URBAN GEOGRAPHY

Introduction

Nature

Scope

A brief note

- Urban geography as a discipline **evolved in the 20ᵗʰ century**.

- Urban Geography is a new branch of **Human Geography**. (Part of *Settlement Geography*)

- Deals with the **study of urban settlements within the framework of their geographical setting**

- SCOPE :

  - **the study of origin of urban settlements**,

  - **their morphology** and **its development**,

  - **their functions** in and around their environs.

Dickinson (1901) defines "**urban geography as the study of a city directing the neighboring region.**" He describes that the city behaves like a king in its hinterland.

H.M. Mayer (1951) urban geography is concerned with **interpreting the patterns and relationships** that **exists within the urban areas, on the one hand, and between urban areas and non-urban areas that cities serve on the other hand.**

Harold Carter (1972) is of the view that as the *geographer deals with the study of the uneven character of the earth's surface*; and considerable proportion of population resides in urban settlements these settlements with its inhabitants and the buildings together are of special interest to the urban geographer. Moreover, the ***problems faced by the city dwellers*** are of utmost importance while studying urban geography.

Raymond E. Murphy (1966) goes a step further and states that the urban geographer always plays a dual role.

Firstly, he examines cities in the context of *location*, *characteristics*, *growth* and their *relationship* with its hinterland and

secondly, discusses city's *morphology in terms of land use*, *social* and *cultural landscape*, *circulation patterns (transport)* and also the components of the *physical* environment – all these in interrelation and interaction within the urban area.

R. L. Singh

Urban Geography deals with the towns and cities mainly in two ways:

1. The urban settlement is treated as an organic whole with a distinctive <u>build and structure</u> that is **morphology**, evolved through various ecological processes.

2. It seeks to analyze the **<u>urban settlement as a regional focus</u>** indicating various relationships with the region it serves and the vitality it receives from the region I return to its services.

R. Blanchard:

The geographical study of an urban settlement is concerned with four main problems:

1. The *physical and cultural conditions* that were involved in the origin of the nucleus of the settlement.

2. The *reaction of the nucleus*, in its functional and historical development, to the impacts of historical events.

3. The *life and organization of the contemporary settlement* viewed areally, both as a whole and with respect to the differentiations within it

4. Th *interrelations* between the settlement and its surrounding territory

What Is Urban????

Geography studies Earth surface as a home of man

- Settlement: An attempt of man's introduction on earth

- Man is active agent

- His imprint on earth is in the form of his habitat or settlement.

- Settlement: transformation of *physical* landscape into *cultural* landscape

- **Settlement represents an organized Colony of human beings**

- Initially they bear *simpler* forms such as *hamlet, village, town*.

- Later on the degree of **variability in their size** and **form** and of complexity become increasingly greater.

- A symbol of a superior civilization: city, metropolitan, megalopolis, conurbation.

What Is Urban?????...

The study of their **size, functions, growth, evolution, and functional status**.

➤ Village and town represent basic facts of settlement geography.

➤ Village a community or population group mainly engaged in agricultural activities.

➤ **Town:**

➤ A physical **conglomeration of houses and streets buildings**.

➤ **Densely** populated

➤ Centre of **exchange and commerce**.

➤ It has **regional serving capacity**: serving the neighborhood

➤ **Clustering of certain functions**. Multi-functional

➤ **Centre of arts, literature, culture, education, and trade**.

➤ Town is capable to influence the villagers **economically, socially, culturally, and politically** therefore it is a multifunctional centre.

BASE

- ✓ ECONOMIC Activity

  we know that the difference between rural and urban is dependent on the function of that settlement that is in the former the main function is agriculture while in the latter the population by large is engaged in non-agricultural activities

- ✓ Anderson, a sociologist defines "***urban***" as a way of life or a condition of man that is characterized with certain attitudes like superficiality, ambiguity etc.

- ✓ But, for, geographers it is much more than that.

- ✓ They perceive **urban in terms of location** which has following features –

- ✓ (a) the **population density** of such a settlement is relatively more than that of general population,

- ✓ (b) most of the dwellers are engaged in non-agricultural **economic activities** and

- ✓ (c) the centre acts as a hub of social, cultural, administrative and economic activities.

- ✓ *Dickinson* (1948) states that an urban settlement can be regarded as a man-made habitat on the surface of the Earth; where economic activities are separated from the soil and are carried out in association with similar activities at a fixed location.

- ✓ For *Northam* (1975) city is a locale with a relatively large population living urbanism as their way of life.

- The United Nations Demographic Year Book (United Nations, 1990) has given many examples, in which different countries that define **demographic** are included. The United Nations Organization defines permanent settlement with a minimum population of **20,000** in the form of an urban location.

- But in many countries, Botswana (5,000), Ethiopia (2,000), Argentina (2,000), Israel (2,000), Czechoslovakia (5,000), Iceland (200), Norway (200), Portugal (10,000), Japan (50,000), Australia (1,000), India (5,000), etc.

- The UN Demographic Year Book concludes: "There is no point in the continuum from large agglomerations to small clusters or scattered dwellings where urbanity disappears and rurality begins the division between urban and rural populations is necessarily arbitrary."

- The review of these definitions reveals that the following characteristics can be identified to define a place in the form of urban. These are:

    (1) A place designated by the *administrative status*

    (2) minimum population

    (3) minimum population density

    (4) A concept of reconciliation or loose dealing settlement to join or exclude suburban areas

    (5) Proportion of *non-agricultural occupations* and

    (6) A *functional* character

'Urban' in India

In the case of our country (India), the census of 2011 has said the following places as urban:

(1) Administrative Unit: Municipal, City Board, Cantonment Board / Notified Town Area Centres;

(2) a minimum population of 5,000;

(3) 75 percent of men engaged in non-agricultural activities;

(4) A minimum population density 400 person per sq km

Cities in India

Rank ⬍	UA[a] ⬍	State/Territory ⬍	Population (2011)[4]
1	**Mumbai**	Maharashtra	18,394,912
2	**Delhi**	Delhi	16,349,831
3	**Kolkata**	West Bengal	14,112,536
4	**Chennai**	Tamil Nadu	8,696,010
5	**Bangalore**	Karnataka	8,520,435
6	**Hyderabad**	Telangana	7,749,334
7	Ahmedabad	Gujarat	6,361,084
8	Pune	Maharashtra	5,057,709
9	Surat	Gujarat	4,591,246
10	**Jaipur**	Rajasthan	3,073,350

World Factfile

source: World Urbanization Prospects2018 Revised

- ✓ **55% (4.2 billion) of the world's population** (7 billion) lives in urban areas, a proportion that is expected to increase to **68% by 2050**

- ✓ The growing total population will add another **2.5 billion** people to urban areas by **2050**

- ✓ **90%** of this increase taking place in **Asia** and **Africa**

- ✓ Between **2018-2050** the urban population will be concentrated in just a few countries :**India, China and Nigeria** will account for **35% of the projected growth**

By 2050, it is projected that India will have added 416 million urban dwellers, China 255 million and Nigeria 189 million.

CONTINENT WISE

Northern America - 82%

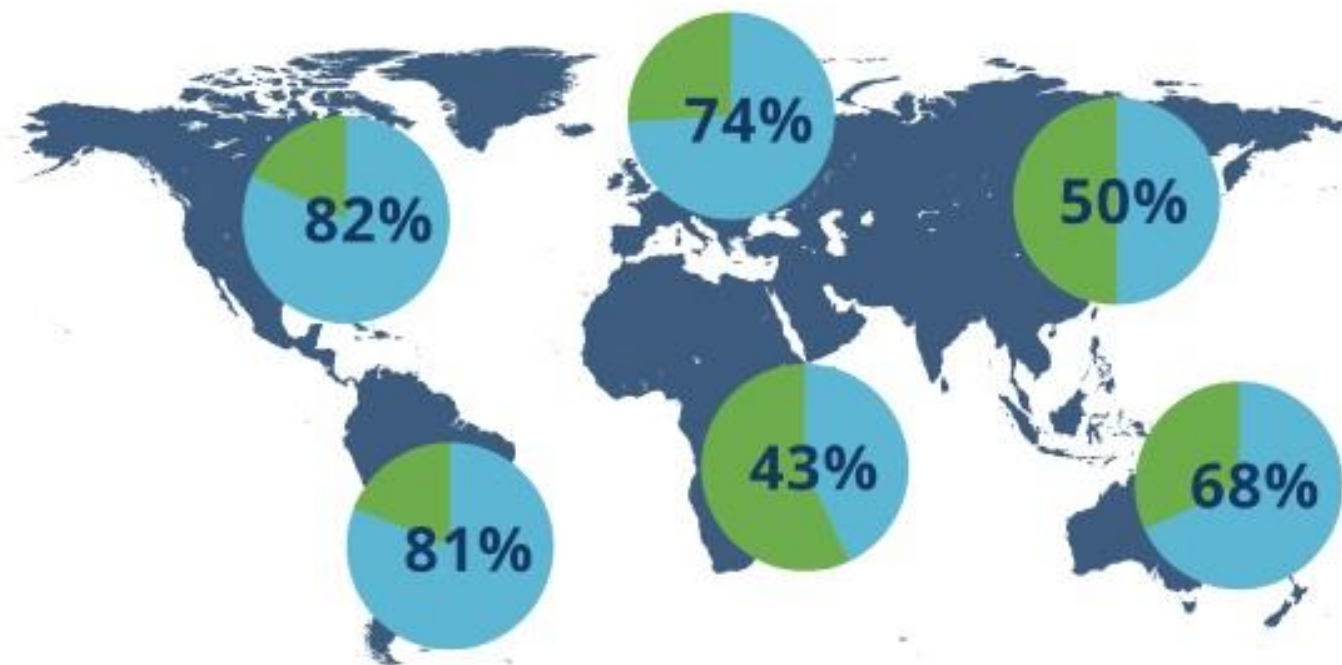**Latin America and the Caribbean (81%)**

Europe 74%

Oceania 68%

Asia - 54%

Africa - 43%

Slides by Urmi Sharma

Urbanization around the world

The Americas are the most urbanized regions in the world today.

82%

74%

50%

81%

43%

68%

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision

Access the report: bit.ly/wup2018 • #UNPopulation

UN DESA

World Cities

Tokyo is the world's largest city with an agglomeration of 37 million inhabitants

New Delhi with 29 million,

Shanghai with 26 million, and

Mexico City and **São Paulo**, each with around 22 million inhabitants.

Cairo, Mumbai, Beijing and **Dhaka** - 20 million inhabitants.

By 2020, Tokyo's population is projected to begin to decline, while Delhi is projected to continue growing and to become the most populous city in the world around 2028.

These are the world's largest cities!

