

Document A: Prior to 1850 the location of all major North American cities was related, chiefly, to what _____

<http://www.newgeography.com/content/004431-a-tale-273-cities>



- The canal system reaches its mature peak, as strategic locations on the Great Lakes and inland rivers and canals, such as
- Buffalo, Detroit & Cleveland on Lake Erie
- Milwaukee and Chicago on Lake Michigan
- Memphis & St. Louis on the Mississippi River
- Cincinnati on the Ohio River



- <http://www.newgeography.com/content/004431-a-tale-273-cities>

Document B: What was the major orientation of cities in 1850?



Document C: What initially gave Americans safer access to West Coast Cities?

Florida's largest streetcar system would cease operation in 1936.



Document D: Why were streetcars useful in between 1890-1920?

***The good wife's guide* was published in a popular women's magazine.**

Housekeeping Monthly 13 May 1955



The good wife's guide

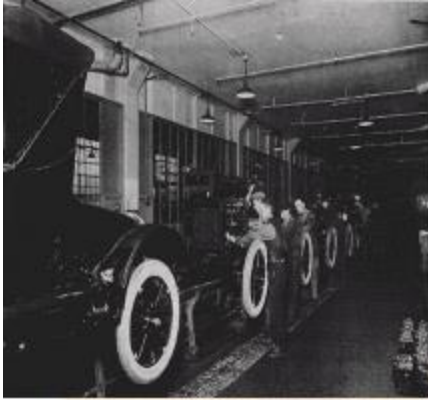
- Have dinner ready. Plan ahead, even the night before, to have a delicious meal ready, on time for his return. This is a way of letting him know that you have been thinking about him and are concerned about his needs. Most men are hungry when they come home and the prospect of a good meal (especially his favourite dish) is part of the warm welcome needed.
- Prepare yourself. Take 15 minutes to rest so you'll be refreshed when he arrives. Touch up your make-up, put a ribbon in your hair and be fresh-looking. He has just been with a lot of work-weary people.
- Be a little gay and a little more interesting for him. His boring day may need a lift and one of your duties is to provide it.
- Clear away the clutter. Make one last trip through the main part of the house just before your husband arrives.

Housekeeping Monthly 13 May 1955

- Gather up schoolbooks, toys, paper etc and then run a dustcloth over the tables.
- Over the cooler months of the year you should prepare and light a fire for him to unwind by. Your husband will feel he has reached a haven of rest and order, and it will give you a lift too. After all, catering for his comfort will provide you with immense personal satisfaction.
- Prepare the children. Take a few minutes to wash the children's hands and faces (if they are small), comb their hair and, if necessary, change their clothes. They are little treasures and he would like to see them playing the part. Minimise all noise. At the time of his arrival, eliminate all noise of the washer, dryer or vacuum. Try to encourage the children to be quiet.
- Be happy to see him.
- Greet him with a warm smile and show sincerity in your desire to please him.
- Listen to him. You may have a dozen important things to tell him, but the moment of his arrival is not the time. Let him talk first – remember, his topics of conversation are more important than yours.
- Make the evening his. Never complain if he comes home late or goes out to dinner, or other places of entertainment without you. Instead, try to understand his world of strain and pressure and his very real need to be at home and relax.
- Your goal: Try to make sure your home is a place of peace, order and tranquillity where your husband can renew himself in body and spirit.
- Don't greet him with complaints and problems.
- Don't complain if he's late home for dinner or even if he stays out all night. Count this as minor compared to what he might have gone through that day.
- Make him comfortable. Have him lean back in a comfortable chair or have him lie down in the bedroom. Have a cool or warm drink ready for him.
- Arrange his pillow and offer to take off his shoes. Speak in a low, soothing and pleasant voice.
- Don't ask him questions about his actions or question his judgment or integrity. Remember, he is the master of the house and as such will always exercise his will with fairness and truthfulness. You have no right to question him.
- A good wife always knows her place.

