**APHG: Unit 6 Test Study Guide**

Know **all terms and concepts** from your Unit 6 vocabulary – **your completed definitions with examples/applications are due by 8:30am on the test day.**

Strategies for studying:

* + Review class notes while watching the topic videos on AP Classroom (these should be released by 12/15) – I recommend adding to your notes as you review – active studying (writing – doing something instead of “just watching” is a more effective way to review).
  + Work through Unit 6 in a test prep book (like Barron’s or Princeton Review) if you have one.
  + Review the questions in your Unit 6 Progress Check (you will complete this on 12/16) and Topic Questions on AP Classroom (in addition to another strategy from above – I wouldn’t rely just on this alone)
  + Review Unit 6 in the Ethel Wood Study Guide (in addition to another strategy from above – I wouldn’t rely just on this alone)

***Focus your time on the studying the content for the ones you struggled with the most during the unit. For example, you might want to watch the AP Daily Videos for the topics that you struggled with the most.***

6.1 The Origins and Influences of Urbanization

* Explain the processes that initiate and drive urbanization + suburbanization.
  + Site and situation influence the origin, function, and growth of cities.
  + Changes in transportation and communication, population growth, migration, economic development, and government policies influence urbanization.

6.2 Cities across the World

* Explain the processes that initiate and drive **urbanization** + **suburbanization.**
  + **Megacities** and **metacities** are distinct spatial outcomes of urbanization increasingly located in countries of the **periphery** and **semiperiphery.**
  + Process of **suburbanization, sprawl,** and **decentralization** have created new land-use forms--including **edge cities, exurbs, and boomburbs**--and new challenges.

6.3 Cities & Globalization

* Explain how cities embody processes of globalization.
  + World cities function at the top of the world’s urban hierarchy and drive globalization.
  + Cities are connected globally by networks and linkages and mediate global processes.

6.4 The Size & Distribution of Cities

* Identify the different urban concepts such as hierarchy, interdependence, relative size, and spacing that are useful for explaining the distribution, size, and interaction of cities.
  + Principles that are useful for explaining the distribution and size of cities include rank-size rule, the primate city, the gravity model, and Christaller’s central place theory.

6.5 The Internal Structure of Cities

* Explain the internal structure of cities using various models and theories.
  + Models and theories that are useful for explaining internal structure of cities include the Burgess concentric-zone model, the Hoyt sector model, the Harris and Ullman multiple-nuclei model, the galactic city model, bid-rent theory, and urban models drawn from Latin America, Southeast Asia, and Africa.

6.6 Density & Land Use

* Explain how low-, medium-, and high-density housing characteristics represent different patterns
  + Residential buildings and patterns of land use reflect and shape the city’s culture, technological capabilities, cycles of development, infilling.

6.7 Infrastructure

* Explain how a city’s infrastructure relates to local politics, society, and the environment
  + The location and quality of a city’s infrastructure directly affects its spatial patterns of economic and social development.

6.8 Urban Sustainability

* Identify the different urban design initiatives and practices.
  + Sustainable design initiatives and zoning practices include mixed land use, walkability, transportation-oriented development, and smart-growth policies, including New Urbanism, greenbelts, and slow-growth cities.
* Explain the effects of different urban design initiatives and practices.
  + Praise for urban design initiatives includes the reduction of sprawl, improved walkability and transportation, improved and diverse housing options, improved livability and promotion of sustainable options. Criticisms include increased housing costs, possible de facto segregation, and the potential loss of historical or place character.

6.9 Urban Data

* Quantitative data from census and survey data provide information about changes in population composition and size in urban areas.
* Qualitative data from field studies and narratives provide information about individual attitudes toward urban change.

6.10 Challenges of Urban Changes

* As urban populations move within a city, economic and social challenges result, including: issues related to housing and housing discrimination such as redlining, blockbusting, and affordability; access to services; rising crime; environmental injustice; and the growth of disamenity zones or zones of abandonment.
* **Squatter settlements** and conflicts over land tenure within large cities have increased.
* Responses to economic and social challenges in urban areas can include inclusionary zoning and local food movements.
* Urban renewal and gentrification have both positive and negative consequences.
* Functional and geographic fragmentation of governments--the way government agencies and institutions are dispersed between state, county, city, and neighborhood levels--presents challenges in addressing urban issues.

6.11 Challenges of Urban Sustainability

* Challenges of urban sustainability include suburban sprawl, sanitation, climate change, air and water quality, the large ecological footprint of cities, and energy use.
* Responses to urban sustainability challenges can include regional planning efforts, remediation and redevelopment of brownfields, establishment of urban growth boundaries, and farmland protection policies.