(in millions of inhabitants)

37M — Tokyo
29M — New Delhi
26M — Shanghai
22M — São Paulo
22M — Mexico City

World Urbanization Prospects: The 2018 Revision
Access the report: bit.ly/wup2018 • #UNPopulation

UN DESA

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Urban GEOGRAPHY:
Some Major Works

- **1899 O. Schulter** included the **study of the morphology** of towns in urban geography.

- **1907 Mark Jefferson** The **Law of Primate City**. He forwarded his ideas on the character and distribution of Central places.

- **1911 Patrick Geddes** emphasized the need of **town planning**.

- **1924** M**. Aurousseau** gave the **functional classification** of towns on the basis of **qualitative** method and put the towns into groups of **non-basic functions** and **basic** functions.

1927 C. W. Burgess developed **Concentric Zone Theory** and explained the characteristics and variations of the urban landscape (morphology).

1933 German scholar **Christaller** propounded the **Central Place Theory**: *distribution of settlements* in **South Germany.**

By now it was felt that site is not more than a historical interest while situation is related with the transport routes so Geographical study were made on other aspects of town like morphology, function and so on. (shifted to structure)

- *1938* **Lewis Mumford** studied on the **<u>origin and growth of towns</u>**. Proposed the ***functional classification*** of urban areas.

- *1939* **Homer Hoyt** propounded **<u>Sector Theory</u>** of Urban Development.

- *1945* **Edward Ullman** and **C.D. Harris** propounded **<u>Multiple Nuclei Theory</u>** on the internal structure of the town.

- After Second World War **European cities** faced many problems due to **uncontrolled industrial development** and the *use of atomic weapons in the war* which brought the cities under the fear of **sky war** these **problems compelled geographers to pay their attention <u>on the subject of town planning</u>** made in consideration to its relations with the countryside.

- *1942* **Wehrwein** presented his important views on <u>**Urban Fringe**</u>: influence of town on its adjacent rural areas.

- *1949* **Griffith Taylor** in his book on **Urban Geography** explained its subject matter and examine the impact of physical factors on the location and development of towns.

- *1949* **G. K. Zipf** propounded **Rank-Size Rule** on the basis of the concept of **primate city**.

- *1957* **Jean Gottman** introduced the concept of <u>**Megalopolis**</u>.

Themes in Urban Geography

There have been <u>two themes</u> in urban geography:

1. **The study of towns as an individual entity एक विशिष्ट इकाई के रूप में शहरों का अध्ययन**

   - Urban Geography is concerned with the SPATIAL aspects of cities: **Location, Site, Situation, Origin, Growth**.

   - It is related with the **form, size, function, spacing, layout, and buildings of the town.**

   - The **internal structure आंतरिक संरचना** of the city, its **morphology आकारिकी** , various zones within city.

   - The study of problems relating to the **spatial distribution (स्थानिक वितरण) of cities and patterns of movement and links (परिवहन तंत्र के प्रारूप का अध्ययन) that connect them across space**.

- The urban settlement is treated as an **organic whole.**

- It is also concerned with the **historical, social and political aspects** which are contributed to the evolution and origin of the town.

- Urban geography is also concerned with the **past and future aspects of towns** morphology.

- It examines **present urban land-use functions** and **changing patterns** over the time.

2. The study of town in relation to its surrounding region: अपने आसपास के क्षेत्र के संबंध में नगर का अध्ययन

- **Ecological approach पारिस्थितिकी उपागम**: relationship of cities with their neighborhoods

- How the city relates to other cities on **regional प्रादेशिक** , **national राष्ट्रीय** and **global वैश्विक** levels.

- It seeks to analyze the **urban settlement as regional center**.

- Therefore, the subject forms an *integral part* of **Regional planning and development**

Subject matter

According to R.M. Northam:

✓ Urban Geography is concerned with four types of relations with man and the land.

✓ **A** involves relationship between a **place and its people (spatial variation and distributional pattern of population in the town)**

✓ **B** deals with association between **different places (morphological pattern, spatial distribution, spacing of urban settlements)**

✓ **C** is concerned with the study of relationship **between people of different places (economic relations)**

✓ **D** is associated with the relations that exist within one place or among the people of one particular place (**internal relations**) (**urban land use & commercial structure of an urban centre**)

Thrusts of Study in Urban Geography
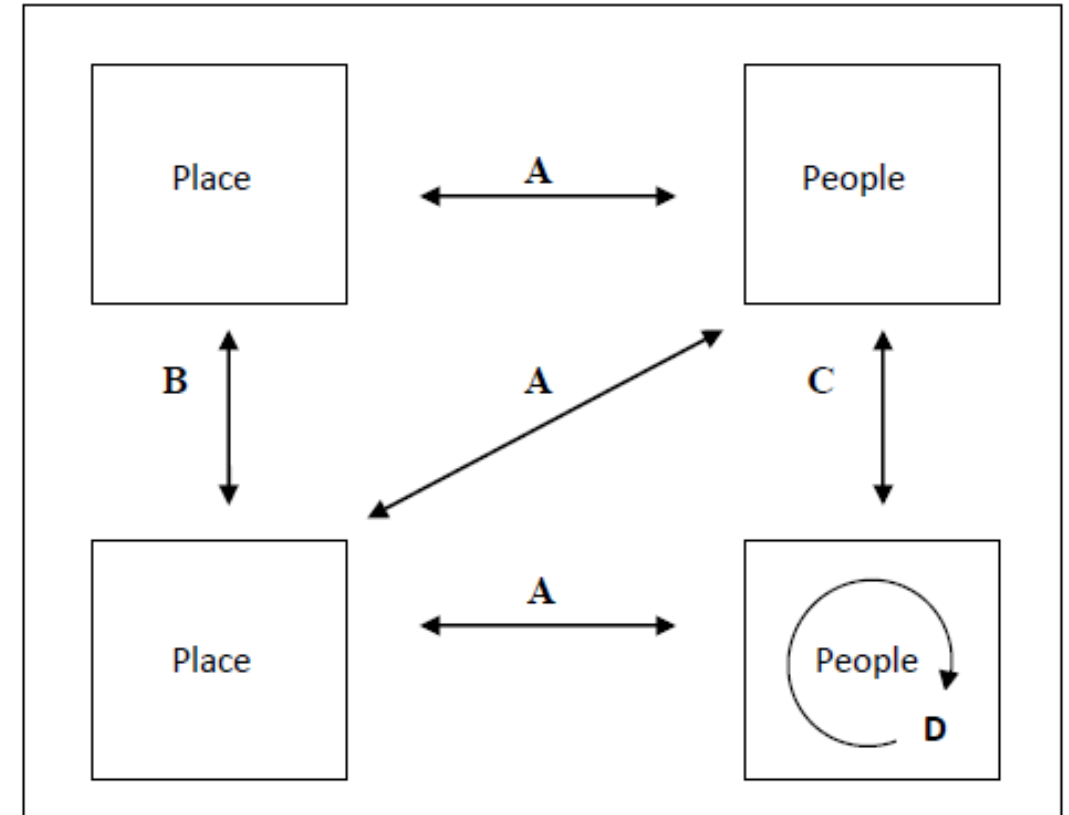
Source: R. M. Northam (1975) Urban Geography, pp.5

Scope of Urban Geography

1. The study of town as a unit
2. The study of town and its neighboring area
3. The comparative study of town with other towns
4. The study of planning of towns

1. The Study of Town as a Unit

A. **Site:** Actual location

   Situation: Relative location

   Nodality: The degree to which a place is a *point of convergence* for different routes

B. **Historical development**

C. **Size: Population & Areal Expansion**

D. **Demographic structure**

E. **Physical and Functional Structure of Town**

2. The study of town and its neighboring area

- Town tries to snatch rural land of its countryside

- It resemble the expansion of city in the form of **urban sprawl**

- **Encroachment** (अतिक्रमण) over countryside

- Noida to Greater Noida (addition of 110 villages)

- Expansion takes place to a considerable distance and tuns into '**Conurbation**' सन्नगर

- Concepts of : '**Umland**', '**City Region**': the **influential (प्रभाव) area of the city**

- **With the introduction of the speedy and cheap transportation system, the influential area of the city has been widely and distantly extended.**

3. The comparative study of town with other towns

- Led to the development of '**concept of town classification**'
- Bases:

Genetic (Taylor):

1. Pre-historic towns
2. Old-cultural towns (Greek towns)
3. Roan towns
4. Medieval towns
5. Modern towns

- **Morphology**: concentrated, Linear, Fragmented, Composite

- **Functional** (Mumford): Eopolis, Polis, Metropolis, Magalopolis

- **Developmental stage** (Taylor): Infantile, Juvenile, Adolescent, Mature, Senile

4. The study of planning of towns

- Prepares guidelines for the development of the city in future

- *Solutions to city problems*

- **Efficient land-use**

- Serving the needs of the citizens: ***water facility, transportation, environment, waste disposal, recreation, housing***

Origin and Growth of Towns
नगरों की उत्पत्ति और विकास

Ancient Towns

प्राचीन नगर

Background

By virtue of their **important locational** circumstances, **origin of towns** have a long history.

But on the other hand few of these towns have **lost their existence** with the course of time, few have been **rejuvenated**.

In this way the **development**, **rise** and **downfall** or **decline** of the towns have been made with the changes in course of time.

A.B. Gallion has said that in the beginning **man has passed away through two stages**:

1. The first stage took place in **Paleolithic** (*Old stone Age – 2.5 million years ago to 9,600 BCE*) age:
   - Man moved from his **cave into shelters,** constructed of bows and leaves (hunter).

