

SECOND EDITION

XIANGMING CHEN | ANTHONY M. ORUM | KRISTA E. PAULSEN

INTRODUCTION TO CITIES

HOW PLACE AND SPACE
SHAPE HUMAN EXPERIENCE



WILEY Blackwell

INTRODUCTION TO CITIES

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SECOND EDITION

The revised and updated second edition of *Introduction to Cities* explores why cities are such a vital part of the human experience and how they shape our everyday lives. Written in engaging and accessible terms, *Introduction to Cities* examines the study of cities through two central concepts: that cities are *places*, where people live, form communities, and establish their own identities, and that they are *spaces*, such as the inner city and the suburb, that offer a way to configure and shape the material world and natural environment.

Introduction to Cities covers the theory of cities from an historical perspective right through to the most recent theoretical developments. The authors offer a balanced account of life in cities and explore both positive and negative themes. In addition, the text takes a global approach, with examples ranging from Berlin and Chicago to Shanghai and Mumbai. The book is extensively illustrated with updated maps, charts, tables, and photographs.

This new edition also includes a new section on urban planning as well as new chapters on cities as contested spaces, exploring power and politics in an urban context. It contains information on the status of poor and marginalized groups and the impact of neoliberal policies; material on gender and sexuality; and presents a greater range of geographies with more attention to European, Latin American, and African cities.

Revised and updated, *Introduction to Cities* provides a complete introduction to the history, evolution, and future of our modern cities.

Xiangming Chen is the founding Dean and Director of the Center for Urban and Global Studies and Paul Raether Distinguished Professor of Global Urban Studies and Sociology at Trinity College, Hartford, and a guest professor in the School of Social Development and Public Policy at Fudan University, Shanghai, China.

Anthony M. Orum is Professor Emeritus of Sociology at the University of Illinois at Chicago, USA. He was the founding editor of the journal *City & Community*.


Krista E. Paulsen is Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at the University of North Florida, USA.



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Second Edition

Xiangming Chen, Anthony M. Orum, and Krista E. Paulsen

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INTRODUCTION TO

CITIES

About the website

The *Introduction to Cities: How Place and Space Shape Human Experience*, 2nd Edition companion website contains a number of resources created by the authors that you will find helpful in using this book for university courses or for your own intellectual growth.



www.wiley.com/go/cities

Students

List of urban studies journals presents a large number of scholarly journals that publish urban research from around the globe.

Annotated documentary guide provides information about a number of films that help to illustrate many of the key themes in the book.

Instructors

Essay and discussion questions supplement the critical thinking questions included in the book.

MCQ test bank includes interactive self-assessment questions and answers.

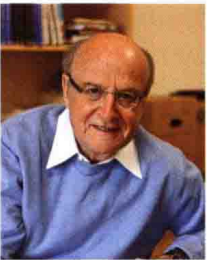
PowerPoint slides includes content outlines, an overview of the Critical Thinking Questions, an in-class activity and “Key Take-Aways”; and a list of vocabulary to master. It also features tables and graphs from the book.

About the authors



Xiangming Chen

Is Dean and Director of the Center for Urban and Global Studies and Paul Raether Distinguished Professor of Global Urban Studies and Sociology at Trinity College in Hartford, Connecticut, and Distinguished Guest Professor in the School of Social Development and Public Policy at Fudan University in Shanghai, China. His (co) authored and co-edited books include *The World of Cities: Places in Comparative and Historical Perspective* (Blackwell Publishers, 2003; Chinese edition, 2005), *As Borders Bend: Transnational Spaces on the Pacific Rim* (Rowman & Littlefield, 2005), *Shanghai Rising: State Power and Local Transformations in a Global Megacity* (University of Minnesota Press, 2009; Chinese edition, 2009), *Rethinking Global Urbanism: Comparative Insights from Secondary Cities* (Routledge, 2012), *Confronting Urban Legacy: Rediscovering Hartford and New England's Forgotten Cities* (Lexington Books, 2013), and *Global Cities, Local Streets: Everyday Diversity from New York to Shanghai* (Routledge, 2016; Chinese edition 2016; Korean edition 2017).



