¶ 5.1

The Origins of the City (approx. 6,000 Years Ago)



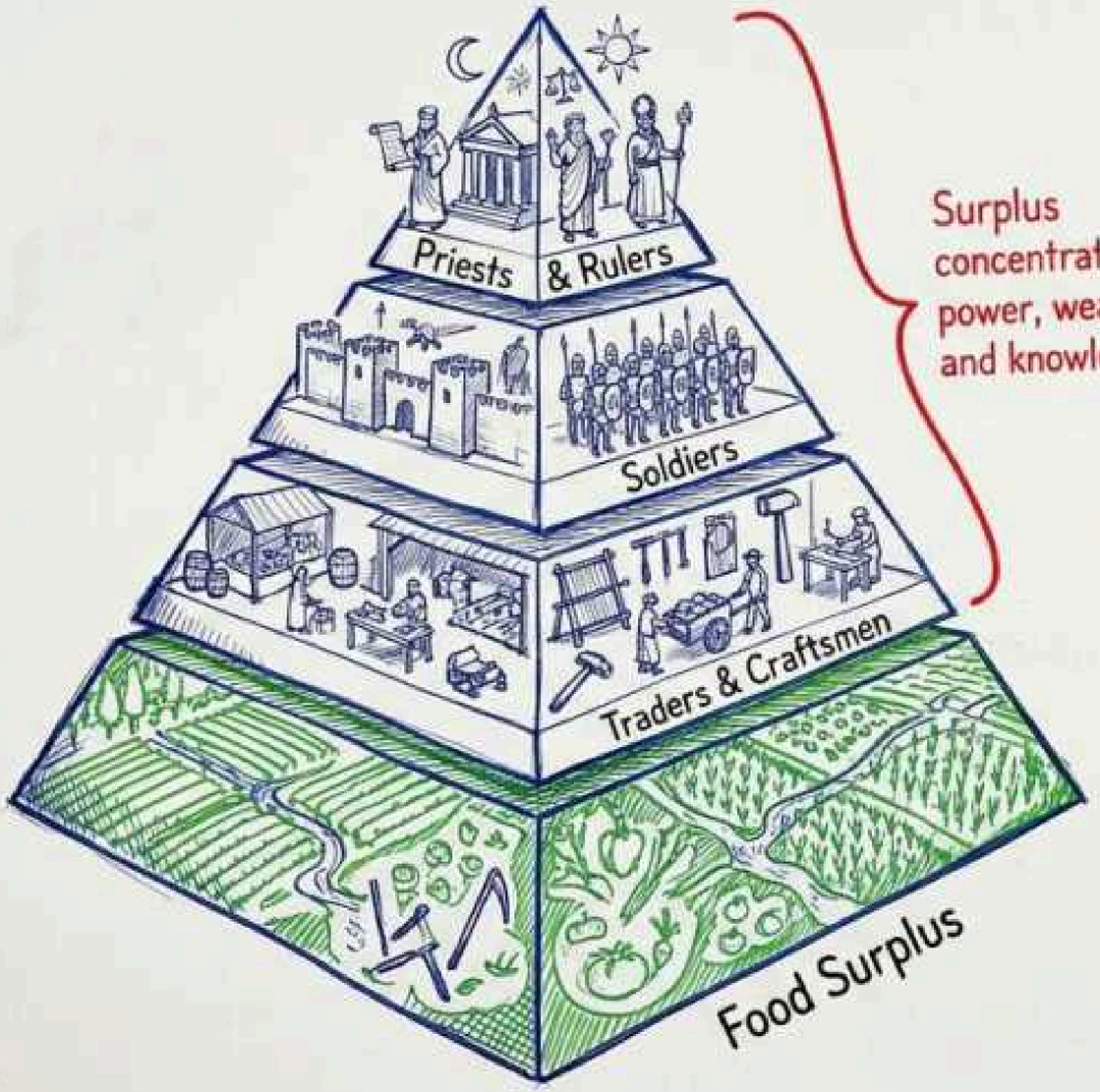
Uruk:
Held tens of thousands of people.

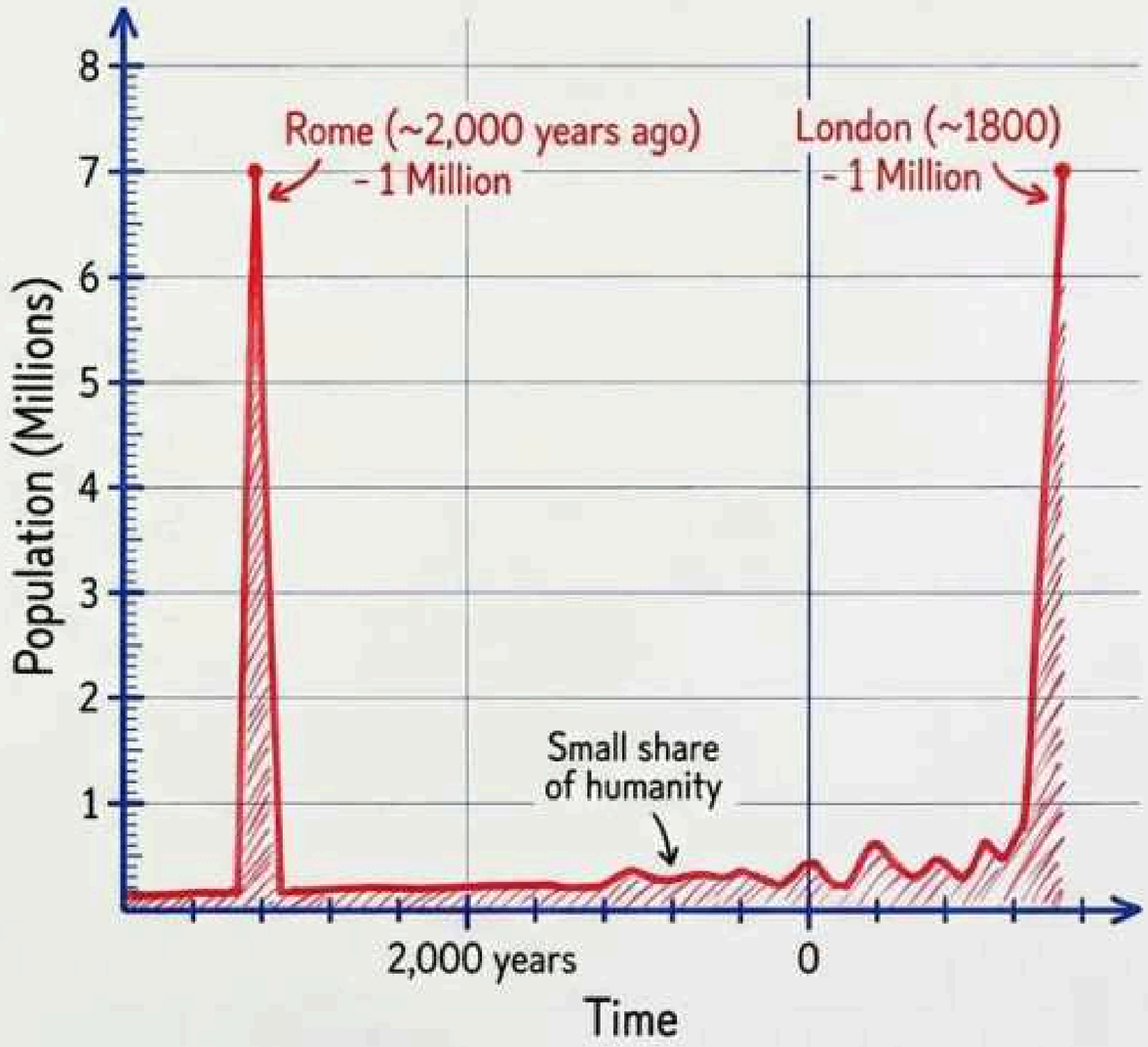
Farming Surplus → Specialization → Urbanization

