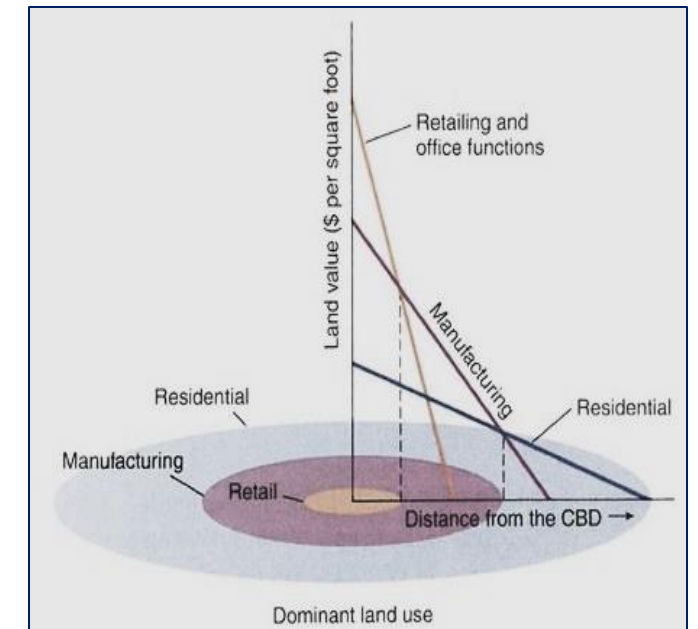
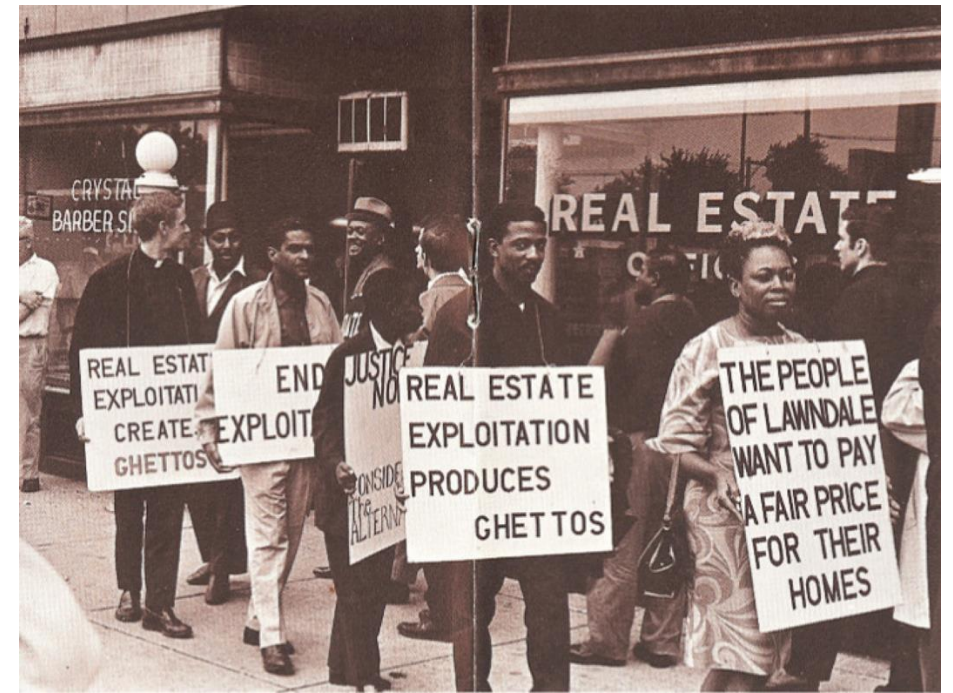


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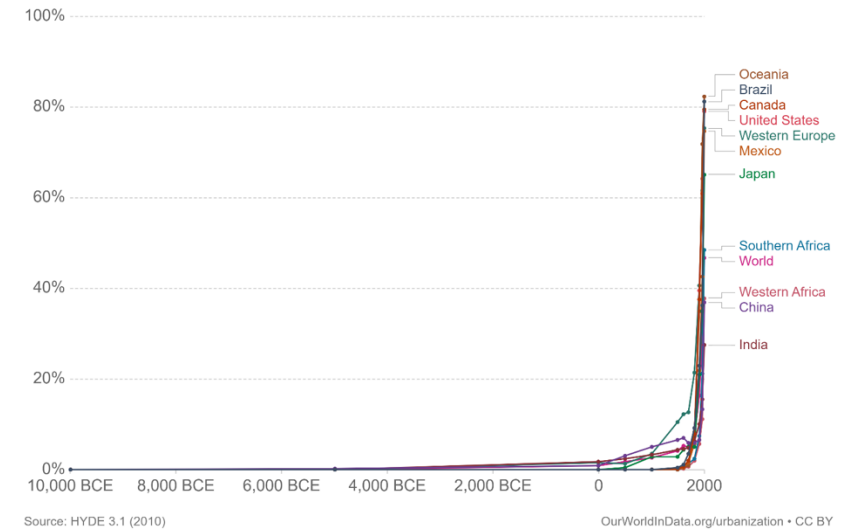
Our geography is urban

Between 2011 and 2050, the world population is expected to increase by 2.3 billion, passing from 7.0 billion to 9.3 billion...At the same time, the population living in urban areas is projected to absorb all the population growth expected over the next four decades while at the same time drawing in some of the rural population...Asia, in particular, is projected to see its urban population increase by 1.4 billion, Africa by 0.9 billion, and Latin America and the Caribbean by 0.2 billion.

- – United Nations report

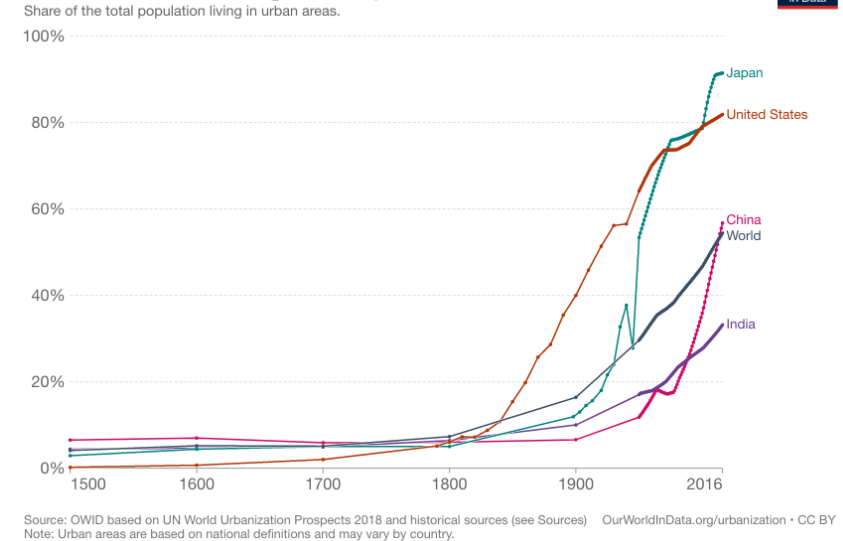
Share of the population living in urbanized areas, 10,000 BCE to 2000

Our World
in Data



Urbanization over the past 500 years, 1500 to 2016

Our World
in Data



Urbanization

The clustering of population in increasingly large, dense, and diverse, cities over time.

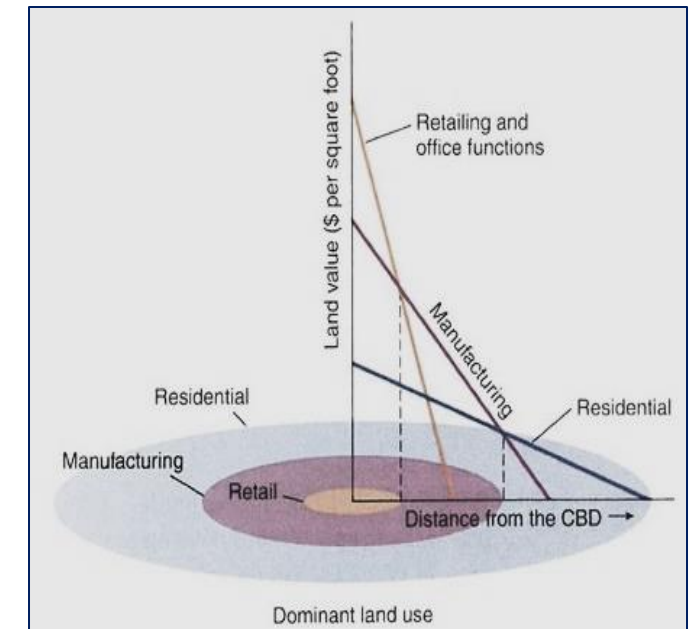
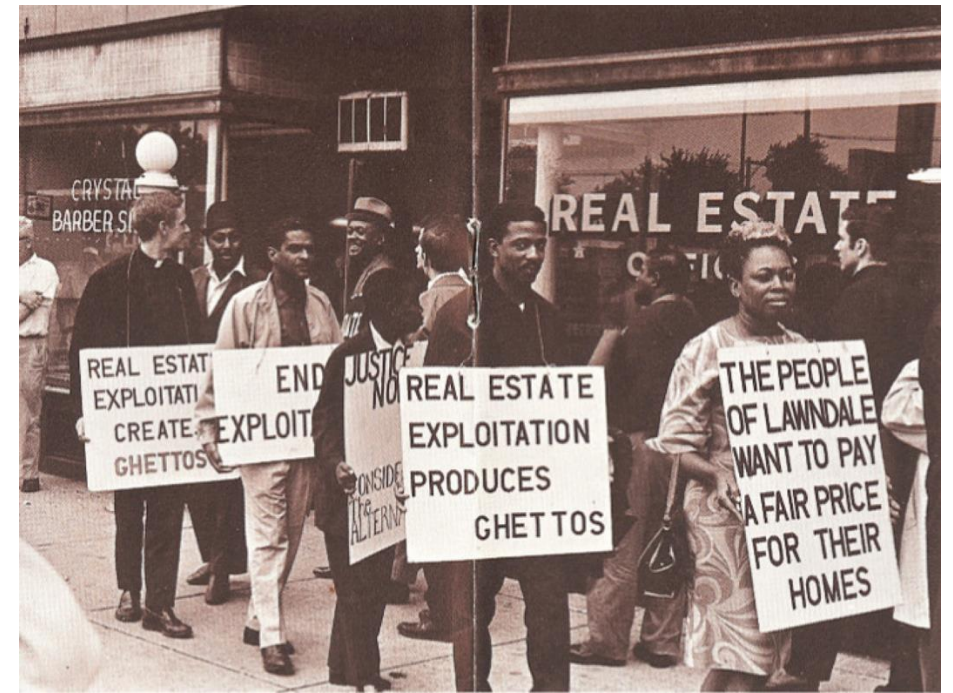
Spatial form of division of labor:

- Urban: Commerce, industry, culture, education, other specialized sectors
- Rural: Raw goods – food, minerals, fuel, etc.



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Pre-industrial cities

Pre-industrial cities tended to be settled for these reasons:

- Military (fortifications, fortified cities – Ex. Xian)
- Religious (gathering in sacred spaces, sites of ritual – Ex. Vatican City)
- Political (centers of governmental authority – Ex. Washington DC)



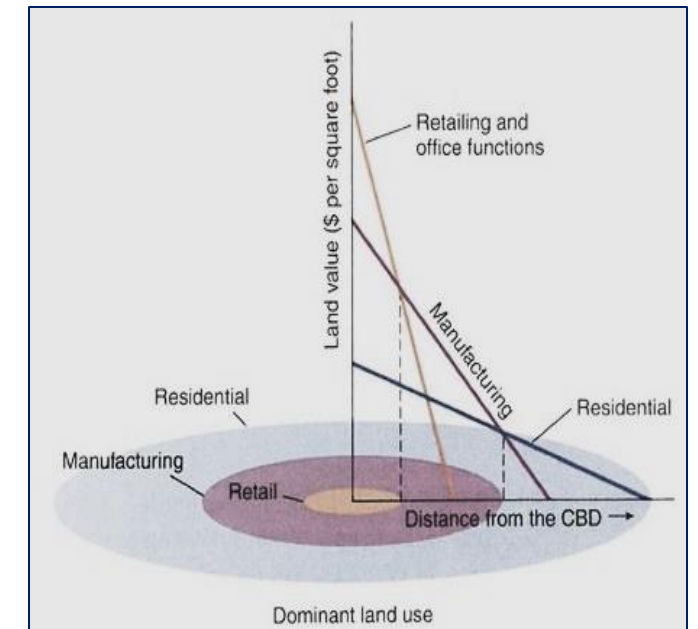
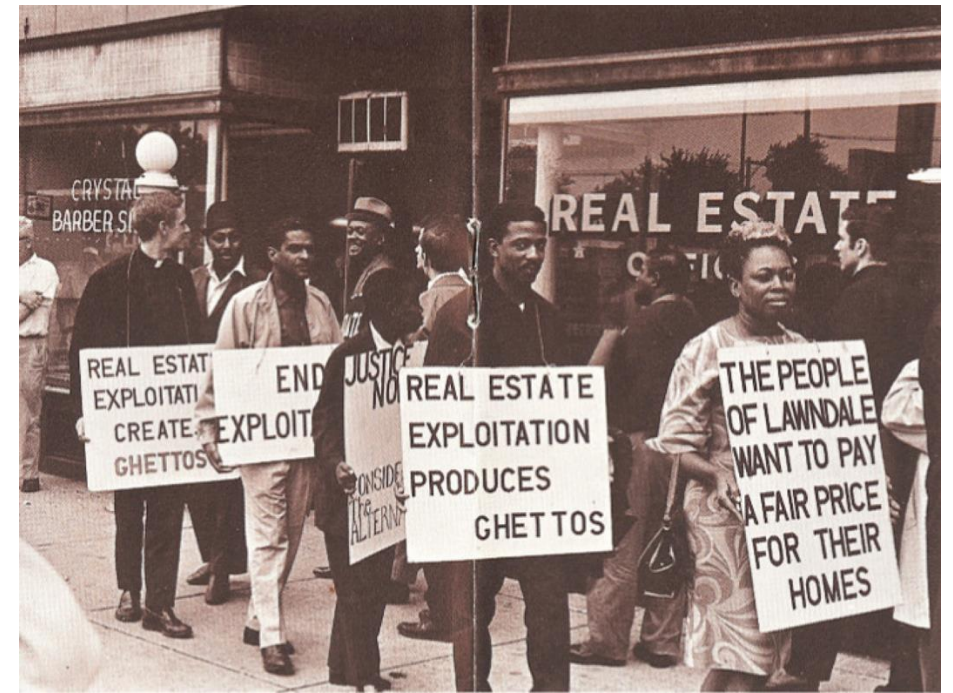
David Harvey: Industrial Cities

The industrial revolution both birthed and, in turn, depended upon cities to provide:

- employment for landless laborers forced from the countryside by mechanization, and thereby a safety valve to protect society from threats posed by mass unemployment, poverty, social chaos, and revolution;
- a large pool of cheap labor that factory owners could exploit and that could more easily be replenished if unruly;
- a means through which factory owners could collaborate with other industries (suppliers, competitors, customers) in support of their production processes;
- a key node in transportation networks that factory owners could use to get raw materials and workers to the factory and goods to the market;
- an infrastructure through which factory owners could source utilities (energy, water, communications) at viable costs;
- an effective channel through which factory owners could retail their goods to large quantities of people;
- a cost-effective way for industrial and political leaders to promote the welfare of factory workers, providing them with public services such as schools, housing, hospitals, and sewerage and sanitation, thereby sustaining their labor power.

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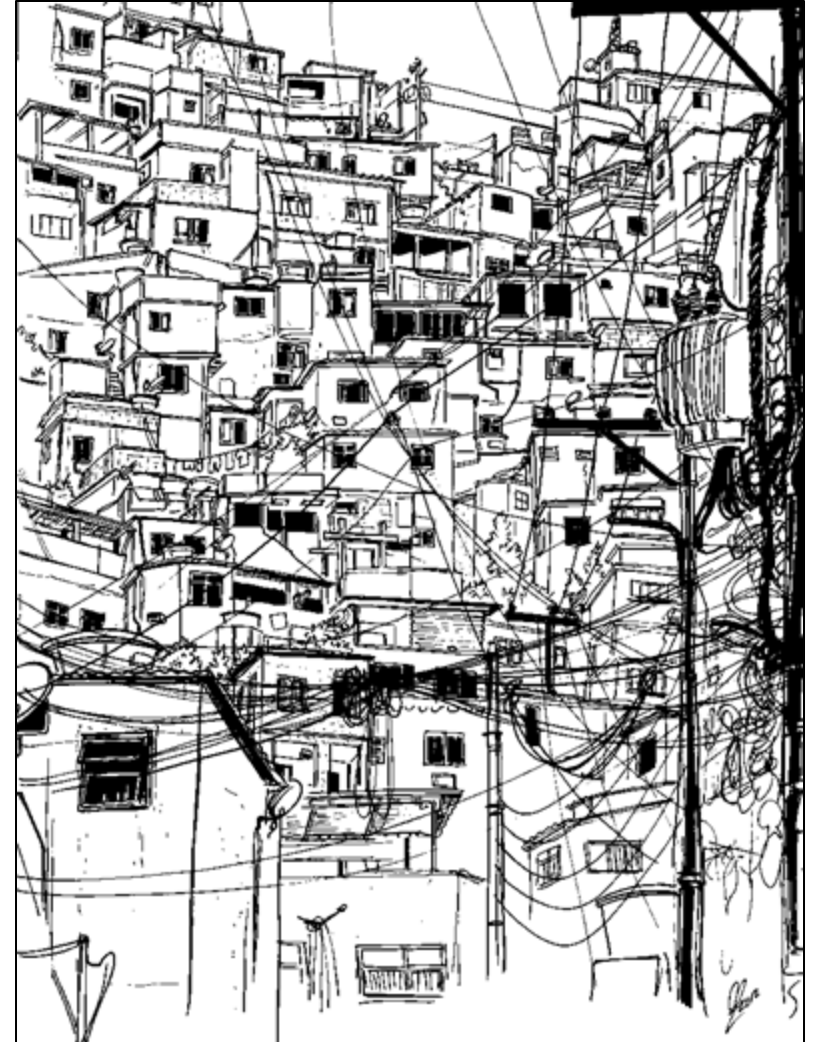
Slums in the Global South: Urbanization without Industrialization?

