

People's democratic republic of Algeria
Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research
University of M'sila
The Institute of Urban Technology Management
Department of city and urban design



Langue étrangère “anglais”
Courses and corrected exercises
License city and urban design - L1- S1-

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Academic year 2024/2025

FOREWORD

These courses are intended for first-year undergraduate students of city and urban design department of the first cycle of higher education (GTU).

It includes detailed courses and corrected exercises in technical English for urban planning students, according to the canvas. This module offers the practice of technical vocabulary, concepts, expressions, sentences and conversations in common use in the urban planning environment as a field of study combining all sciences, techniques and arts relating to the organization and development of urban spaces. Didactic materials used are sound, text and illustrations. The technical method used in course is the shadowing strategy which involves listening to a short sentence or expression and then repeating it, trying to imitate the sounds, intonation and stress of the words by paying attention to the movements of the mouth and tongue to improve their speaking and writing skills. It is no longer about the English as a language, but English as a specialty language based on a typology particularity of speeches and a multitude of communication situations, which, to their tours, allow the identification of the specific needs of students to be expressed both written and oral that can play an important role for their professional exchanges in global aeronautics. Letters, reports, findings, forms exchanged with authorities, manuals, plans, ranges, etc.....Indeed, in our work, students will have real situations as written support (display of projects, written presentations) extracted from professional reality.

The first chapter is devoted to technical notions of town planning in order to enable students to acquire and develop the basic terminology of the field and to master the Basic English vocabulary and expression used in this discipline. What seems necessary at this level of the approach is to design a system which allows students to prepare and face various situations of Communications that they will be confronted with during their training and later times in the field. In the second chapter, the proposed course deals with technical English words linked to the history of urban planning. The student will have to familiarize themselves with the technical, political and cultural lexical field linked to land use through different eras of the history. The third chapter introduces names relating to the famous urban planners arranged chronologically according to the date of their best-known work, or the era in which they became famous. (Written and oral). The fourth chapter allows students to achieve scientific and technical knowledge, relating to conceptual approaches of urban planners.

This manuscript is the synthesis of several educational resources and numerous works and documents accessible online in accordance with the program proposed by the ministry. This educational device is a communication techniques program designed to improve your ability to communicate successfully in English.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MATERIAL

Teaching unit: transversal.

Material: foreign language 01

Credits: 02

Coefficient: 01

Assessment method: 100% in the final exam.

Weekly hourly volume: 1h30

Semester timetable: 22h30

I. the objectives of teaching the material :

The objective of teaching English to the students of License city and urban designL1 is to develop their proficiency in the language, which includes the four skills of reading, writing, listening, and speaking attaining specific abilities of the language making use of real situations, so that students can use it in their future profession or understand issues related to their area of specialization. Therefore, its role consists of helping students to develop the required abilities to be used in a specific professional context and providing opportunities for developing specialist vocabulary and types of discourse related to a subject area, among other roles.

II. Recommended Prior knowledge

Prior knowledge for these students is their personal, education, and cultural experience which they acquired in the middle and secondary educational levels. It helps them to construct connections between old and new knowledge.

CANEVAS

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Matière 2: Langue étrangère 1

Crédits : 01

Coefficient : 01

Objectifs de l'enseignement (Décrire ce que l'étudiant est censé avoir acquis comme compétences après le succès à cette matière – maximum 3 lignes).

Enseignement des règles élémentaires de la langue française, à partir de textes se rapportant à l'urbanisme.

Connaissances préalables recommandées (descriptif succinct des connaissances requises pour pouvoir suivre cet enseignement – Maximum 2 lignes).

Contenu de la matière :

- La langue: Définition des notions contenues dans des textes bien choisis. L'apprentissage oral : lire, comprendre, analyser, débattre, instaurer le dialogue et ses arts.

- Le vocabulaire urbanistique: Définition, Les urbanistes connus, leurs approches conceptuelles : œuvre, écrits, comparaison entre leurs conceptions de la ville.

Histoire de l'urbanisme à travers les écrits des urbanistes.

Les TD consistent à résumer les textes proposés en cours avec le propre vocabulaire de l'apprenant et faire les tableaux synoptiques des différents concepts.

Mode d'évaluation : (type d'évaluation et pondération)

Examen (100%)

Références bibliographiques(Livres et polycopiés, sites internet, etc) : Citer au moins 3 à 4 références classiques et importantes.

www.universalis.fr/encyclopedie/urbanisme-theories-et-realizations

www.metropolitiques.eu >

https://fr.wikipedia.org/.../Grandes_op%C3%A9rations_d%27architecture_et_d%27urbanisme.projects-architecte-urbanisme.fr/architectes/

Les livres des urbanistes....

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Chapter 01:

Town planning notions, definitions and vocabulary

1. town planning notions, definitions and vocabulary

1.1. What is urban planning?

a) A definition :

Urban planning is a process of managing, designing and regulation of land uses in urban areas .It involves the control of existing and new developments to ensure management of the future requirements.

b) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ a process

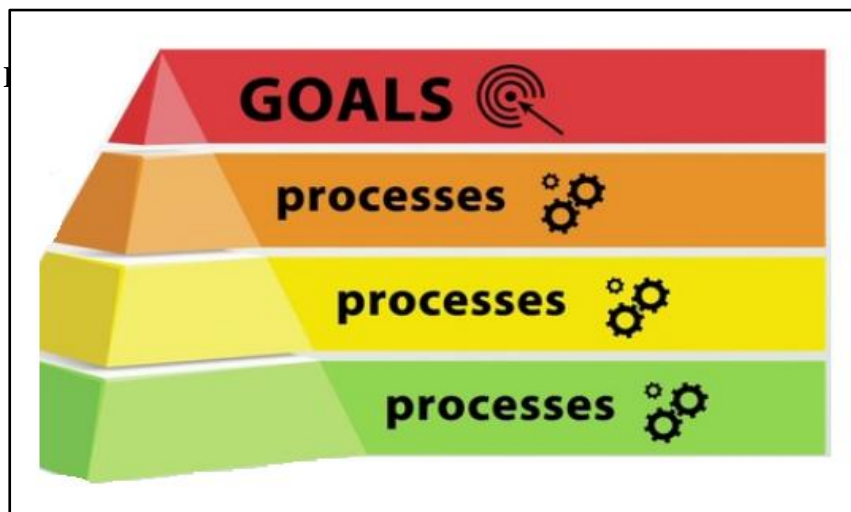


Figure 1 .A process definition

→ managing



Figure 2 .Managing définition.

→ Designing



Figure 3 .Designingdefinition.

→ Regulation



Figure 4. Regulation définition.

→ land uses

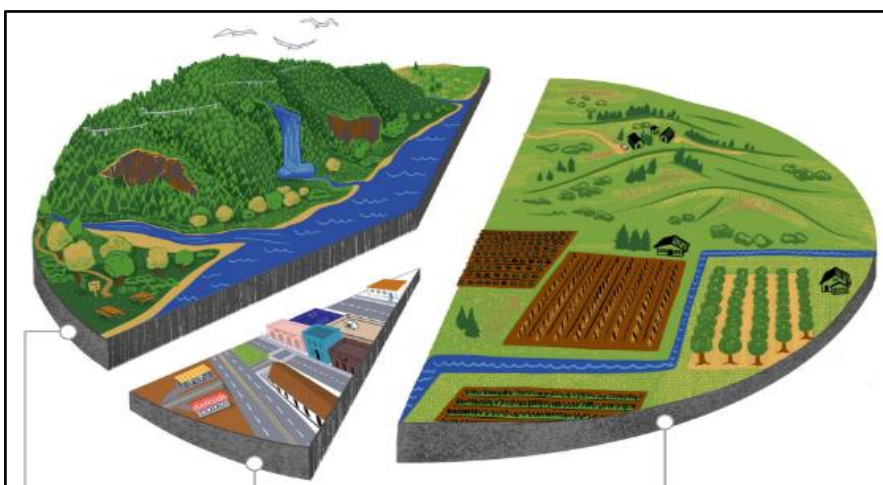


Figure 5. land uses definition

→ urban areas



Figure 6. Land uses definition

→ Existing, new developments and the future requirements.

