

**✓ REMINDERS**

Required Agriculture Ex. 13 due today.  
 Required Economic Ex. 19 due May 11.  
 Last class lecture May 15.  
**Final Exam May 18 from 11:30AM-1:30 PM will include a take-home question due May 18.**  
 Extra credit exercise due no later than May 18  
**Course Evaluation Period now open.** See your Hunter email for instructions from the College.

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**URBAN NATURE OF NYS**  
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**Site and Situation of New York's Urbanization**

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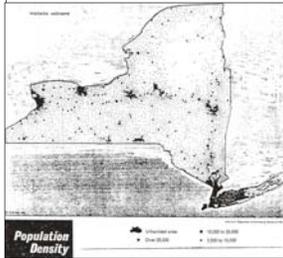
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**Urban NYS**

The present-day pattern of population distribution is a result of many factors, including:

- ✓ the physical environment
- ✓ human interaction with it
- ✓ economic variables

A geographic city is created when the elements of location come together.



**OPTIONAL EXERCISE 17 LOOKS AT URBAN SITES WITHIN YOUR COUNTIES.**

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**Urban-Economic Landscape of NYS**

Urbanization is tied to changes in economic activities.

- People are no longer tied to the land for their livelihood (farming, hunting, trapping, forestry)
- People are free to engage in other activities.

❖ *The movement of people away from rural NYS in the mid-1800s for jobs in manufacturing fueled the growth of its cities.*

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**Urban Geography Refresher**

- ❑ The **LEGAL CITY** is an area surrounded by a formal boundary within which certain rules and regulations apply.
- ❑ The **GEOGRAPHIC CITY** is an area that exhibits unique "urban" characteristics, many of which are not tied to a legal or political entity.

➡ *A geographic city may include more than one legal entity.*

➡ *A legal city may have areas that do not have urban characteristics.*

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**Legal City vs. Geographic City**

<b>LEGAL CITY</b> (political boundaries)	<b>GEOGRAPHIC CITY</b> (functional area)
• City of New York	• NY Metropolitan Area
• City of Binghamton	• Tri-Cities Region
• City of Albany	• Capital District
• City of Buffalo	• Greater Buffalo Area
• City of Rochester	• Greater Rochester Area
• City of Syracuse	• Syracuse Metro Area

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### What is the Geographic City?

The **geographic city** is an area with four distinguishing characteristics:

1. **Unique function** (reason for being)
2. **Site and situation** (related to function)
3. **Economic base** (income earner)
4. **Shape** (encloses the functional area)

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### Geographic City 1: Unique Function

An **urban function** is something that **draws people together** (purpose).

- **Defense** (fort)
- **Government** (administration)
- **Transportation conveniences** (ford, crossroads, fork)
- **Commerce and trade** (market)
- **Manufacturing** (raw materials to finished product)
- **Recreation** (resorts)
- **Culture** (education/religion/the arts)
- **Special activity** (mining/forestry/fishing)

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### Geographic City 2: Site & Situation

**Location aspects** (site and situation) of physical and cultural environments are related to **function** (reason for being; why there?) and **growth pattern**

- Waterways (rivers and harbors)
- Islands      - Mineral deposits
- Terrain      - Relationship to other areas

**\*\*Quality of location changes with time\*\***

The rise and fall of urban units can be documented by the changing **quality of their location**.

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### Economic Activity Refresher

**All regions engage in economic activities that are grouped into categories.**

- **Primary:** provide raw materials (farming, mining, forestry, fishing)
- **Secondary:** use the raw materials to create something (processing, manufacturing)
- **Tertiary:** service trades (people doing things for people)
- **Quaternary:** information technology

**All four are based on site and situation.**

*The more developed an area becomes, the **greater** the percentage of its work force moves to the next category. **Evolution is a two-way street.***

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### Geographic City 3: Economic Base

**Economic base** of a city is a mix of manufacturing and service activities to satisfy the needs of the city and to earn income for the city.

A change in economic orientation will affect urbanization and the appearance of a city.

The economic base consists of a **basic sector** and a **non-basic sector**.

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### Economic Base (cont'd)

The **basic sector** **earns money** from outside the city by selling products.

The **non-basic sector** **services the resident working population** with grocery stores, retail shops, repair shops, schools, local transit, health care, etc.