Global North:

- Industrialization drove urbanization

Global South:

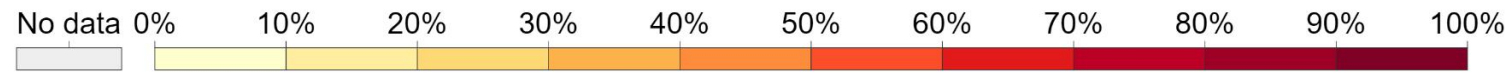
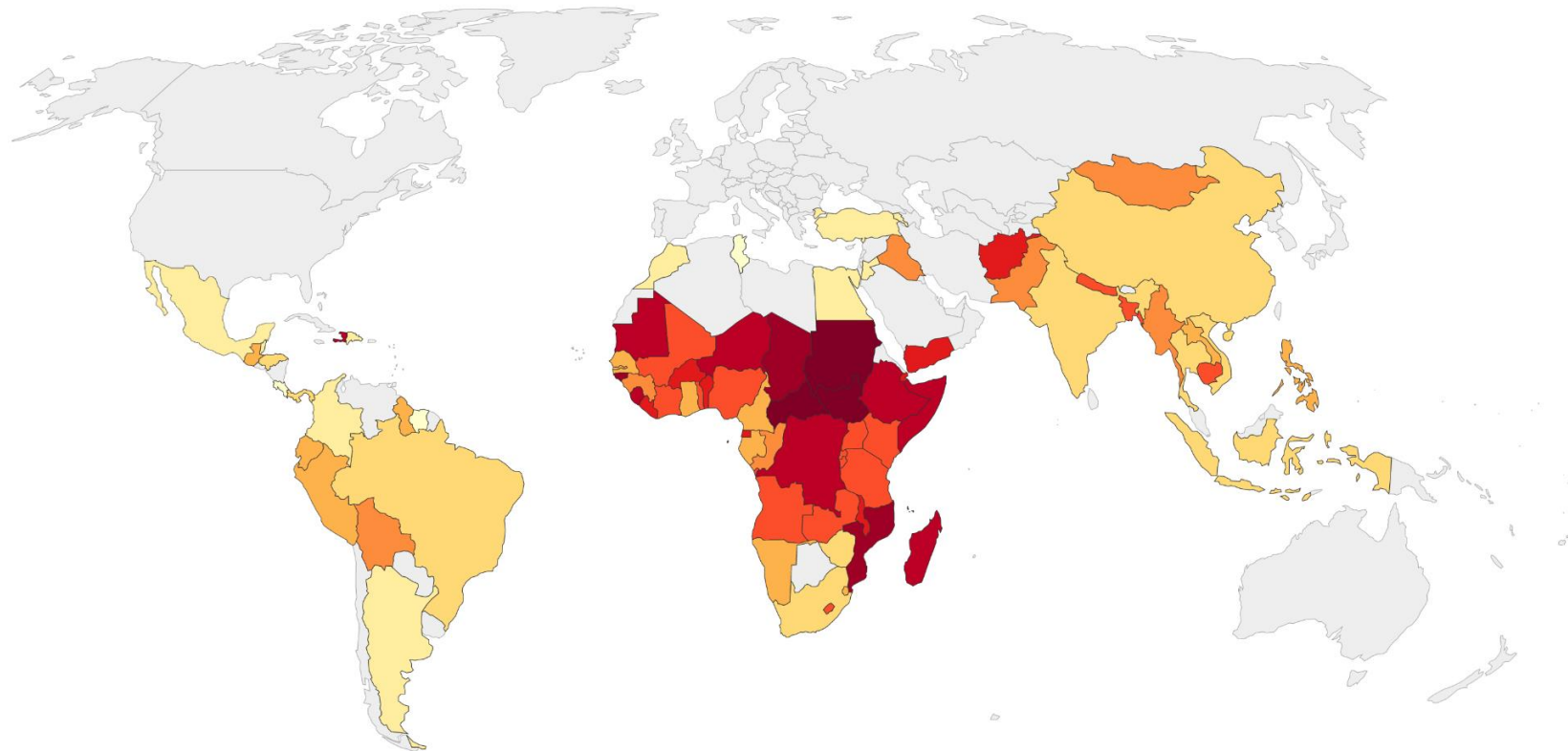
- Urbanization without industrialization



Share of urban population living in slums, 2014

Our World
in Data

A slum household is defined as a group of individuals living under the same roof lacking one or more of the following conditions: access to improved water, access to improved sanitation, sufficient living area, and durability of housing.



Source: UN HABITAT

OurWorldInData.org/urbanization • CC BY

1.5 million people in Rio de Janeiro (23-24% of the 6.4 million pop.) live in favelas. 100,000 live here in the Rocinha Slum

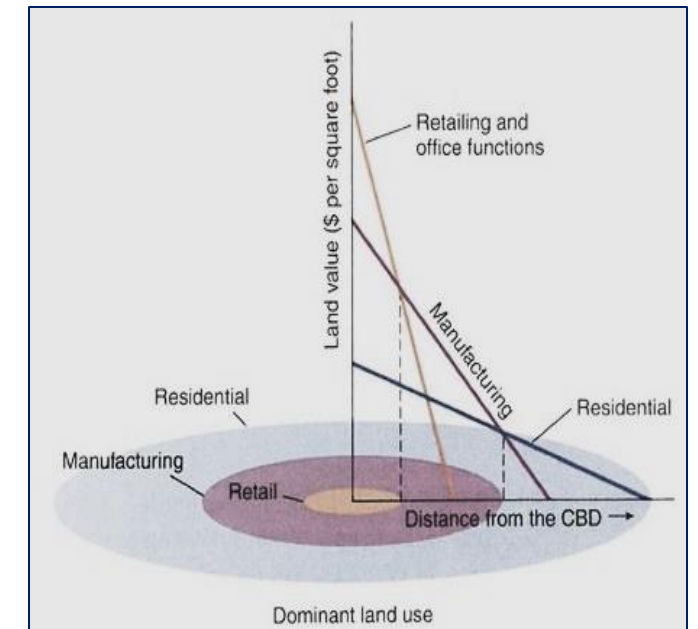
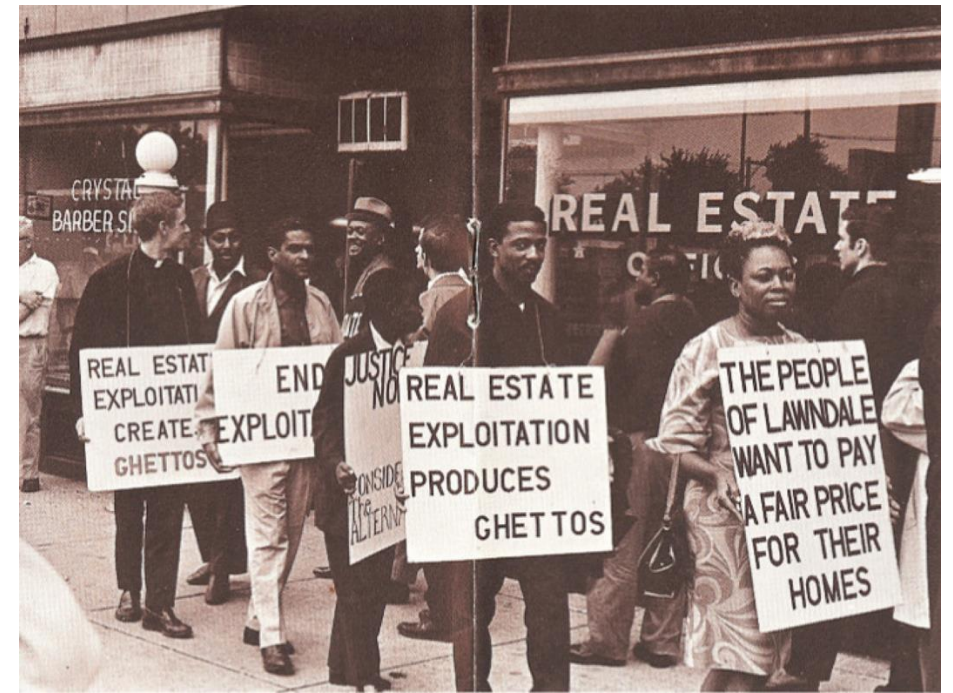