Farming Surplus → Urbanization

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Surplus, Power, and the Population Timeline





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The Industrial Catalyst & Urban Reform

¶ 5.3

Rural Past



Industrial Hub



Rapid Factory Growth (Workers drawn from countryside)

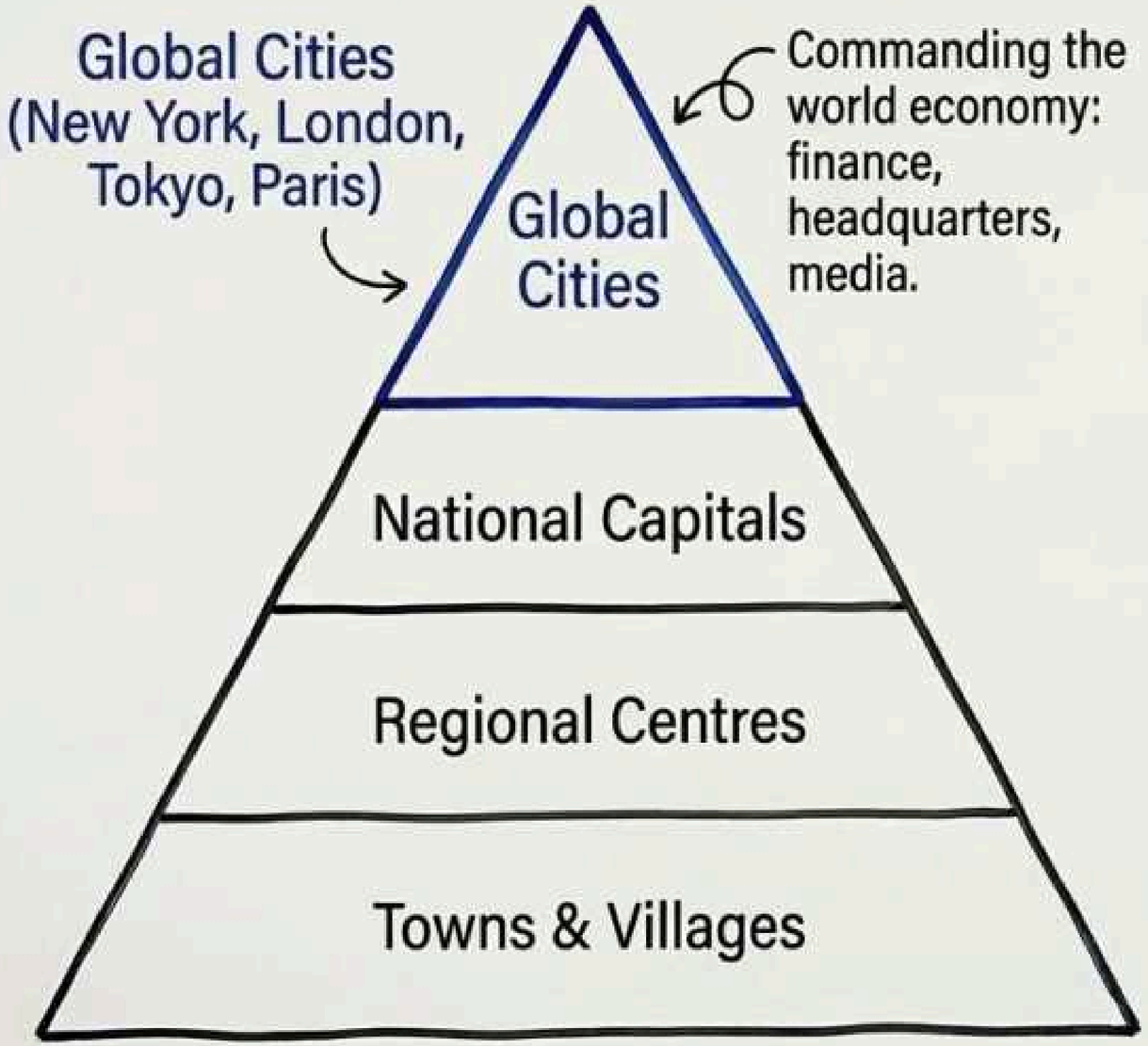
Overcrowding, Pollution, Unhealthy Conditions