Document E:

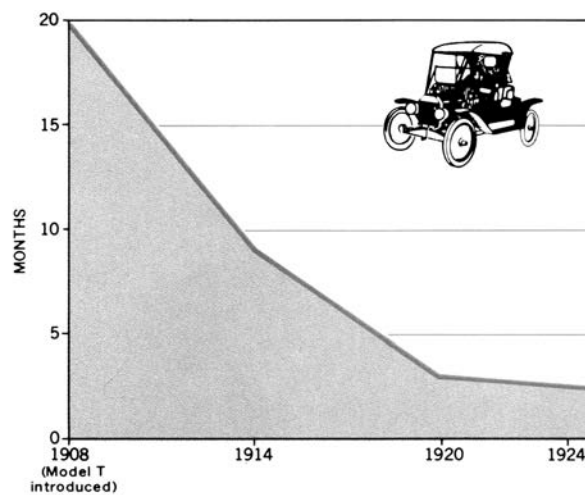
1. Where and when was this article published?
2. What is the purpose of this article?
3. What three tips do find most interesting or odd?
4. If you are female, could you abide by these guidelines? If you are male, would you expect your future wife to abide by these guidelines? Provide a brief explanation of your answer.



The
Jacksonville
Model T Ford
Plant opened
1924



Length of Time an
Average American
Employee Must Work to
Purchase a Car



Source: Bailey and
Kennedy, *The American
Pageant*,
D.C. Heath and Company,
1987

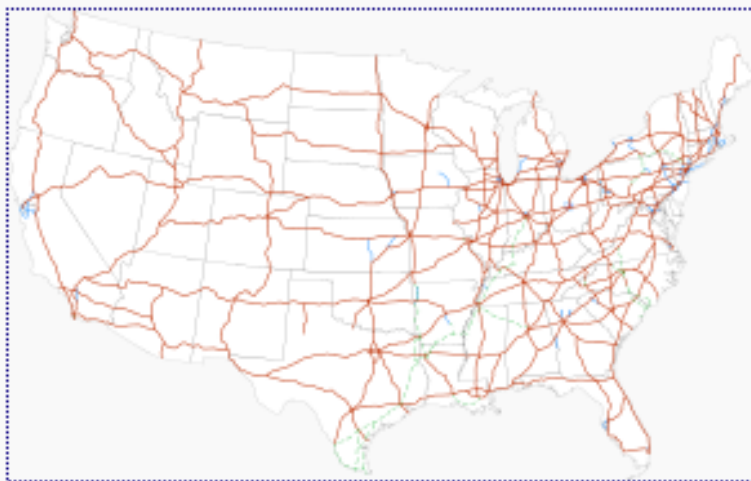
The Cost of a Model T Ford, 1908–1924 Henry Ford's mass production techniques cut the costs of production dramatically, and put the automobile within reach of the workingperson's purse. (Cost is shown in months of labor for an employee at the average national wage.)

Document F & G: According to Bailey and Kennedy, how did Henry Ford's mass production techniques influence the cost of the automobile?

Dwight D. Eisenhower National System of Interstate and Defense Highways



Highway shields for Interstate 80, Business Loop Interstate 80, and the Eisenhower Interstate System



Interstate Highways in the 48 contiguous states

System information

Formed: June 29, 1956^[1]
Length: 47,714 mi^[a] (76,788 km)

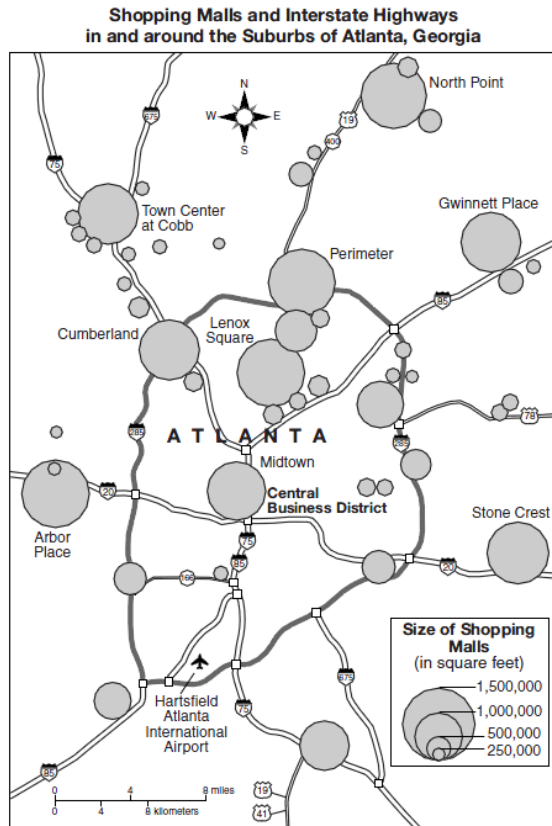
Document H: Why did President Eisenhower spend so much money to build a highway system?