Rocinha, Favella in Rio de Janeiro



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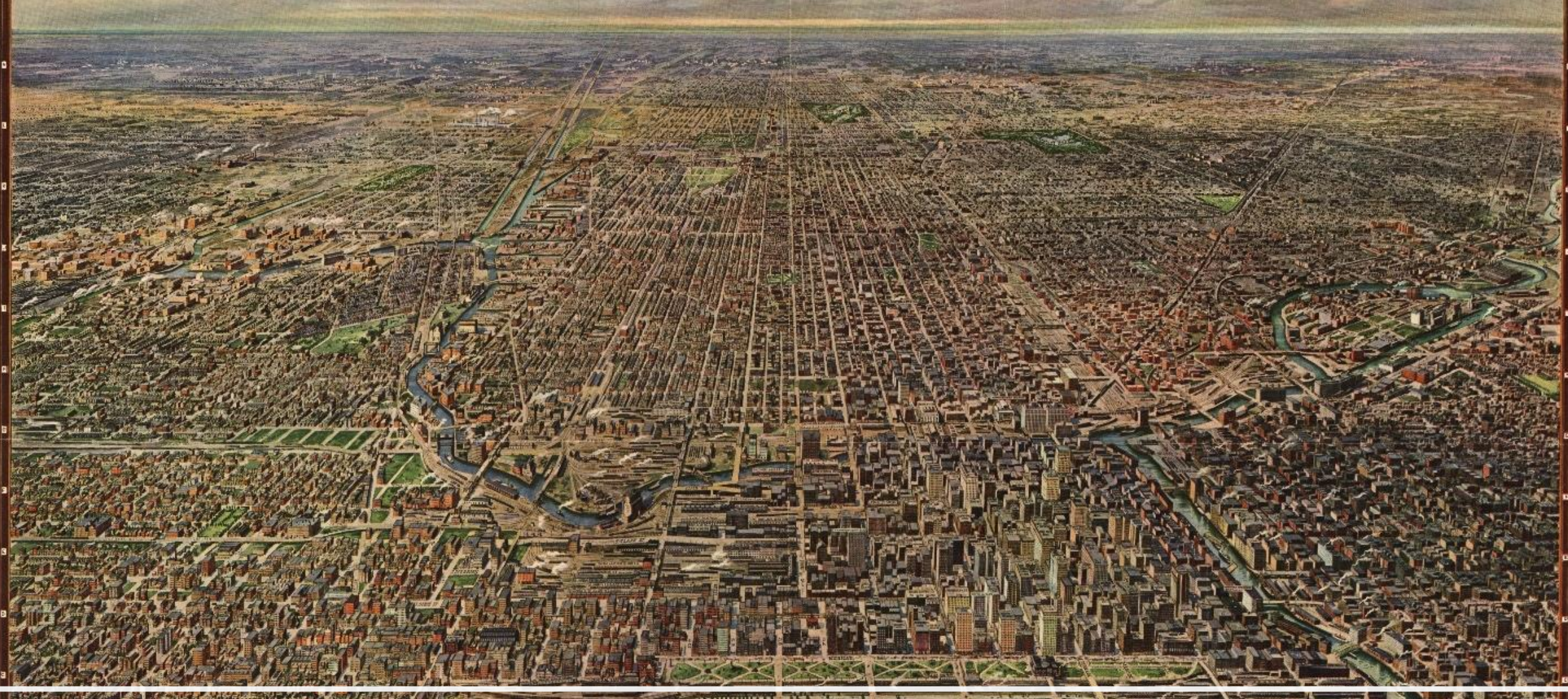
Historical population

Census	Pop.	%±
1840	4,470	—
1850	29,963	570.3%
1860	112,172	274.4%
1870	298,977	166.5%
1880	503,185	68.3%
1890	1,099,850	118.6%
1900	1,698,575	54.4%
1910	2,185,283	28.7%
1920	2,701,705	23.6%
1930	3,376,438	25.0%
1940	3,396,808	0.6%
1950	3,620,962	6.6%
1960	3,550,404	−1.9%
1970	3,366,957	−5.2%
1980	3,005,072	−10.7%
1990	2,783,726	−7.4%
2000	2,896,016	4.0%
2010	2,695,598	−6.9%
2019 (est.)	2,693,976 ^[7]	−0.1%

Chicago 1907



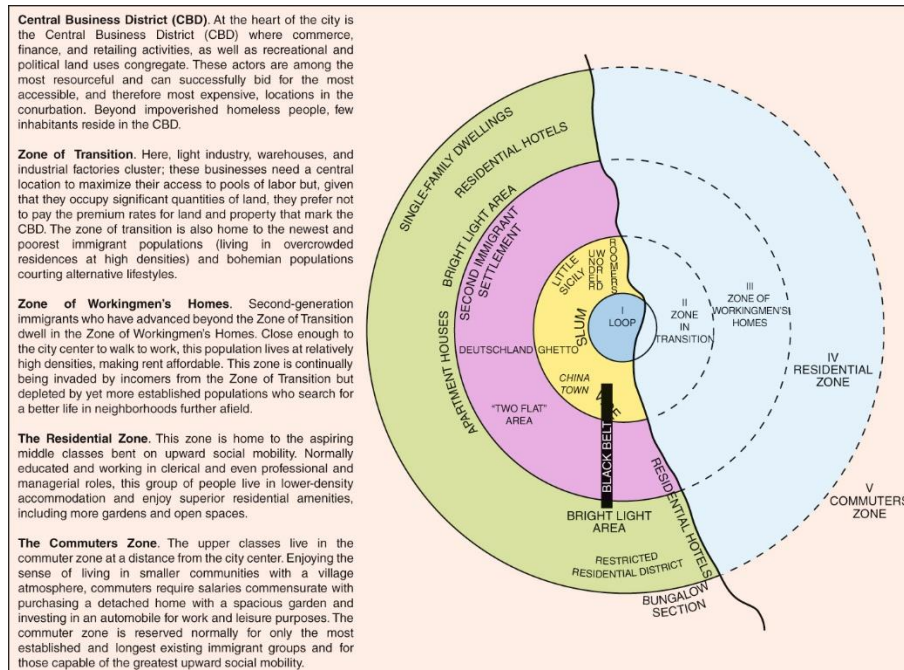
[wikimedia.org/wiki/File:StateStreetc1907.jpg](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:StateStreetc1907.jpg)



Chicago 1916
Towards the study of urban form



Chicago School of Sociology



- Adherence to the philosophy of Pragmatism
- **Theoretical commitment to biological metaphors, in particular the notion of urban ecology**
- Cartographic innovations and mappings of morphology of cities
- Methodological focus upon ethnography and the case study
- Political commitment to Liberalism

Zone in Transition

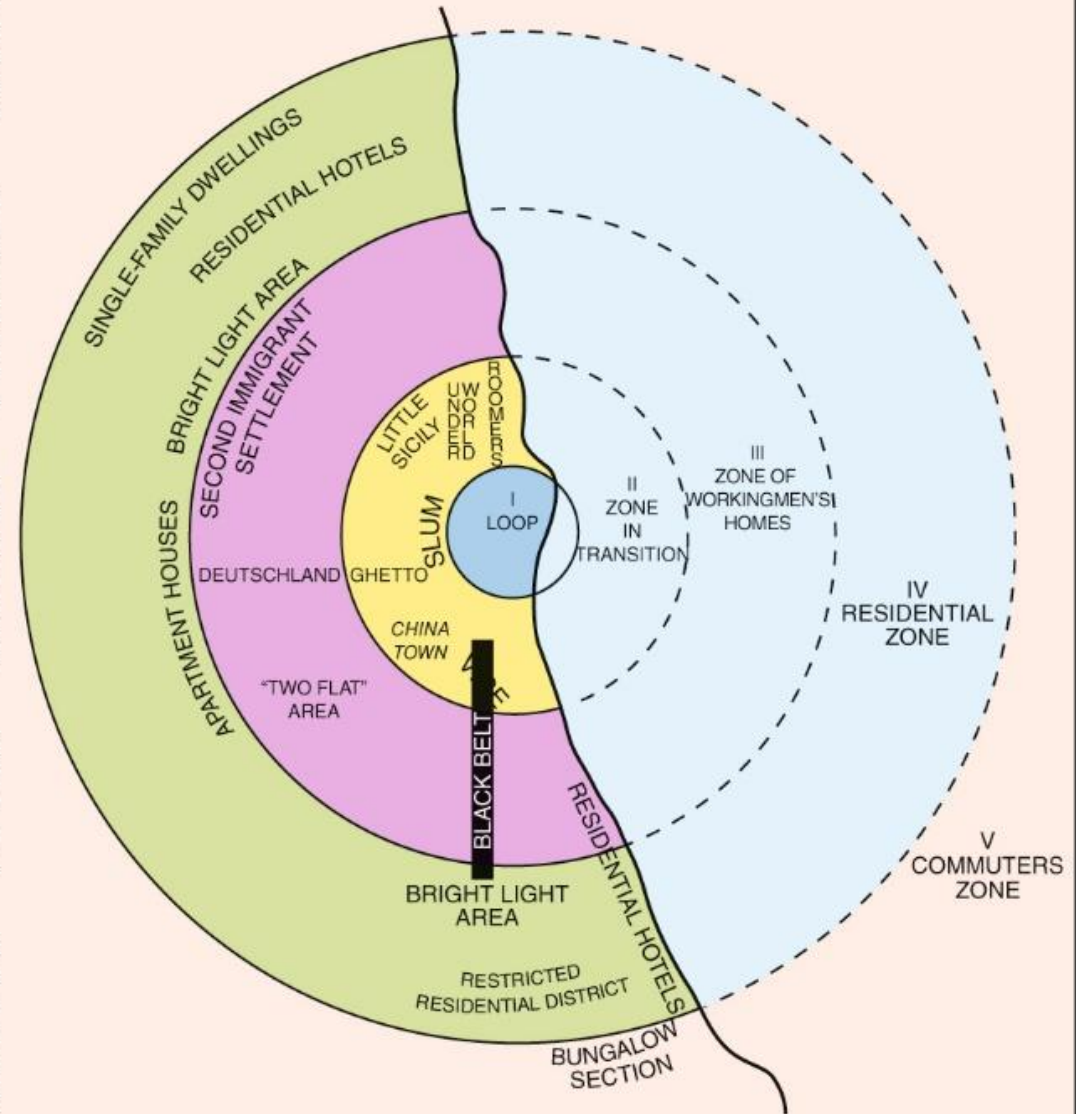
Central Business District (CBD). At the heart of the city is the Central Business District (CBD) where commerce, finance, and retailing activities, as well as recreational and political land uses congregate. These actors are among the most resourceful and can successfully bid for the most accessible, and therefore most expensive, locations in the conurbation. Beyond impoverished homeless people, few inhabitants reside in the CBD.

