was "perhaps considerably larger." His calculations from the figures for rice consumption,

Table 4.1
Western maximum settlement sizes, 8000 BCE–2000 CE

Date	*Settlement*	*Size*	*Points*
8000 BCE	Mureybet	perhaps 500	
7000 BCE	Beidha, Basta, Çatalhöyük	1,000	0.01
6000 BCE	Çatalhöyük	3,000	0.03
5000 BCE	Tell Brak	4,000	0.04
4000 BCE	Uruk, Tell Brak	5,000	0.05
3500 BCE	Uruk, Susa, Tell Brak	8,000	0.09
3000 BCE	Uruk	45,000	0.42
2500 BCE	Uruk	50,000	0.47
2250 BCE	Akkad, Memphis	35,000	0.33
2000 BCE	Memphis, Ur	60,000	0.56
1750 BCE	Babylon	65,000	0.61
1500 BCE	Uruk, Thebes	75,000	0.7
1400 BCE	Thebes	80,000	0.75
1300 BCE	Thebes	80,000	0.75
1200 BCE	Babylon, Thebes	80,000	0.75
1100 BCE	Memphis, Thebes, Tanis	50,000	0.47
1000 BCE	Thebes	50,000	0.47
900 BCE	Thebes	50,000	0.47
800 BCE	Nimrud/Kalhu	75,000	0.7
700 BCE	Nineveh	100,000	0.94
600 BCE	Babylon	125,000	1.17
500 BCE	Babylon	150,000	1.4
400 BCE	Babylon	150,000	1.4
300 BCE	Babylon, Alexandria	150,000	1.4
200 BCE	Alexandria	300,000	2.81
100 BCE	Alexandria, perhaps Rome	400,000	3.75
1 BCE/CE	Rome	1,000,000	9.36
100 CE	Rome	1,000,000	9.36
200 CE	Rome	1,000,000	9.36
300 CE	Rome	800,000	7.49
400 CE	Rome	800,000	7.49
500 CE	Constantinople	450,000	4.23
600 CE	Constantinople	150,000	1.41
700 CE	Constantinople	125,000	1.17
800 CE	Baghdad	175,000	1.64
900 CE	Cordoba	175,000	1.64

Table 4.1 (*continued*)

Date	*Settlement*	*Size*	*Points*
1000 CE	Cordoba	200,000	1.87
1100 CE	Constantinople	250,000	2.34
1200 CE	Baghdad, Cairo, Constantinople	250,000	2.34
1300 CE	Cairo	400,000	3.75
1400 CE	Cairo	125,000	1.17
1500 CE	Cairo	400,000	3.75
1600 CE	Constantinople	400,000	3.75
1700 CE	London and Constantinople	600,000	5.62
1800 CE	London	900,000	8.43
1900 CE	London	6,600,000	61.8
2000 CE	New York	16,700,000	156.37

years before 5000 BCE),[7] I provide first my identification of the largest city and estimate for its population, then my main source and the number of points the city scores on the social development index, then brief comments on conflicting estimates and the nature of the evidence.

2000 CE: New York, 16,700,000;[8] 156.37 points. The *Economist Pocket World in Figures* estimated the population of Mexico City in 2000 CE at 18,100,000 and that of São Paolo at 18,000,000, but New York remains the largest city in the Western core (i.e., the United States, the borderlands of Canada, and Northwest and Central Europe).

1900 CE: London, 6,600,000;[9] 61.8 points. Chandler estimates London at 6,480,000,[10] and there seems to be general agreement among urban historians on a figure around 6.5 million, based on multiple kinds of official statistics.

1800 CE: London, 900,000;[11] 8.43 points. There is a little more debate about populations in 1800 CE than those for 1900, and some sources put London a little lower.[12] The evidence consists of a combination of government statistics and eyewitness comments. The next-largest Western city was probably Constantinople, which Chandler puts at 570,000.