2. The second one in **Neolithic** (*New stone age-9,000 BCE to 3,000 BCE*) age:
   - Man started to **live in a group**
   - **Adopted** the occupation of **cultivation** and **herding of animals**
   - *Emergence of settlements*
   - **Family is collected** into friendly **groups** and form **villages** where population **enjoyed the advantage of mutual protection**
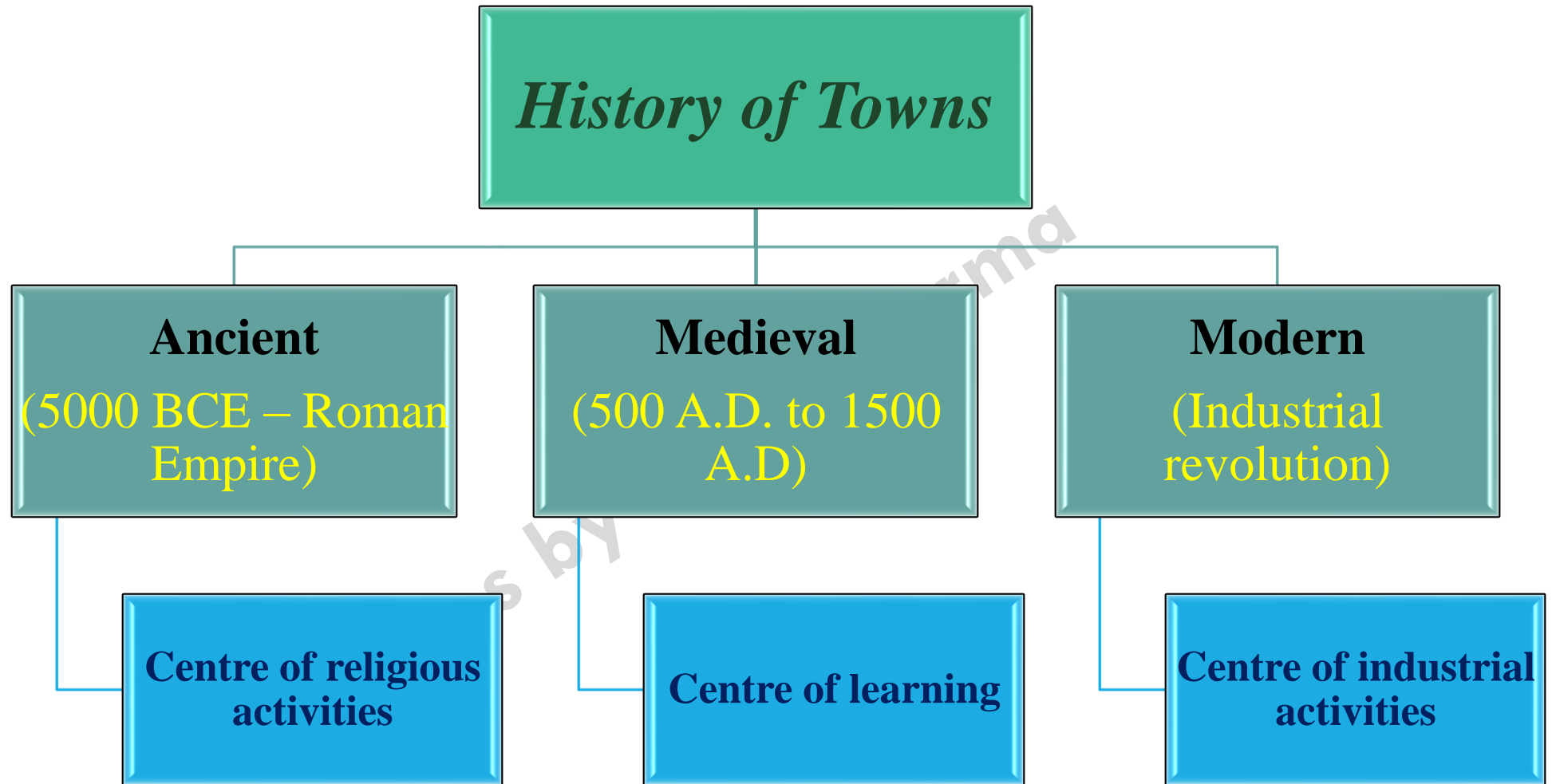
Background…

The sites for villages had natural protection of <u>elevated terrain</u>, <u>islands</u>, <u>peninsula</u> or surrounded with <u>barricades</u>

These villages with the time attained the <u>Status of City</u>

According to:

S.A. Queen & L.F. Thomas "**Present town is the converted form of village**."

A. E. Smailes: "**The cities are as ancient as civilization.**"

Ancient Civilizations

Arctic Ocean

Greece

Vikings

Europe

Asia

Rome

North America

Maya

Atlantic Ocean

Aztec

4

Mesopotamia

China

6

1

3

Egypt

India

Africa

5

2

Inca

South America

Pacific Ocean

Indian Ocean

Pacific Ocean

Australia

1 & 2 Meso America (Aztec & Maya)
3 Nile Valley Civilization
4 Sumerian Civilization
5 Indus Valley Civilization
6 Yellow Valley (Shang) Civilization

Southern Ocean

Antarctica

5

Cause…

A.B. Gallion has observed that:

- ✓ **The Neolithic man** started to cultivate the land where physical conditions were most favorable. This gave birth to **agricultural evolution**.

- ✓ The **surplus production (अधिशेष उत्पादन)**in agriculture **generated the practice of exchange (विनिमय)**.

- ✓ This activity inspired the **development of transport facilities** and by virtue of that the **human groups living at distant places came in contact** to each other.

- ✓ <u>**The villages became the symbol of permanent living**</u>. <u>गाँव स्थायी जीवन के प्रतीक बन गए।</u>

- ✓ Finally, agricultural economy having **social**, **economic** and **geographic advantages (अनुकूल परिस्थिति) grew up into cities**.

The early cities

- ✓ It is revealed from historical excavations that the **cities had come into existence during 5000-6000 BCE.**

- ✓ In beginning the cities immersed in **Nile** and **Euphrates-Tigris valleys**. The cities were developed here during **4,000 to 2500 BCE**.

- ✓ **Erech, Ur, Babylon** towns originate in **Mesopotamia** while **Memphis** and **Thebes** in **Nile** valley.

- ✓ After sometime

   Mohenjo-daro and **Harappa** were developed in **Indus** valley

   Shiang in **China**

   Athens and **Sparta** in **Europe**

   Twinkle town in **Meso-America**

- ✓ The cities were emerged out in the **Eastern part of Mediterranean sea** near about **3500** years before.

   Tyre, Korilz, Sircule, Rome, Carfez

- The early dynastic **cities of lower Mesopotamia operated as centres of *Storage*, *Exchange* and *Redistribution* (भंडारण, विनिमय और पुनर्वितरण)**

- Spread over several **hundred acres**

- The **population** of several towns had touched the figure of few **1,000**.

In early stage the **urban development didn't show growth of population**:

- Primitive **urban civilization was agriculture**.

- Nearly 4500 years back the **density of rural population** in the fertile crescent area of Middle East Asia was estimated **25 persons per sq mile (~10 persons per sq km)**. The density of population in **Sumeria** an urban settlement of Mesopotamia was observed **50 persons per sq mile (~20 persons per sq km).**

  Ratio of population density between agricultural area and urban area was 1:2.

Ancient Towns

- ✓ **Ancient towns** are known as **river valley towns**.

- ✓ They give this evidence that those **river sides which where free from the fear of floods**, got incentive for the origin of ancient towns.

- ✓ These sites had various facilities like **drinking water, transportation, water for irrigation and fertile soils for cultivation**.

- ✓ The **surplus production in agriculture** gave rise to cities to develop as the **centre of food collection and distribution**.

Ancient Towns

Region:

The origin of ancient civilization flourished in those areas of **Middle East Asia** that are known today by the name of

Egypt, **Syria**, **Israel**, **Jordan**, **Iraq**, **Lebanon and** **Pakistan**

Fertile valleys of river
1. **Nile नील**
2. **Tigris दज़ला**
3. **Euphrates फ़रात**
4. **Indus सिन्धु**

Ancient Towns…

Other regions in the world:

- ✓ **Hwang Ho valley** of East Asia

- ✓ **Aegean** island of South Europe,

- ✓ **Greece** peninsula,

- ✓ **Italy** peninsula,

- ✓ Coastal areas of **Peru**, countries of **Isthmus** and **Mexico** of Central America

The agricultural practices such as **irrigation** and **use of seasonal river floods** raised the food production. Such practices created **two groups** in the society

1)   people engaged in occupation of farming and

2)   another group got engaged in *non farming occupations*

Non-farming people proved helpful in the growth of towns.

Towns of river Nile Valley

The evolution of cities in this valley took place nearly in **3500 BCE**.

MEMPHIS

- The **oldest city** of this valley
- Situated on the **western flank of river Nile**
- The **streets were narrow** and were used for the **purpose of drainage and transport** both
- **Walls were constructed** around the cities **to protect the city** from
  1. The attack of enemies and
  2. To keep free the city from the fear of flood
- The **open spaces** in the houses surrounding the rooms from all sides.

KAHUN

- ✓ This town was **developed for the slaves** (*social segregation*)
- ✓ Houses were having a **number of rooms** which was surrounded by the **courtyard**
- ✓ These courtyards were used for **cooking** and other **domestic** purposes

CAIRO

Egyptians had constructed pyramids here which were known for the **graves of emperors and scholars**

- ▪ A number of **temple towns** were developed on the banks of Nile river by the emperors of Egypt in 2,000 BCE.
- ▪ By this time Memphis was emerged out as a **largest city of the world** with a population above **1 lakh**

Other towns were: *FOSTAT (representative of Memphis)* and *THEBES*
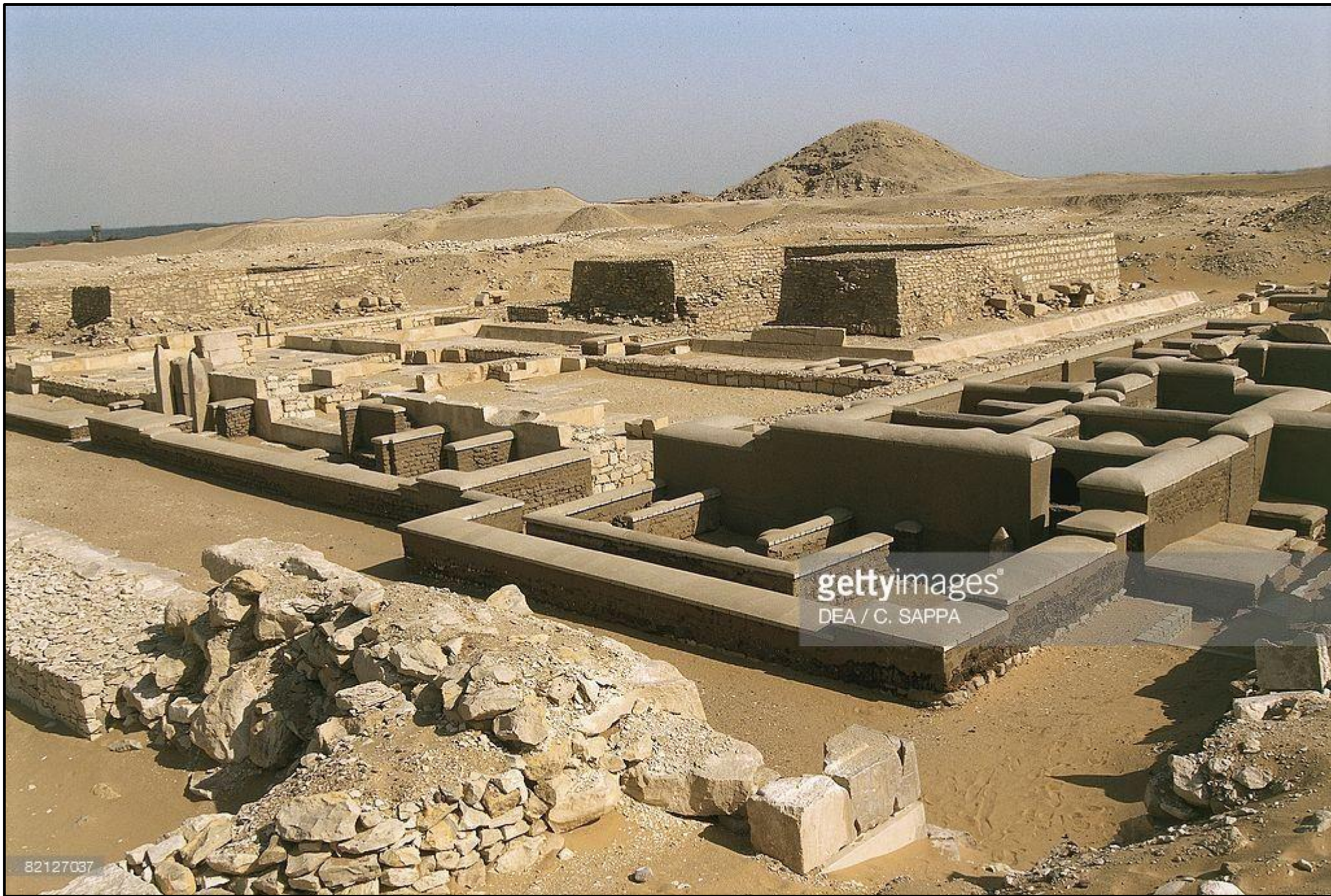
Memphis