Zone of Transition. Here, light industry, warehouses, and industrial factories cluster; these businesses need a central location to maximize their access to pools of labor but, given that they occupy significant quantities of land, they prefer not to pay the premium rates for land and property that mark the CBD. The zone of transition is also home to the newest and poorest immigrant populations (living in overcrowded residences at high densities) and bohemian populations courting alternative lifestyles.

Zone of Workingmen's Homes. Second-generation immigrants who have advanced beyond the Zone of Transition dwell in the Zone of Workingmen's Homes. Close enough to the city center to walk to work, this population lives at relatively high densities, making rent affordable. This zone is continually being invaded by incomers from the Zone of Transition but depleted by yet more established populations who search for a better life in neighborhoods further afield.

The Residential Zone. This zone is home to the aspiring middle classes bent on upward social mobility. Normally educated and working in clerical and even professional and managerial roles, this group of people live in lower-density accommodation and enjoy superior residential amenities, including more gardens and open spaces.

The Commuters Zone. The upper classes live in the commuter zone at a distance from the city center. Enjoying the sense of living in smaller communities with a village atmosphere, commuters require salaries commensurate with purchasing a detached home with a spacious garden and investing in an automobile for work and leisure purposes. The commuter zone is reserved normally for only the most established and longest existing immigrant groups and for those capable of the greatest upward social mobility.

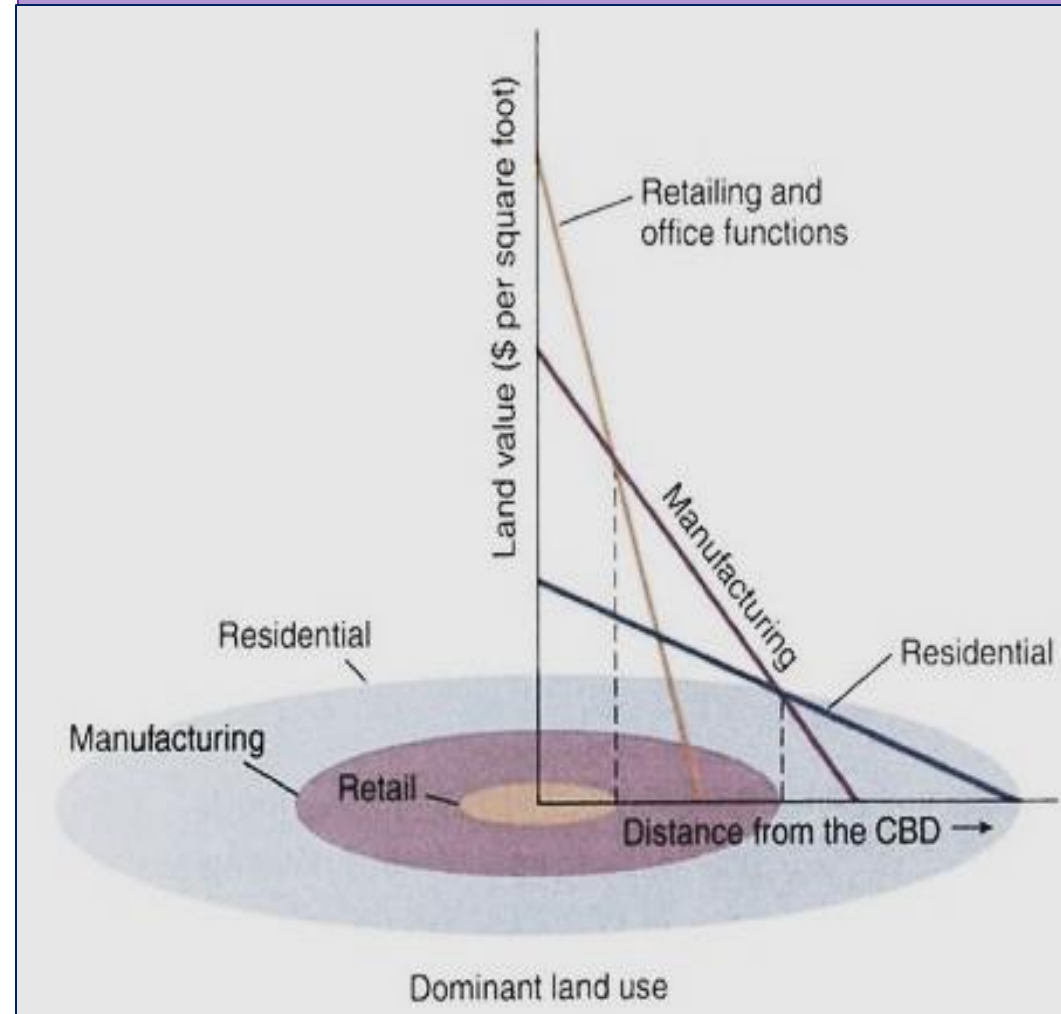


Robert E. Park
Ernest W. Burgess
Roderick D. McKenzie

THE CITY

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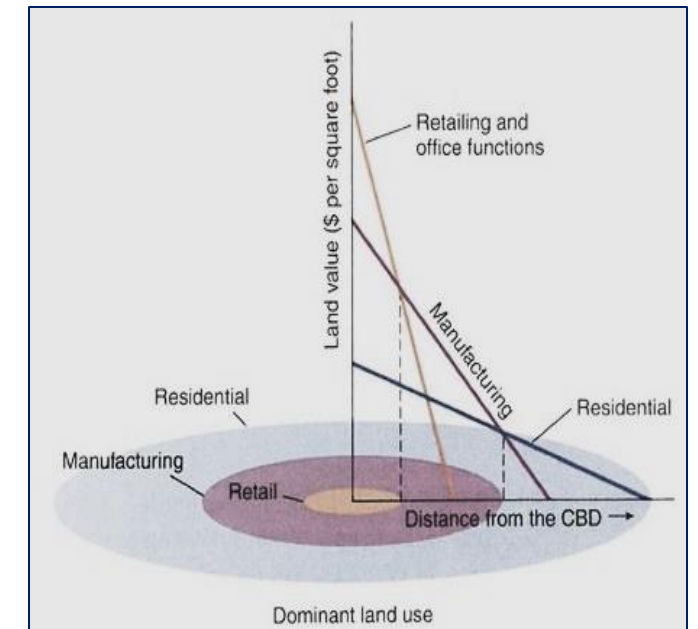
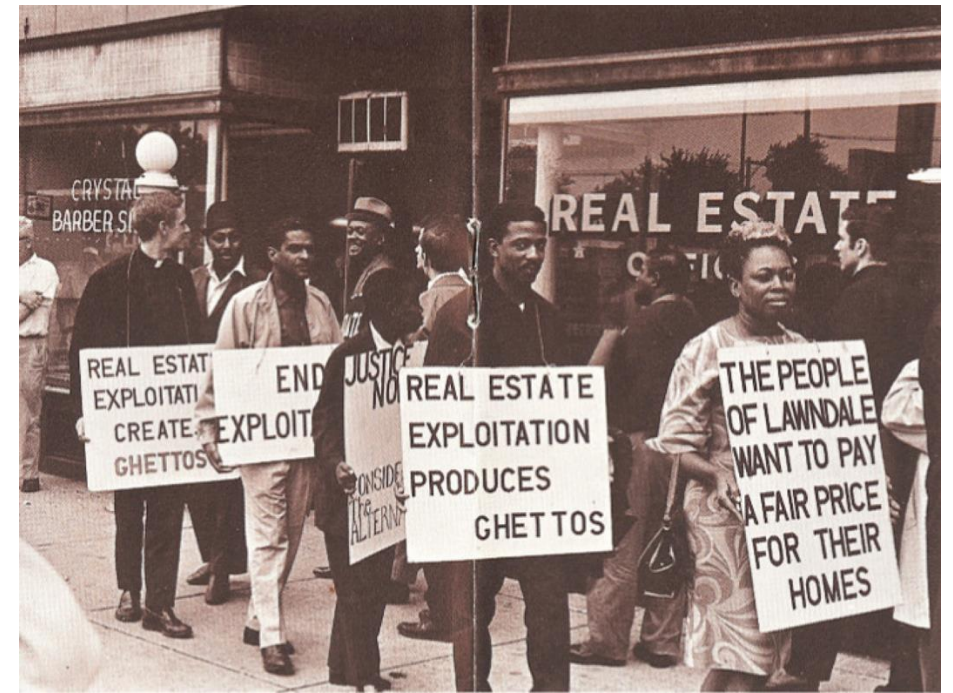
Urban Ecology: The Bid Rent Curve



