**Test Bank for Chapter 1**

## Multiple Choice

1. While only 9% of the world’s population lived in cities in 1900, approximately what percent will be city dwellers in 2030 if present trends continue?

a. 30%

\* b. 60%

c. 80%

d. 90%

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2. Although the human species has existed on the earth for at least 100,000 years, cities began to appear how many years ago?

a. 50,000

b. 25,000

\* c. 10,000

d. 5,000

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3. What city did Richard Henry Dana allude to in his classic *Two Years Before the Mast*?

a. New York

b. Pittsburgh

c. Boston

\* d. San Francisco

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4. Although historians have studied cities for centuries, in which of the academic disciplines listed below were cities first studied systematically?

a. economics

b. political economy

\* c. sociology

d. political science

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5. When did early sociologists begin to turn their attentions to cities?

a. the late 17th century

b. the mid-18th century

\* c. the late 19th century

d. the mid-20th century

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6. Early scholars of urbanization portrayed the city as:

a. a place of unlimited opportunity

\* b. a dangerous place where community and family were threatened

c. a place where both opportunity and danger coexisted

d. the main cause of industrialization

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7. The area of study in which urbanists try to understand why cities are located in particular places, is called:

\* a. urban geography

b. urban ecology

c. social psychology

d. none of the above

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8. The area of study in which urbanists try to understand why people disperse within cities the way they do, is called:

a. urban geography

\* b. urban ecology

c. social psychology

d. none of the above

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9. The “Anatomy” of modern North American cities has been characterized by:

a. declining urban population growth

b. population migration to the Sunbelt region

c. the growth of exurbs

\* d. all of the above

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10. Demographers suggest that the growth of exurban regions far beyond the urban

core results from:

a. the desire of many people to live a simpler life

b. a disdain for suburban life

c. a breakdown of the traditional family unit

\* d. the exodus of business and industry from central cities

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11. According to Macionis and Parrillo, the most important consequence of declining

population growth in central cities for people who remain is:

a. less opportunity to build a sense of community

b. less choice in consumption as a result of industry flight

c. more free space

\* d. less federal funding and political representation

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12. By social structure, urbanists mean:

a. transportation, buildings, and public utilities

\* b. patterns of city life shaped by wealth and power disparities

c. patterns of city life shaped by individual choice

d. none of the above

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13. Which of the following is (are) true concerning urban growth in a global context?

a. Growth rates are the highest in the developing world.

b. Urbanization is an unmistakable trend everywhere.

c. Poverty and disease result from urbanization for many people.

\* d. all of the above

Pages 19-20

14. Which of the factors listed below is/are quality of urban life indicators?

a. level of material wealth

b. degree of safety and security

c. sense of community

\* d. all of the above

Pages 20-22

**True/False**

15. Cities are inextricably connected to the larger societies of which they are a part, and have

been the economic, political, and artistic core of various civilizations. (T)

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16. Cities have been the dominant type of human settlement since 2000 B.C.E. (F)

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17. San Francisco, once known as Yerba Buena (“good herbs”), has always been an easygoing city. (F)

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18. The Industrial Revolution was seen by the first urban sociologists as an important factor influencing the character of urban life, and contributed to their relatively pessimistic evaluation of cities. Today, however, cities are viewed more neutrally. (T)

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19. Cities stimulate us so much because they provide each resident or visitor with very different experiences. (F)

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20. Aristotle suggested that people come to the city for security and remain to pursue “the good life.” (T)

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21. Invasion and succession is a well-documented ecological process by which whole sections of a city change. (T)

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22. While the study of the economics of land use within cities was dominated by an ecological model emphasizing internal competition among residents until the 1960s, today many urbanists embrace the urban political economy perspective, which highlights the influence of external political forces. (T)

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23. The economic function of medieval cities is greater than that of contemporary cities. (F)

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24. All advocates of the *urban political economy* perspective are Marxists. (F)

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25. The relatively recent decline in urban population growth is primarily a result of an aging population desiring more comfortable living arrangements and business and industry flight from central cities. (T)

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26. Los Angeles is the largest city in the United States. (F)

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27. About 30 cities in the United States have more than 1 million residents. (F)

Page 19

28. An important aspect of a city’s social structure is the racial, ethnic, and gender character of its economic and political disparity. (T)

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29. Because cities concentrate everything human into a relatively small space, they intensify the effects of class, ethnicity, gender and race. (T)

Page 10

30. The world’s cities are growing by approximately 1 million people each week. (T)

Page 4

31. While Latin America, Africa, and the Middle East are experiencing higher levels of urbanization, North America, Europe, the former Soviet Union, and Asia are experiencing much lower rates. (F)

Page 5

32. Although people come to the city hoping to find “the good life,” many do not find it. (T)

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33. Strong, community-oriented neighborhoods have weakened in recent decades, and some areas have disappeared altogether. (T)

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34. A focus on the potential material benefits of city life alone is justified given that the majority of people residing in cities experience safety, security, and community. (F)

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**Essay/Discussion**

35. Explain why historical and comparative analyses are necessary for understanding cities and contemporary existence.

36. According to anthropological and historical accounts, it took approximately 10,000 years for the dominant type of human settlement to change from nomadic to village to urban. Since the mid-18th century, however, urbanization has increased much more rapidly. What explanations are currently offered for this phenomenon?

37. What are the four main analytical fields within contemporary urban sociology and what does each contribute to our understanding of urban life?

38. What was the role, if any, does emergent United States capitalism play in the shaping of the study of urban sociology?

39. Explain the primary analytical difference between the older urban ecology and the newer urban political economy model.

40. Why do the authors of your text suggest that we must not simply analyze statistics, but must also “go and make our visit” to the city if we are to fully comprehend urban life? Do you agree or disagree with their argument?

41. Explain the two main reasons given by demographers for the recent slowing of central city urban growth and the quickening of exurban growth.

42. What is meant by social structure and why is it an important analytical consideration for some urbanists? How does it relate to individual choice and the quality of urban life?