Wilkes-Barre, a city of 40,000 inhabitants, has a central business district typical of U.S. cities, with a mix of business, consumer, and public services.
FIGURE 13-9 CONCENTRIC ZONE MODEL According to this model, a city grows in a series of rings that surround the central business district.
FIGURE 13-10 SECTOR MODEL According to this model, a city grows in a series of wedges or corridors, which extend out from the central business district.
FIGURE 13-11 Multiple Nuclei Model According to this model, a city consists of a collection of individual nodes, or centers, around which different types of people and activities cluster.
FIGURE 13-12 CONCENTRIC ZONES IN HOUSTON Age of housing. Housing is newer in the outer rings of the city than in the inner rings.
Figure 13-13 SECTOR MODEL IN HOUSTON Distribution of high-income households. The median household income is the highest in a sector to the west.
FIGURE 13-14 MULTIPLE NUCLEI MODEL IN HOUSTON Distribution of minorities. Hispanics occupy nodes to the north and southeast of downtown, and African Americans occupy nodes to the south and northeast.
Wealthier people live in the center and to the southwest sector, often above sidewalk cafés and other consumer services.
Figure 13-22 PRECOLONIAL MEXICO CITY (left) The Aztec city of Tenochtitlan was built on an island in Lake Texcoco. (right) The center of the city was dominated by the Templo Mayor. The twin shrines on the top of the temple were dedicated to the Aztec god of rain and agriculture (in blue) and to the Aztec god of war (in red).
Figure 13-23 COLONIAL MEXICO CITY The main square in downtown Mexico City, the Zócalo, was laid out by the Spanish. The Metropolitan Cathedral is at the near end of the square. The National Palace is to the left, and City Hall is facing the square. Excavations at the site of the Templo Mayor are in the lower left.