Source: Park, R.E., Burgess, E.W., and McKenzie, R.D. (1925). *The City*. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

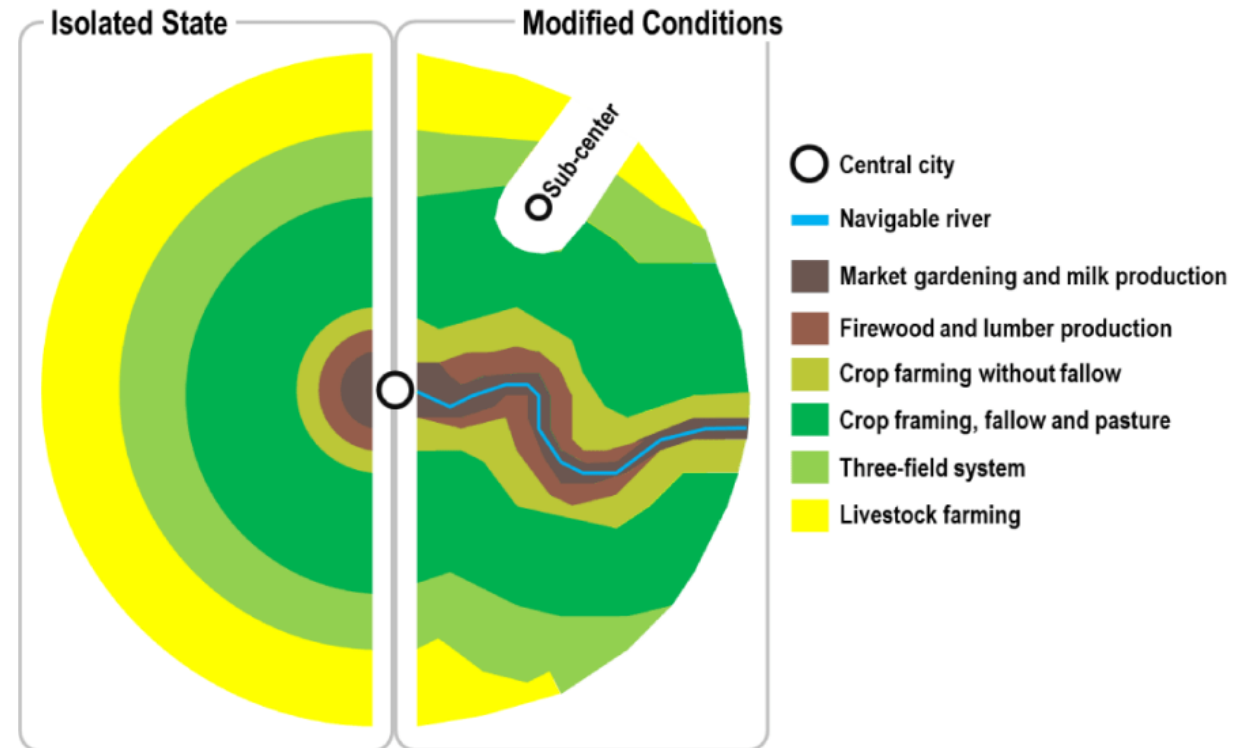
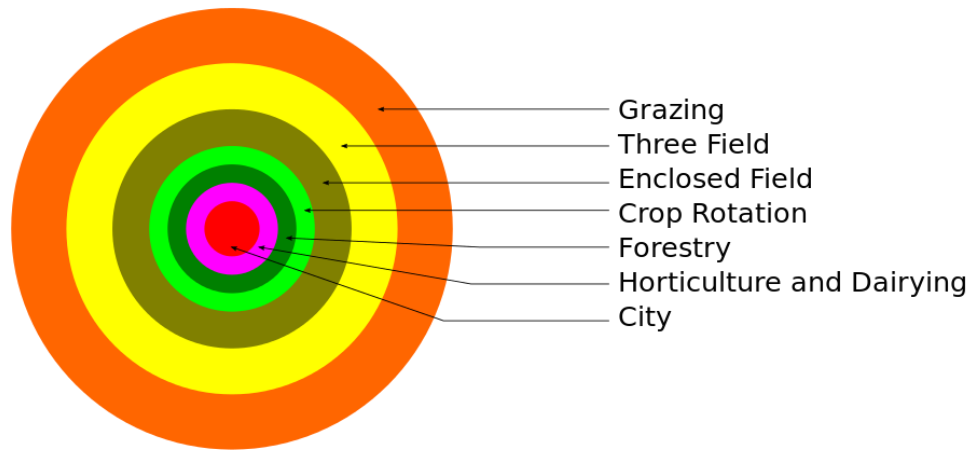
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Von Thunen Model (1826)

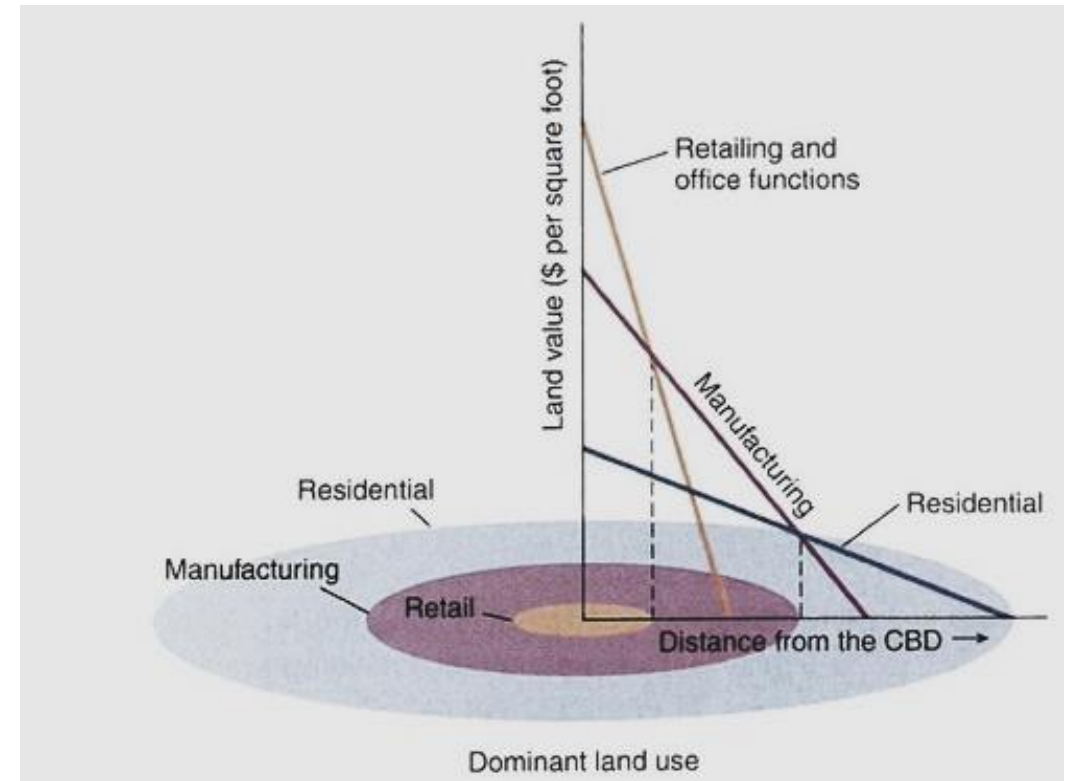
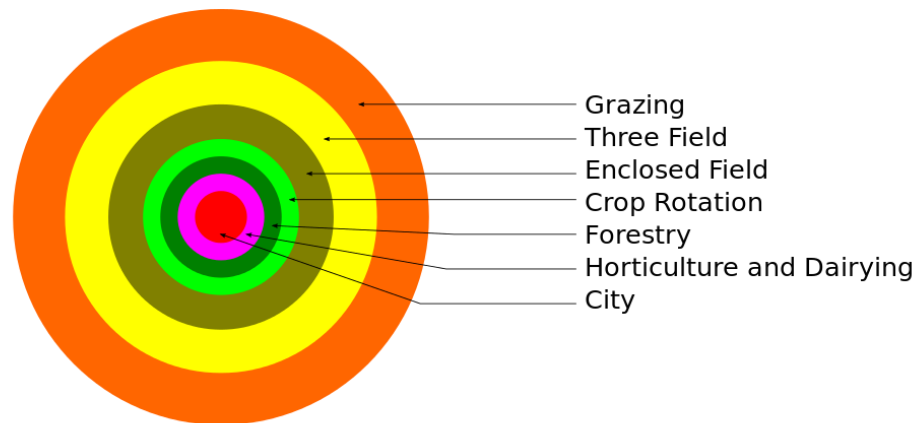
The Von Thunen Model