Document I:

Source: Ben Kelley, former public affairs director, National Highway Administration, *The Pavers and the Paved*, 1970.

No one in or out of the federal highway program would argue against the charge that treatment of expressway construction displacees has been historically shabby, its major characteristics having been routings through low income, often minority-group neighborhoods; quick but grossly inadequate settlements with owner-occupants and tenants; and a nearly complete failure to insure availability of decent relocation housing at fair cost.

According to the document, what effect did highway construction often have on poor, minority, urban neighborhoods?



The automobile allowed a completely different pattern. Today there is often a semi-void of residential population at the heart of a large city, surrounded by rings of less and less densely settled suburbs. These suburbs, primarily dependent on the automobile to function, are where the majority of the country's population lives, a fact that has transformed our politics... In more recent years the automobile has had a similar effect on the retail commercial sectors of smaller cities and towns, as shopping malls and superstores such as the Home Depot and Wal-Mart have sucked commerce off Main Street and into the surrounding countryside.

Source: John Steele Gordon, "Engine of Liberation," *American Heritage*, November 1996
According to John Steele Gordon, what impact has the automobile had on retail locations?

Document J & K: According to John Steele Gordon and the map above, what impact has the automobile had on retail locations?

Document L: We [the Supreme Court] come then to the question presented: Does segregation of children in public schools solely on the basis of race, even though the physical facilities and other "tangible" [real] factors may be equal, deprive the children of the minority group of equal educational opportunities? We believe that it does. . . . Source: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 1954

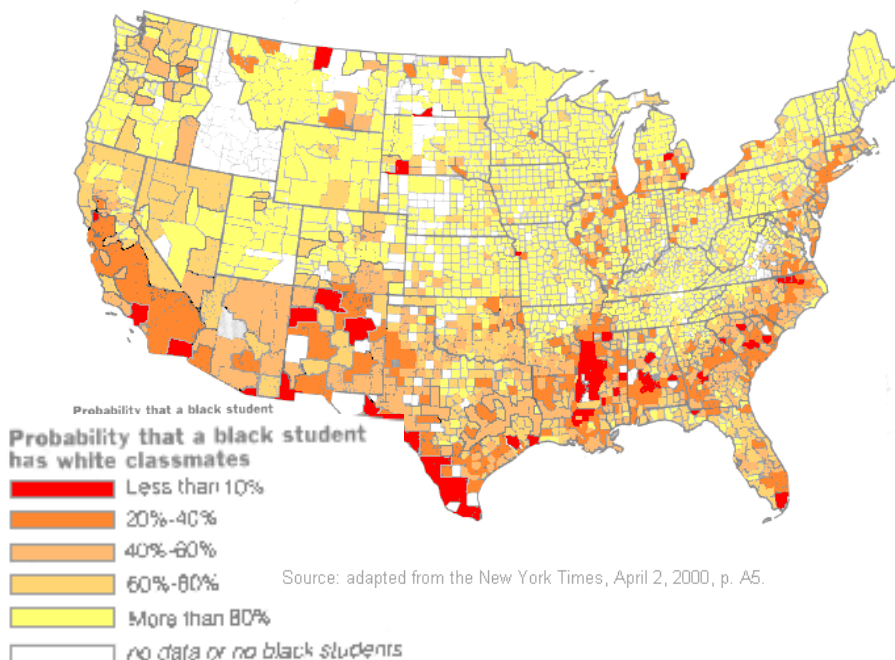
According to this document, what inequality did African Americans experience

Document M: We [the Supreme Court] conclude that, in the field of public education, the doctrine of “separate but equal” has no place. Separate educational facilities are inherently [by nature] unequal. Therefore, we hold that the plaintiffs [the Brown family] and others similarly situated for whom the actions have been brought are, by reason of the segregation complained of, deprived of the equal protection of the laws guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment. This disposition [ruling] makes unnecessary any discussion whether such segregation also violates the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. Source: *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*, 1954

According to this document, what was the Supreme Court's ruling in *Brown v. Board of Education of Topeka*?

