G2001 study guide questions for test 4 ch 16-18

IMPORTANT NOTE: Sometimes the author of your textbook uses technical geography jargon instead of everyday, easy to understand English. Fortunately, he has provided a useful glossary at the back of the book. So if you run across a confusing word or phrase, look it up in the glossary to find out what it really means. The glossary should be a very useful tool for you. Three things I consider when selecting a textbook are: content, cost, and does it have a glossary.

1. What caused the development of agriculture, providing enough demand in one place to stimulate new sources of food production?

2. According to the number of hours spent at work, what group has the most freedom and disposable time?

3. What changes did occur with the urban-agricultural revolution?

4. What is accurate about the layout of the first preindustrial cities?

5. To what were the earliest cities particularly vulnerable?

6. What is a merchant city?

7. What is an example of a merchant city?

8. What was the second urban revolution linked to?

9. What best describes the layout of the industrial city?

10. What country had its cities at the forefront of the Industrial Revolution?

11. What are characteristics of the third urban revolution?

12. Where does the majority of the world’s population now live?

13. Where do the fastest rates of urban growth occur?

14. How many inhabitants turn a large urban agglomeration into a megacity?

15. What is most negatively impacted by the expansion of megacities?

16. What characterizes the third urban revolution and the creation of larger city regions as the new building blocks of both national and global economies?

17. What made urban sprawl possible?

18. What term refers to the unplanned, often illegal neighborhoods of self-built housing?

19. What is an accurate description of the insecure residential status of slum dwellers?

20. What are markers of a “slum of hope”?

21. What type of network do periodic market systems belong to?

22. What are examples of periodic markets?

23. What replaces a periodic market as demand grows in a location?

24. What is the range of a good or service?

25. What is the threshold of a good or service?

26. What is an example of a higher order good?

27. What is an example of a lower order service?

28. What tends to shrink in economic importance when the range and threshold of goods and services both increase?

29. What are observed forms of an urban national networks?

30. What is the best description of a rank-size distribution?

31. How is a primate city’s population related to the combined population of the next two largest cities?

32. What factors are likely to reinforce the primacy of a primate city in its national urban network?

33. What country has a non-primate distribution when its national urban network is studied, but when this federal system is analyzed, each State has a hyperprimate city?

34. What two cities have long been the top of the global urban hierarchy?

35. What world region is rapidly growing and climbing up the global urban hierarchy?

36. What is reinforced when cities experience sustained social disruption?

37. What are the non-world cities identified in the text?

38. What city represents a black hole because its national ideology has actively discouraged global economic connections?

39. What type of place is shaped by and shapes as the “space of transformative flows”?

40. What is the most realistic description of the global urban hierarchy?

41. What are parts of a building cycle?

42. How many years on average do building cycles occur?

43. What rates of return will attract investment and capital flows into the building of a city?

44. What has historically been associated with the upswing of a building cycle?

45. What is the visible legacy of each past building cycle in a city?

46. What type of housing is typically produced by institutional contract?

47. What describes speculative building?

48. What characterizes most of the self-build housing across the world?

49. What are the forms of housing tenure, or terms of occupancy?

50. What is public housing?

51. Since housing is more expensive than average income, what is a requirement for mass homeownership?

52. What is redlining?

53. What is a subprime mortgage?

54. What has led to the increase of household family size in richer countries?

55. Why do certain groups tend to cluster together in the same residential neighborhood?

56. What are examples of reasons for residential clustering by cultural group?

57. What model of the city as residence is a more recent composite of a previous model by incorporating both rings and pockets into a complex, heterogeneous metropolitan area that better reflects an urban reality of today?

58. What term represents how rowdy behavior is considered permissible in New Orleans during Mardi Gras?

59. What is an example of what households might consider undesirable or a “public bad”?

60. What variable has been correlated with the location of hazardous waste sites in the United States?

61. What are the three types of protest?