**APES Chapter 22: Urbanization and Sustainability**

**Note Taking Focus Questions**

**Directions:** Use the Cornell Method of note taking as you answer the questions below. Your notes must be **hand written** to receive credit for them. Within your notes, use the title for each subsection of notes which is *in italics and underlined.*

**Section 22-1**

*Population Trends in Urban Areas*

1. What is urbanization?

2. In what 2 ways do urban areas grow?

3. What pulls people to a city? What pushes people to a city?

4. What are the 3 major trends in urban population dynamics?

- What is the difference between a megacity and a hypercity?

*Case Study: Urbanization in U.S.*

1. What percentage of U.S. population lived in urban areas in 2012?

2. What do people who live in city areas have?

3. How is this concentration of people in urban areas helpful?

4. What are the problems facing U.S. cities?

*Urban Sprawl Gobbles Up the Countryside*

1. What is urban sprawl, and what causes it?

2. What are the pros of urban sprawl, and what are the cons?

**Section 22-2**

*Advantages of Urban Areas*

1. What are the economic advantages of living in an urban area?

2. What are the environmental advantages of living in an urban area?

*Disadvantages of Urban Area*

1. List and explain the various disadvantages of urban areas. (There are at least 7 discussed in the book.)

*Urban Poor in LDCs Struggle*

1. What is the difference between a slum and a shantytown?

2. Describe what living conditions are like in squatter settlements.

3. How do different cities deal with the squatter settlements?

*Case Study: Mexico City*

1. Describe the various problems that Mexico City is facing.

2. In 1992, Mexico City was names the most polluted city in the world. Since then, governmental officials have worked to reduce/clean up pollution. Describe the actions they have taken to reduce pollution.

**Section 22-3**

*Effect of Transportation on Urban Environmental Impacts*

1. Explain the difference between a dispersed city and a compact city, list a few examples, and describe what conditions lead to that type of city or what life is like in them.

2. List the pros of motor vehicles.

3. List the cons of motor vehicles.

*Reducing Automobile Use*

1. What is meant by the “user pays approach”?

2. How much to they estimate that gasoline would cost per gallon here in the U.S. if the harmful cost of gasoline use was included?

3. Prices like that would spur what to happen?

4. In order to increase the cost in that way, what 3 things would the government need to do?

5. Why would it be difficult to do in the U.S.?

6. How would raising fees and tolls help to reduce use of automobiles?

7. What is a car sharing network?

*Promoting the Use of Alternatives*

1. List the advantages and disadvantages of bicycles.

2. List the advantages and disadvantages of buses.

3. List the advantages and disadvantages of mass transit rail.

4. List the advantages and disadvantages of rapid rail.

**Section 22-4**

*Urban Land Use Planning*

1. What is the purpose of land use planning?

2. What is zoning, and how does it impact land use planning?

3. What are the drawbacks of zoning?

*Smart Growth*

1. What is meant by smart growth and how does it make neighborhoods a more enjoyable place to live?

2. Describe how China and some European countries encourage smart growth.

*Preserving Open Space*

1. Describe 3 ways that open space can be preserved in or around urban areas.

**Section 22-5**

*Making Cities More Sustainable*

1. Describe cluster development.

2. List and describe the components of new urbanism.

3. Describe several things that would be found in an eco-city or green city.

4. Read the case study about Curitiba, Brazil on p. 625. Describe the aspects of Curitiba that make it an eco-city.

5. Read the core case study about Portland, Oregon on p. 606. Describe the aspects of Portland that make it one of the most environmentally friendly and sustainable cities in the United States.