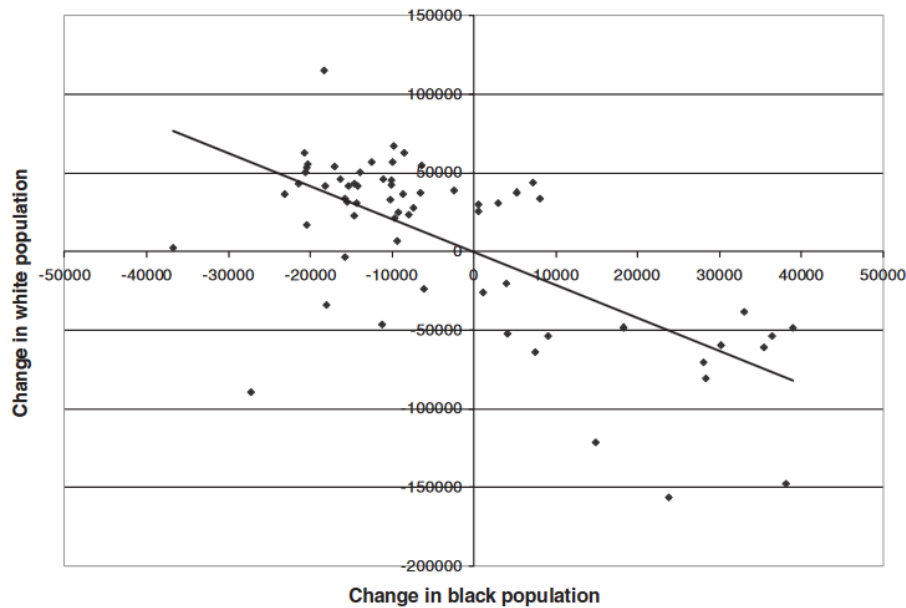
Document N: William Julius Wilson, sociologist, *The Truly Disadvantaged*, 1987. The exodus of black middle-class professionals from the inner city has been increasingly accompanied by a movement of stable working-class blacks to higher income neighborhoods in other parts of the city and to the suburbs... Unlike in previous years, today's ghetto residents represent almost exclusively the most disadvantaged segments of the urban community- including those families that have experienced long-term spells of poverty and/or welfare dependency, individuals who lack training and skills and have either experienced periods of persistent unemployment or have dropped out of the labor force altogether, and individuals who are frequently involved in street criminal activity

According to the document above, what effect has the highway system and suburban sprawl had on minority groups?



Document O: According to the map, what remains to be an issue in the US?

What is the cause of this issue?



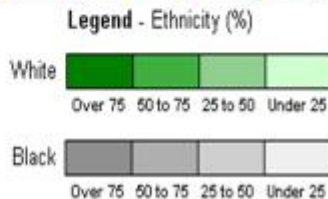
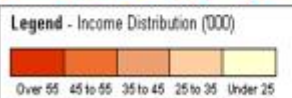
Source: http://www.econ.ucla.edu/lboustan/research_pdfs/research02_whiteflight.pdf

The slope of the regression line through these points suggests that each black arrival was associated with two white departures.

Document P & Q: Using the above two Documents, describe some historical reasons why white flight occurred out of inner cities?

Source: Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, presentation at Joint Center for Urban Studies, Harvard and M.I.T., 1967.

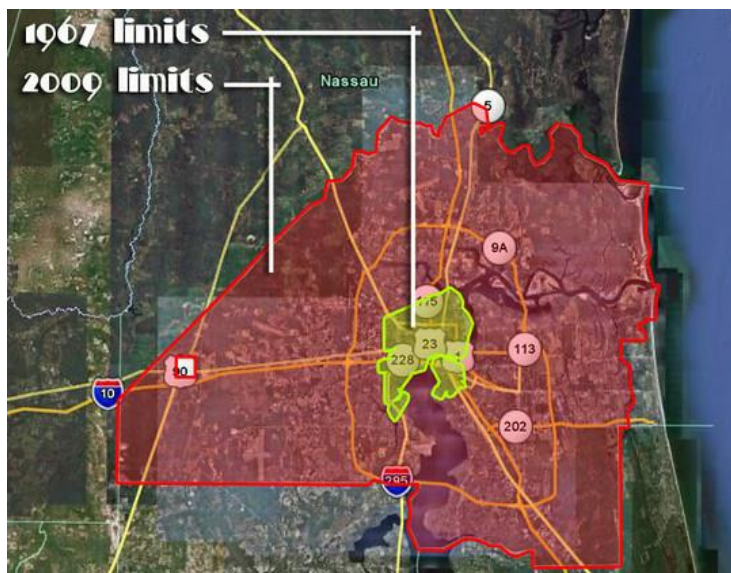
In 1910, when the Urban League was founded, 73 per cent of all (African Americans) lived in rural areas. Today, 73 per cent of all (African Americans) live in cities. In just one decade, New York City lost a middleclass white population almost the size of Washington, D.C., and gained a nonwhite population almost the size of Pittsburgh.



