

USP 2

Urban World System

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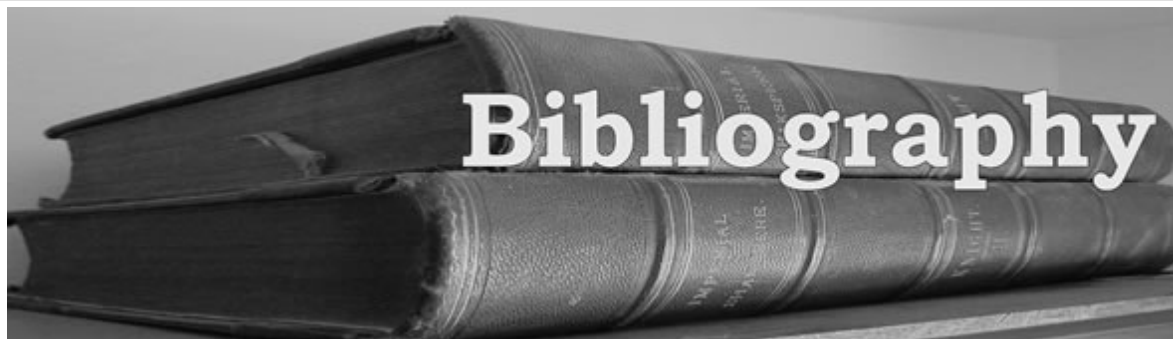
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Clicking Week 1, Week 2, Week 3, etc. on the list below will take you to "Class Notes" (same as the "Class Notes" links on the left hand navigation bar of this web site). Except for the two books (Pezzoli 2000, and UN-Habitat 2004), most of the readings listed below are in the course reader (for sale at Soft Reserves) and on reserve at the SSH library. The NOTES for these readings sometimes include reference to other published written and on-line resources. You will be held responsible (on the exams) for the material outlined in lecture, and in the NOTES (including details highlighted on the NOTES that come from other sources besides the required readings). The best way to navigate all of this successfully is straightforward: (1) keep up with the readings, using the NOTES as your guide; (2) come to all lectures and your discussion sections; and (3) take advantage of the professor and TA office hours. **READING TIPS** ([click here for a pdf of the reading list](#))

WEEK 1: Rapid urban-demographic growth and resource-intensive industrialism have become large-scale biogeophysical forces on earth.

Reader

Costanza, R., R. d'Arge, et al. (1997). "The value of the world's ecosystem services and natural capital." NATURE **387**: 253-260.

Wackernagel, Mathis, Niels B. Schulz, Diana Deumling, Alejandro Callejas Linares, Martin Jenkins, Valerie Kapos, Chad Monfreda, Jonathan Loh, Norman Myers, Richard Norgaard and Jorgen Randers. 2002. "Tracking the ecological overshoot of the human economy." PNAS **99**:9266-9271.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006). The State of the World's Cities 2006/2007: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability, 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda. Sterling, Va., Earthscan. Overview; 1.1-1.2.

WEEK 2: The world's global city-regions are increasingly interdependent economically and ecologically.

Reader

Gleeson, B. and N. Low (2000). Cities as consumers of the world's environment. Consuming cities: the urban environment in the global economy after the Rio Declaration. N. Low, B. Gleeson, I. Elander and R. Lidskog. New York, Routledge: 1-24.

Rees, W. and M. Wackernagel (1996). "Urban ecological footprints: Why cities cannot be sustainable--And why they are a key to sustainability." **16**(4-6): 223-245.

Books

Pezzoli, K. (2000). Human settlements and planning for ecological sustainability: the case of Mexico City. Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press: Parts I & 2.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006). The State of the World's Cities 2006/2007: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability, 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda. Sterling, Va., Earthscan. 1.4.

WEEK 3: Theories and concepts of development, modernization and progress change over time; currently the capital-mobility model has a major influence on urban and regional planning and development.