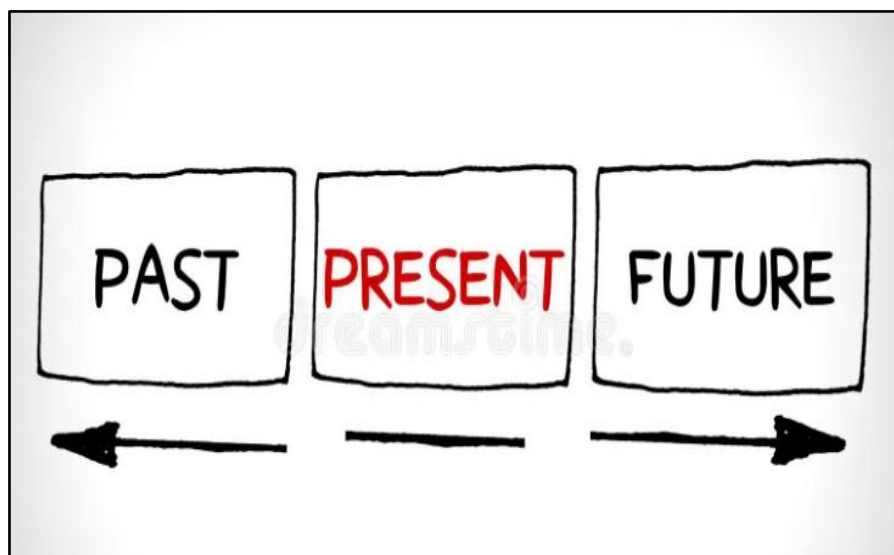


Figure 7. Existing new and future definition.

c) language testing :

Question: Introduce yourself and your specialty in few lines, using terminology that you have learned.

Response: *My name is, as urban planning student I will develop a plan for city expansion and I should hold with managing, designing and regulation of land uses in urban areas.*

1.2. What is the difference between architecture and urban planning?

a) definition :

The main difference between an architect and an urban planner is that the architects specialize in the design of the buildings and interior design in a large sense (Residential, Commercial, Industrial and Institutional building). The urban planner, for his part, focuses on the planning and management of the urban spaces..

b) comparison :

Tab 01. A comparison between an urban planner and an architect.

Urban planner	Architect
Designing	
Managing	
Regulation	
urban spaces	All types of buildings

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ types of buildings :

Tab 02. Types of buildings.

Types of buildings			
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional
A single family detached houses	Office Buildings	Manufacturing	Medical
			Educational
Single-family attached houses	Retail buildings	Warehouse/distribution	Government
			Religious Facilities
A multi family houses	service purpose building		

→ Residential building :



Figure 8. Single family attached and detached houses



Figure 9. multi-familyhouses

→ commercial building :



Figure 10. Office building illustration.



Figure 11. Retail buildings



Figure12. Service purpose building

→ Industrial building :

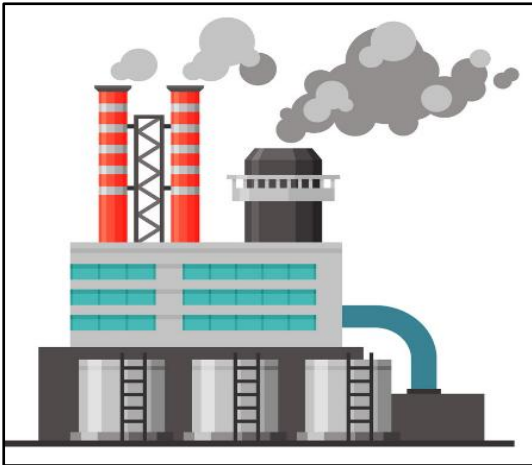


Figure 13. Manufacturing buildings.



Figure 14. Warehouse building.

→ Institutional building :

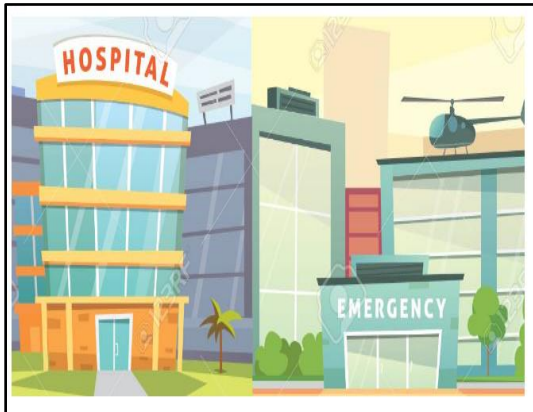


Figure 15. Medical building.



Figure 16. Educational building.

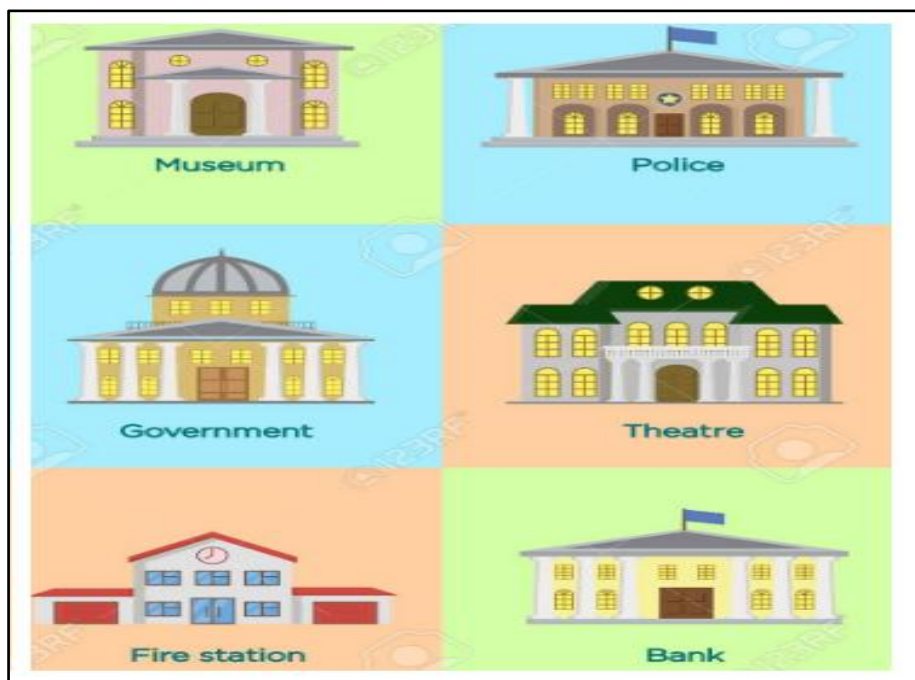


Figure 17. Institutional building.

d) language testing :

Question: Using terminologies that you have learned Read the following text and extracts the type of buildings and classify them.

An urban area, built-up area or urban agglomeration is a human settlement with a high population density and an infrastructure of built environment. We can find there avarious types of buildings, each designed for different purposes. Such as houses and apartment buildings, offices and markets, businesses, restaurants, factories and warehouses, schools and hospitals, stadiums and theaters. Additionally, there are specialized types of buildings like religious buildings such as mosques and government buildings such as courthouses and city halls. Each type of building serves specific functions and may have unique design and construction requirements.

Response: after the reading and comprehension of the text, the student have to determine word meanings independently, Then he extracts the required terms and categorizes them in a table as follows.

Tab 03.The correction of the exercise.

Types of buildings			
Residential	Commercial	Industrial	Institutional
Houses	offices	factories	schools
			hospitals
Apartment	markets	warehouses	stadiums
	businessse		theaters
	restaurants		courthouses and city halls

1.3. Which disciplines interact with urban planning?

a) Definition :

Urban design as a multidisciplinary specialty involves many different disciplines including planning, architecture, landscape, economics, law, civil engineering, human geography, politics, social science and design sciences.

b) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ Economics: is a science that studies consumption of goods and services.



Figure 18 : economicsscience .

→ Law: is a set of rules that are created and are enforceable by social or governmental institutions to regulate behavior and often orders particular punishments if they do not obey.



Figure 19 : Law science .

→ Civil engineering: it is the profession of designing and executing structural works.



Figure 20 Civils engineering's illustration

→ Human Geography: The branch of geography dealing with how human activity affects or is influenced by the earth's surface.