Document R: 1. Using the document on the left, describe the correlation in Jacksonville, FL between race and income.

<http://www.ersys.com/usa/12/index.htm>

2. Give one reason why this correlation exists?



Biggest City In the World!

by enlarging the city to 826.5 square miles, consolidation makes Jacksonville No. 1 in area

By ANN WARD
Illustration by Jim Ward

And ending up with a city measuring 826.5 square miles.

Victims like Los Angeles and Oklahoma City, however, had chosen on the world title, only the smallest.

The morning Jacksonville is not only new and bold and rapidly growing.

It is not only the largest city in Florida, or in the South, or in the East, or in the United States of America or in the Western Hemisphere.

With a population of a little more than 150,000 last summer, Jacksonville was the largest city in the world.

Three years after the debut of the Jacksonville, the Communist government established

In 1969 — in those quiet years when Jacksonville was just beginning to realize she had a story to tell, she — before the Communist regime gained control of the mainland, Peking had an area of more than 100,000 square miles, including the entire (imperial) capital city, which has an area of 11 square miles.

to other large cities in the world — including such giants as Shanghai, Tokyo, London, New York City, Moscow, Beijing or Peking — has a larger land area than Jacksonville.

Again, it should be noted, this does not take into account the population of these cities, for they are the most densely populated areas in the world.

In terms of square miles, the most recent largest cities in the world after Jacksonville are Shanghai, Tokyo, New York, London, Berlin, Paris, and Moscow.

This order, however, is highly dependent on whether the metropolitan area of the city is included or simply the area of the city proper.

Shanghai has an area of 175 square miles as an administrative district, but as an administrative district it is 11,000 square miles.

the cover story

Jacksonville's unique claim to fame under consolidation is explored by Times - Union Staff Writer Jim Ward. Cover photo by Roger Muller.

Ward

Document S & T: Why did the city of Jacksonville annex the area surrounding it? Annexation means to incorporate (territory) into an existing political unit.

Document U: What did the automobile mean for the housewife? Unlike public transportation systems, it was convenient. Located right at her doorstep, it could deposit her at the doorstep that she wanted or needed to visit. And unlike the bicycle or her own two feet, the automobile could carry bulky packages as well as several additional people. Acquisition of an automobile therefore meant that a housewife, once she had learned how to drive, could become her own door-to-door delivery service. And as more housewives acquired automobiles, more businessmen discovered the joys of dispensing with [eliminating] delivery services—particularly during the Depression... Source: Ruth Schwartz Cowan, "Less Work for Mother" American Heritage, September/October 1987

According to this article, why do women learn to drive?

The Cleaver Family (l to r) Beaver, Wally, June, Ward Cleaver



The Cleaver Family gathers for a reading



All Cleaver images from tvland.com



Source: "Father Knows Best" (1954-1963) with Robert Young, Jane Wyatt, Elinor Donahue, Billy Gray, and Lauren Chapin, Culver Pictures, Inc.



http://www.usatoday.com/life/movies/reviews/2007-05-28-DVD-watch_N.htm

Document V: Analyze the image of 50s sitcom families. Answer the questions that follow.

1. How do these sitcom images portray the family of the 1950s?
2. What lessons could families of 1950s learn from these sitcoms?

Document W

Source: Wendell Cox and Jean Love, "40 Years of the Interstate Highway System: An Analysis:" study for the American Highway Users Alliance, 1996.