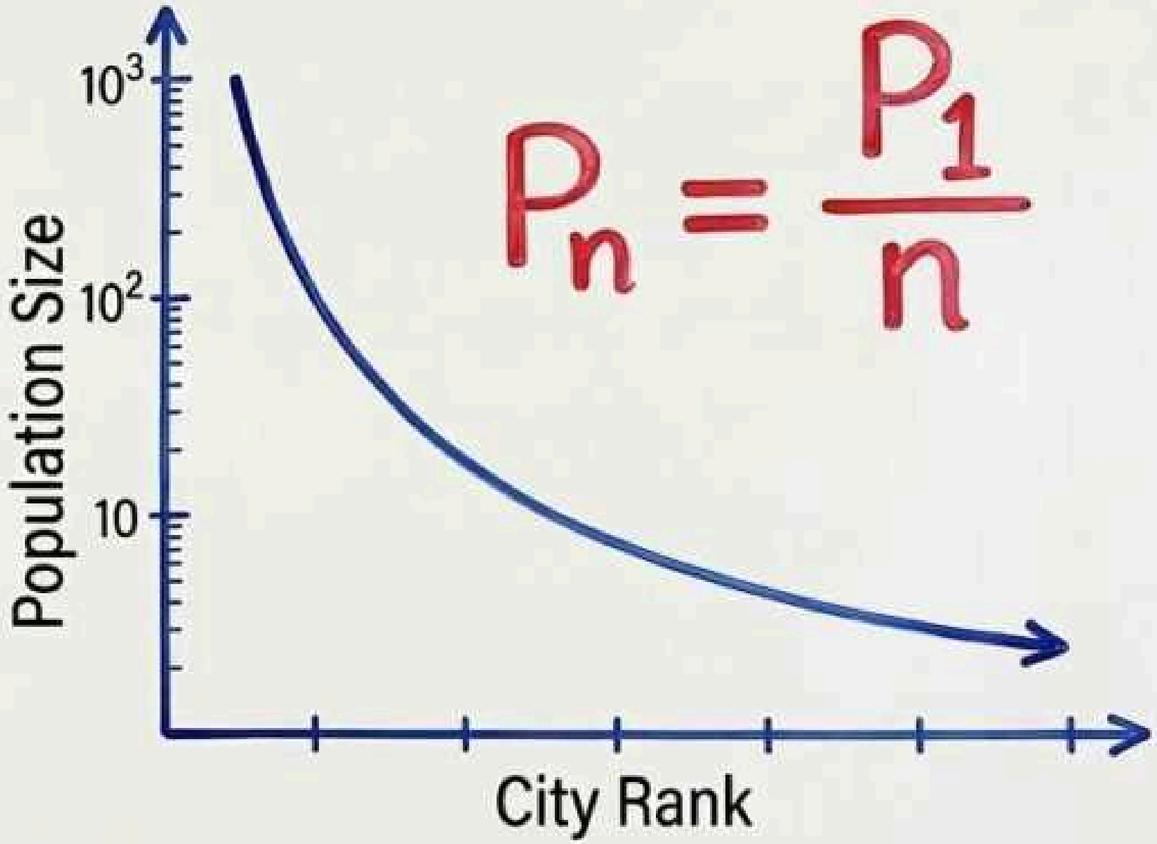
Reformer Interventions (Sewers, Clean Water, Parks, Public Housing)

By 1900, Britain becomes the world's first mainly urban nation.

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Urban Hierarchies & The Rank-Size Rule





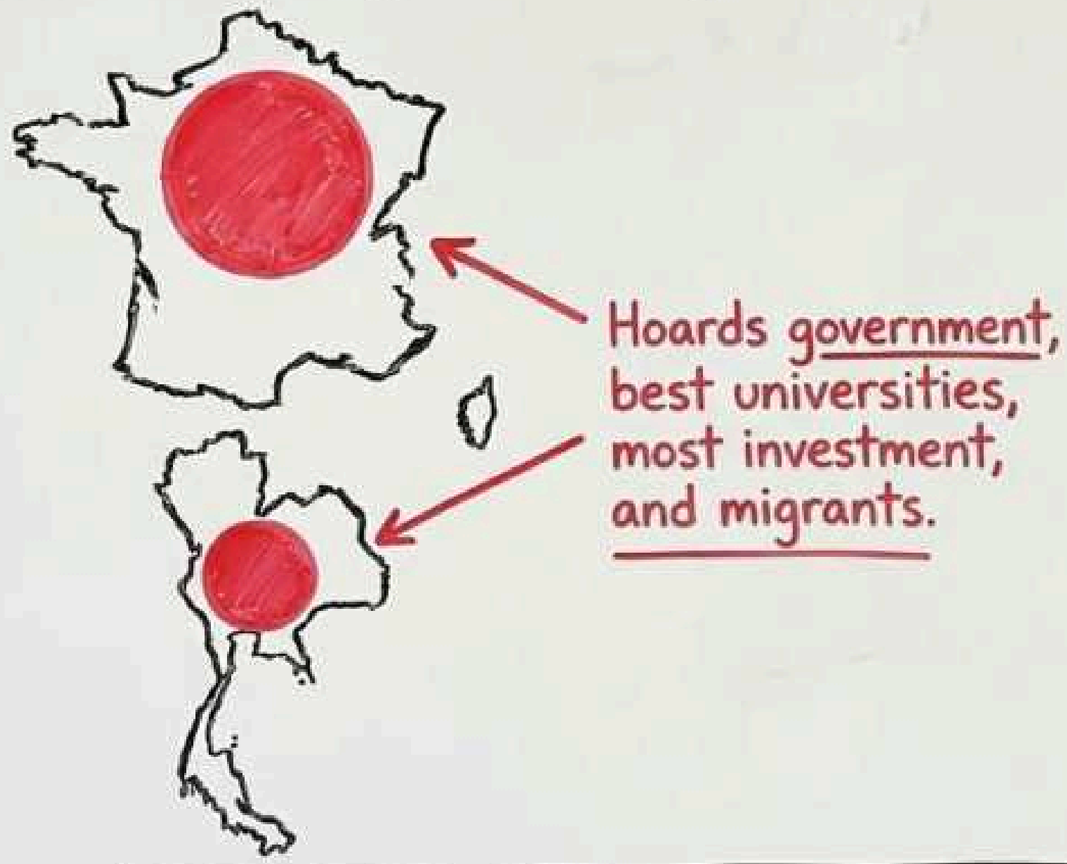
The second city is ~1/2 the size of the largest, the third is ~1/3, and so on (though many countries deviate).

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Primate Cities vs. Balanced Systems

¶ 5.5

Primate Model (e.g., Paris, Bangkok, Lima)



Hoards government, best universities, most investment, and migrants.