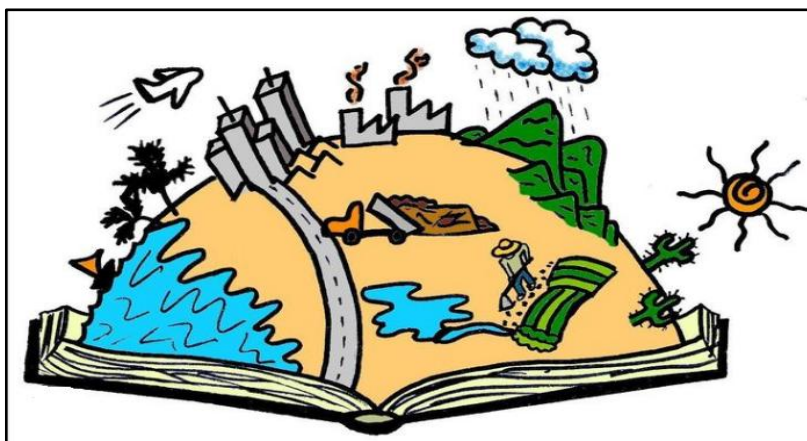


Figure 21 human geography illustration.

→ Politics: is the set of activities that are associated with making decisions in groups such as the distribution of resources or status.



Figure 22. Politics illustration.

→ Socialscience:A social science is any branch of academic study or science that deals with human behavior in its social and cultural aspects.



Figure 23. Social science illustration.

→ Design sciences: Design-Science combines knowledge and methods from various disciplinessolving real-world problems; a key aspect of Design-Science is its focus on human needs and experiences.



Figure 24. design-science aspect

c) language testing :

Question: In general, urban planners and researchers are open minded to interdisciplinary, even though they usually graduated in a precise discipline ,using the terminologies that you have seen, write a short paragraph provides an overview of the materials that you acquired in your programs of study which is based on the establishment of the urban planning professional as multidisciplinary Field .

Response: When concerning urban design, there are always its allied disciplines, so our formation is based on teaching staff in comprehensive fields of
..... (The student should site the materials that he has seen in his study program)...

Chapter 02:

History of urban planning

2. history of urban planning

2.1.the pre-classical period :

a) definition

The first recorded description of urban planning appears in ancient Mesopotamia, in the Epic of Gilgamesh who was king of URUK. This period saw a number of organic designed cities (Harrapan, Mesopotamian, and Egyptian civilizations) of the third millennium BC ...



Figure 25. Table of the epic of GILGAMESH.

b) a classification and characteristics :

Tab 04. Urban Characteristics of the pre-classical period cities.

the pre-classical period cities		
Harrapan	Mesopotamian	Ancient Egyptian
The roads of the city intersected at right angles	Religious, commercial and royal cities.	Towns had a boundary wall with only one or two entrances.
Houses were built on either side of the roads	towns were laid out in a grid pattern	The houses all followed the same basic dimensions
Every city has a Great Bath	The streets were often wide to accommodate all forms of transportation	
	The growth of the city was partly planned and partly organic.	The main street was normally placed through the centre.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ Organic designed cities: is one that develops without centralized planning. Nobody tells people where to put houses, or which way the city gate should face.



Figure 26. An example for an organic designed city.

→ Harappa: (in modern-day northwestern India and Pakistan).

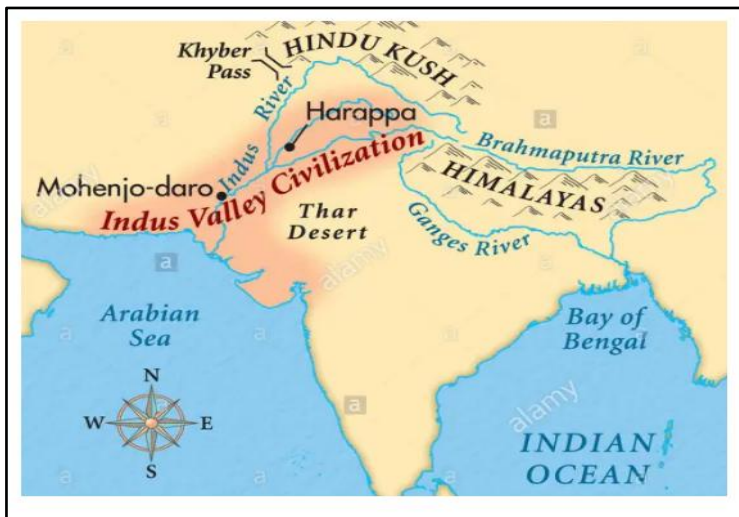


Figure 27. A map for the Indus valley civilization

→ Houses were built on either side of the roads



Figure 28. houses positioning in the harapan cities.

→ Mesopotamia : the land "between the rivers" in modern-day Iraq was home to the ancient Sumerians, Babylonians, and Assyrians.

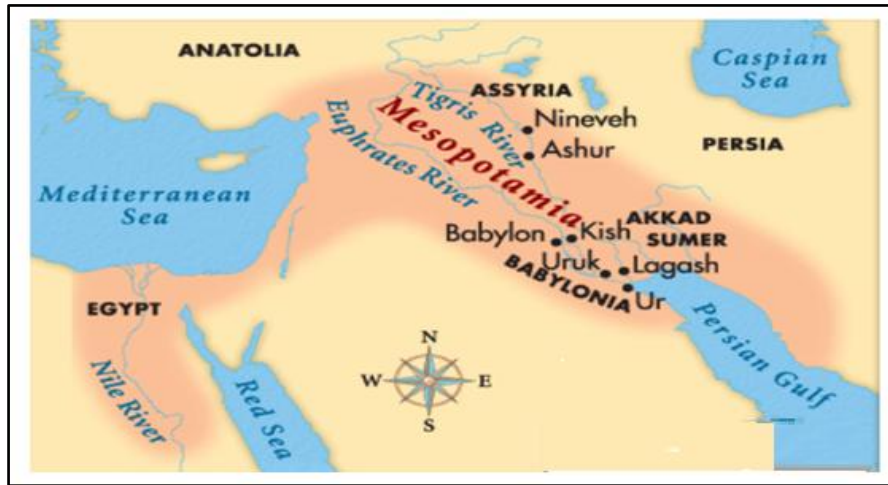


Figure 29. A map of Mesopotamia.

→ A grid pattern: it means a network of intersecting parallel lines.

grid

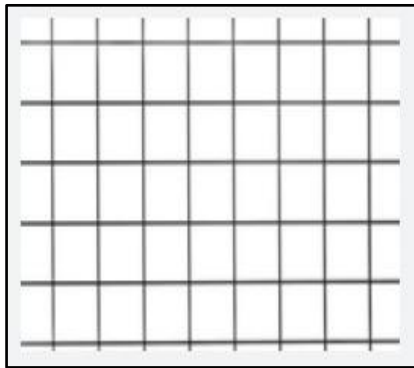


Figure 30. the grid system in urban design



Figure 31. Grid Planned city in Mesopotamia

→ Boundary walls and a high temple

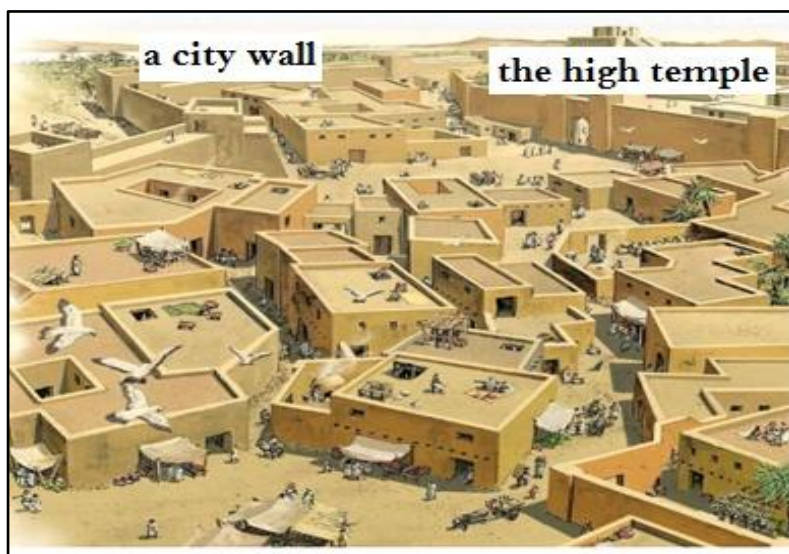


Figure 32. A walls and a temple in the Mesopotamian cities.

→ Ancient Egypt: it was a civilization of ancient Northeast Africa. It was concentrated along the lower reaches of the Nile River.



Figure 33. ancient egypt map .

d) language testing :

Question: after reading the paragraph below, what were the famous cities of the Mesopotamian civilization and what were them most important urban characteristics

Mesopotamia housed historically important cities such as Uruk, Nippur, Nineveh, Assur and Babylon. There were three types of cities in Mesopotamia. They were religious, commercial and royal cities. Mesopotamian towns were usually laid out in a grid pattern, with streets and buildings aligned in a systematic manner. This grid layout allowed for easy navigation. The streets were often wide to accommodate all forms of transportation. The growth of the city was partly planned and partly organic. Planning is evident in the walls, high temple district, main canal with harbor, and Main Street.