❖ **Multiplier Effect:** On average, **2 non-basic workers are needed for every 1 basic worker.** Non-basic workers are needed to support other non-basic workers. (But the reverse happens, too.)

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## Geographic City 4: Shape

**The shape of a city** (the outline of the extent of its functional area) **will be influenced by:**

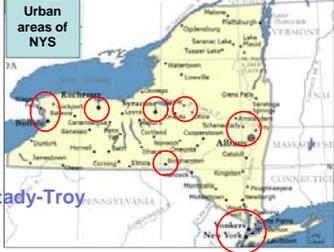
- 1. its physical location** (terrain and relief)
- 2. land use pattern established by people** (political, cultural, zoning)
- 3. orientation to other areas** (cities grow toward each other or toward physical features)
- 4. transportation pattern** (cities grow along lines of transportation).

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## Critical Site Elements

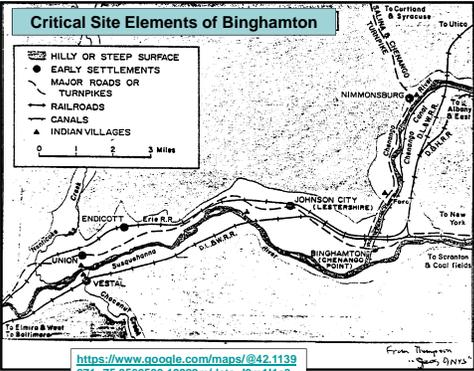
**We will survey of the original location of the major urban areas of NYS:**

- Binghamton
- Buffalo
- Rochester
- Syracuse
- Utica-Rome
- Albany-Schenectady-Troy
- New York City



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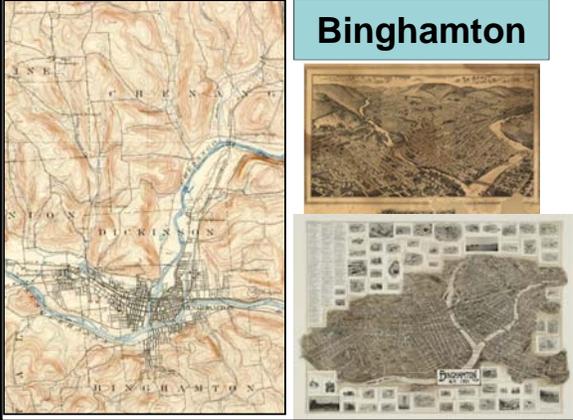
### Critical Site Elements of Binghamton



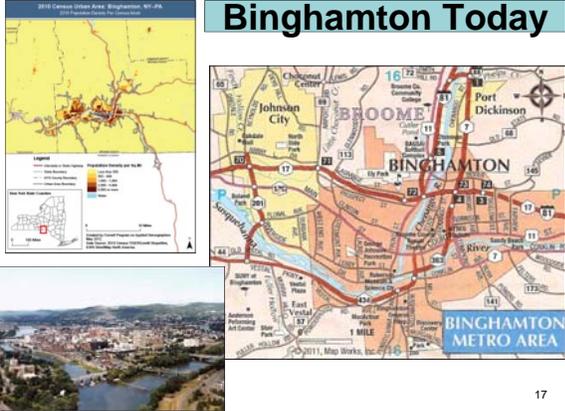
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## Binghamton

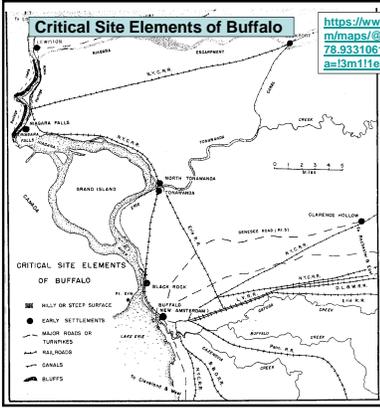


## Binghamton Today



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### Critical Site Elements of Buffalo



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## Buffalo

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## Buffalo Today

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### Critical Site Elements of Rochester

FIG. 132

<https://www.google.com/maps/@43.1567682,-77.6272241,2958m/data=!3m1!1e3>

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## Rochester

## Rochester

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## Rochester Today