Filtering

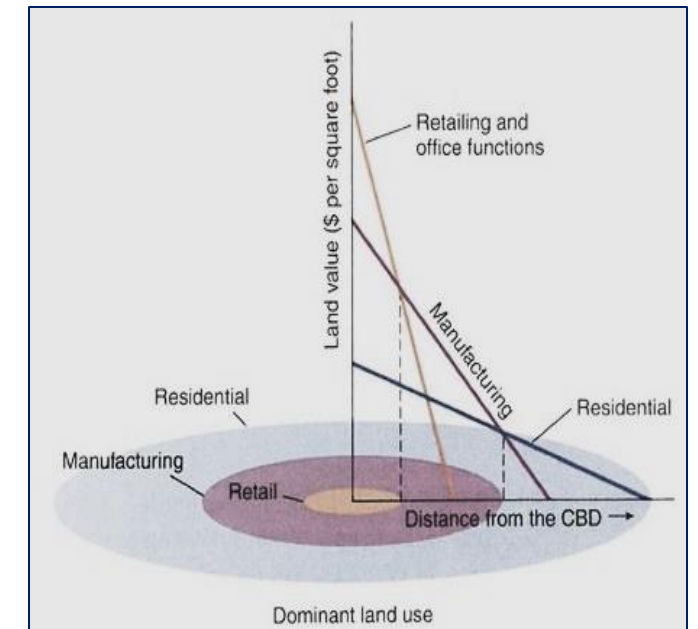
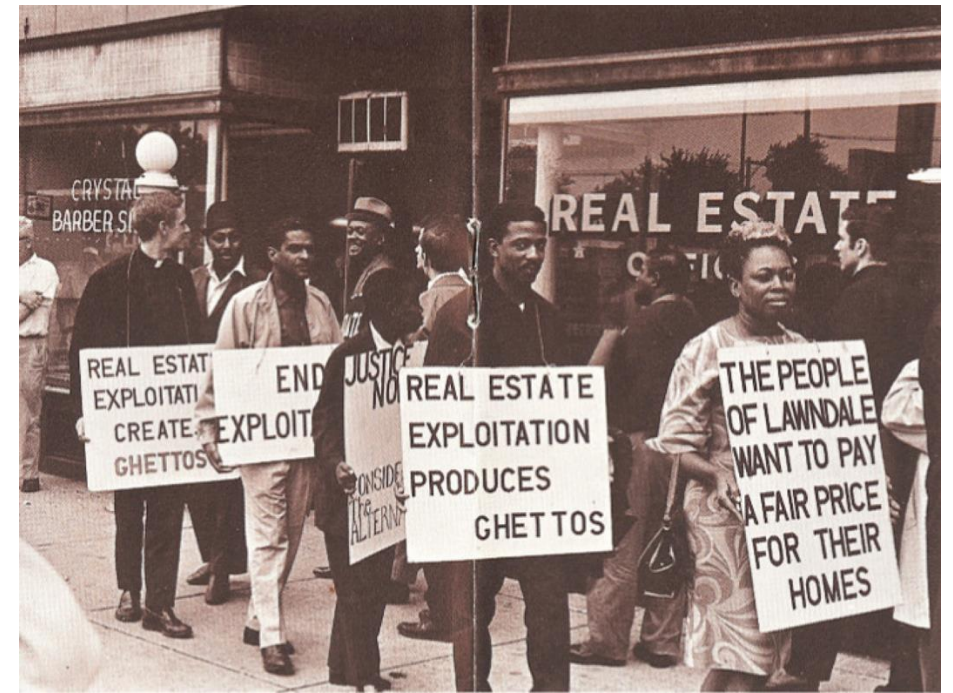
The idea that as people make more money they will move outward into an area where they have more room, where they can rent more land, to newly built homes, which opens-up housing for the next round of poorer people.

The Von Thunen Model

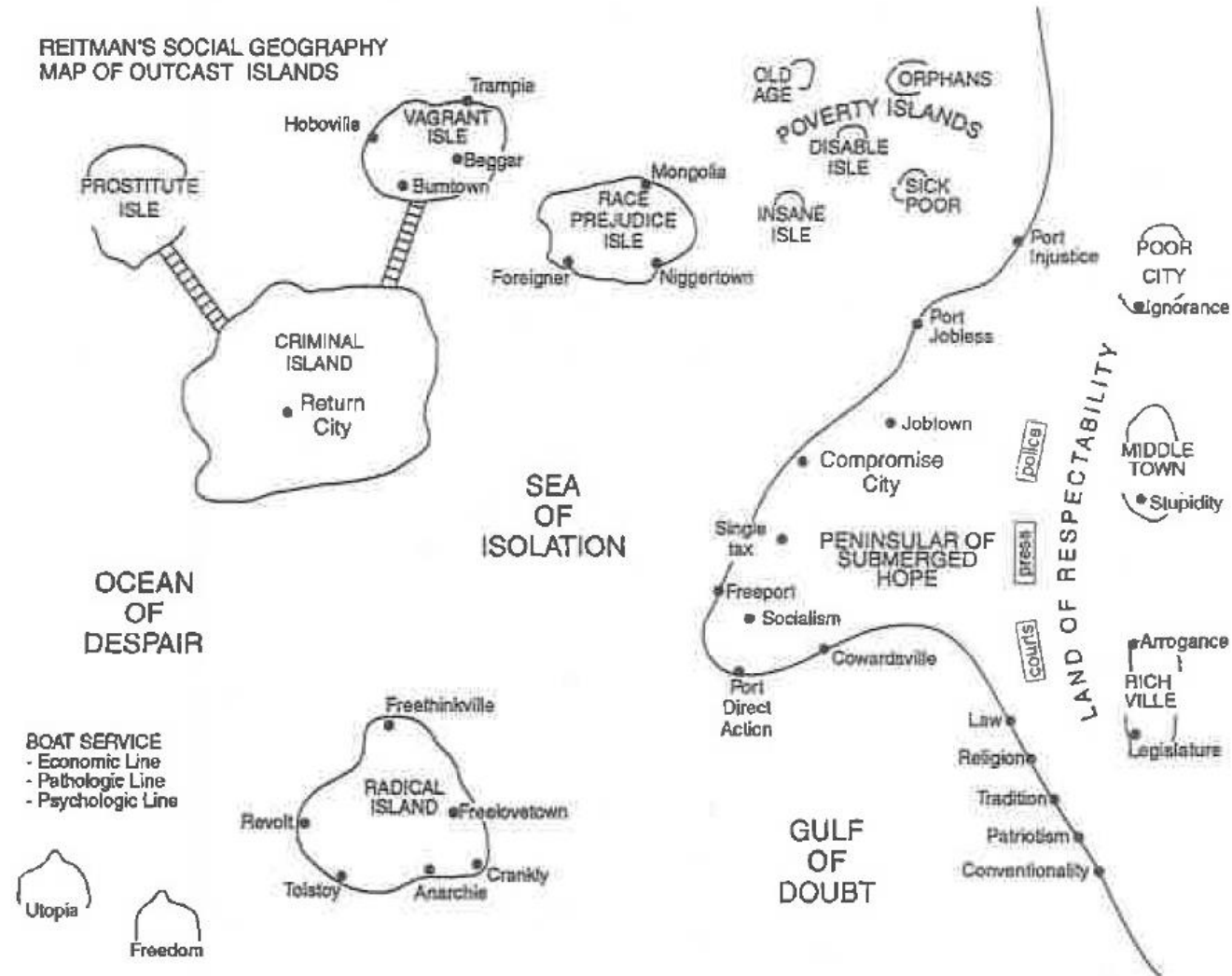


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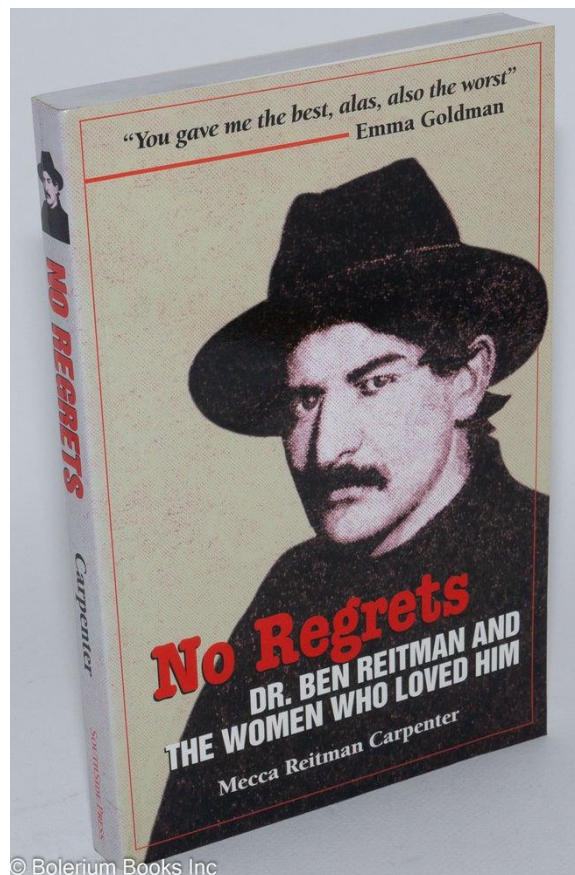


REITMAN'S SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY
MAP OF OUTCAST ISLANDS