Balanced Model (e.g., Germany)

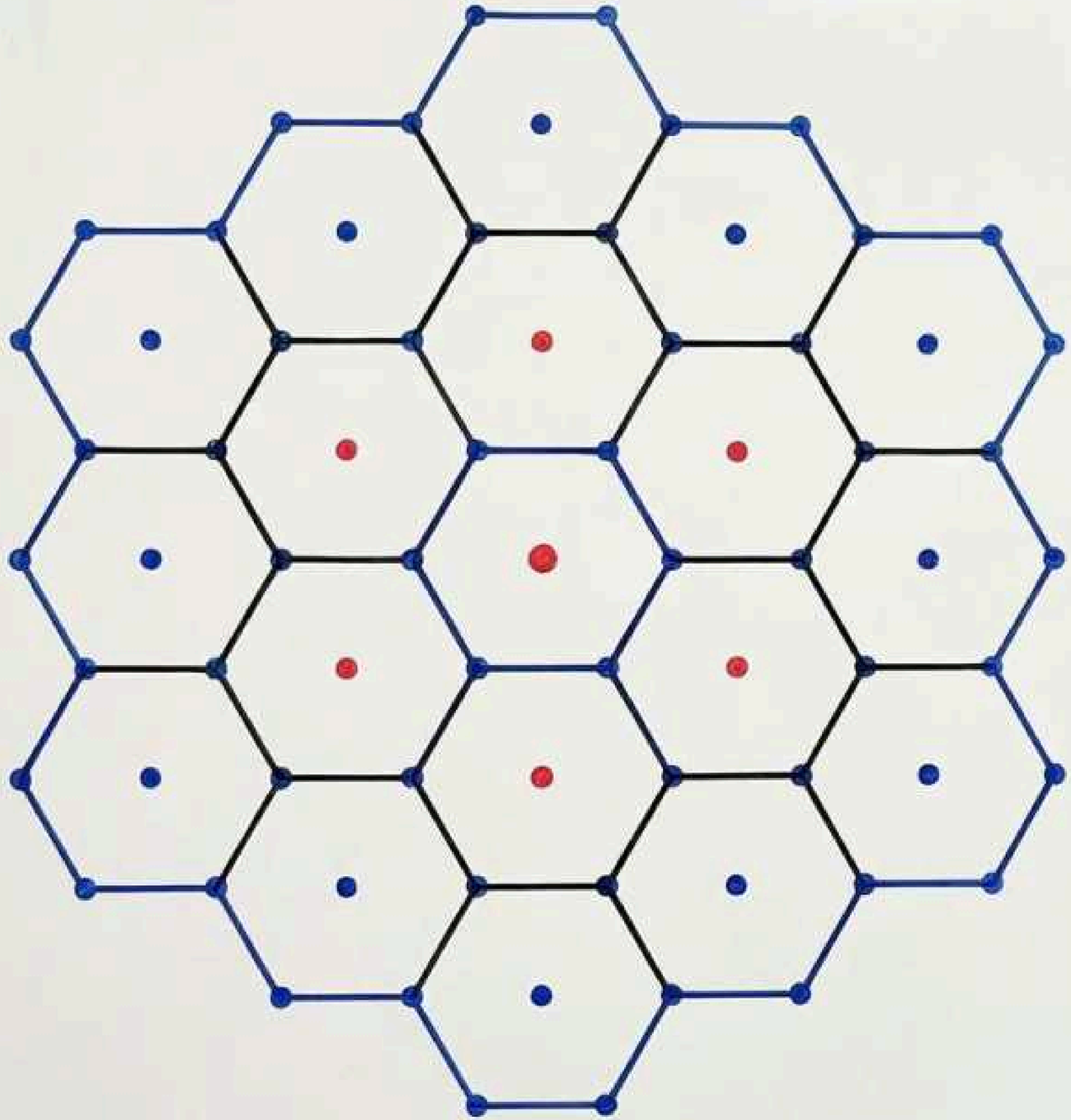


Primate City: A city far larger and more important than any other in the country, dominating the national network.

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¶ 5.6

Central Place Theory
(Walter Christaller, 1933)



Range
- Distance traveled for everyday goods (e.g., bread).
- Supplied by many small centres.

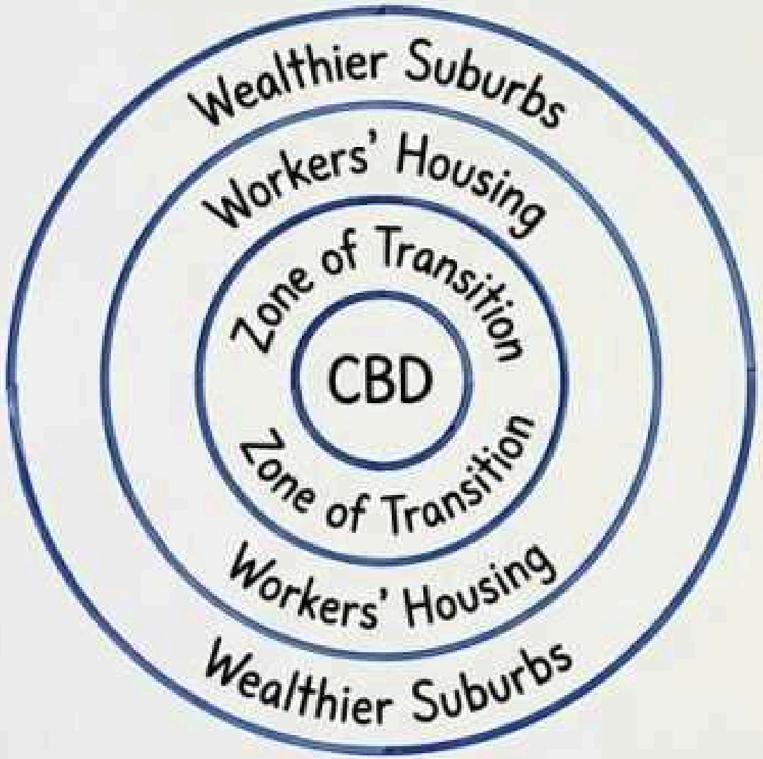
Threshold
- Minimum population needed for rare services (e.g., specialist hospital).
- Provided by few large cities.

