

Center A: Cities of the semi-periphery and periphery

1. Why are so many people in semi-periphery and periphery regions pulled to urban centers?
2. Many people pulled into urban centers end up in shantytowns or squatter settlements. Where are the settlements located?
3. Why do these settlements form?
4. *What consequences do these settlements bring?
5. How do zoning laws in the United States prevent the problems seen in cities of the semi-periphery and periphery?

Center B: Segregation in the United States

1. Define the following terms and state how they are related to segregation:
 - a. Redlining
 - b. Blockbusting
 - c. *racial steering (hint: realtors did/do this)

Center C: Suburbs

1. What is suburbanization/counterurbanization?
2. *The development of suburbs in North America took off in the 1950's and 1960's. Why?
3. How does this hurt the city?
4. What are cities doing to try and counter the suburbanization movement?

Center D: Gentrification/Revitalization

1. *What economic factors contribute to gentrification?
2. What segment of the population does gentrified housing appeal to?
3. *What policies must be put in place by the government to ensure gentrification is successful?
4. *How do gentrified areas create a sense of place?
5. *In gentrified areas restrictive covenants are often imposed. Why?
6. Another popular movement in the United States is tear-downs. What are some of the negative and positives associated with this practice?

Center E: Urban Problems

1. *It can be difficult for cities to determine their management structure. Two terms are associated with city management: decentralization and centralization. What do you think these terms mean (think about distribution of power)?

2. *Urban hydrology is a problem for many cities. What is it?
3. *Some cities are considered urban heat islands. What does this mean and what impact does it have on the city and surrounding areas?
4. *What other problems do you think cities face?

Center F: Urban sprawl

1. What is urban sprawl?
2. In what part(s) of our country is it currently happening?
3. How is new urbanism (aka planned communities) countering urban sprawl?

Center G: Gates communities

1. What are the benefits of gated communities?
2. What purpose do/have gated communities served in the following areas:
 - a. United States
 - b. Europe
 - c. Latin America
 - d. South Africa
 - e. China

Center H: European Ethnic Neighborhoods

1. Government policies can determine how prominent ethnic neighborhoods are. Compare/contrast the public housing zones of Amsterdam and Brussels.

Center I: Ethnic neighborhoods of the semi-periphery and periphery

1. Shantytowns and slums exist on the outskirts of regions in the semi-periphery and periphery where permanent buildings stop. Why is there little government control in the shantytown and slum areas?
2. Residents of shantytowns and slums pay rent. Give an example of how this has caused conflict.
3. Explain the statement - "The informal economy plays a large role in the survival of the residents of shantytowns and slums."

Center J: World Cities

1. What are the characteristics of world cities (also known as great cities)?
2. What are the three main world cities?
3. List at least five other cities that have increasing influence at the global scale?