Early Urban Settlements
Early Cities

- **Urban Hearth Areas**
  - Follows the same pattern as agricultural hearth areas
  - Areas: Mesopotamia, Indus Valley, Huang He River Valley, Egypt, & MesoAmerica

- **First Urban Revolution**

- **Ancient cities were centers of religion, power & economics**
Urban Hearths
Mesopotamia (Jordan/Iraq)

- Jericho 10,000 B.C.
- Ur 3,000 B.C. (Iraq)
- Walled cities based on agricultural trade
Ancient World Cities

E. Mediterranean

- Athens 2,500 B.C.
- 1st city to exceed 100,000
- Many cities organized into City-States
Largest Ancient World Cities

Five Most Populous by A.D. 900
- Baghdad (Iraq)
- Constantinople (Istanbul)
- Kyoto (Japan)
- Changan (China)
- Hangchow (China)

Among Largest Before Industrial Revolution:
- Canton (China)
- Beijing (China)
- Agra (India)
- Cairo (Egypt)
- Canton (China)
- Isfahan (Iran)
- Osaka (Japan)
Medieval World Cities

After collapse of Roman Empire in 5th Century, Europe’s cities diminished or were even abandoned.

European Feudal Cities

- Improved roads encouraged trade
- Dense and compact within defensive walls
Colonial Cities

- **Pre-Colonial**
  - Cities tend to be inland

- **Colonial**
  - Cities on coast

*Gateway Cities* – serve as a link between one country or region and others because of their physical situation
Industrialization

- **Second Urban Revolution** prompted by second revolution in agriculture

- **Industrial Cities** – fundamental reason for existence was to simply assemble, fabricate & distribute manufactured goods
## Industrialization - Shock Cities

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Chicago</th>
<th>Manchester, England</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1850</td>
<td>30,000</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1880</td>
<td>500,000</td>
<td>70,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1900</td>
<td>1,700,000</td>
<td>500,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td>3,300,000</td>
<td>2,300,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
John Borchert’s “American Metropolitan Evolution”-4 (or 5) Stage model of evolution

- Generalization of the historical growth of the US urban system
- Based on key changes in energy and transportation technology

- First Stage-Sail-Wagon Epoch (1790-1830)
John Borchert’s “American Metropolitan Evolution-4 Stage model of evolution

- Second Stage-Iron Horse Epoch (1830-1870)

Diffusion of steam-powered railroads
Third Stage-Steel-Rail Epoch (1870-1920)

Coincided with the Industrial Revolution
Fourth Stage-Auto-Air-Amenity Epoch (1920-1970)

Cars, trucks & planes
Fifth Stage? - (1970-Now)

Greater dispersal of urban populations
What is a world city?
A world city is a city whose socioeconomics impact the entire world.
Hierarchy of Business Services

Business Services in Global Cities

- Global cities or world cities are at the top of the urban settlement hierarchy.
- Center of the flow of information and capital in the global economy.
- Location of countless large corporations’ headquarters.
Economic Characteristics

• Corporate headquarters for multinational corporations and financial institution
• Stock Exchanges

Political Characteristics

• Active influence on international events.
• A large population within the city
• Hosting headquarters for international entities (NATO, World Bank)

Cultural Characteristics

• First Name Familiarity
• Renowned Cultural Institutions
• Large Media Outlets

Infrastructure Characteristics

• Well developed transportation
• International Airport
• Prominent Skylines
Mega city- A mega city is a city whose population is greater than 10 million people. There are over 25 of them today.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ranking</th>
<th>City</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Tokyo</td>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>34,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Guangzhou</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>31,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Shanghai</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>28,900,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Jakarta</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>26,400,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Seoul</td>
<td>South Korea</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>25,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Delhi</td>
<td>India</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>24,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mexico City</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>23,800,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Karachi</td>
<td>Pakistan</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>22,700,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Manila</td>
<td>Philippines</td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>22,200,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>United States</td>
<td>North America</td>
<td>21,600,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Review

With a partner:

Partner A:
1) Explain the 4(5) stages of Borchert’s model
2) Identify the early urban hearths

Partner B:
1) Explain what a global (world) city is and provide an example
2) Describe the Second Urban Revolution. Where did it start?