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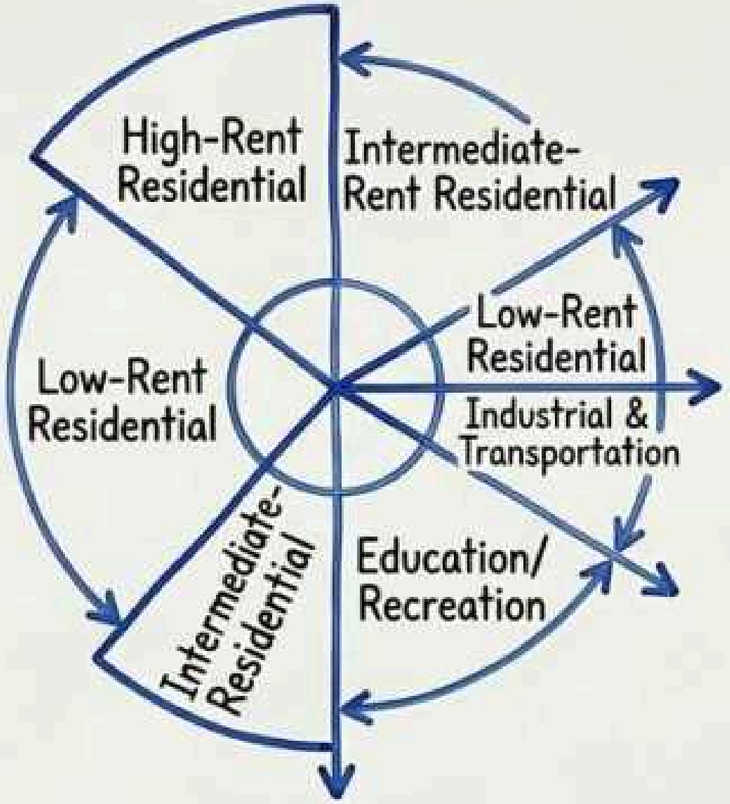
Internal City Structure: The American Models

¶ 5.7

Ernest Burgess (1920s)



Homer Hoyt



Harris & Ullman



Note: These models specifically describe the historical development of North American cities.

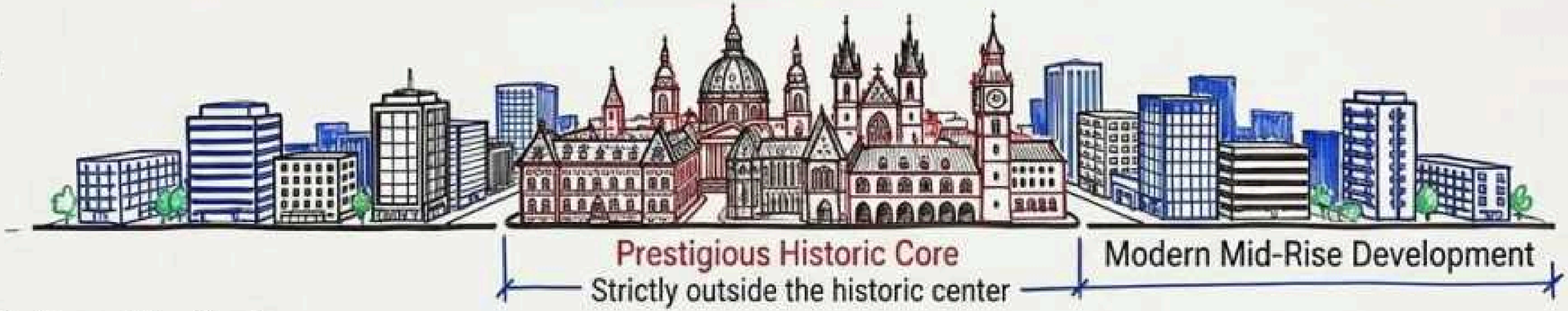
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Internal City Structure: Global Models