Giza near Cairo

Constructed around 4,500 yrs. ago

Mesopotamian cities

- ✓ The cities of Mesopotamia are considered to be the **most ancient** in the world (**5000** years before)
- ✓ Number of **cities-states** were emerged out on the basis of **differences** in **religion** and **customs**.
- ✓ The city-states had **trade relations** with each other.
- ✓ The evidences of the presence of **<u>temples, well developed means of irrigation, wells, reservoirs and social organization was found here.</u>**

Mesopotamia the area:
- ✓ Land between two rivers: **Euphrates** (*Farat*) and **Tigris** (*Dazla*)
- ✓ Its **southern** part was known by the name of *Sumer*,
- ✓ **South-east** by *Babylonia* and *Achchar*
- ✓ **northern** uplands by *Asyria*

Cities were **heavily fortified** where **temple** dominated the cities

Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia c. 1450 BC

Mesopotamian cities…

Ur

- The **largest town of Mesopotamia** with the population of nearly 25,000.
- It was divided into **three sectors**: **Sacred place**, **Fortified** town developed on the knoll and **Outer town**.
- The first was having a **temple** which was constructed with burnt bricks. It was also an **administrative centre**.
  Number of **offices and stores** were developed here from the distant places.
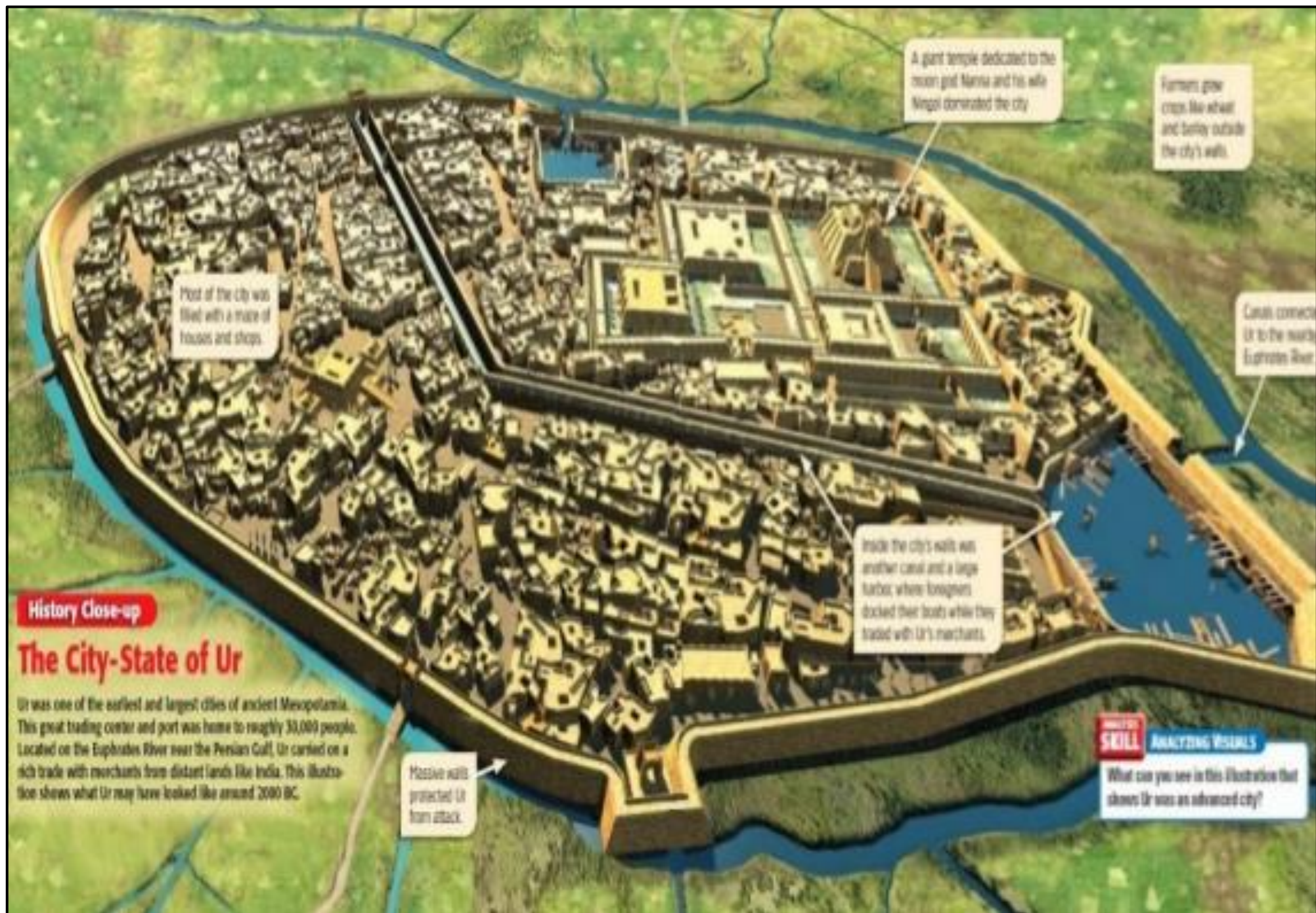- The other two were are the **residential areas** of the town.

Other towns:

Eric Town, Babylon, Jerusalem, Akkad, Lagash, Kish, Umma, Larsa, Assur, Karkomish, Sorsa Vad

Ur

22
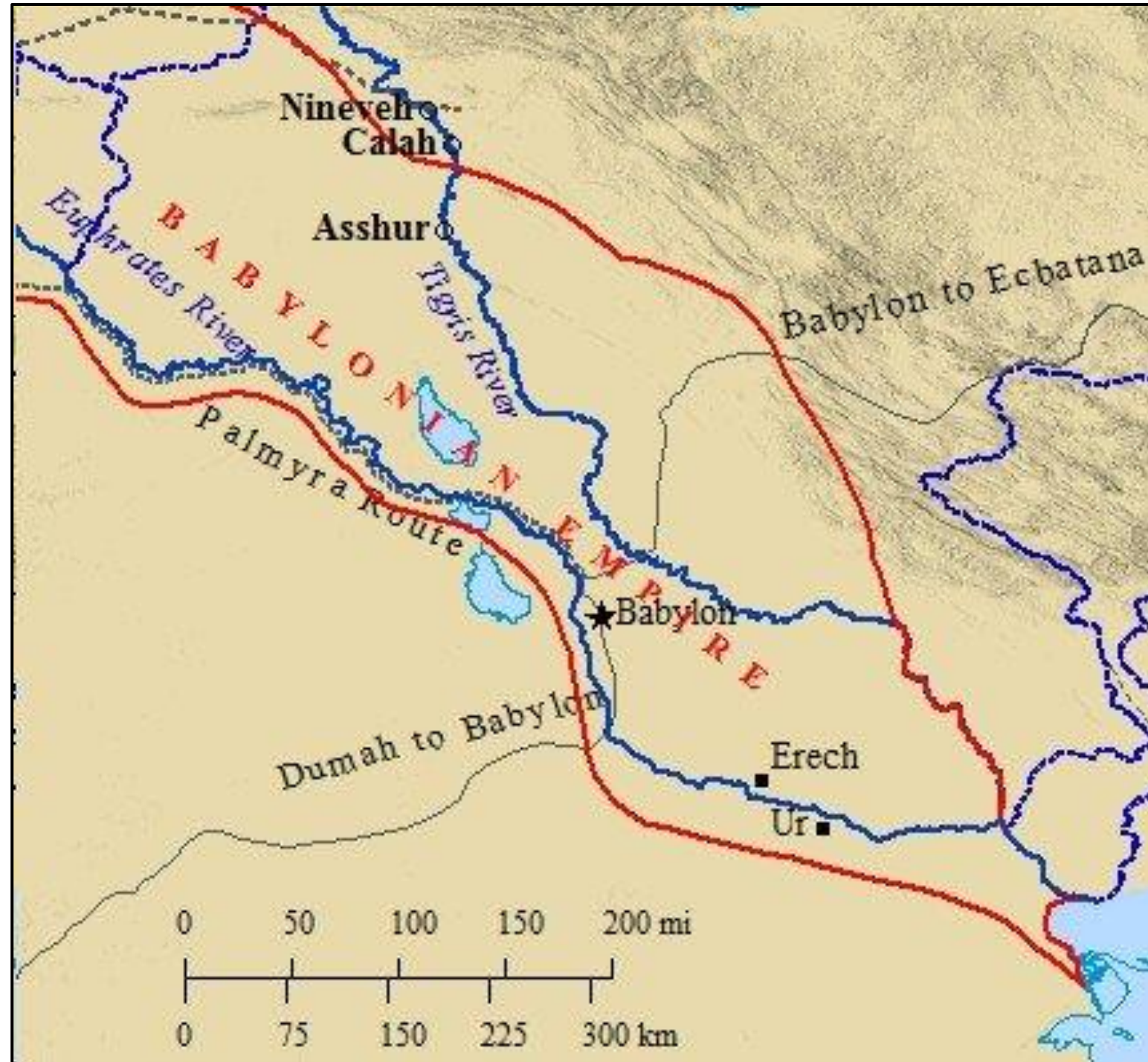
Babylon

- Evolved in 2250 BCE

- Capital city of great king *Khammurabi*

- Population in 612 – 320 BCE was around **2 – 2.5 lakhs**

- It was a large city spanning the Euphrates river

- Surrounded by **great wall** and a *moat* (खाई)

