

1. **Basic industries** Industries that sell their products or services primarily to consumers outside the settlement
2. **Business services** Services that primarily meet the needs of other businesses, including professional, financial, and transportation services.
3. **Central place** A market center for the exchange of services by people attracted from the surrounding area
4. **Central place theory** A theory that explains the distribution of services based on the fact that settlements serve as centers of market areas for services; larger settlements are fewer and farther apart than smaller settlements and provide services for a larger number of people who are willing to travel farther
5. **City-state** A sovereign state comprising a city and its immediately surrounding countryside
6. **Consumer services** Businesses that provide services primarily to individual consumers, including retail services and education, health, and leisure services
7. **Enclosure movement** The process of consolidating small landholdings into a smaller number of larger farms in England during the eighteenth century
8. **Gravity model** A model which holds that the potential use of a service at a particular location is directly related to the number of people in a location and inversely related to the distance people must travel to reach the service
9. **Market area (or hinterland)** The area surrounding a central place from which people are attracted to use the place's goods and services
10. **Nonbasic industries** Industries that sell their products primarily to consumers in the community
11. **Primate city** The largest settlement in a country, if it has more than twice as many people as the second-ranking settlement
12. **Range (of a service)** The maximum distance people are willing to travel to use a service
13. **Rank-size rule** A pattern of settlements in a country such that the n th largest settlement is the $1/n$ the population of the largest settlement
14. **Service** Any activity that fulfills a human want or need and returns money to those who provide it
15. **Settlement** A permanent collection of buildings and inhabitants
16. **Urbanization** An increase in the percentage of the number of people living in urban settlements.

1. **Annexation** Legally adding land area to a city in the United States
2. **Central business district (CBD)** The area of a city where retail and office activities are clustered
3. **City** An urban settlement that has been legally incorporated into an independent, self-governing unit
4. **Concentric zone model** A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are spatially arranged in a series of rings
5. **Edge city** A large node of office and retail activities on the edge of an urban area
6. **Food desert** An area in a developed country where healthy food is difficult to obtain
7. **Gentrification** A process of converting an urban neighborhood from a predominantly low-income, renter-occupied area to a predominantly middle-class, owner-occupied area
8. **Greenbelt** A ring of land maintained as parks, agriculture, or other types of open space to limit the sprawl of an urban area.
9. **Megalopolis** A continuous urban complex in the northeastern United States
10. **Multiple nuclei model** A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a collection of nodes of activities
11. **Peripheral model** A model of North American urban areas consisting of an inner city surrounded by large suburban residential and business areas tied together by a beltway or ring road
12. **Public housing** Housing owned by the government; in the United States, it is rented to residents with low incomes, and the rents are set at 30 percent of the families' incomes
13. **Redlining** A process by which banks draw lines on a map and refuse to lend money to purchase or improve property within the boundaries.
14. **Sector model** A model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are arranged around a series of sectors, or wedges, radiating out from the central business district
15. **Sprawl** Development of new housing sites at relatively low density and at locations that are not contiguous to the existing built-up area
16. **Squatter settlement** An area within a city in a less developed country in which people illegally establish residences on land they do not own or rent and erect homemade structures
17. **Underclass** A group in society prevented from participating in the material benefits of a more developed society because of a variety of social and economic characteristics
18. **Urban area** A dense core of census tracts, densely settled suburbs, and low-density land that links the dense suburbs with the core.
19. **Urbanized area** In the United States, an urban area with at least 50,000 inhabitants
20. **Zoning ordinance** A law that limits the permitted uses of land and maximum density of development in a community