Latin America



Europe



Africa & South Asia

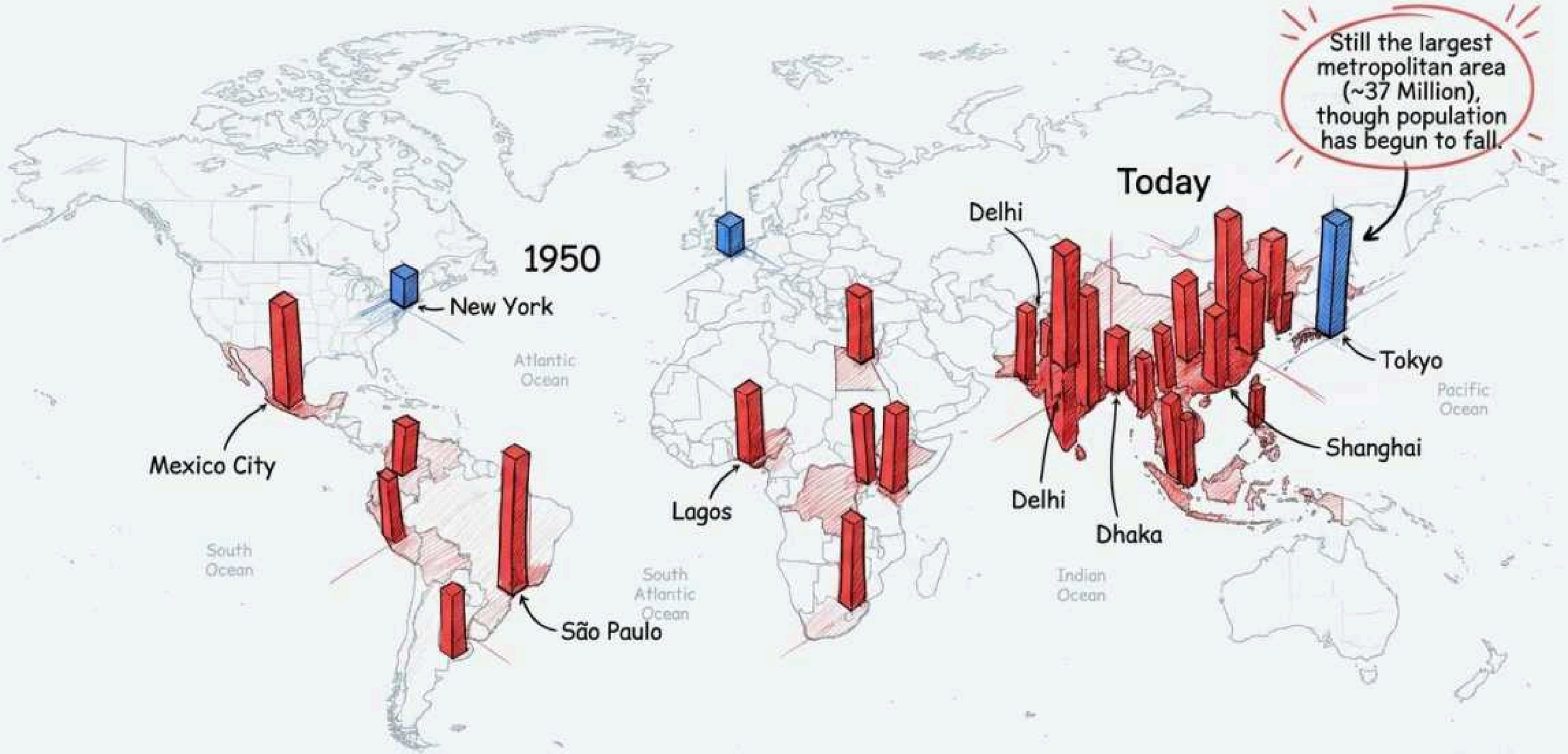


Geography, colonialism, and history warp the standard concentric models.

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The Rise of the Megacity (>10 Million People)

¶ 5.9

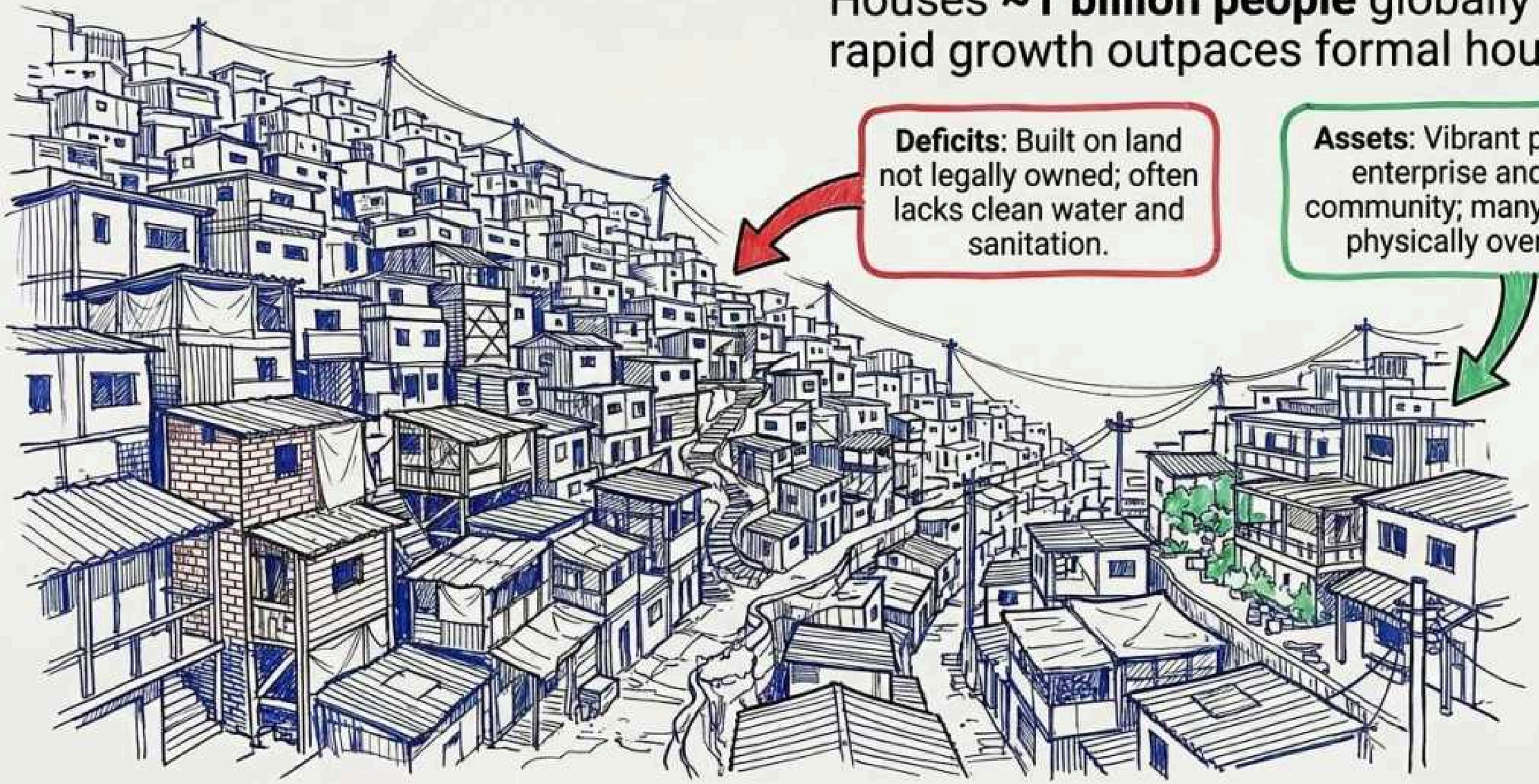


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Informal Settlements (Slums, Favelas, Bustees)

¶ 5.10

Houses **~1 billion people** globally where rapid growth outpaces formal housing.