Response:

1. Ancient Mesopotamia important cities are: Uruk, Nippur, Nineveh, Assur and Babylon.
2. the most important urban characteristics of Mesopotamian cities are :
 - They were religious, commercial and royal cities.
 - Mesopotamian towns were usually laid out in a grid pattern.
 - Streets and buildings were aligned in a systematic manner.
 - The growth of the city was partly planned and partly organic.
 - Planning is evident in the walls, high temple district, main canal with harbor, and Main Street

2.2. Greco-roman empires :

a) Definition :

Ancient Greco-roman cities are hailed as one of the most sophisticated urban styles in history. That was particularly evident in the use of marble columns, and capitals...

b) Urban characteristics :

- The Greco-roman cities, was exploited in the construction of civil engineering structures, public and military buildings.
- They were the first builders in the history o to realize domes.
- The Greek philosopher Hippodamus (498–408 BC) is regarded as the first town planner and 'inventor' of the orthogonal urban layout.
- The cities have been surrounded by a wall to protect it from invaders and to mark the city limits.
- Areas outside city limits were left open as farmland.
- At the end of each main road we find a large gateway with watchtowers.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ Greco-roman empires: it includes the geographical regions and countries that culturally—and so historically—was directly and intimately influenced by the language, culture, government and religion of the Greeks and Romans.

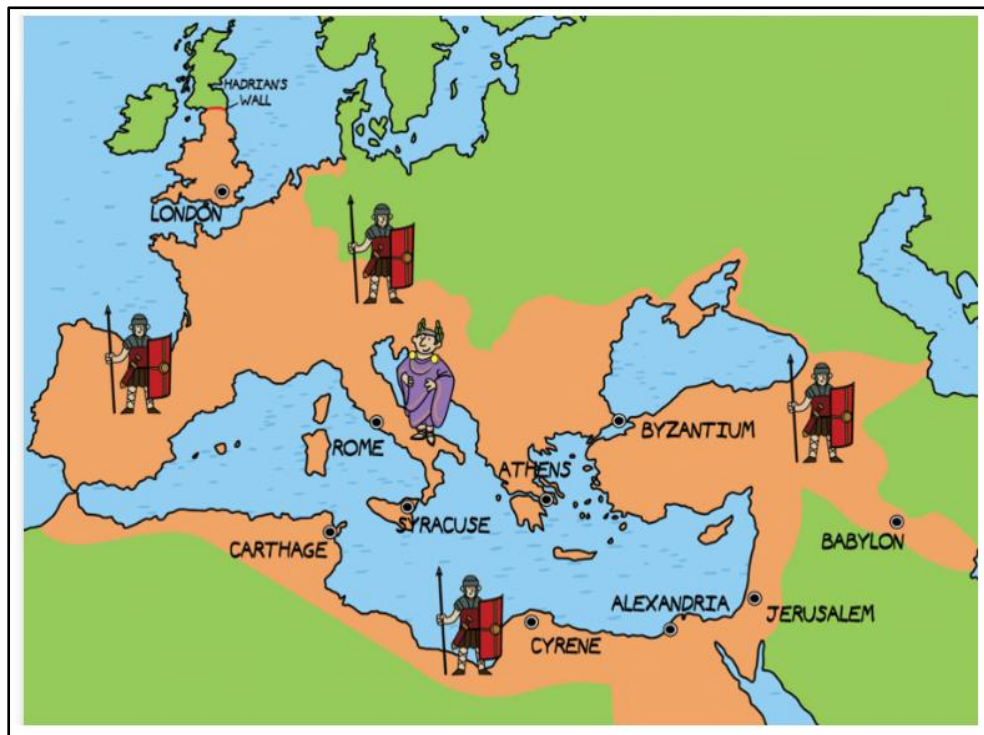


Figure 34. A map for the Greco roman empires.

→ Military buildings: A military building is any structure designed to house functions performed by a military unit.

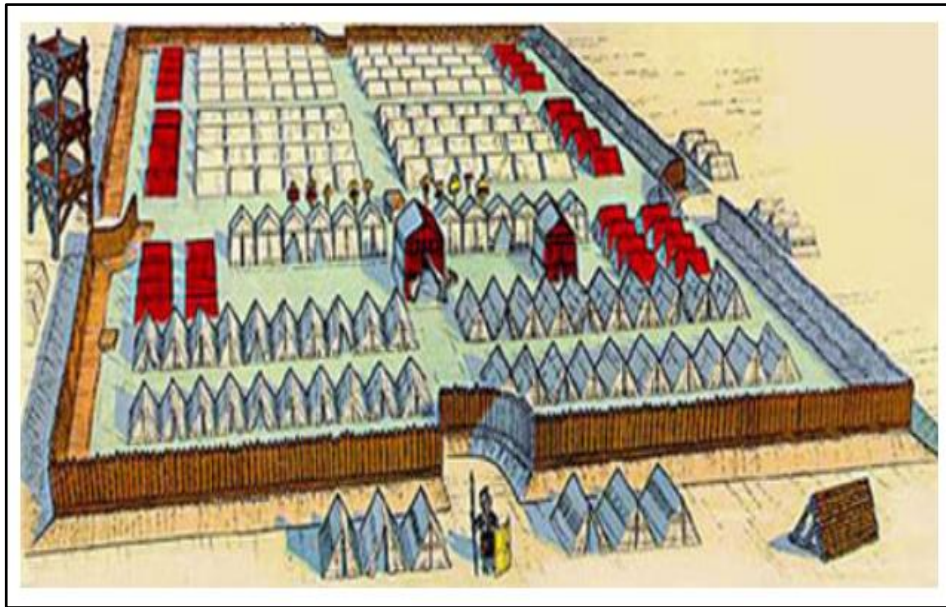


Figure 35. An example of a Greco roman military building (a camp).

→ Domes: A dome is a curved formation or structure. It is shaped like half of a sphere.

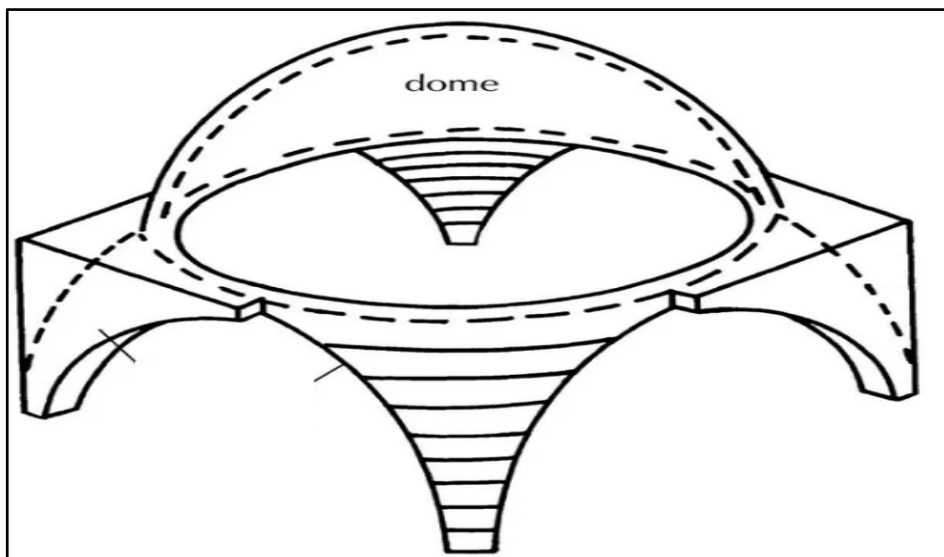


Figure 36. a Sketchshowing a dome .

→ The Greek philosopher Hippodamus : Hippodamus of Miletus was an ancient Greek architect, urban planner, physician, mathematician, meteorologist and philosopher, who is considered to be "the father of European urban planning", and the namesake of the "Hippodamian plan"

→ the orthogonal urban layout : The term 'orthogonal plan' refer to a type of urban design layout that consists of mostly square street blocks with straight streets intersecting at right angles.