- Main architecture: *Bel* **temple**, *Ishtar* **Gate** and *Hanging gardens*

- *The old town was once destroyed by the flood*

- **New town** was developed on the **western bank** of the river

- It was *fortified* and had *copper gates* on entrance

- *By 275 BE the town dwellers shifted to Selucia in the north and led to the desertification of the Babylon*

Jerusalem

- Established in Tyropoen valley in 1000 BCE

- Fortified town situated at a height of 800 m from MSL

- Religious importance

- It is one of the oldest cities in the world, and is considered holy to the three major Abrahamic religions—**Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.**

- Jerusalem has been destroyed at least twice, besieged 23 times, captured and recaptured 44 times, and attacked 52 times

Herod's Gate
Damascus Gate
Muslim Quarter
Lion's Gate
New Gate
Christian Quarter
Dome of the Rock
Jaffa Gate
Jewish Quarter
Al-Aqsa Mosque
Armenian Quarter
Dung Gate
Zion Gate

- Al-Aqsa Mosque Compound
- David's Citadel
- Holy Sepulchre Church
- Hurva synagogue
- Western Wall

Source: Al Jazeera, AFP

24
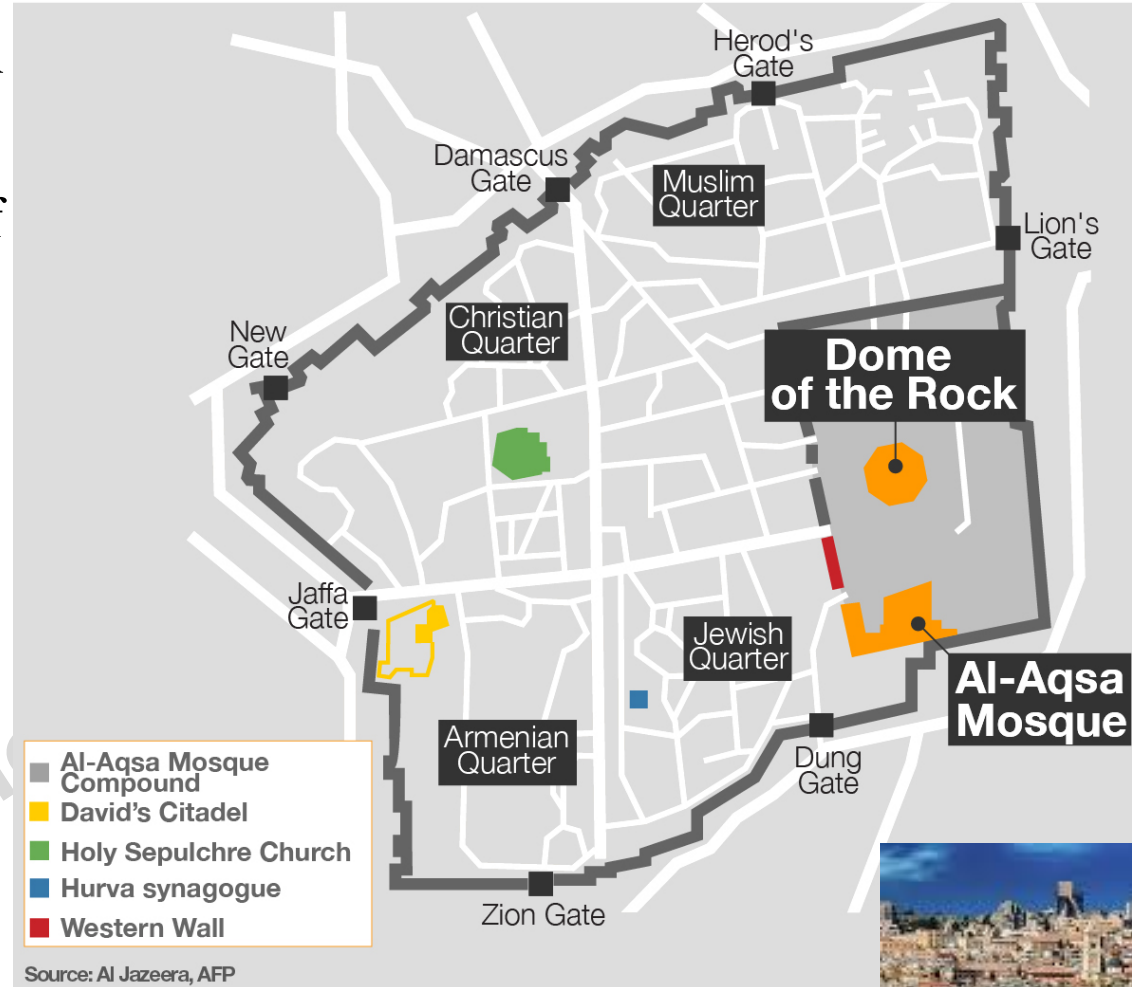
Origin and Growth of Towns

नगरों की उत्पत्ति और विकास

PART - 2

Ancient Towns

प्राचीन नगर

Indus Valley Towns

- ✓ The Indus valley civilization dates back to **5,000** years ago.

- ✓ It is called **Indus valley civilization** because this culture was raised for the first time on the old riverside *sites of river Indus*.

- ✓ It was extended in the **northwest part of the Indian subcontinent. (India and Pakistan)**

- ✓ It is defined by the name of **Harrapan culture** and named after *Harappa town*.

- ✓ It was extended on the lands of present **Baluchistan, Sindh, Haryana, Rajasthan, Gujarat and western Uttar Pradesh.**

Indus Valley Towns

✓ The invention of this urban civilization was made possible by the **British archaeologists** who found the evidence of **Mohanjo-daro town** by digging the site near river Indus in **1922**.

✓ It is found that this area was on its **peak of urban civilization during 2500 to 2000 BCE**

✓ It was **equivalent to the civilization of Egypt, Mesopotamia and Sumer empire**

✓ The **Indus valley civilization** was **very extensive** as compared to these other civilizations.

✓ The period of this civilization is known as *Bronze (पीतल) age*.

✓ It was **declined** before **1500 BCE**
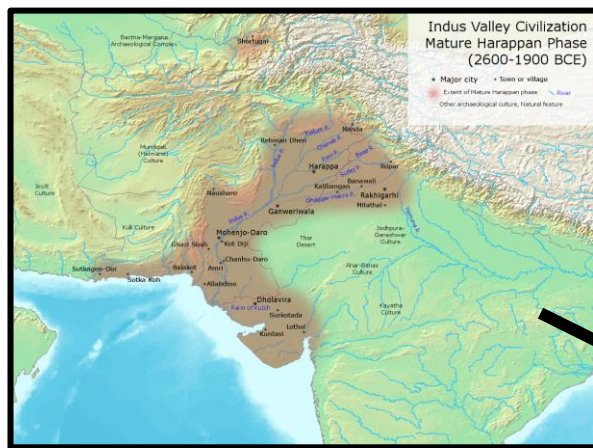
Indus Valley Civilization Mature Harappan Phase (2600-1900 BCE)

Major city · Town or village

Extent of Mature Harappan phase — River

Other archaeological culture, Natural feature

4

Legend:
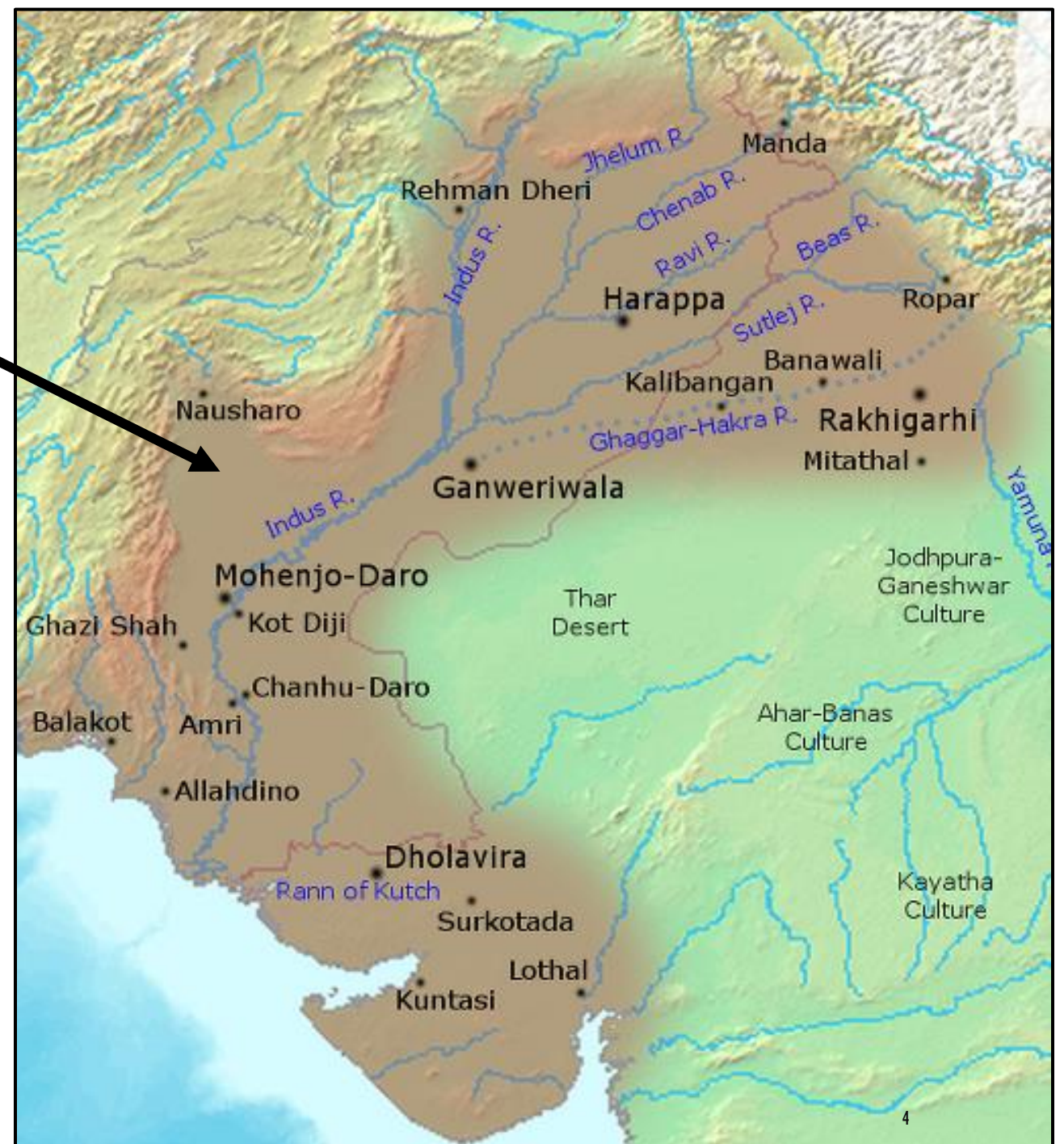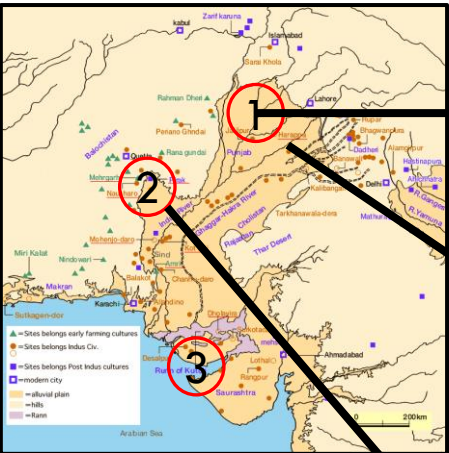
- ▲ = Sites belongs early farming cultures
- ● = Sites belongs Indus Civ.
- ○ = Sites belongs Indus Civ.
- ■ = Sites belongs Post Indus cultures
- ⬚ = modern city
- ▨ = alluvial plain
- ▨ = hills
- ▨ = Rann