Anthony M. Orum

Is now semi-retired and living in Austin, Texas. For almost half a century he taught courses in sociology, urban history, and political science. Besides the current book he also wrote several others: *Black Students in Protest* (1972); *Introduction to Political Sociology* (several editions beginning in 1978); *Power, Money & The People: The Making of Modern Austin* (1987; 2002); *City-Building in America* (1995). In addition, he has published books with Joe Feagin and Gideon Sjoberg, *A Case for the Case Study* (1991); with Xiangming Chen, *The World of Cities: Places in Comparative and Historical Perspective* (2003); and with Zachary Neal, *Common Ground? Readings and Reflections on Public Space* (2010). Currently he is the Editor-in-Chief of *The Encyclopedia of Urban and Regional Studies* (Wiley-Blackwell, 2019). Not one to leave any stone unturned, he is engaged in new empirical research on Austin, Texas as well as trying to rethink many of the basic issues and theoretical approaches concerning urban development and expansion in the world.



Krista E. Paulsen

is Associate Professor of Sociology and Associate Dean of Arts and Sciences at the University of North Florida, where she teaches courses in urban sociology, environmental sociology, place-based inequality, and qualitative research methods. She has published widely on the city, urban tradition, and the ways that places develop and maintain distinct cultures. Her current research examines how cultural practices including consumption and representation shape homes and neighborhoods. She recently co-edited the volume *Home: International Perspectives on Culture, Identity and Belonging* (Peter Lang Publishers 2013; with Margarethe Kusenbach).

Preface to the second edition

Those of you familiar with the first edition of *Introduction to Cities* will notice several important changes in this edition. A number of chapters have new sections that address topics we – and some of our readers – felt required more elaboration. For instance, Chapter 5 now contains a section on urban planning, which was discussed only briefly in the first edition. Chapter 6, on suburbs, contains a new feature on suburban poverty and additional content on suburbs in the developing world. Chapters 8 and 9, on diversity and inequality, now contain substantial sections on gender in cities and urban LGBT spaces, respectively. Chapters 11 and 12 not only contain updated material on cities in Europe, China, India, and the Middle East, which were featured heavily in the first edition, but also include added examples and evidence about cities in Africa and Latin America. Chapter 14 incorporates the new and reorganized material, especially regarding Detroit into a slightly expanded synthesis and prospective look at the future city.

Perhaps the most substantial change to this volume is a new chapter that takes account of power and politics more seriously in cities. After its completion, we realized that the first edition barely mentioned the topic of power at all. In Chapter 10 we highlight the role of power by showing how the changes in the global economy have helped to set in motion regular and fundamental contests between the authorities and residents over the use of spaces in cities. We examine basic types of municipal governments and then consider the ways that contests over power develop between various groups of residents, for example, the homeless, and local authorities. Finally we try to show how questions of power and division are written deeply into the cultural fabric and history of cities. Here we highlight two key examples: Jerusalem and Berlin. We could just as easily have used other examples from across world, including the city of Chicago. In the end we try to show in this chapter how power is absolutely critical to understanding the nature of life in the modern metropolis.

Because cities are ever-changing, we have updated many of the statistics, examples, and figures included in the first edition. We have also included new cases and teaching resources in the supporting materials included at www.wiley.com/go/cities.

Xiangming Chen
Anthony M. Orum
Krista E. Paulsen

February 28, 2017

Acknowledgments

The authors would like to thank a number of people whose contributions and assistance made this book possible. It is no exaggeration to say that this work would not exist without the patience and enthusiasm of Justin Vaughn, our acquisitions editor at Wiley-Blackwell. The editors and production staff with Wiley-Blackwell – Liz Wingett, Kitty Bocking, Doreen Kruger, Joe White, Atiqah Abdul Manaf, as well as a number of others – shepherded us through this process and made innumerable contributions to the quality of this book. We are also grateful to the anonymous scholars who reviewed this book from its formative stages to near completion. Their feedback was vital to producing what we hope will be a thorough, timely, and broadly accessible work. We also thank Dale Morgan at Wiley-Blackwell and Katie Song of John Wiley & Sons (Asia) in Beijing for facilitating the translation of the book's second edition into Chinese in the near future.