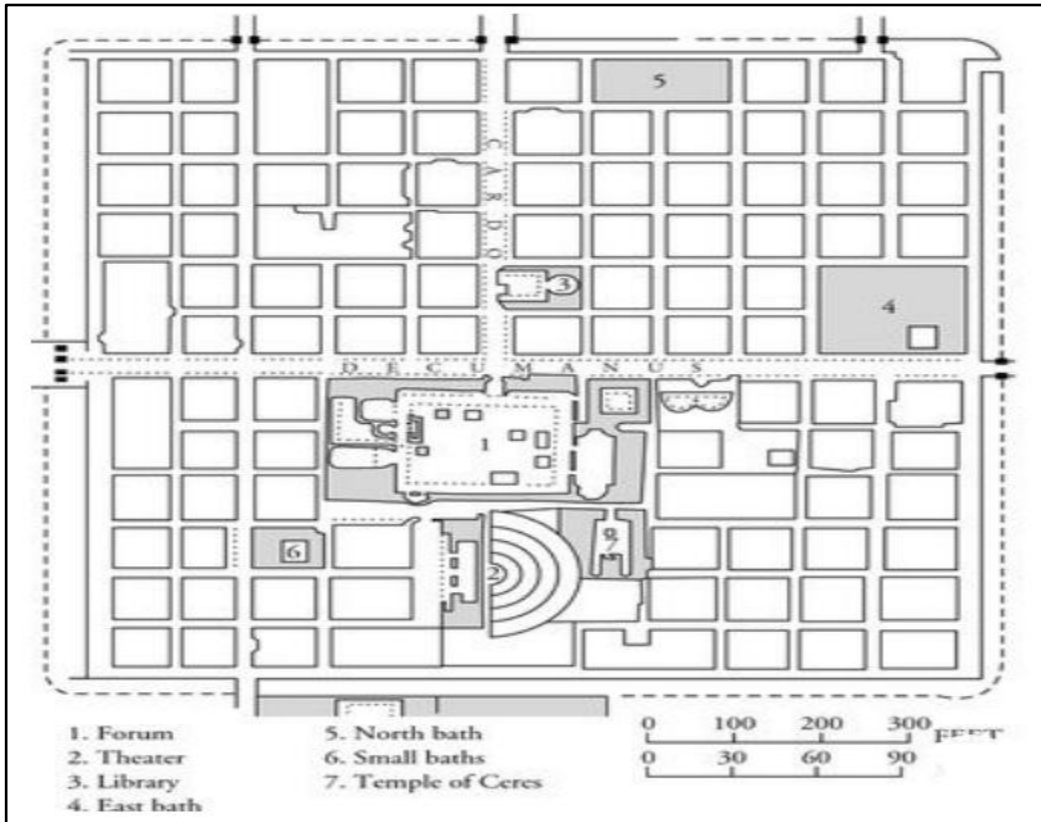


Figure 37. Greek urban plans and civic centers, a city layout.

→ Farmland: land under cultivation or capable of being cultivated.

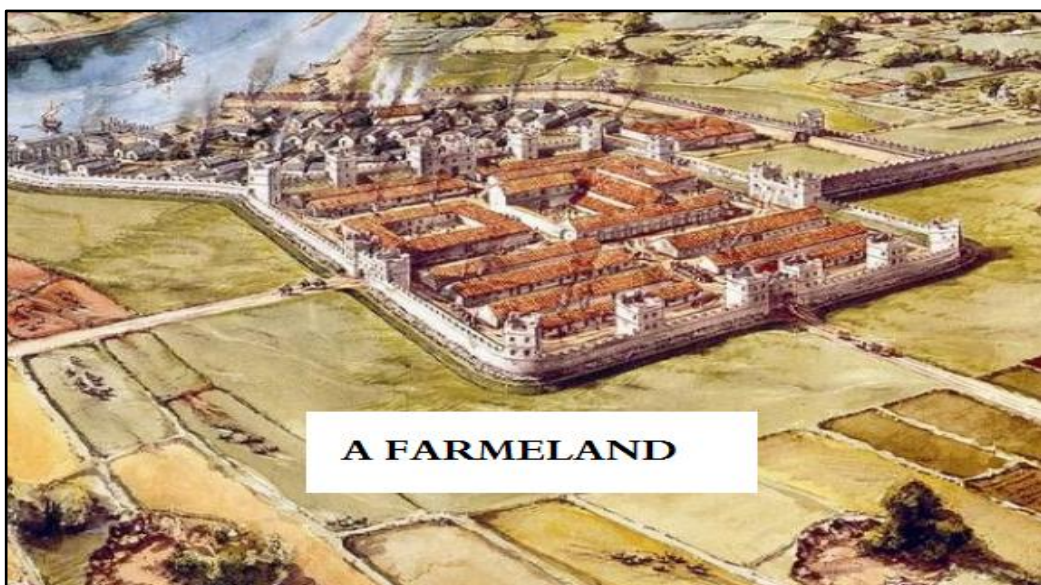


Figure 38. A farmland in an old roman city

→ Gateway: The ‘gate (way)’ concept represents one of the most sophisticated archetypes ever to be reproduced throughout the different periods of Greco-roman civilization. It is an Opening specially designed within the walls of a city to allow passage.

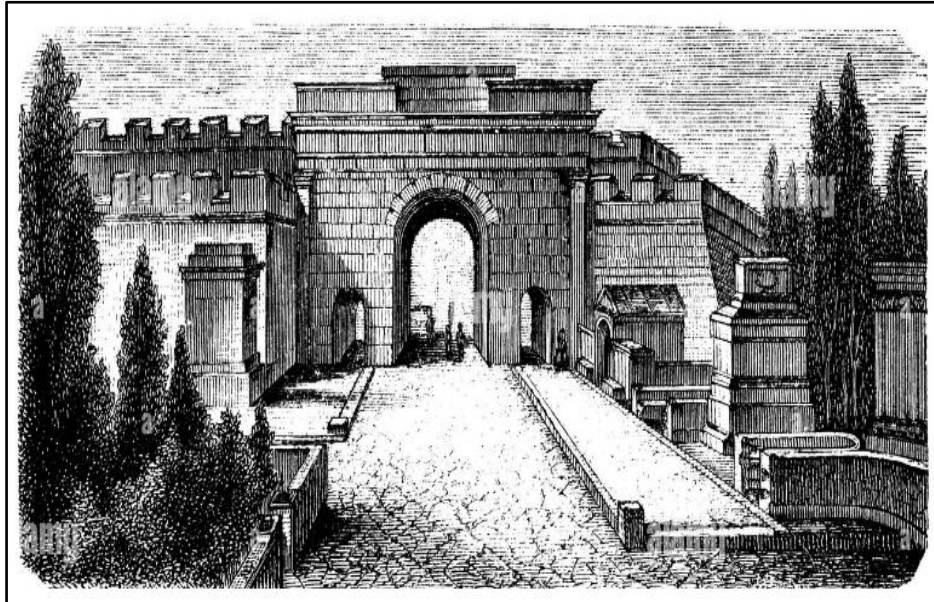


Figure 39. Gate to Herculaneum, an ancient Roman city.

→ A watchtower or watch tower is a type of fortification used in many parts of the world. It differs from a regular tower in that its primary use is military.

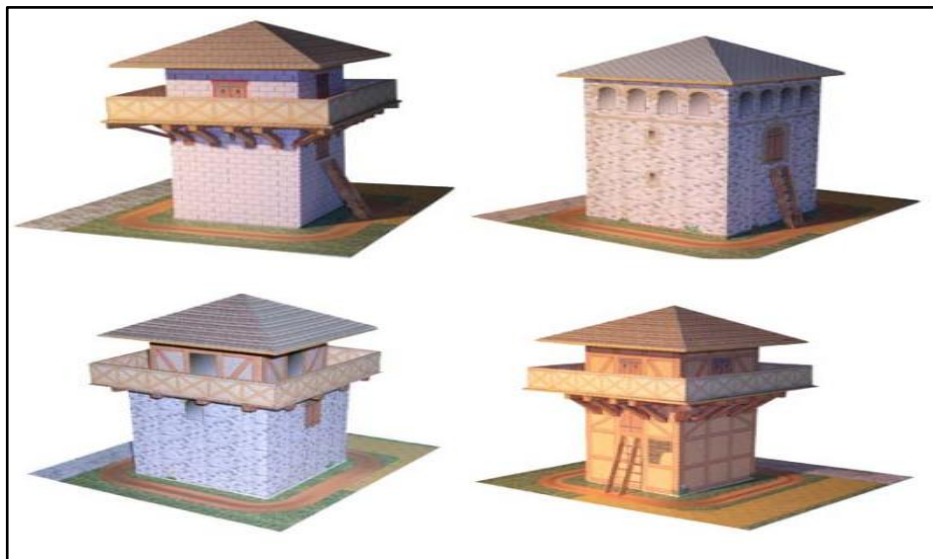


Figure 40. an exemple of a roman watchtowers .