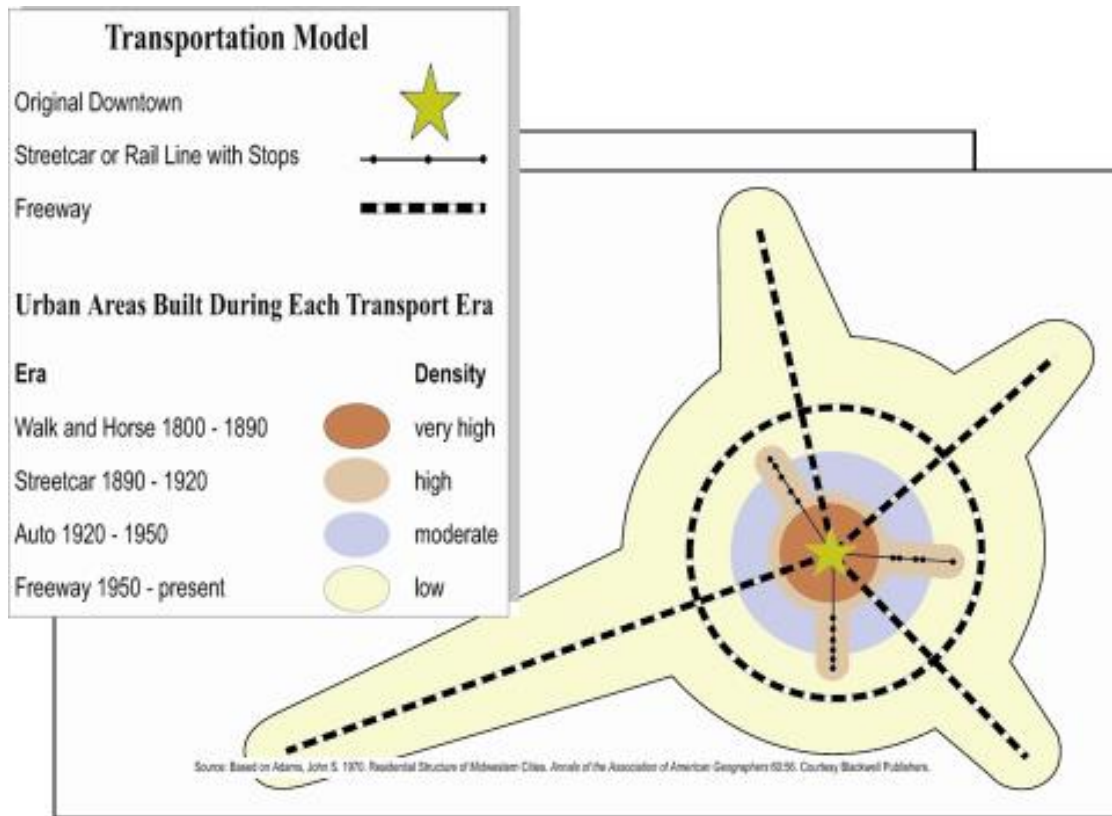
There have been tremendous changes in America since authorization of the interstate highway system in 1956. Population has increased by 70 percent, but employment has increased by more than 100 percent. The percentage of the nation's population that is employed has increased by nearly one-third in 40 years, reflecting a far higher rate of female participation in the work force. Household size has declined significantly. These factors combined to increase travel demand at a far greater rate than had been expected. And much of this increased travel has been on the interstate highway system.

1. How is the highway system connected to higher employment rates?
2. What demographic group is responsible for the drastic rates of increased employment?
3. What impact did this have on US female fertility or birth rates?

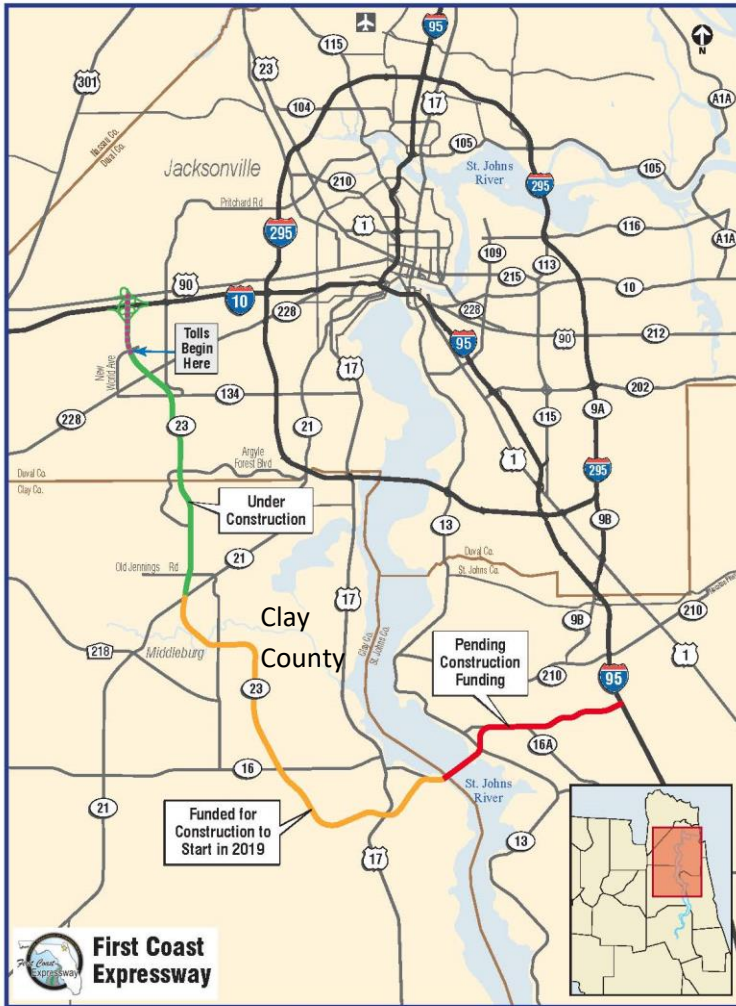
**Document: X The Influence of the
Automobile, 1923–1960 (Selected Years)**