We also wish to thank a number of research assistants and other colleagues. David Boston researched and wrote several boxes for the first edition which remain in this volume. Their quality reflects his broad curiosity and passion for the study of cities. Annika Hinze allowed us to use some of her observations and acute insights into the experiences of Turkish immigrant women in Germany in the box, Studying the city 9.1, which appears in Chapter 9. We urge readers to look for her book *Turkish Berlin: Integration Policy and Urban Space* from the University of Minnesota Press. We thank several undergraduate research assistants at the Center for Urban and Global Studies of Trinity College for their contributions to this book. Curtis Stone (Class of 2010) produced three beautiful charts for Chapter 11. Yuwei Xie (Class

of 2011) located some material for several boxes in Chapter 11 and Chapter 12. Henry Fitts (Class of 2012) searched and compiled the online urban resources for the book's website (www.wiley.com/go/cities). Shahzad (Keith) Joseph (IDP class of 2018) made all the PowerPoints for the book's website. We also are grateful to Terry Romero, administrative assistant at the Center for Urban and Global Studies at Trinity, for indexing the book.

Individually, we wish to thank the following:

I owe another long-overdue thanks to Joel Smith for turning on my interest in studying cities in the 1980s when I was a graduate student at Duke University. My friend and former colleague Tony Orum helped to push my interest further through our joint publication of *The World of Cities* (Blackwell, 2003). That book created a wonderful opportunity for my own scholarship on Chinese and Asian cities to blend with and complement Tony's work, and that partnership is now joined with Krista's expertise in this broader collaboration. My work on this book has been enriched by conversations and collaboration with many colleagues at Trinity College over the last five years. Laura X. Hua helped to edit a few chapters and was a loving source of support. Finally, I thank the 30 students in my "From Hartford to World Cities" class in fall 2011 for reading the almost finalized chapters and collectively endorsing our shared goal to write a book that will really help students like them to understand cities.

Xiangming Chen

I embarked on the study of cities almost 30 years ago, prompted by my curiosity about the many changes I was witnessing in Austin, Texas. For

me this book represents the culmination of my years of observations and reflections. I thank Xiangming and Krista for their supportive collaboration on this work, and I thank my many friends and students who across the years have helped me to better appreciate why and how *place as well space* play such an important role in the lives of human beings.

Anthony M. Orum

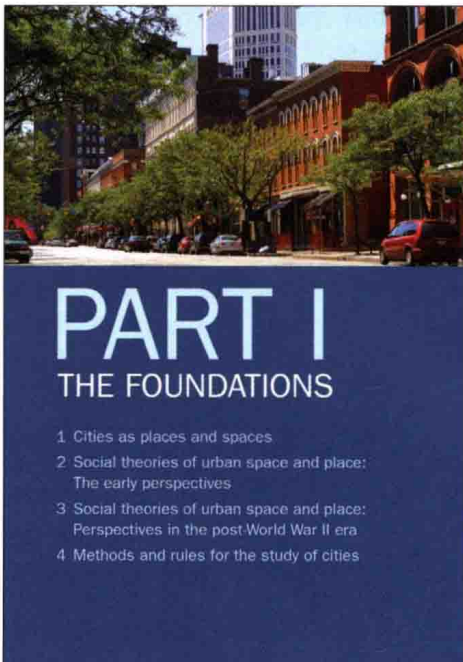
My students at the University of North Florida have been an unflagging source of inspiration and motivation in producing the second edition of *Introduction to Cities*. I am grateful for their

questions and curiosities about cities and urban life, as well as their concrete feedback on the first edition of the book. I also wish to thank my colleagues in the American Sociological Association's Community and Urban Sociology Section. The intellectual vitality of this group, as well as its warm and supportive culture, have sustained me for many years. I am ever grateful to Harvey Molotch for introducing me to urban sociology. Finally, thanks to my co-authors Tony Orum and Xiangming Chen for making this collaboration so productive and enjoyable.