20 Sketch by the author after Ben Reitman, *Outcast Islands*, c. 1910.

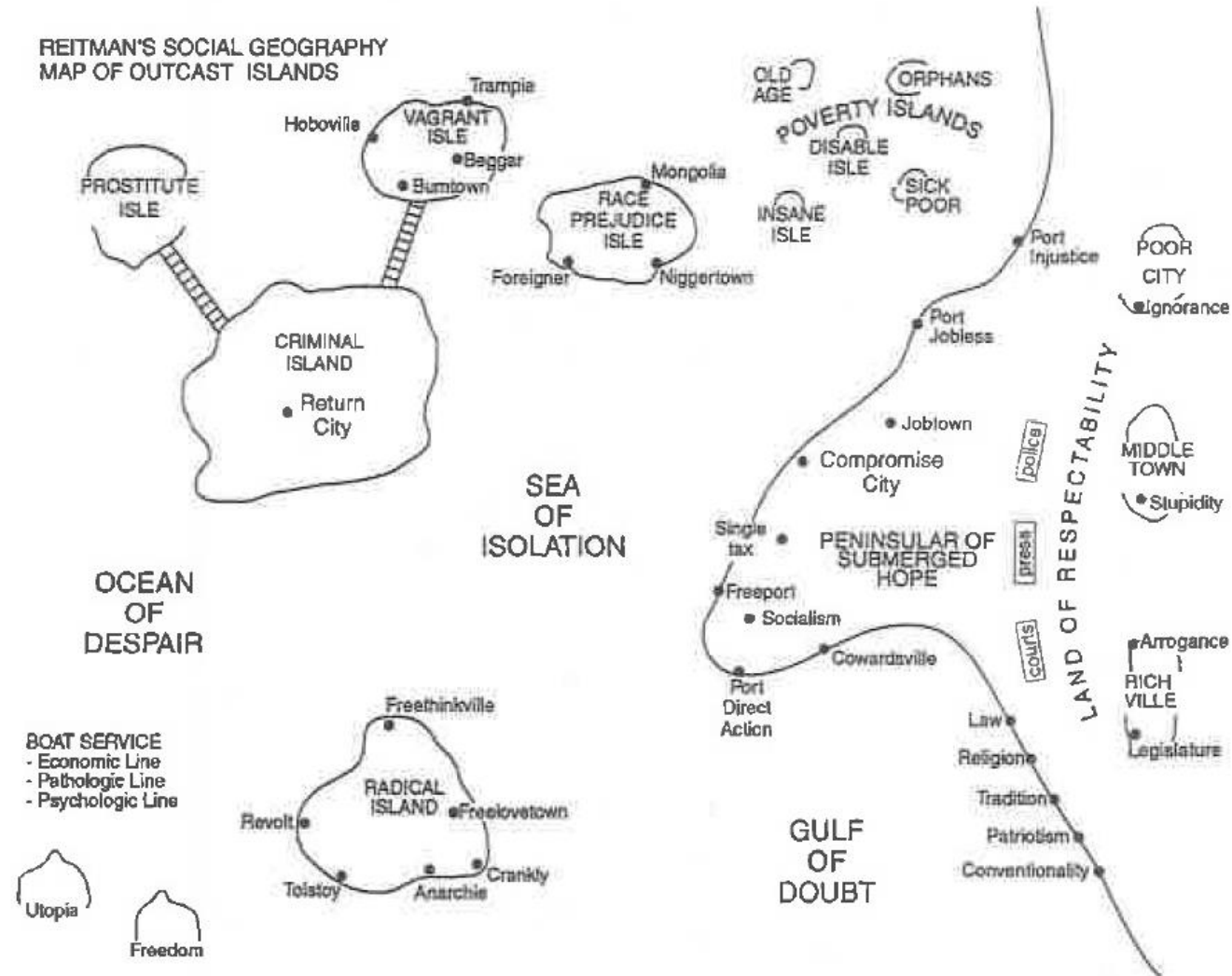
Ben Reitman (1879-1942)



© Bolerium Books Inc



REITMAN'S SOCIAL GEOGRAPHY
MAP OF OUTCAST ISLANDS



20 Sketch by the author after Ben Reitman, *Outcast Islands*, c. 1910.

Preserving the “ecology”

- Criticisms
 - Naturalized segregation and slums
 - ”Ecology” actually ethnic and class antagonisms
 - Apolitical, ideological
- Lacks a political-economic and social perspective, lacks a focus on *power*

Modern forms

- Redlining
- Restrictive Covenants
- Blockbusting
- Steering

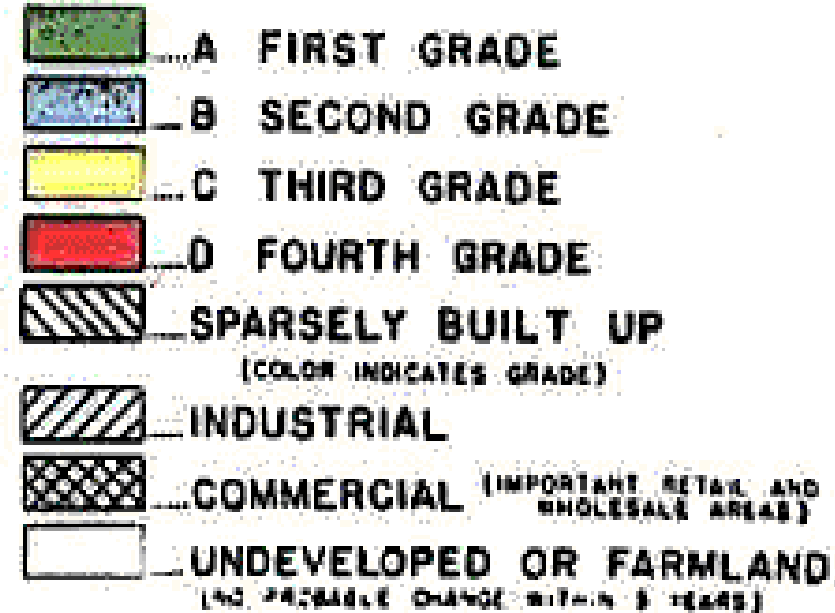
Redlining

Practice whereby lending institutions delimit "high risk" neighborhoods on a city map and then use the map as the basis for determining loans (and terms of loans)

- Based on ethnicity, but also class
 - From yesterday: Symbolic associations with poverty (and ethnicity) decrease property values
- Undone in Fair Housing Act of 1968
- Major lawsuits against lenders as recently as 2015

RESIDENTIAL SECURITY MAP

LEGEND



PREPARED BY
DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS
WITH THE CO-OPERATION OF THE
APPRAISAL DEPARTMENT
HOME OWNERS LOAN CORPORATION
DECEMBER 8, 1937

Arden, for community purposes, in the activities of which corporation or association residents of Innis Arden No. 2 shall have the right to participate, subject to reasonable restrictions and requirements imposed by such corporation or association.

14. *RACIAL RESTRICTIONS*...No property in said addition shall at any time be sold, conveyed, rented or leased in whole or in part to any person or persons not of the White or Caucasian race. No person other than one of the White or Caucasian race shall be permitted to occupy any property in said addition or portion thereof or building thereon except a domestic servant actually employed by a person of the White or Caucasian race where the latter is an occupant of such property.

15. *ANIMALS*. No hogs, cattle, horses, sheep, goats, or or similar livestock shall be permitted or maintained on said property at any time. Chicken hens, pigeons, rabbits and other similar small livestock, not exceeding a total of twenty-five in number, shall be permitted but must be kept on the premises

- Until 1948
- Covenant: restriction on the use of land so that the value and enjoyment of adjoining land will be preserved.
 - In real estate transactions, restrictive covenants are binding legal obligations written into the deed of a property contract, usually by the seller.
- Restrictive covenant:
 - The portions of housing deeds specifying that homes/lands could not be sold to certain ethnic/racial groups.
 - Undone by Fair Housing Act 1968

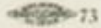
Restrictive covenants



LOOK At These Homes NOW!

An entire block ruined by negro invasion. Every house marked "X" now occupied by negroes. ACTUAL PHOTOGRAPH OF 4300 WEST BELLE PLACE.

SAVE YOUR HOME! VOTE FOR SEGREGATION!



Blockbusting

- The practice of persuading owners to sell property cheaply because of the fear of people of another race or class moving into the neighborhood, and thus profiting by reselling at a higher price.
- Ethnic fears exploited to enrich real estate agents and developers
- Drew on concerns with one's property's exchange-value
 - Even if residents weren't themselves racist, etc.
- Undone by Fair Housing Act 1968

Urge State Action to Curb 'Panic Selling' of Homes

By WILLIAM C. TREMBLAY

The Michigan Corporation and Securities Commission called today for state action to curtail "block-busting and panic-selling" tactics by unscrupulous real estate operators.

The commission disclosed it is exploring the need for a special regulation having the same objectives as a proposed city

certain real estate operators are still using unfair practices to make money. This conduct ranges from the 'point system' to the panic sale system.

"We are exploring the need for a Rule 10 which would prohibit the conduct described by Mr. Brickley. The question of whether this commission can properly take such action is now being decided by the State Supreme Court in the Rule 9 case.

"We regret that unscrupulous real estate operators and cer-

tain in a watchdog capacity. Members would be appointed by the mayor.

The legislation was referred by Council to the corporation counsel's office and the city Community Relations Commission for a report and recommendations.

Mayor Cavanagh said the proposed ordinance deals with a subject matter that poses a serious problem and that it appears to be adequate to cope with the problem.

Steering

When real estate brokers “steer” or guide potential buyers toward or away from certain neighborhoods based on ethnicity.

Technically undone in Fair Housing Act of 1968

Hard to enforce



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