- 1923** Country Club Plaza, the first shopping center, opens in Kansas City.
- 1924** In November, 16,833 cars cross the St. John's River into Florida, the beginning of winter motor pilgrimages to Florida.
- 1930** Census data suggest that southern cities are becoming more racially segregated as car-owning whites move to suburbs that have no public transportation.
- King Kullen, first supermarket, Queens, New York City. Supermarkets are an outgrowth of the auto age, because pedestrians cannot carry large amounts of groceries home.
- 1932** One-room rural schools decline because school districts operate 63,000 school buses in the United States.
- 1956** Car pools enable Montgomery, Alabama, blacks [African Americans] to boycott successfully the local bus company, beginning the modern civil rights movement.
- National Defense and Interstate Highway Act passed. President Eisenhower argues: "In case of atomic attack on our cities, the road net [network] must allow quick evacuation of target areas."
- 1957** Sixty-six-year-old gas station operator Harlan Sanders, facing bankruptcy because the interstate has bypassed him, decides to franchise his Kentucky Fried Chicken restaurant.
- 1960** Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) formed. Source: Clay McShane, *The Automobile: A Chronology of Its Antecedents, Development, and Impact*, Greenwood Press, 1997 (adapted)

Draw 3 conclusions supported by the above document on the influence of the Automobile and Highway system on the urban landscape.



Document Y: List the reasons for city sprawl chronologically using the document above.



Source: Rev. Channing E. Phillips, member of D. C. Democratic Central Committee, statement to Washington, D.C., City Council, 1970. A freeway is its own worst enemy. It attracts automobile traffic. A freeway worsens, rather than relieves, traffic congestion. A freeway is also the worst enemy of rapid rail transit. ... The city should adopt a plan that protects and guarantees the public's investment in the transit system. It must reject the Highway Department's proposal [for a new Interstate bridge into D.C.] which will destroy that investment. . . . We can . . . aid the struggle for a healthy environment by refusing to cooperate with automobile manufacturers, by refusing to provide any more highways.

According to document Z & AA above. What can western clay county, which is predominately farmland, expect in the future?

BB. <http://calag.ucanr.edu/Archive/?article=ca.v045n03p10> and <http://calag.ucanr.edu/Archive/?article=ca.v052n03p5>
What obstacles does California's Central Valley face?

CC. <http://www.latimes.com/visuals/graphics/la-me-g-highspeed-rail-route-20150126-htmlstory.htm> |

What are potential benefits of adding a high speed rail through California's central valley?

What are some concerns?

2017 FRQ

1. In the last half of the twentieth century some United States cities experienced decline due to deindustrialization and loss of population due to suburbanization. To counteract the inner city decline, urban planners have embraced New Urbanism and mixed-use development to attract residents back to the city.

- A. Identify TWO goals of the New Urbanism movement.
- B. Explain the difference between mixed-use development and traditional zoning practices.
- C. Explain TWO benefits of mixed-use development in promoting urban growth.
- D. Explain TWO criticisms of New Urbanism.
- E. Explain one obstacle to overcome in order to institute New Urbanism

A. Two goals of New Urbanism

- 1. **Prevent sprawl**- involves fixing and infilling cities, as well as the creation of compact new towns and villages.
- 2. **Prevent urban decay**/ Renew inner cities
- 3. **Create walkable cities**- Pedestrian friendly street design, with things close together
- 4. **Increase bikability**
- 5. Reduce automotive dependence, increase public transportation and connectivity
- 6. **Sustainability** Reduce automotive related pollution and more energy efficient transportation
- 7. **Dense mixed-use space**- shops, offices, apartments, industry and homes
- 8. **Community spaces** such as parks, plazas, or neighborhood squares, public space at center
- 9. **Increase diversity** in age, culture, ethnicity and income levels
- 10. **Quality Architecture & Urban Design** Emphasis on beauty, aesthetics, human comfort,) and creating a sense of place; Special placement of civic uses and sites within community. Performance and festival spaces nourish the human spirit.
- 11. **Eliminate food deserts**
- 12. **Green buildings** (energy efficient)
- 13. **Decrease commuting time**