d) language testing :

Question:

1. Read the text below.

It is important, however, to remember that Greek and Roman cities were not the first cities in human history, since the first cities appeared on the irrigated banks of the Tigris and Euphrates in southern Mesopotamia (present-day Iraq), between about 3500 and 3000 BC as well as along the Nile in Egypt. It was not until much later, around 800 BC that the distinct style of Greek culture developed when the cities and civilization around the Aegean Sea began to flourish. The development of the Greco-Roman city can be traced back to the Minoan (c. 3000- 1400 BC) and Mycenaean times (c.1600-1100 BC), when there is an emergence of the palace and castle cities. In Minoan times, the city was a mixture of planning and organic growth, with streets determined by the geography and topography of the situation. Often a town was formed around a castle or citadel, located in a strategic location, protected by mountains and ravines. This is where the name Acropolis, i.e., the highest point of the city, originates. From a fortress, the surrounding area, could be controlled and protected, as the population could retreat to the high-walled castle when needed. While over time, as cities became walled, citadels would lose their military significance, the Acropolis continued to play a central role in the city as a meeting place for citizens, When we think of the history of ancient Rome we soon think of grandeur, of imposing architecture, rational urban planning, as well as civil engineering, such as aqueducts. This is discussed extensively in most books.

2. After reading carefully the text, try to site the urban characteristics of the Greco roman cities.

Response: Urban characteristics of the Greco roman cities are :

- The city was a mixture of planning and organic growth.
- The streets were determined by the geography and topography of the situation.
- The town was formed around a castle or citadel, located in a strategic location, protected by mountains and ravines.
- Cities became walled.
- “The Acropolis” witch was the highest point of the city, its central role in the city is to be used as a meeting place for citizens.
- Imposing architecture.
- Rational urban planning.
- Civil engineering.

2.3. Medieval Europe (500–1400)

a) Definition:

The middle Ages is a period in the history of Europe, extending from the beginning of the 5th to the end of the 15th century, located between Antiquity and Modern Times,

b) Urban characteristics of the medieval Europe :

1. The Most of the time, medieval Europe cities were planned in an almost intuitive radio concentric form.
2. The main streets of the cities depart from the center - from important urban amenities - following to the gates, and are intersected by concentric smaller and secondary roads.
3. The medieval towns usually grew up around a castle or followed the contour of a river-bank.
4. Medieval cities were generally small in size, with meandering streets and irregular width. As the land of the medieval towns was limited, the streets were narrow.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ medieval Europe cities

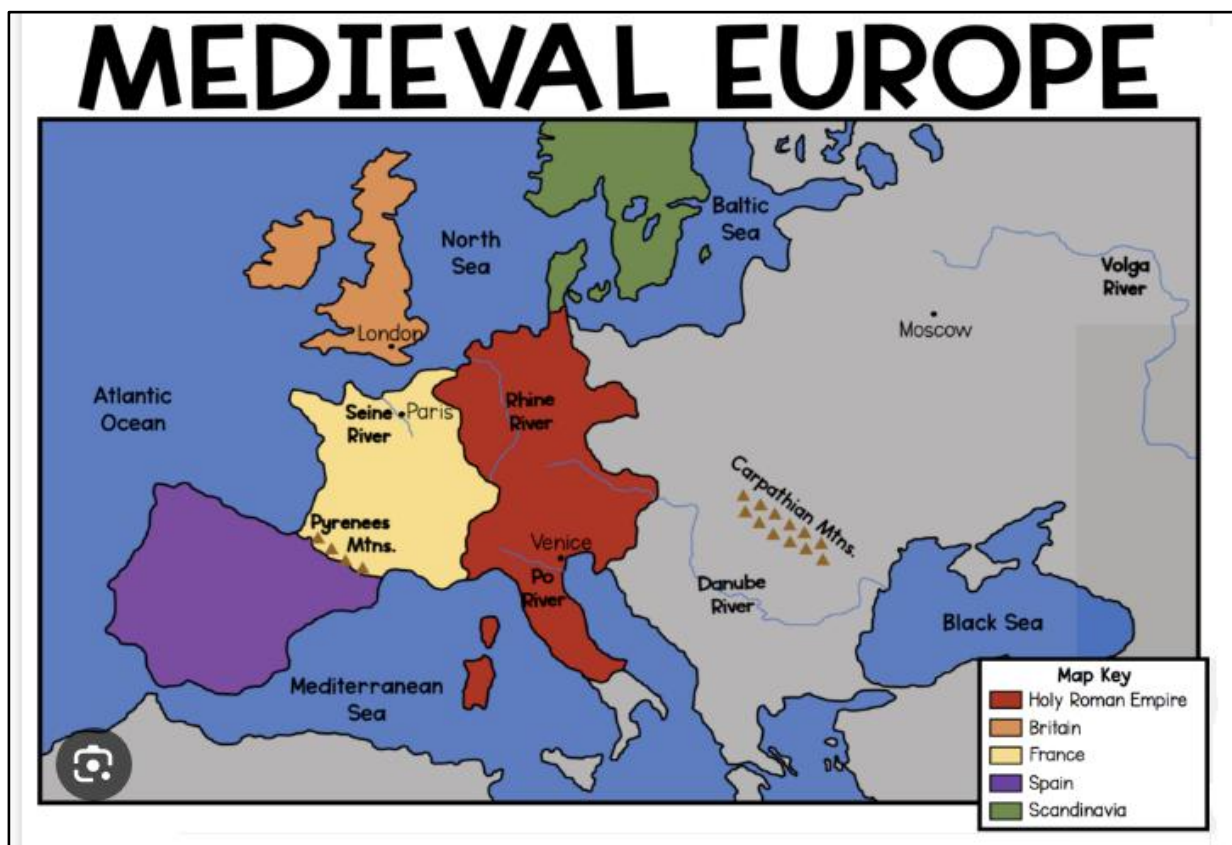


Figure 41. A map for the medieval Europe .

→ radio concentric form :A radial concentric city plan is formed by streets that extend outward from a defined center and reach the outer edge of the city

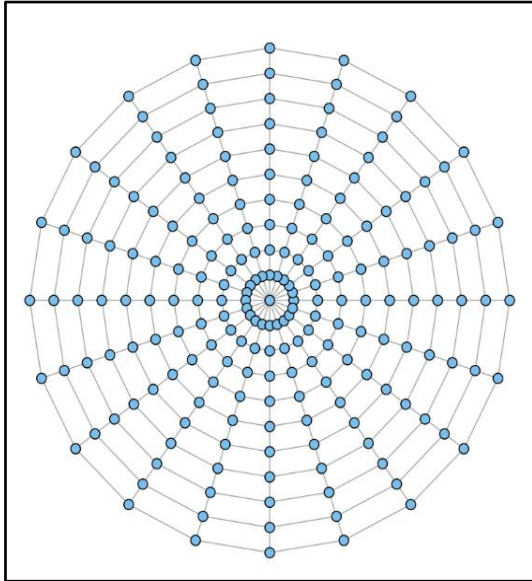


Figure 42. A radio concentric form in geography



Figure 43. An example of a radio concentric planned city

→ Urban amenities: urban amenities mean urban facilities such as parks, playgrounds, green spaces, market.....



Figure 44. A Picture of a medieval market square.

→ Secondary roadssecondary : road means any road, which borders off a trunk road or highway to which the public has lawful access and which does not form part of the National Road Network.



Figure 45. A type of secondary roads in medieval cities.

→ A castle is a type of fortified structure built during the middle Ages predominantly by the nobility or royalty and by military orders the first medieval towns developed around a castle (burgh) where the residents could go in case they were attacked.