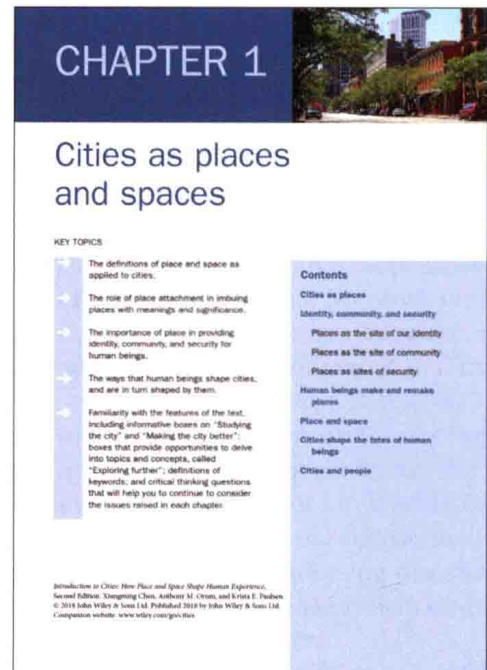
Krista E. Paulsen

Walk-through tour

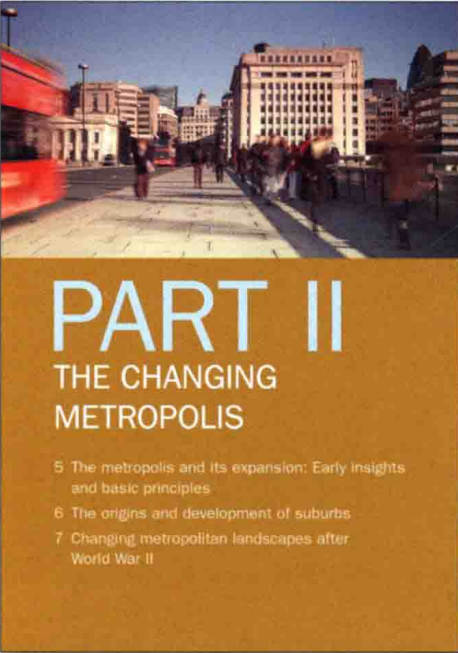
As you read through the individual chapters in this book you'll find the following features, designed to help you develop a clear understanding of cities and their role in the human experience.



Part openers The book is organized into five parts, and each part opens with a page listing the chapters it contains. The parts are color-coded, making them easy to identify.



Key topics Each chapter opens with a list of the key elements and concepts of the chapter, which will help to guide your reading.



PART II THE CHANGING METROPOLIS

- 5 The metropolis and its expansion: Early insights and basic principles
- 6 The origins and development of suburbs
- 7 Changing metropolitan landscapes after World War II

Chapter table of contents Each chapter also begins with a list of its main headings and sub-headings.

Part I The foundations

EXPLORING FURTHER 1.1

Place attachment

place attachment The emotional connections that people feel toward specific places such as buildings, neighborhoods, or cities.

One way to better understand how places provide security, community, and identity is to study what scholars refer to as **place attachment**. At its most basic, place attachment describes the emotional connections that people feel toward specific places such as buildings, neighborhoods, or cities. These connections are formed over time, through repeated positive interactions. As we see our lives, places become part of our routines as well as helping us connect to special occasions: we drop in at a neighborhood coffee shop each morning, celebrate our birthday at a local bar, or bring our newborn child home to a particular apartment. In doing so, those places become infused with meaning and take on some importance in our lives. Attachments may be intensely personal or shared by larger groups, and may vary from the functional and practical to the social or sentimental. Scholars from fields as diverse as psychology, sociology, geography, and anthropology agree that these attachments are important for individuals and groups.

A useful starting point within the scholarship on place attachment is the research on places that are destroyed or threatened with destruction. Psychologist Marc Fried (2000), one of the first researchers to work on this problem, found that residents forcibly relocated from London's West End felt a strong attachment to their old neighborhood. Relocated residents grieved for their homes – structures reasonably characterized as blighted – as they would for lost loved ones. This finding was a surprise at the time of its publication in the early 1990s, as many assumed that housing quality might be the most important predictor of residents' commitment to their neighborhood. Instead, Fried revealed (and as sociologist Harriet Gans also found in *The Urban Villagers* (1992) (2002)), his study of the same areas that the dense social networks of the West End felt apart as residents relocated, and that social dimensions of place had been central to residents' attachment to the area.

More recently, in a study of the Walker neighborhood of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Alice Math (2000) examined resistance to urban renewal projects designed to encourage economic development. Though their neighborhood scored worst in Newcastle in the year 2000 English Indices of Deprivation (and thirteenth worst for England out of over 8000 wards), the residents were firmly committed to staying in their homes. Here multiple generations of a family could be found on the same street, and residents were loyal to the few shops and pubs that remained as industry and population declined. Over the turbulent economic times in which these residents were living, and the changes to the urban environment around them, their attachment to place may have reflected a desire for stability and continuity. Moreover, uncertainty about the fate of their homes resulted in stress, depression, and anxiety, indicating the strong psychological importance of having a secure home place.