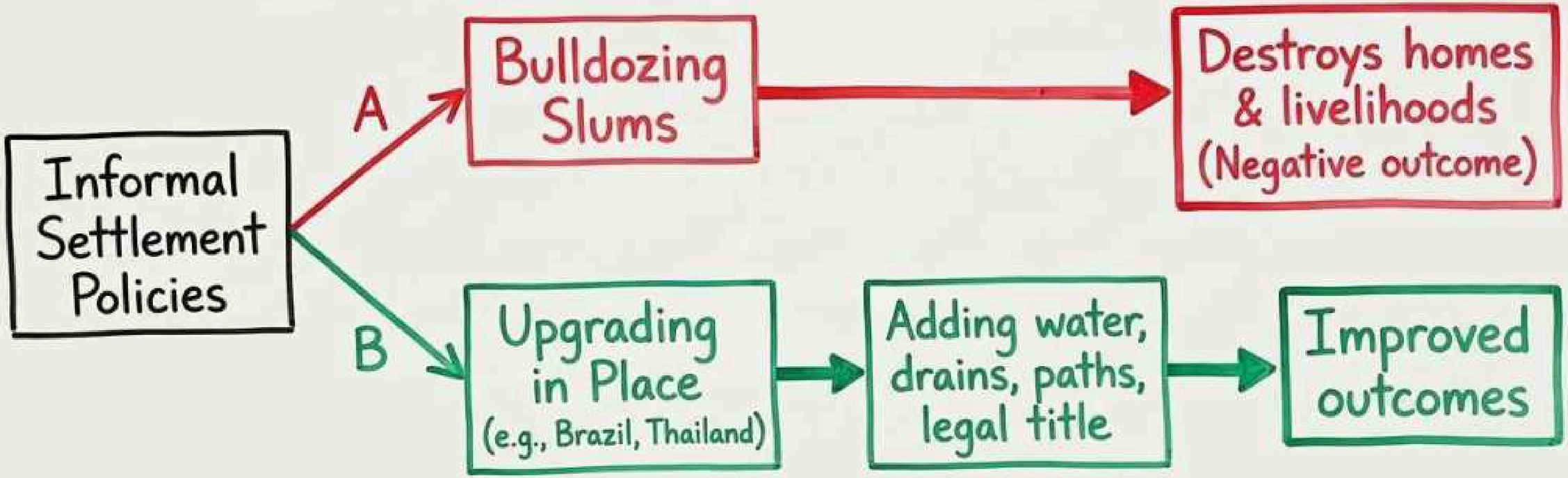


Deficits: Built on land not legally owned; often lacks clean water and sanitation.

Assets: Vibrant places of enterprise and tight community; many improve physically over time.

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Government Responses & Urban Policy



Informal Home + Legal Title = Unlocked Capital

Results of legal titling have been mixed in practice.

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Suburbs and Urban Sprawl

Post-1945 growth

Cars

Highways

Cheap mortgages



Levittown

- Space
- Privacy
- Long commutes
- Traffic
- High energy use
- Loss of farmland

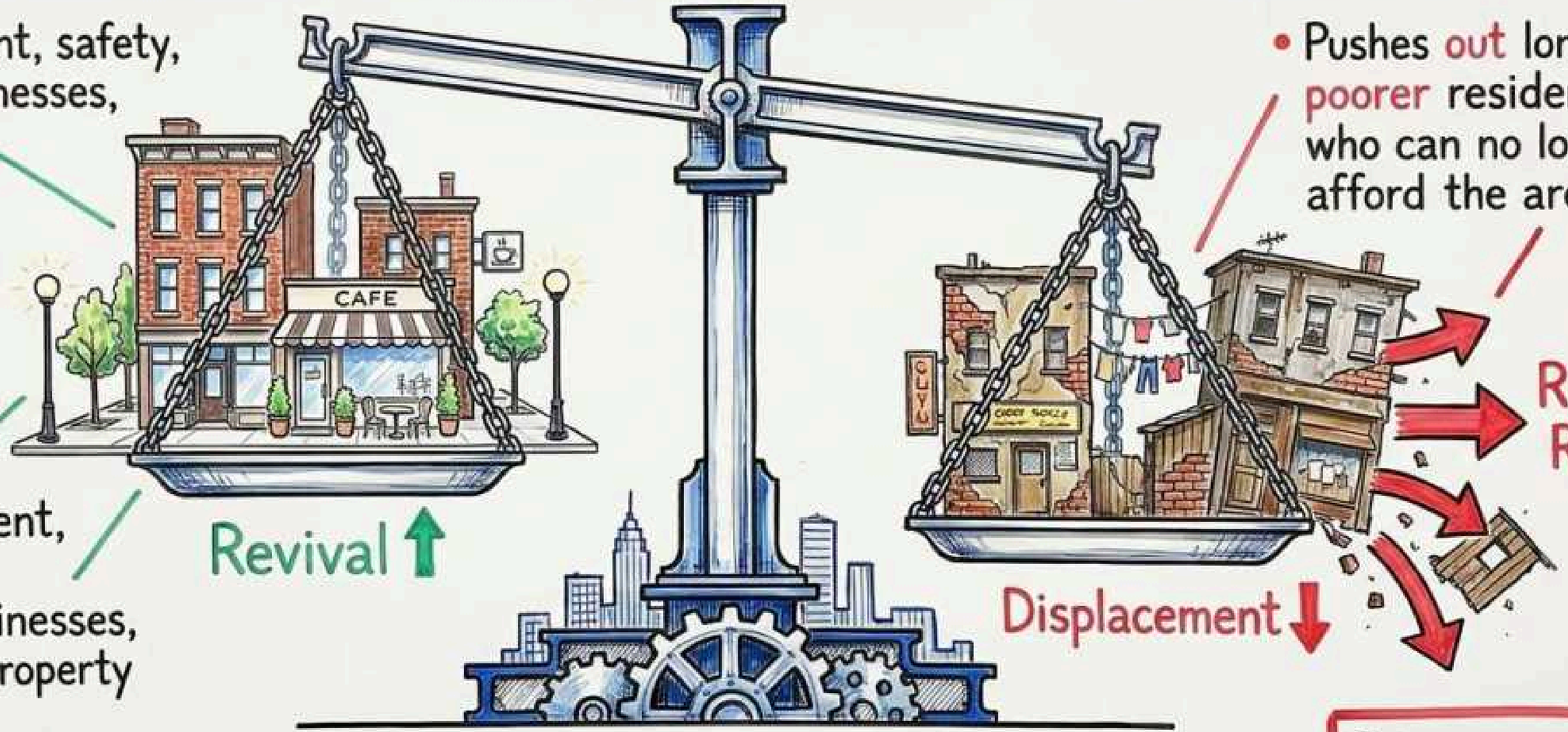
Policies, including racial restrictions on mortgages, rendered many suburbs segregated.

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The Dual Edge of Gentrification

- Investment, safety, new businesses, raised property values.

- Investment, safety, new businesses, raised property values.