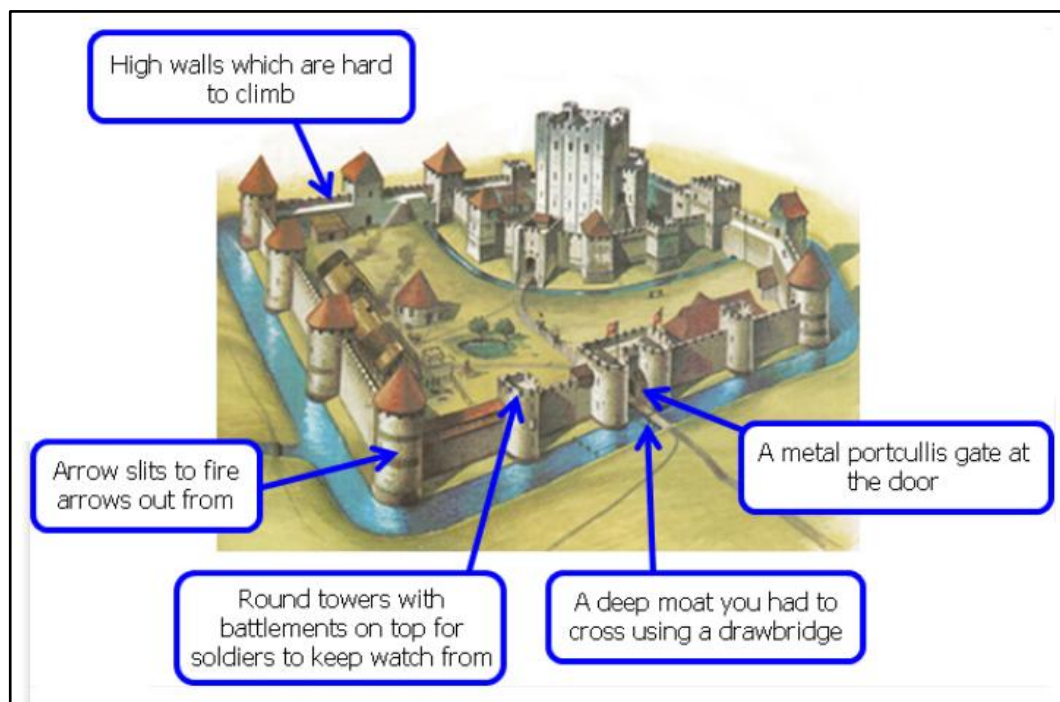


Figure46. Medieval Castle architecture.

→ The contour of a river-bank. Furthermore rivers were often used as traffic routes and trade networks. So it is not surprising that settlements often were founded along rivers. Rivers could mean a way of contact between empires, languages, religions and cultures.



Figure 47. A river bank crossing a medieval city.

→ Meandering streets it follows a route that is not straight or direct.

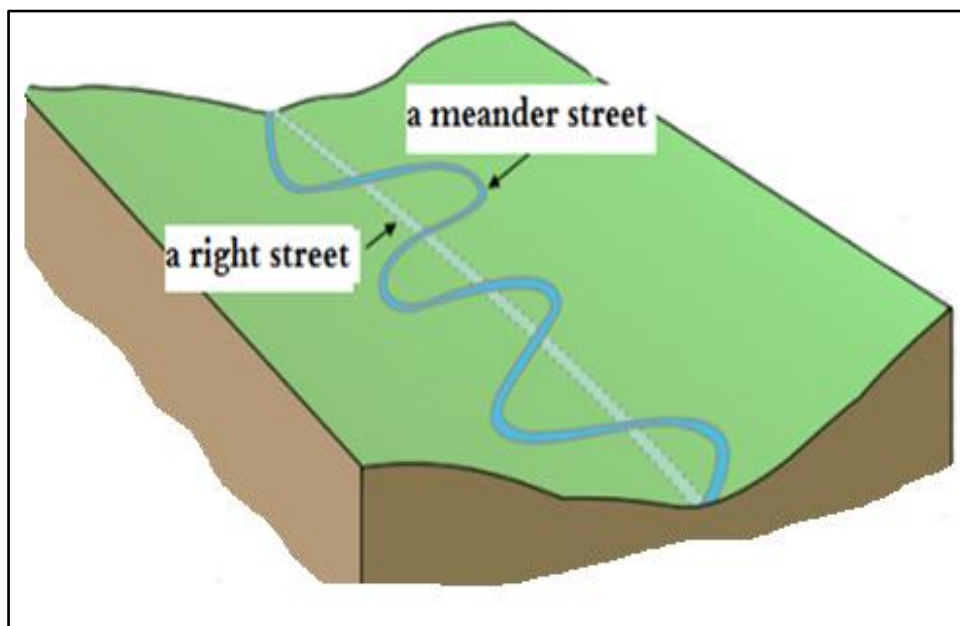


Figure 48. An explanation of meandering streets.

→ Irregular width: it means irregular feature of sizes.



Figure 49. A picture shows the irregular feature of sizes in a medieval city.

→ Narrow streets :Something that is narrow measures a very small distance from one side to the other



Figure 50. A Narew medieval street

d) language testing :

1. Read the text below and answer the following questions :

Following the fall of the Roman Empire, there were very few cities. However, as trade expanded around 1000 AD, cities began to reappear and repopulate. These first medieval towns developed around a castle (burgh) or manor where the residents could go in case they were attacked. Also, they were constructed near rivers where they could be protected by a drawbridge. The residents of these towns were vassals (subordinates) who were under the control of their lord or king. At this time the vassals were known as burghers or the bourgeois. During the first centuries of the middle Ages, towns were more numerous than important, poor and with a small population. The lack of roads security hampered the development of the medieval towns, which in turn prevented the development of commerce. Except for a short revival during Charlemagne's reign, the commerce was reduced to simply exchanging the necessities of life. Each domain had to be almost self-sufficient, producing the necessary iron, wood, wool and wheat. And, without commerce there can be no large cities. The medieval towns occupied, to some extent, the sites of previous Roman colonies and municipia, while new ones emerged in the vicinity of a castle or a monastery. The revival of production and commerce taking place between the 10th and the 13th century led to a considerable increase of the population and wealth of the medieval towns, and they reached their glorious days in the second half of the 14th century. The medieval towns were surrounded by a moat and walls made of stone or brick. The walls had towers, round or square, designed both for defense and as a decoration. Nuremberg for example had more than eighty. Access in town was permitted only through the vaulted access gates which were closed at night. They usually grew up around a castle or monastery, or followed the contour of a hillside, or a river-bank. As a result, they had steep, meandering streets, with irregular width. As the land available within the walls of the medieval towns was limited, the streets were narrow. The main streets ran to the city gates, which were the only points of access in and out of town. The picturesque but crowded streets were full of obstacles preventing a comfortable movement across town, and primitive urban development regulations were put in place. One of them required that the town centre should have at least one clear street, such as a horseman with a lance across his saddle could ride without being obstructed by anything in his path. If any part of a building interfered with the lance, it had to be demolished. Houses in the medieval towns reflected the rank of those living in them. The houses of the high ranking persons could look like small fortresses, while those of ordinary people resembled the houses of the peasants, having a courtyard and granaries. Due to the increasing price of land within the city walls, houses several stories high had each story extended beyond the one beneath. Many houses were built of wood and the peaked roof was ornamented by a gable, or a turret.

Questions:

1. Comprehension
 - What is the text talking about?
 - How are the first medieval towns developed?

- Which kind of production had the medieval cities residents practice for them exchanging?
- Site one of urban development regulations in medieval cities?
- What are the urban characteristics of medieval cities?

2. answer by TRUE or FALSE and correct the false sentences

- The residents of medieval towns were under the control of their king.....
- The medieval towns occupied, to some extent, the sites of previous Mesopotamian colonies and municipals.....
- During the first centuries of the middle Ages of Europe, towns were numerous and important.....
- The residents of the Medieval cities were rich and with a small population.....
- The lack of roads security hampered the development of the medieval towns
- Roads in medieval cities plays a great role in the development of commerce because they was large and huge
- The commerce in medieval towns was reduced to simply exchanging the necessities of life.....
- The revival of production and commerce in medieval cities taking place between the 10th and the 13th century
- The population and wealth of the medieval towns, reached their worst days in the second half of the 14th century.....
- The medieval towns were surrounded by a moat and walls made of stone or brick.....
- The walls of the medieval cities had towers, which were designed just for decoration purposes
- Medieval towns had steep, meandering streets, with irregular width
- In medieval cities, the town centre should have at least one clear street

Response:

1. Comprehension

- The text is talking about the medieval towns.
- The first medieval towns developed around a castle (burgh) or manor where the residents could go in case they were attacked. Also, they were constructed near rivers where they could be protected by a drawbridge.
- Medieval cities residents produce the necessary iron, wood, wool and wheat.
- One of urban development regulations in medieval cities required that the town centre should have at least one clear street, such as a horseman with a lance across his saddle could ride without being obstructed by anything in his path.

