

Cornell Notes

<p>Date— Class—US History</p>	<p>Urban Geography—How Do People Make Cities</p>
<p>Shantytowns</p>	<p>Unplanned developments of crude dwellings and shelters made mostly of scrap wood, iron, and pieces of cardboard, develop around cities.</p>
<p>Redlining</p>	<p>Cities in poorer parts of the world generally lack enforceable zoning laws—which over the last century most city governments in N. America drew up to ensure use of space in ways that the society at large would deem culturally and environmentally acceptable.</p>
<p>Blockbusting</p>	<p>Zoning laws do not exist, nor are they equally enforced everywhere in the core.</p>
<p>Blockbusting</p>	<p>Across the global periphery the one trait all major cities display is the stark contrast between the wealthy and poor</p>
<p>Blockbusting</p>	<p>During segregation era realtors, financial leaders, and city governments defined and segregated spaces in urban environments.</p>
<p>Blockbusting</p>	<p>They would identify what they considered to be risky neighborhoods and refuse to offer loans to those in the districts (marked by red lines on a map)</p>
<p>Blockbusting</p>	<p>Before the civil rights movement, realtors could purposefully sell a home in a white neighborhood at a very low price to a member of the African American community. The realtors would solicit other white residents of the neighborhood to sell their homes under the guise that the neighborhood was going downhill.</p>
<p>Commercialization</p>	<p>This produced what urban geographers and sociologists call <i>white flight</i></p>
<p>Commercialization</p>	<p>With Suburbanization city government lose tax revenue, as middle and upper class taxpayers leave the central city and pay taxes in the suburbs instead</p>
<p>Commercialization</p>	<p>In order to counter suburbanization, city governments encourage commercialization of the central city and gentrification of the central city's neighborhoods</p>
<p>Commercialization</p>	<p>Commercialization involves cleaning streets, sidewalks and buildings: tearing down old, abandoned buildings; and building up commercial offerings and residences.</p>
<p>Commercialization</p>	<p>Commercialization also entails transforming the central city into an area attractive to residents and tourists alike, these include festival marketplaces, parks with exotic sculptures and play areas and amusement zones occupying former industrial sites. Newly commercialized</p>

Gentrification	downtowns often stand apart from the rest of the central city
	All of the commercialization cannot attract what the core of the city needs most—permanent residents with a stake in its future.
	Occurs when individuals buy up and rehabilitate the houses, raising the housing value in the neighborhood and changing the neighborhood itself.
	The growing interest in central city housing has resulted in part from the changing character of American society
	Rising housing costs associated with gentrification have played a key role in the growing problem of homelessness
	The suburb is not immune to gentrification, rampant in many American suburbs, are <i>tear down</i> -houses that new owners bought with the intention of tearing them down and building much larger homes, often referred to as McMansions.
Urban Sprawl	Unrestricted growth of housing, commercial developments, and roads over large expanses of land, with little concern for urban planning.
	Cities that grew before the automobile typically grew “up” instead of “out”
New Urbanism	Development, urban revitalization, and suburban reforms that create walkable neighborhoods with a diversity of housing and jobs.
Gated Communities	Fenced in neighborhoods with controlled access gates for people and automobiles, the main objective is to create a space of safety within the uncertain urban world
	A secondary objective is to maintain or increase housing values in the neighborhood through enforcement of the neighborhood association’s bylaws that control everything from the color of a house to the character and size of additions.
Summary	