These studies by Fried and Math, like others working in this tradition, raise an important question about the relationship between social class and place attachment. Are poor or working-class residents, including ethnic minorities and immigrants, more attached to places? Given that poorer residents are more likely to rely upon social networks within their communities (using a neighbor or relative family member for childcare, or sharing food when times are tight economically) and the myriad dimensions of support that neighborhoods provide to new immigrants (see Chapter 8), this seems like a reasonable question. In an innovative study of communities in three regions of Poland, Maria Lewicka (2005) found that place attachment

Exploring further One of three types of textbox designed to enhance your reading of the book, Exploring further explains concepts or phenomena in greater depth.

Part I The foundations

to a small, empty suburban park in the United States. Then imagine the lively scenery of Shanghai and a dozen other nearby million-plus cities growing into one another in the Yangtze River Delta and forming a megalopolis region of 80 million people. These gigantic, spatial units make it difficult to visualize myriad concrete places such as streets and parks embedded within and across many scalar units and boundaries (see Chapter 12 for an extended discussion of this topic). From their scaled-up vantage point, cities and metropolitan regions amplify the more abstract quality of space relative to place.

One of the most important qualities of spaces is the degree to which they are freely accessible. Scholars are increasingly turning their attention to the distribution of private spaces and public spaces within urban areas. Cities have always contained private spaces, which provide a degree of protection from the outside world, and where the owner of the property may dictate just who is allowed to enter and what they may do on the premises. Homes are the most private spaces that we humans beings occupy, as are those sites where we work, particularly private businesses and firms. Both family spaces and work spaces are protected by certain laws in democratic societies: they are private and thus cannot be subject to unlawful entry by public authorities such as the police. These laws, among other things, help to establish the boundaries and contents of security, and thus they provide an added layer of protection, above and beyond our own families and friends, to our sense of security in places.

But it is public spaces that in many ways represent the heart of societies – democratic societies in particular. Public spaces are, by definition, open and accessible to every person in a society, in particular to the inhabitants of that society. Such spaces include streets, parks, and plazas, and other areas that we regard as sites of gathering. In democratic societies such public spaces enable people who are different from one another to gather and participate with others in activities that they enjoy. It is this gathering and the participation, in public, as the argument claims, that help to establish the character and quality of democratic societies. And, where such public spaces are not used, or are not available to everyone, then the very nature of democracies and the very quality of communities is substantially diminished, even threatened.

Both private and public spaces serve important purposes: free speech and assembly are cornerstones of democratic societies, but most of us would like to have some say regarding the uses of some spaces, particularly our homes. Of increasing concern to scholars is the degree to which the kinds of spaces that were once unambiguously public are increasingly becoming private. They refer to this process as the privatization of spaces: efforts to make space less accessible and to curtail the freedoms of those who use it. Take the shopping mall, for instance: While it may appear to serve many of the same functions as a town square or an open-air market, malls are privately owned and the rights of those who use them are specified by owners and management. Neighborhoods, too, particularly gated communities and common-interest developments, are extending private control of space beyond individual households to the larger public areas of streets, sidewalks, and parks (recall Studying the city 1.1 on the global spread of gated communities; also see our extensive discussion of such communities in Chapter 6). Anthropologist

privatization (of space) The shift in ownership of spaces from public to private, whether corporations, management companies, or homeowners' associations.

Keywords Throughout the text, keywords are highlighted in **bold**, and you will find the definition nearby in the margin. The chapter keywords and their definitions are also collated in a glossary at the end of the book.

Chapter 2 Social theories of urban space and place: The early perspectives

STUDYING THE CITY 2.1

Friedrich Engels in Manchester

During the nineteenth-century 'great boom' of urbanization and industrialization, cities came to be viewed as unbearable places to live. With good reason, scholars focused on the very worst dimensions of urban life, such as poverty, crime, and pollution. One of the earliest commentators of these conditions is seen in Friedrich Engels' description of Manchester. Engels was sent to the city by his father in order to work in the Manchester branch of a textile firm that his family partly owned. His father sent Engels there in an attempt to foster an appreciation of capitalism, but this ended up backfiring when Engels observed the horrors this economic system wrought on workers in English cities.