B. Mixed-use v. traditional zoning

-Mixed-use= multiple land uses in the same space v. segregated use based on economic function (ie. residential, commercial or industrial)

C. Two benefits

- 1. Closeness to goods and services and work
- 2. Less "dead space" (parking)
- 3. Prevent sprawl
- 4. Better sense of place and community identity with more unique architecture; increased social interaction
- 5. Cohesive community -pedestrian friendly communities offer more opportunities to get to know others in the neighborhood and town, resulting in meaningful relationships with more people, and a friendlier town;

6. Less traffic congestion and less driving
7. Healthier lifestyle with more walking, and less stress;
8. Close proximity to main street retail & services;
9. Close proximity to bike trails, parks, and nature
10. More freedom and independence to children, elderly, and the poor in being able to get to jobs, recreation, and services without the need for a car or someone to drive them;
11. Great savings to residents and school boards in reduced busing costs from children being able to walk or bicycle to neighborhood schools;
12. More diversity and smaller, unique shops and services with local owners who are involved in community;
13. Big savings by driving less, and owning less cars;
14. **BENEFITS TO BUSINESSES**- Increased sales due to more foot traffic & people spending less on cars and gas;
15. Less spent per capita on infrastructure and utilities than typical suburban development due to compact, high-density nature of projects; More efficient use of tax money with less spent on spread out utilities and roads
16. Increased real estate value, tax base due to more buildings packed into a tighter area;
17. Less crime and less spent on policing due to the presence of more people day and night;
18. Greater civic involvement of population leads to better governance
19. Less co2 emissions
20. Redevelopment of brownfields, redevelopment and decreased dead space (surface parking and underutilized vacant property)
21. Preservation of green spaces and farmland

D. Two criticisms

1. Lack of privacy
3. Lack of ethnic diversity/ segregation
4. Lack of affordable housing
5. Increased property taxes
6. Pollution, industrial accidents

E. OBSTACLES TO OVERCOME

1. Current codes do not allow New Urbanism to be built.
2. Curb building of new highway systems

Questions by Carol Ann Gillespie Curriculum Module: Urban geography

- What is the difference between ghettoization and gentrification?
- How are the outcomes of ghettoization and gentrification similar?
- What are the conflicts associated with both practices

Resources Curriculum Module: Urban geography

- Beauregard, Robert A. "Federal Policy and Postwar Urban Decline: A Case of Government Complicity?"
[www.mi.vt.edu/data/files/hpd%2012\(1\)/hpd%2012\(1\)_beauregard.pdf](http://www.mi.vt.edu/data/files/hpd%2012(1)/hpd%2012(1)_beauregard.pdf).
- Birch, Eugenie. "Housing and Urban Communities" In *Planning for a New Century: The Regional Agenda*, edited by Jonathan Barnett. Washington, D.C.: Island Press, 2000.
- Bray, Rosemary. *Unafraid of the Dark*.
http://www.readinggroupguides.com/guides_U/unafraid_of_the_dark3.asp#excerpt.
- *Flag Wars*. www.pbs.org/pov/pov2003/flagwars/update.html. This website gives useful information about the film *Flag Wars* and provides additional resources and links on housing, zoning, and gentrification issues.
- Nyden, Philip, John Lukehart, and Mike Maly. "The Emergence of Stable Racially and Ethnically Diverse Urban Communities: A Case Study of Nine U.S. Cities." *Housing Policy Debate* 8, No. 2 (1997): 491–534.
- "A Tale of Three Cities" interactive map case studies of gentrification of Columbus, Ohio; San Francisco, California; and New York, New York. Click on these three maps to access interviews with residents, pictures of landmarks, U.S. Census data, and historical information about each neighborhood. Ten years of change (1990–2000) are represented in each map in addition to a brief history of the neighborhood. http://www.pbs.org/pov/pov2003/flagwars/special_tale.html.
- U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development. <http://www.hud.gov>. This is the official site of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and includes a wide range of information on housing issues