THREE MODELS OF URBAN STRUCTURE

1. Read the first section of this key issue and for each of the three models, annotate the diagrams below and do the following:

1) identify the model by name
2) name the geographer(s) who devised the model by name
3) identify and label the key parts of the model
4) “bullet” in other important characteristics and/or features of the model
2a. What are census tracts?

2b. What types of data are reported by the US Census Bureau regarding the population of each census tract?

3. What is social area analysis?

**USE OF THE MODELS OUTSIDE NORTH AMERICA**

**European cities**

4. In European cities, the wealthy tend to live in the inner-ring of cities and in a spine extending out from it.
   (a) What are the advantages of the southwestern extending spine of Paris?
   (b) What are the advantages of living in the inner-ring, near the city center?

5. List three points about the conditions of European suburbs, where the poor live.
   (a)
   (b)
   (c)

**Less Developed Countries**

6. Cities in Africa, Asia, and Latin America resemble European cities in their structure. This is not a coincidence because . . .

7. Draw and label a sketch of a “pre-colonial city”
8. Colonial cities often contained a new “European sector” to the side of the pre-colonial city. Contrast their various elements in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>“Old Quarters” - the pre-colonial city</th>
<th>“European district” - the colonial addition</th>
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9. Describe how the elite spine developed in modern Mexico City.

**Squatter Settlements**

10. What are the causes of squatter settlements?

11. Use the third paragraph in this section to make a simple flowchart which depicts stages in the development of a squatter settlement.

12. Describe services and amenities in a typical squatter settlement.