Map ①

- kabul
- Zarif karuna
- Islamabad
- Sarai Khola
- Rahman Dheri
- Lahore
- Rupar
- Bhagwanpura
- Periano Ghndai
- Jalilpur
- Harappa
- Balochistan
- Punjab
- Dadheri
- Alamgirpur
- Quetta
- Rana gun dai
- Banawali
- Hastinapura
- Mehrgarh
- Pirak
- Delhi
- Ahichhatra

Map ②

- Mehrgarh
- Pirak
- Nausharo
- Kalibangan
- Indus River
- Ghaggar-Hakra River
- Tarkhanawala-dera
- Cholistan
- Mohenjo-daro
- Rajastan
- Thar Desert
- Kot Diji
- Sind
- Amri
- Balakot
- Chanhu-daro
- Karachi
- Allandino

Map ③

- Karachi
- Allandino
- Dholavira
- Surkotada
- mehsna
- Desalpur
- Runn of Kutch
- Lothal
- Ahmadabad
- Rangpur
- Saurashtra
- Arabian Sea

Mohenjo-Daro

➢ Mohenjo-daro the **"Mount of the dead"** (**मृतकों का पहाड़**)

➢ It has the evidence of decline and rise of the town by **7 times**.

➢ *An example of '*Town planning' (**नगर नियोजन**)*and* 'Planned Architecture'*

  ✓ **Roads and streets** were **straight and join each other at a right angles** (**समकोण**)**.**

  ✓ The **main road** of the town was in **north-south direction** and was known as **First road**:*10 m in length 800 m wide*

  ✓ Roads joining this main road was having the width between 3 m and 9 m length

  ✓ **Building material** used was **bricks** and **clay**

  ✓ **House** were made of bricks and were having **doors and windows**

Mohenjo-Daro…

- Most of the **houses** were **two storeyed दो मंजिला**

- Each house noted the presence of one *well*, *bathroom*, *hearth*, *fire-place* and *drains* (कुँआ, स्नानागार, भट्टी, चूल्हा तथा नालियाँ) for the flow of rain and dirty water

- It is clear that houses were built with consideration of **human comfort air ventilation and cleanliness (शुद्ध और स्वच्छ हवा के लिए घरों में प्रावधान)**

- Remains of **large size buildings** have also been noted here which were mainly used for **public** purposes *(Great Bath)*.

Mohenjo-Daro

1. Main Gate
2. Main Street
3. Cattle Bazaar
4. Market Square
5. Granary Square
6. Shrine Forest
7. Entry to Shrine
8. Arena
9. Upper City Gate
10. Maham's House
11. Great Bath
12. Senate
13. River Gate
14. North Gate

THE MAP OF
MOHENJO DARO

Excavations at Mohenjo-Daro

Excavations at Mohenjo-Daro

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Great Bath, Mohenjo-Daro

Harappa

- Situated on the bank of river *Ravi*.

- It is **600 kilometers** away in the **north –east from Mohenjo-daro**

- Site of the town is situated **in Montgomery district of Pakistan** 160 km southwest from Lahore

- It was known for the **collection** and **distribution** of *cotton, wheat* and *rice*.

- A **big size store-house भंडार गृह** was constructed **to preserve the food grains**

- It was a **safe harbor सुरक्षित बंदरगाह**

- Number of people migrated here from the countryside to this town

Harappa…

✓ The development of Harappa was made on the *principles of town planning*:

  ✓ **24 m high platforms for built up** on the front face of the houses *to protect them from the river floods*

  ✓ **Proper sanitation facilities उपयुक्त स्वच्छता सुविधाएं** on the roads

  ✓ The **drain lines** were built on *both sides* of the road

  ✓ An **artificial harbor** was developed near the mouth of Indus where ships had to stay for loading and unloading of goods.

✓ The civilization of Indus valley was **urban dominated civilization**

✓ The **main occupation of city people** were *trade, manufacturing, spinning, weaving, making utensils, toys and river boats*. Farming was the main occupation of the villagers

✓ **Relations** were established with **other countries**

Harappa Town Model

Towns of post Harappan culture:

➤ Rupar

➤ Dholavira

➤ Kunal

➤ Kalibanga

➤ Lothal

Towns of Post-Harappan Culture (2000 BCE)

Rupar

- Situated in the **foothills of Shivalik**

- *Situated on the <u>contact point of Sutlej valley crossing Shivalik hills and southern plains</u>*

- Emerged as **commercial centre**: exchange of agro-products of Sutlej valley with forest products

- Suitability of the site: transportation by river Sutlej

- Archeological evidence suggest that: **The town has rejuvenated 5 times**

Dholavira

- **3rd largest town** of Harappan culture

- Ruins are found in **Kutch region** (**Gujarat**)

- Established in **3000 BCE**

- In *2500-2200 BCE* it touched its **peak urbanization**

- It was of a *parallelogram* shape and covered an **area of 1 sq km** with a population of 20,000 people.

- **Two river site:** *Mansara* (north) & *Manhara* (south)

- City was **surrounded by wall**.

- There was a **moat** between this **wall and the town**

- It was *commercial town* and a *trade centre of food grains*

- **Facility of reservoirs** to store water

- The **town noted the decline** with the *shortage of water* and *changes in the course* of the *river*

Wanavali

- Originated in **500 BCE** in Harappan civilization

- Present day – **Haryana state**

Kunal

- Site of the town is found in the **Hisar district of Haryana**

- Situated on the **dry bank of Saraswati river**

Kalibanga

- Site of the town is found to be 310 km in the **north-west of Delhi**

- Site is extended on the left bank of the river **Saraswati**

- '**Black bangles**' were obtained during excavation that's why named as '*Kalibanga*'

- **Two laye**rs were found at the time of excavation: *lower* layer (pre-harappan culture) while *upper* layer (Indus valley civilization)

Factors affecting development and characteristics of the towns in the ancient period

➤ नगरों का विकास **नदी के किनारे सुरक्षित स्थलों** पर।

➤ शहरों की **आबादी 10,000 से 40,000** के बीच थी।

➤ **सिंचाई** और **पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था** नदियों तथा जलाशयों के माध्यम से।

➤ **परिवहन** के साधन के रूप में **नदियों का उपयोग**

➤ **अधिशेष कृषि उत्पादन** के वितरण और व्यापार केंद्रों के रूप में **नगरों का विकास।**

➤ नगरों की **आकारिकी की योजना** बनाई गई थी। सभी **परिवहन मार्ग** एक दूसरे से **समकोण** पर मिलते थे।

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Factors…

➢ शहर के चारों ओर **सुरक्षा की दृष्टि** से **दीवार का निर्माण**।

➢ घरों के निर्माण में **मिट्टी**, **पक्की ईंटों** और **पत्थरों** का उपयोग।

➢ घरों के अंदर सभी प्रकार की सुविधाओं को विकसित किया गया था: **आंगन, रसोई क्षेत्र, स्नानगृह, उचित स्वच्छता सुविधाएं और जल निकासी की उपयुक्त व्यवस्था।**

➢ बड़े जलाशयों का निर्माण किया गया: बांधों का निर्माण नदी की बाढ़ से बचाने और पानी के संग्रहण करने के लिए किया गया था।

➢ नगरों में लघु उद्योगों का संकेन्द्रण: **हस्तशिल्प, खिलौने, उपकरण, गहने।**

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Origin and Growth of Ancient Towns

प्राचीन नगरों की उत्पत्ति और विकास

Greek and Roman towns

PART - 3

Prehistoric Towns and Pre-Vedic Towns

➢ The Prehistoric period begins from **700 BCE**.

➢ Aka the **second stage of Urban Development** in the history of human civilization.

➢ Before this time **the towns of river valleys were declined or destructed** or they have reached to their **last stage of urban development.**

➢ **Spread of urban civilization:** extended from **west corner of Europe up to the Indian subcontinent** in the east.

➢ Other regions: *South West Asia, Russia* and countries located near *Mediterranean sea*.

Ancient Greek Cities

➤ A number of **small city-states** developed. (*around 1,000*)**, <u>beginning about 750 B.C.E</u>**

➤ The city-states began as *small agricultural communities and over the time the population of some city-states increased to form large cities.*

➤ In Greek language these were known as '*Polis*'

➤ **Time of Wars**: small city-states merged to form the **big city-states** and some developed as **capital cities** like – **Athens, Sparta, Corinth, Thebes** and **Megara**

➤ Greece was land of Hills and has the scarcity of levelled land for cultivation

   This compelled Greek people to **establish their colonies in nearby areas**.

   Greek colonies were developed on the lands extended between **Black Sea** and **Mediterranean sea**

   Developed **TRADE** relations with these areas

➤ Scarcity of plain surface hindered the **lateral expansion of city-states**

➤ Population was between **60,000** and **70,000** including **rural** as well as **urban** residents.