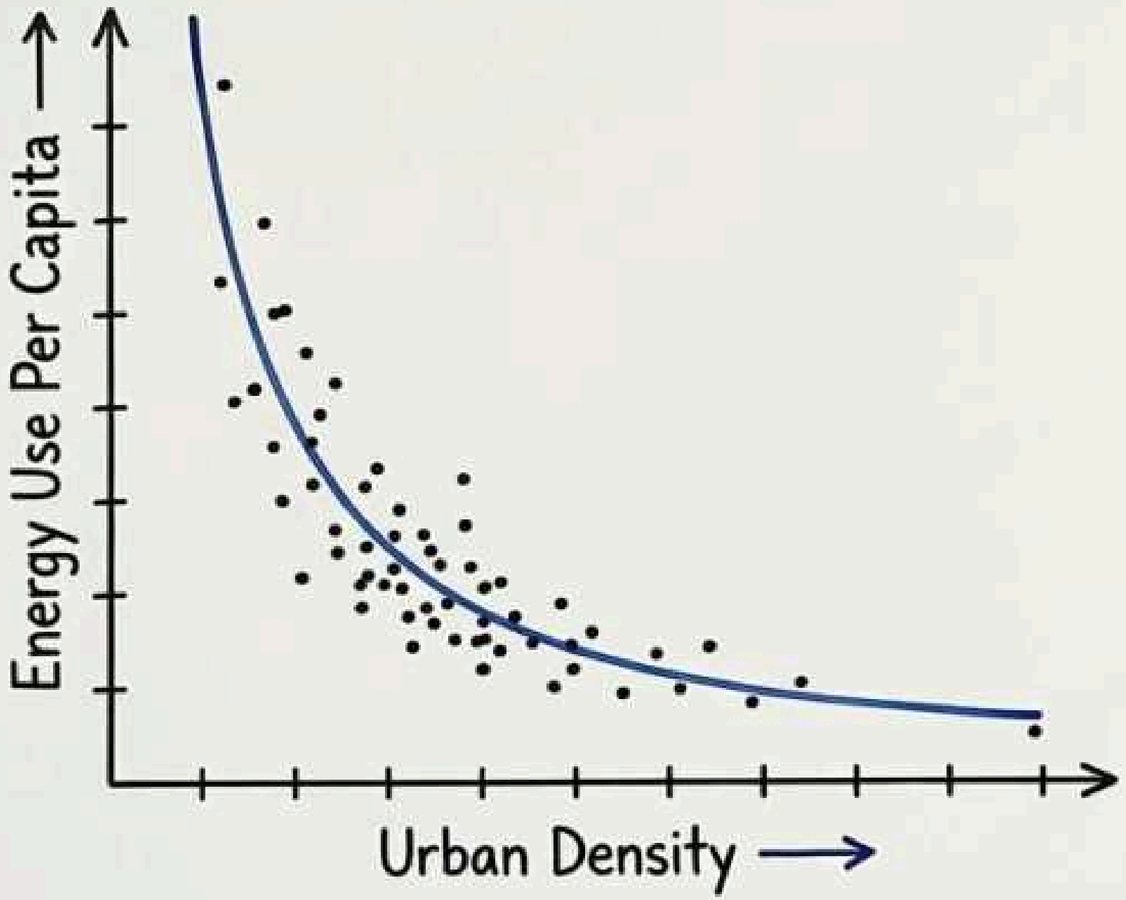
- Pushes out long-time, poorer residents who can no longer afford the area.

Wealthier residents moving into older, poorer neighbourhoods.

Prime examples:
London, New York, San Francisco

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The Future: Urban Sustainability



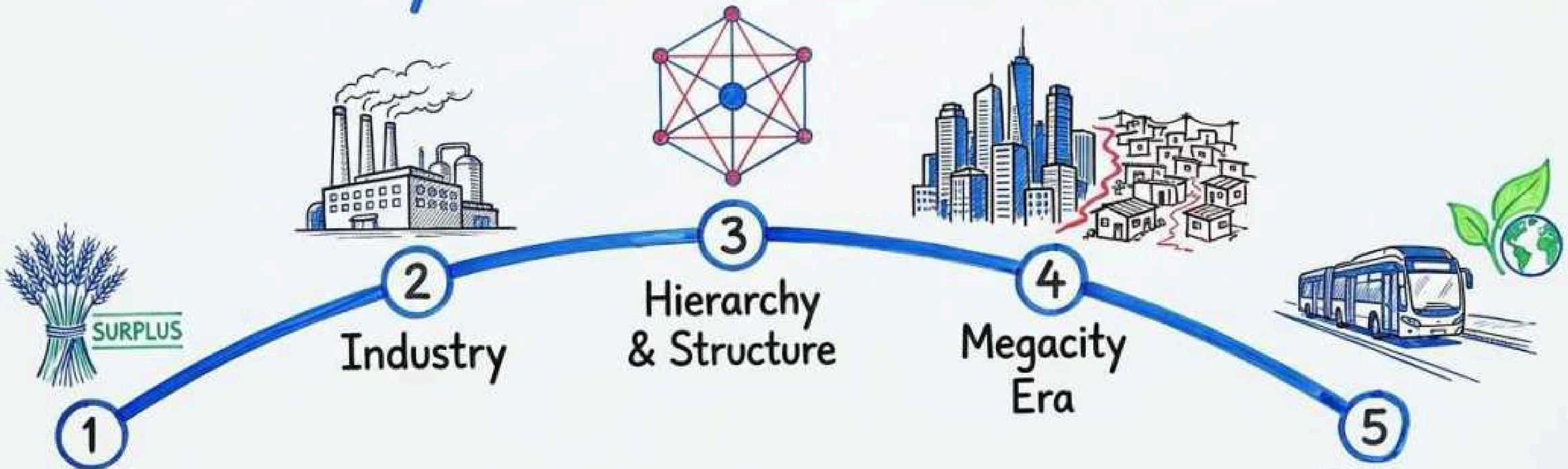
Dense cities are efficient: apartments + public transit use less energy per person than suburban houses + cars.



- Planner Goals: Compact growth, mixed uses, cycling, green spaces.
- Global Models: Copenhagen, Singapore, Curitiba.

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Summary: The Arc of Urbanisation



Cities arose from surplus, grew with industry, and now house most of humanity through complex hierarchies and rapid megacity expansion.

Next: How humanity divides and connects the world politically and economically.

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