In *The Condition of the Working-Class in England* in 1844, Engels described in great detail the "ruthless and miserable" living conditions of working-class city dwellers. He portrayed the towns as districts as "unplanned wildernesses of one- or two-story terrace houses" that were "hazy and irregularly built." "No human being," he claimed, "could willingly inhabit such dens." Sanitation posed a major problem, as streets were filled with human and animal wastes, the foul odors of which contributed to those offered up by nearby inedible vegetables and meats for sale to local vendors. Cities also flourished in these areas. Engels wrote that, "here the worst-paid workers rub shoulders with thieves, rogues and prostitutes." But ironically, "in this nest of thieves dogs are superfluous, because there is nothing worth stealing."

Pressing the concerns of early urban theorists, Engels observed that density within the inner cities of England hindered the ability of residents to enjoy an adequate quality of life. He suggested that, as people "are packed into a tiny space, the more repulsive and disgraceful becomes the local misdeeds with which they ignore their neighbors and satisfy themselves upon their private affairs." He linked this to the injustice perpetuated by England's political and economic system by saying that people "have regard their fellows not as human beings, but as pawns in the struggle for existence. Everyone exploits his neighbor with the result that the stronger tramples the weaker under foot. The strongest of all, a tiny group of capitalists, monopolize everything, while the weakest, who are in the vast majority, succumb to the most abject poverty" (Engels 2010, pp. 23–74).

After writing about his horrific observations in England, Engels met for a second time with Karl Marx in France on his way to Germany. The two fit in off quite well, and together would publish famous works such as the *Manifesto of the Communist Party* in order to try to address the atrocious living conditions of the urban poor through radical political and economic change. As we will see in Chapter 3, their attention to capital and conflict would also come inspire urban theorists of a later era.

Studying the city Studying the city textboxes present distinct research techniques or findings.

Teresa Caldera (2001) has chronicled the increasing use of walls, gates, and guards to seal off residential compounds in São Paulo, Brazil. There, what are called closed condominiums include not only residential spaces but also parks as well as sports and entertainment facilities. Even the utilities are provided independently of the surrounding city.

One of the major issues of the twenty-first century will be how the public spaces of cities, such as parks and plazas, even sidewalks and corners, are treated and preserved so that they can truly represent sites and sources of cultural diversity and democracy in the modern world. Those of a more cynical turn of mind believe that the privatization of public space will be one of the great tendencies of modern life, whereas those who seek to protect the democratic elements of modern societies believe that movements of resistance must be made in order to establish the rights of all citizens to be able to use the public spaces of cities. Don Mitchell (2003), a geographer, has promoted the point of view, which originated with French urban scholar Henri Lefebvre, that every person has the right to use the public spaces of cities – that what cities are all about, he argues. Mitchell identifies ways in which local authorities across the United States, for example, have limited, indeed infringed upon, these rights of people. And, having identified this fundamental problem, he has promoted the idea that groups of people, homeless people in particular, must resist the efforts of local authorities and demand their own rights to the use of public spaces.

MAKING THE CITY BETTER 1.1



Remaking space through 'DIY urbanism'

As people live and work in cities, they often recognize ways in which, with slight or simple improvements, these places could better suit their needs. For instance, a bus stop may lack trash cans or benches. Sometimes city governments respond to these kinds of requests, but formal responses can be slow and expensive. In a number of cities, residents are taking things into their own hands, engaging in 'DIY urbanism'—direct actions to improve the urban environment. This might include installing a bench or chairs on a street that lacks them, planting flowers, or even painting a bicycle lane on a public street. Sociologist Gordon C. C. Douglas (2014) has studied these activities and activists in several North American cities. He finds that most are seeking to improve the spaces where they live, responding to governments' disinvestment in these neighborhoods and the lack of public amenities and space in particular.