Ancient Greek Cities…

➢ Number of **trade cities** were developed **engaged in trade of food grains** supplied by the Black sea areas

  ➢ **Ifisans** and **Miletus** in *Asia Minor*

  ➢ **Cilinus** and **Naples** in *Italy* and *Sicily*

  ➢ *Miletus* become famous for **woollen textiles**

  ➢ *Corinth* was renowned for **manufactured products**

  ➢ *Athens* was known for **export of primary products, oil, wine, pottery and metal goods.**

ANCIENT GREECE   ● = Important city-states
                  ● = Panhellenic festival sites

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Ancient Greek Cities…

➤ **Alexander** the Great the biggest emperor of Greece who developed a number of cities

➤ **Empire** extended from: **Egypt, Asia Minor, Mesopotamia, Persia, Afghanistan, Baceria to river Indus.**

➤ Today they are: **United Arab Emirates, Turkey, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan and Pakistan.**

➤ **Alexandria** is the most famous city of that time situated on north-west of **Nile Delta** on the Mediterranean sea coast area, around 900 hectares of land

➤ **Population** was **3 lakhs** in 1000 BCE

Greek Cities and City Planning

1. **Before planning:**

   ➤ **Lack proper facility**: drainage and sanitation

   ➤ **Unpaved lanes**

   ➤ Water was carried out from **local wells**

   ➤ No palaces

   ➤ **Few public buildings**

Greek Cities and City Planning…

2. After planning

➢ In 5th century an architect *Hippodamus* prepared a ***Grid Iron Street*** system

➢ According to Aristole, he is known as the ***Father of European Urban Planning***

➢ He developed the **science of town planning**

➢ Grid pattern type of **geometrical form was identical to the early towns of Egypt Mesopotamia** and the **Indus valley**

➢ **Rectangular pattern of streets** was developed and **rebuilding** of Greek cities occurred

➢ **The city plan was considered as a design to serve all the people**

➢ The **functional uses of buildings** and **public spaces** were recognized in the arrangement of streets

Greek Cities and City Planning…

2. After planning…

➢ **Common assembly place** was known as *Pynx*: an **open air podium** where citizens meet to consider affairs of state

➢ **Marketplace was the centre of urban activity** and was known as *agora*

➢ Very **little distinction** between the two dwellings of the citizens of **high and low income groups**

➢ Most towns were surrounded by **protective walls**

Polis

✓ *Polis* literally means *city* in Greek.

✓ It defined the *administrative* and *religious city center*, as distinct from the rest of the city.

✓ The ancient Greek city-states or polis consisted of a fortified city centre built on an *acropolis* or harbor and controlled the surrounding territories of land.

✓ *Self-governance, autonomy,* and *independence*

✓ Each city-state was organized with an <u>urban center</u> and the <u>surrounding countryside.</u>

✓ There grew to be over **1,000 city-states in ancient Greece**, but the main polis were Athína (**Athens**), Spárti (**Sparta**), Kórinthos (**Corinth**), Thíva (**Thebes**), Siracusa (**Syracuse**), Égina (**Aegina**), Ródos (**Rhodes**), Árgos, Erétria, and Elis.

Agora:

social hub *and* **financial marketplace**

- ✓ The Located on and around a centrally **large open space**
- ✓ **Centre of business and political life**
- ✓ **Connected with major streets** in the *east-west* and *north-south* directions
- ✓ **Open space enclosed** by the *Agora* occupied about **5% of the city area**
- ✓ The plan of the *Agora* was in geometrical form

Acropolis

✓ An acropolis was a **settlement** in ancient Greece, especially a **citadel**, <u>built upon an area of elevated ground</u>—*frequently a hill with precipitous sides*, chosen for purposes of defense.

✓ The word acropolis literally means in Greek "**upper city**" which features as hi*ghest, topmost* and *outermost* area.

✓ Acropolis also had a **function of a religious sanctuary** with sacred springs highlighting its religious significance.

✓ **Acropolis became the nuclei of large cities of classical antiquity**.

✓ One well-known acropolis is the Acropolis of Athens, located on a rocky outcrop above the city of Athens and containing the Parthenon (temple).

Athens

- It was a **powerful city-state** that emerged in Greek empire
- A center for the **arts, learning and philosophy**,
- Home of Plato's Academy and Aristotle's Lyceum
- It is widely referred to as the **cradle of western civilization** and the **birthplace of democracy** largely because of its cultural and political impact on the European continent.
- In modern times, Athens is capital of Greece, a large cosmopolitan metropolis and central to economic, financial, industrial, maritime, political and cultural life in Greece.

Sparta

- ✓ It was a **prominent city-state** in ancient Greece.
- ✓ Situated on the **banks of the Eurotas River in Laconia**
- ✓ Around 650 BCE, it rose to become the dominant **military land-power** in ancient Greece.

A GREEK COLONY

walls · acropolis · theatre · stadium · houses · crops · agora · port · temple · tholos (circular temple)

The dwellings

- ➤ *Privacy* was the **main factor** of Greek houses

- ➤ **Contacts and business, office work** carried out on **outside the home**

- ➤ **Small traders** had **shops adjacent to their houses**

- ➤ **Sports** and **recreation** were constructed in the **gymnasium**

- ➤ **Drama** and **festivals** were celebrated in the **theatres**

- ➤ **Religious** exercises took place in **temples**

- ➤ Houses were enclosed about a **central hearth**

The dwellings

➢ **गोपनीयता/ एकांत** यूनानी घरों की मुख्य विशेषता थी

➢ **व्यापार** और **कार्यालय** का काम **घर के बाहर** किया जाता है

➢ **छोटे व्यापारी की दुकान अपने घरों** के बाहरी हिस्सों में होती थी

➢ **व्यायामशाला** में खेल और मनोरंजन का निर्माण किया गया था

➢ **थिएटरों** में <u>नाटक</u> और <u>उत्सव</u> मनाए जाते थे

➢ <u>**मंदिरों**</u> में धार्मिक अभ्यास हुए

The dwellings…

- **Sanitation** was improved

- Installation of **underground drains** from dwellings

- Towns maintained **reservoirs**

- There was the arrangement of **private baths in each house**

- The **great architecture**

- The **principal rooms** were faced to the **south**

- **North wall** was punctual with only a few small windows to **protect them from the effect of north cold winds**

निवासस्थान ...

➤ **स्वच्छता** में सुधार किया गया

➤ आवासों से **भूमिगत नालियों** की स्थापना की गयी

➤ नगरों में **जलाशयों** की व्यवस्था

➤ प्रत्येक घर में **निजी स्नानघर** की व्यवस्था

➤ **महान वास्तुकला**

➤ मुख्य कमरे दक्षिण की ओर थे

➤ **उत्तर की दीवार में छोटी खिड़कियों** का प्रावधान दिया गया जिससे ठंडी हवाओं के प्रभाव से बचा जा सके

THE DECLINE

- **Various wars** across city-states and outside world weakened the Greek empire.

- Alexander, the Great of Macedonia conquered many Greek cities

- **Old cities** flourished and **new cities** were found

- **Pergamon, Alexandria, Syracuse** and **Candahar** grew large and became populous

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Slides by Urmi Sharma

Origin and Growth of Ancient Towns

प्राचीन नगरों की उत्पत्ति और विकास

PART - 4

The Ancient Roman Towns

The Roman Empire
in 117 AD, at its greatest extent

Mare Germanicum

Oceanus Atlanticus

Britannia

Belgica

Germania Superior

Lugdunensis

Noricum

Aquitania

Raetia

Pannonia

Narbonensis

Dacia

Dalmatia

Moesia

Italia

Corsica

Roma

Thracia

Tarraconensis

Macedonia

Pontus Euxinus

Sardinia

Epirus

Bithynia et Pontus

Armenia

Lusitania

Asia

Galatia

Cappadocia

Baetica

Lycia

Cilicia

Sicilia

Achaia

Assyria

Africa

Mare Internum

Cyprus

Syria

Mauretania

Mesopotamia

Iudaea

Cyrenaica

Arabia Petraea

Aegyptus

The Ancient Roman Towns

➢ The Roman empire had its influence on the **lands of Mediterranean sea and also in some parts of Western Europe**

➢ They were **amazing city organizers** & **engineers**

➢ They organized **a large army force**

➢ They were **able to establish the biggest empire** of the time

What were Roman towns like?

- The Roman towns were full of **fine buildings** and **temples**.

- The Romans liked everything to be **organized** and **orderly**.

- **Streets** were laid out in **neat, straight lines, like on a chess-board.**

- In the **middle** there was a **large square,** called the *forum*.

  - It was used as a **market place** and for **meetings**.

  - It had **shops** and **offices** on three sides and **government offices** on the other side.

- At one end of the forum was a *large building* called the **Basilica**.

- There were temples too where the Roman gods were worshipped.

- Some towns had **public baths**, an **open-air theatre** and **huge monumental arches**.

What were Roman towns like?...

- Many towns had **running water** and **sewers**.

- *Aqueducts* (system of pipes, ditches, canals, tunnels, and other structures) were bridges for bringing water to the towns.

- **Only the rich** had **water piped to their houses**

- Everyone else used water from **public fountains.**

- The only toilets were **public lavatories**, which were built around the town and connected to underground sewers.

What was the general layout of a Roman town?

✓ Throughout their empire the **Romans built towns in exactly the same style.**

✓ They were designed in the form of a **grid, with streets built at right angles to each other** and **parallel with one of the two main roads.**

✓ The streets of Roman towns were between **5 and 8 meters wide.**

✓ Their **width depended upon their importance**.

✓ Each town had **two main roads.**

    ✓ One heading *North-South* and the other *East-West*.

    ✓ At the point where these roads met was the town centre, where the administrative centre and the forum were found.

✓ The **central part of the town** contained the **main businesses**, with the **homes and dwellings** of the citizens further **towards the edges of the town.**

HIBERNIA

BRITAIN
London

ATLANTIC
OCEAN

GERMANIA

BELGICA

LUGDUNENSIS

GAUL

Rhone R.

RHAETIA

NORICUM

DACIA

Caspian Sea

AQUITANIA
NARBONENSIS

PANNONIA
ILLYRIA
DALMATIA

Danube R.

Black Sea

TARRACONENSIS

LUSITANIA

ITALY

Corsica

Rome

THRACE   Byzantium

PONTUS   ARMENIA

Tigris R.

BAETICA

Sardinia

Tarentum

MACEDONIA

GALATIA
CAPPADOCIA

PARTHIAN
EMPIRE

MESOPOTAMIA

MAURITANIA

Carthage

Sicily
Syracuse

Mediterranean Sea

Athens
ACHAEA

Pergamum

Euphrates R.

NUMIDIA

Crete

Cyprus

SYRIA

Babylon

JUDAEA
Jerusalem

AFRICA

Cyrene
CYRENE

Alexandria

EGYPT

Nile River

ARABIA

Red Sea

Roman Empire, C.E. 117

0   500 Miles

0   500 Kilometers

7

The Ancient Roman Towns…

➢ Constructed **dense planned network of roads**

   "All roads lead to Rome"

➢ **Forts** were made **shelter place** for the **armed forces**.