Reader

Castells, M. (1989). The informational city: information technology, economic restructuring, and the urban-regional process. Oxford, UK; Cambridge, Mass., USA, B. Blackwell: Chap. 1.

Friedmann, J. (2001). Intercity networks in a globalizing era. Global city-regions: trends, theory, policy. A. J. Scott. Cambridge, UK New York, Oxford University Press: 119-134.

Porter, M. E. (2001). Regions and the new economics of competition. Global city-regions: trends, theory, policy. A. J. Scott. Cambridge, UK New York, Oxford University Press: 139-156.

WEEK 4: The costs and benefits of globalization are unevenly distributed across and within the world's city-regions.

Books

Angotti, Tom. 2005 "[New Anti-Urban Theories of the Metropolitan Region: Planet of Slums and Apocalyptic Regionalism](#)." Paper presented at the Conference of the Association of Collegiate School of Planners October 27, 2005 Kansas City , Missouri

Pezzoli, K. (2000). Human settlements and planning for ecological sustainability: the case of Mexico City. Cambridge, Mass., MIT Press: Parts III & IV..

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006). The State of the World's Cities 2006/2007: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability, 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda. Sterling, Va., Earthscan. Part II: 2.1-2.5.

WEEK 5: Midterm review and exam (no additional readings)

WEEK 6: The call for sustainable development reflects a more ecological approach to improving quality of life and habitat in the world's city-regions and their hinterlands.

Reader

O'Connor, M. (1994). Is sustainable capitalism possible? Is capitalism sustainable? political economy and the politics of ecology. M. O'Connor. New York, Guilford Press: 152-173.

Hawken, Paul, Amory Lovins and L. Hunter Lovins (1999) Natural capitalism: creating the next industrial revolution. New York, Little, Brown and Company: 1-21.

Ravetz, J., Sustainable City-Region Working Group., et al. (2000). City-region 2020: integrated planning for a sustainable environment. London, Earthscan: Chap. 1.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006). The State of the World's Cities 2006/2007: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability, 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda. Sterling, Va., Earthscan. Part III: 3.1-3.8.

WEEK 7: The globalization of capitalism is giving rise to a new regionalism.

Reader

Scott, A. J., J. Agnew, et al. (2001). Global City-Regions. Global city-regions: trends, theory, policy. A. J. Scott. Cambridge, UK New York, Oxford University Press: 11-29.

Soja, E. W. (1987). Economic restructuring and the internationalization of the Los Angeles region. The Capitalist city: global restructuring and community politics. M. P. Smith and J. R. Feagin. New York, NY, B. Blackwell: 178-197.

Yin, Y. and M. Wang (2000). China's urban environmental sustainability in a global context. Consuming cities: the urban environment in the global economy after the Rio Declaration. N. Low, B. Gleeson, I. Elander and R. Lidskog. New York, Routledge: 153-172.

WEEK 8: Global urbanization and uneven development combine in ways that make traditional planning and policy approaches problematic.

Ravetz, J. (2000). Running the city-region. City-region 2020: integrated planning for a sustainable environment. J. Ravetz, Sustainable City-Region Working Group. and Town and Country Planning Association. London, Earthscan: 250-270.

United Nations Human Settlements Programme (2006). The State of the World's Cities 2006/2007: The Millennium Development Goals and Urban Sustainability, 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda. Sterling, Va., Earthscan. Part IV: 4.1-4.6.

WEEK 9: Research universities have a vital role to play in the quest for integrated regional planning and sustainable development.

Reader

Gottlieb, R. (2005). Forcing the Spring: the transformation of the American environmental movement. CWashington, D.C., Island Press: 1-29.

National Research Council (U.S.). Policy Division. Board on Sustainable Development. (2000). Our common journey: a transition toward sustainability. Washington, D.C., National Academy Press: Chap. 6.

Pezzoli, Keith (2005) "Building a Global Planning Grid for Progressive Research, Pedagogy and Civic Engagement." Paper presented at the 2005 ACSP conference, Kansas City , October 25, 2005.

WEEK 10: Review for Final Exam