Another example is PARKING Day, which began as a way to expand the amount of public space available in urban environments. In downtown San Francisco, where the majority of outdoor space downtown is dedicated to private vehicles, an organization called Rear first took action in 2005, paying for a parking space and converting it into a real oasis that passing pedestrians could use to relax. They laid down sod, put in some benches and trees, and watched as people came by to use the park or stare in wonder. And no one stopped them. Resurfacing parking spaces as parks fills an important need: at least one day a year (the third Friday in September). Now, PARKING Day is an open source global event. In 2011 (the last

Critical thinking questions

1. Think of a place in your neighborhood that is particularly important to you. What makes this place important? Do you associate the place with certain events or memories? Is it a place you use every day?
2. What kinds of public spaces are there where you live? How do people use them? Do any of these spaces work as theories of public space argue – as democratic spaces? And just how often do democracy play out in them? As a hint, think of public spaces like sidewalks and parks, but also things like public markets.
3. Do you live in a city that is experiencing a decline today in terms of its industry or population? Or do you live in a city that is experiencing boom times? How do these broader economic events affect the way people feel about the city and their attachment to it as a place?
4. In what ways has the city in which you live influenced your daily life? Would your life have been much different had you lived in a different kind of city? How might daily life in your own city change if you were of a different gender or racial/ethnic group?

Suggested reading

Peter Drees, John Mollenkopf, and Todd Swanstrom, *Place Matters* (Lawrence: University Press of Kansas, 2001). A major book on American cities that shows how and why cities, as places, matter in the lives of people.
Jane Jacobs, *The Death and Life of Great American Cities* (New York: Random House, 1961). One of the most influential works of the twentieth century. Jacobs argues that urban planners have failed to design cities that account for the way in which people live, work, and play in cities.
Henri Lefebvre, *The Production of Space*, trans. Donald Nicholson-Smith (Oxford: Blackwell, 1991). One of the leading Marxist writers to re-examine issues of urbanization and the city. Lefebvre

argued that space was actually produced by the capitalist institutions of the modern world.

Michael Patrick MacDonald, *All Souls: A Family Story from Southside* (New York: Ballantine Books, 2000). MacDonald's moving account of life in south Boston reveals the ways in which neighborhood, social class, and ethnicity contributed to residents' identities and how the neighborhood shaped their lives.

Tim Tuam, *Space and Place: The Perspective of Experience* (Minneapolis: University of Minnesota Press, 1977). The work that brought the importance of space and place to the attention not only of geographers but also to the whole range of social sciences.

Note

1. On a similar theme, see Glaser et al. (2003).

Making the city better Making the city better textboxes focus on the efforts made throughout history to improve cities' inhabitability.

Critical thinking questions These questions are found at the end of each chapter and help you to revisit and consider the chapter's main points.

Critical thinking questions

1. Consider what you have learned about nineteenth-century cities in this book. With that in mind, to what degree do you feel that early suburbanities' anxieties about urban living were based on real conditions? What role might racism or xenophobia have played?
2. What kinds of cultural messages do you see or hear today that make urban or suburban living seem particularly desirable? Is one made to seem undesirable and, if so, why?
3. Looking around the cities and suburbs in your area, can you see the

ways in which transportation infrastructure has shaped development? In what ways does it continue to do so?

4. Do you believe that suburban living leads to social isolation? How might this vary among people of different social classes, racial/ethnic groups, genders, or ages?
3. What kinds of advantages does suburban homeownership provide to families? What kinds of costs? How does homeownership or the lack thereof perpetuate social inequality?

Suggested reading

Doreen Hayden, *Building Suburbs: Green Fields and Urban Growth, 1820–2000* (New York: Vintage Books, 2002). Hayden's thorough account of suburban growth pays particular attention to gender and culture, and to urban and house design.
Alan A. Sokoloff, *Send Detached Ladies: Suburban Development, Life and Transport, 1930–39* (London: Allen & Unwin, 1973). Sokoloff details the roots and results of England's largest suburban expansion with a focus on Greater London.
Kenneth T. Jackson, *Coolidge Frontier: The Suburbanization of the United States* (New

York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1982). A detailed history of suburbanization in the United States from the country's founding through the 1970s, with particular attention to the role of policy and transportation.
Andrew Wiese, *Places of Their Own: African American Suburbanization in the Twentieth Century* (Chicago, IL: University of Chicago Press, 2004). By examining the history of African Americans in US suburbs, Wiese challenges the definition of 'suburb' and assumptions about suburbs' role in racial inequality.

Suggested reading Each chapter ends with a list of suggested reading, giving you the opportunity to take your knowledge and understanding of the subject further.

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