➢ All these factors inspired the growth of a number of new cities.

➢ The roman people **treated each city as a small state** and **thus provided all civic facilities** नागरिक सुविधाएं to the cities.

➢ Most of the towns were **situated on various hills** (*not river sites as was the case in ancient towns*).

➢ **Tuskano** (12) and **Lotiun** (30) states were having these number of towns.

➢ Towns were established near Po river valley in Italy *(Aguileis)* (to control commercial routes).

➢ Iberian Peninsula *(Spain + Portugal):* 354 towns.

➢ **Sagunto**, **Taraguna**, **Merida**, **Kayambra**.

➢ **London**, **Paris**, **Rome** (City of Seven Hills), **Turin**, **Leons** and **Marsellies** cities were also established.

➢ Cities were also found in the Middle East as **colonies of officials, traders** and **retired soldiers.**

Cities developed in the **Mediterranean region:**

➢ Alexander created the city **Alexandria** in the Nile Delta (**650 BCE**)

➢ In Roman world Alexandria became an important centre of **waterways**

➢ It became **chief granary अन्न भंडार of Rome**

➢ It was developed as a **collection centre of food grains** and **corn**

Factors responsible for the emergence of cities

➢ The development of **agriculture** and **mining activities**

➢ The **construction of roads**

➢ These **roads** were known as the *route of civilization*

➢ The **sites** of the cities were having **strategic importance**

➢ By this **military towns** got an impetus to grow as **trade centres**

➢ The **cross point of these roads** emerged out as main urban centres:
Lyons, **Rome** and **Turin**

Port towns *(A key feature of Roman towns)*

A number of Port towns also developed

➢ **Ostia** (Import corn from Rome): at the mouth of Tiber river

➢ **Puteoli** (Import of Iron ore from Elba) near Naples

➢ **Carthago-Nuova** (Export of silver & lead) in South-East Spain

➢ **Myos, Hermos, Aksinoe & Berenice** (Red Sea)

➢ Other: **Delos** (food grain, luxury products, slaves from eastern Medi. sea)

➢ **Petra** and **Palmyra** (Syria)

➢ **Colonge, Belgrade, Yark**

Some Important Structures of Roman Towns

Theatre in Roman times

Amphitheatre called as *Colosseum*

- Pillars
- Greek gods statues
- Height

Layout of Ancient Roman town

- Grid pattern
- Large size public buildings
- Protective walls around the town

- J.M. Houston in his book '*A Social Geography of Europe*' has said that Romans **developed heirarchy of urban centres** which reach from the simple military camp through the small market centres around a local forum or a highway to the great regional capitals or civitas.

- The cities were based on **grid** or **chess board plan**

- **They were able to manage large population of cities**

- The **height of the building** reached almost **6 to 7 or 8 floors** due to increase in population and proportionately less availability of land

- Later on various problems in the cities occurred

- Many **congested** cities became are **converted into slums**

- **Barbaric attacks: decline of roman empire**

Disclaimer

➢ The text in the slides has been taken from book 'Urban Geography' Second Edition -2015, Meenakshi Prakashan, Meerut by Dr. S.C. Bansal and various internet sources.

➢ The images have been copied from Google search engine.

REFERENCE LINKS

- http://www.primaryhomeworkhelp.co.uk/romans/towns.htm

- http://factsanddetails.com/world/cat56/sub369/item2073.html

मध्यकालीन नगर

Medieval Towns

Origin and Growth

Key points

- **Medieval period :** 500 A.D. to 1500 A.D.

- The period of medieval age came into existence **after the decline of Roman empire**

- The early phase of this age is known as **DARK AGE अंधकार युग**

- Barbaric rulers of Africa created violence in South Europe and destroyed many cities

- Western Civilization started to decline.

- Trade was disintegrated.

- Cities shrank in size and **importance**

Key points...

- **Wars** *were frequent*
- **Strategic sites** *were sort for lord's* **castles**
- **Protective walls**
- **Fortification** *was extended to include the dwellings that lasted about the* <u>castle</u> दुर्ग *and* <u>**monastery**</u> मठ
- *These* **monasteries** *served* **as refuge centres शरण केंद्र**
- **Reappearance** *of urban life after the dark age was the product of the revival of trade and growth of population*
- <u>*It was the traders who created the medieval towns*</u>

Key points...

- **युद्धों** की तीव्रता बढ़ती गयी
- **सामरिक स्थल** राजाओं के महलों के लिए उपयुक्त स्थान बने
- **सुरक्षात्मक दीवारें** बनाई गयी
- किले और मठ के बाहर स्थित आवासों को शामिल करने के लिए **किलेबंदी का विस्तार किया गया** था
- इन **मठों को शरण केंद्र** के रूप में तैयार किया गया
- अंधकार युग के बाद **नगरीय जीवन की पुन: उपस्थिति** व्यापार के **पुनरुद्धार** तथा **जनसंख्या में वृद्धि** के कारण बनी

Key points...

- The **gathering points** of these traders were places of **relative security and protection**

- <u>New cities sprang up</u> on the coastal lands of **Mediterranean Sea, North** and **East Africa**

- **Tunis, Cairo, Mumbasa, Cano, Tombouctou** cities were developed in **Africa**

- **Baghdad** city originated in **Arabian Peninsula acted as capital city of Muslim rulers**

- **Mecca** had 1,00,000 population

- Tang dynasty in **China**: **Changan** town was established

- **Hanoi** in **North Vietnam**

- **Kathmandu** in **Nepal**

Key points...

- Greek colonization left its impact on the growth of cities in Eastern Europe

- **Kiev, Rostov, Novograd** towns developed

- **Moscow** as **Citadel City**

- **Hemburg, Warsaw, Frankfurt, Budapest** developed in **Central** and **western Europe**

- By now, cities noted enormous growth in the population and size

- The '**Chester**' term was <u>affixed for the trade towns</u>

- All such activities encouraged growth of number of cities in **Europe**: **Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Brussels, Antwer, Colonge, Venice, Milan, Paris, Frankfurt, Geneva**.

European cities can be grouped into three categories on the basis of their origin and growth:

1. **Roman origin towns:** Towns which survived during the period of Dark Age.

   Deserted due to the fall of Roman empire again emerged out at their original sites.

2. **Citadel towns:** Inhabited **military dwellings सैन्य आवास** and were called as '**burghs**'. Later on, these are were known for <u>trade activities</u>.

   A citadel is a **castle** or fortified structure **built on higher ground**

3. **Natural growth towns:** Towns took their origin as a village and developed with time without any **plan in a natural process.**

Citadel City

The origin and growth of towns in Europe in adjoining areas: CAUSES

1. Impact of the publicity of Christian religion:

- The **Bishops** became **administrative head of** each **province**

- All **political**, **cultural** and **religious** systems were controlled by them.

- They also took part in the **enthronement अपदस्थ of the kings**.

- They became the **big landlords जर्मींदार**

- <u>New towns were established near the Churches called as Cathedral (Principal Church) cities (France and Germany).</u>

Slides by Urmi Sharma

CAUSES...

2. **Impact of Battles:**

- Every state in this period was affected by the battles

- The **strategic importance** of locations favored **emergence of settlements**

- **Wars** among rival feudal lords for **frequent**.

- These Lords **developed their own armies and kept them in the Castles**

- **The neighboring sites of these castles were safe and people settled near to them**

- **Such towns were known as Garrison cities**

- 'Garrison' is the collective term for **any body of troops stationed in a particular location**, originally to guard it.

CAUSES...

3. **The impact of the development of trade and transport activities:**

- Number of **suburbs** grew up **near the castle** for the purpose of trade activities which helped in the emergence of new towns.

- The **Merchant of these towns** formed **guilds मंडली** to strengthen their economic and social positions

- These **guilds gave birth to trade unions in modern times**

- **Venice, Milan, Florence** and **Geneva**: trade towns

CAUSES...

4. **Towns in Muslim areas:**

- **West Asia** & **North Africa**

- **Mosel, Kabul, Mecca, Madina, Damshaq, Tripoli, Tunis Cordov**

5. **Effective roads and Central advantageous location of towns**

6. **Emergence of educational Institutions:**

- **Colonge, Paris, Cambridge**: establishment of **universities**

- Town which became popular due to local market, fairs and religious activities grew as centres of learning.

- By this time towns can be classified into **two groups: Planned** and **Unplanned Towns**.

- <u>In medieval period most of the towns in Europe were unplanned</u>

They can further be classified into three categories according to the pattern of their development:

1. **Nuclear towns नाभिकीय नगर** : These are of two types

   i. **Cathedral City गिरजाघर नगर:**

      - Surroundings **cathedrals of the priest in an irregular manner**

      - The church plaza was the focal point of such towns

   ii. **Garrison City:**

      - Spread around the castle developed by feudal chieftains. Having permanent troops.

      - **Germany** had a greater number of such towns.

      - These towns grew in a **cellular कोशिका growth manner** . **Brunswick** city (Germany) five concentric points.

2. **Linear towns रेखीय नगर** :

Along **rivers** and **roads**

3. **Radial towns:**

- They have their origin from the focal point like **Church**, **Castle** or **Monastery**.

- Gave **roads** a **radial** pattern

The Structure of Houses and Buildings of Medieval Towns:

- The towns were **designed to fit the topographic features** therefore, the growth of towns was **natural** and they assumed **an informal character**

- **Conservation of heat in cold climate** and the **restrictive areas** of the town caused the houses to be built in **connected rows along narrow streets**.

- The **dwellings** had **open spaces** reserved for **domestic animals** and **gardens**

- The **workshop** and **kitchens** occupied the **ground floor**

The Structure…

- The **average dwelling** was **two storied**

- The **workers** used to live in the **homes of their employers**

- <u>Streets were usually paved and maintained by the owners of property facing upon them</u>

- Monasteries and Universities were the main focal points

Medieval towns of other parts of world:

- **South America**: **Tumbez**, Vinague, **Quito**

- **China**: **Shanghai** (1264), Hangchow and **Peking** (Beijing)

- **Russia**: **Moscow**, Baltimore, **Novograd**

- **Japan**: **Kamakuta** and Kyoto, **Tokyo** (in 16th century), Hiroshima

- **India**: **Delhi**, Agra, **Jaipur**, **Bangalore**, Hyderabad, etc.

Task

Find out

1. 6 names of Citadel cities in Europe

2. 6 names of Garrison towns in Europe

3. Medieval towns in India: North India & South India

4. Towns in renaissance: the Baroque style

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