- the urban characteristics of medieval cities are :

Tab 05. Urban characteristics of medieval cities.

urban characteristics of medieval cities	
Developed around a castle or manor.	Access was permitted only through access gates
Constructed near rivers.	Steep, meandering streets, with irregular width.
Surrounded by walls made of stone or brick.	The land available within the walls of the medieval towns was limited
Streets were full of obstacles preventing a comfortable movement .	Houses reflected the rank of those living in them.

2. TRUE or FALSE and the correction of the false sentences.

- The residents of medieval towns were under the control of their king. (TRUE)
- The medieval towns occupied, to some extent, the sites of previous Mesopotamian colonies and municipals. (FALSE) The medieval towns occupied, to some extent, the sites of previous the Roman Empire colonies and municipals.
- During the first centuries of the middle Ages of Europe, towns were numerous and important. (FALSE) During the first centuries of the middle Ages of Europe, towns were more numerous than important.
- The residents of the Medieval cities were rich and with a small population (FALSE) the residents of the Medieval cities were poor and with a small population.
- The lack of roads security hampered the development of the medieval towns(TRUE)
- Roads in medieval cities play a great role in the development of commerce because they were large and huge. (FALSE) Roads security hampered the development of the medieval towns, because they were limited and narrow.
- The commerce in medieval towns was reduced to simply exchanging the necessities of life. (TRUE)
- The revival of production and commerce in medieval cities take place between the 10th and the 13th century. (TRUE)
- The population and wealth of the medieval towns, reached their worst days in the second half of the 14th century. (FALSE) The population and wealth of the medieval towns, reached their best days in the second half of the 14th century.
- The medieval towns were surrounded by a moat and walls made of stone or brick.(TRUE).
- The walls of the medieval cities had towers, which were designed just for decoration purposes. (FALSE) The walls of the medieval cities had towers, , designed both for defense and as a decoration.
- Medieval towns had steep, meandering streets, with irregular width. (TRUE)
- In medieval cities, the town centre should have at least one clear street. (TRUE)

2.4. Medieval Arabic cities (MEDINAS)

a) Definition

Islamic cities are towns developed in the western Islamic world, including Andalusia and what is now Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia.

b) Urban characteristics of Medieval Arabic cities :

- One of the most it's striking characteristics in the medieval Arabic cities is the focus on interior spaces and colors in houses.
- Some of the key elements in medieval Arabic cities are the building which are geometric designed, the use of the pointed arches, and domes.
- Medieval Islamic cities are characterized by the centralization of the main religious and economic institutions.
- Sectors are also divided into specialized districts.
- The residential areas are clearly distinguished from an economic district that is morphologically much less dense.
- Muslim cities had a regular plan with some major parts:
 - ✓ *Alcazar (Kasba)*, it used to be the palace of the caliph, emir, or governor. Public clerks and tax collectors lived there.



Figure 51. Middle Eastern Kasbah Fortress Unreal Engine 3D model

- ✓ **Mosque**, it is the religious place where Muslims meet for the common prayer. There were Koranic schools (*maktab*) and universities (*madrasah*) around them.



Figure 52. illustration of the great mosque in kortobah.

- ✓ **Souq** (market). It used to be a quarter with workshops and merchants. It was a social place where to meet and it was controlled by public clerks.



Figure 53.A Middle East market.

- ✓ **Suburbs**, they were the quarters that were outside the walls. There were other major buildings such as public baths (hammam), tanneries, storehouses...

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ Interior spaces: The interior of a building is the space within the walls, floors, and ceiling of the structure.



Figure 54. Reception hall in a medieval Islamic house.

→ Colors in houses: Four core colors are used in various Islamic architectural icons around the world. , Green, Blue, Gold, and White, are each used to convey various cultural, religious, and symbolic meanings.

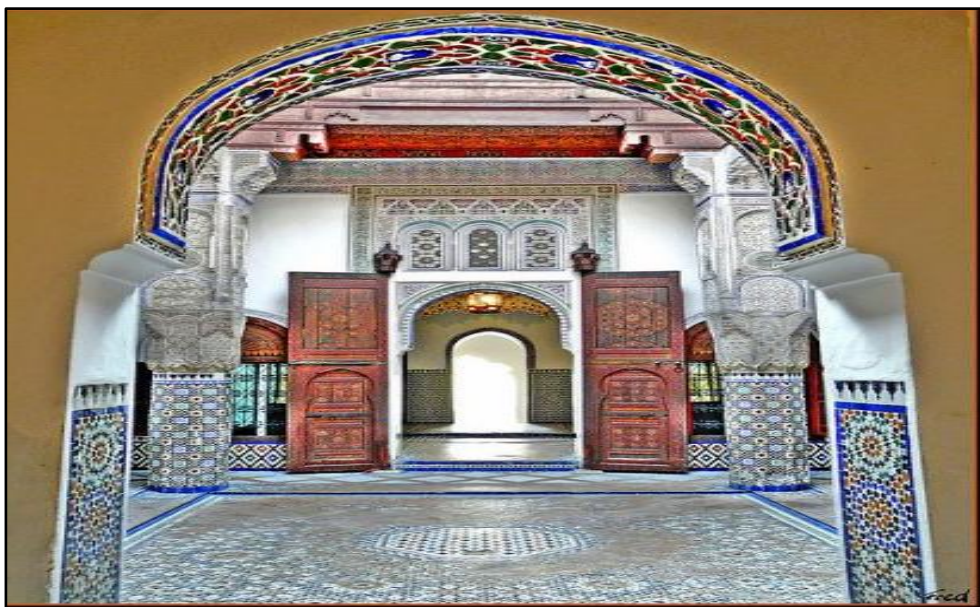


Figure 55. Medieval Islamic house architecture.

→ Geometric designs: The geometric designs in Islamic art are often built on combinations of repeated squares and circles.



Figure 56. Wood Wall with Islamic geometric designs.

→ Pointed arches: A pointed arch is an archway with curved sides that meet at a point, rather than a smooth semi-circular curve.

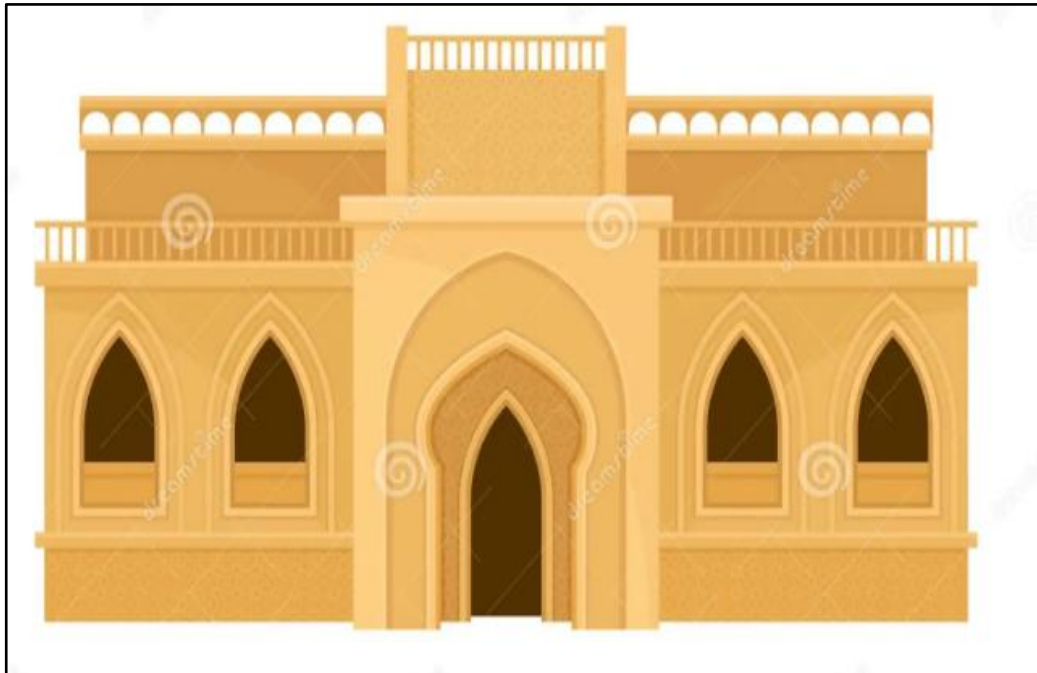


Figure 57. medieval Islamic house with arches.

→ The centralization in urban planning: Centralization refers to the preponderance the central part of the city has on the organization of urban activities, which is mainly derived from accessibility.

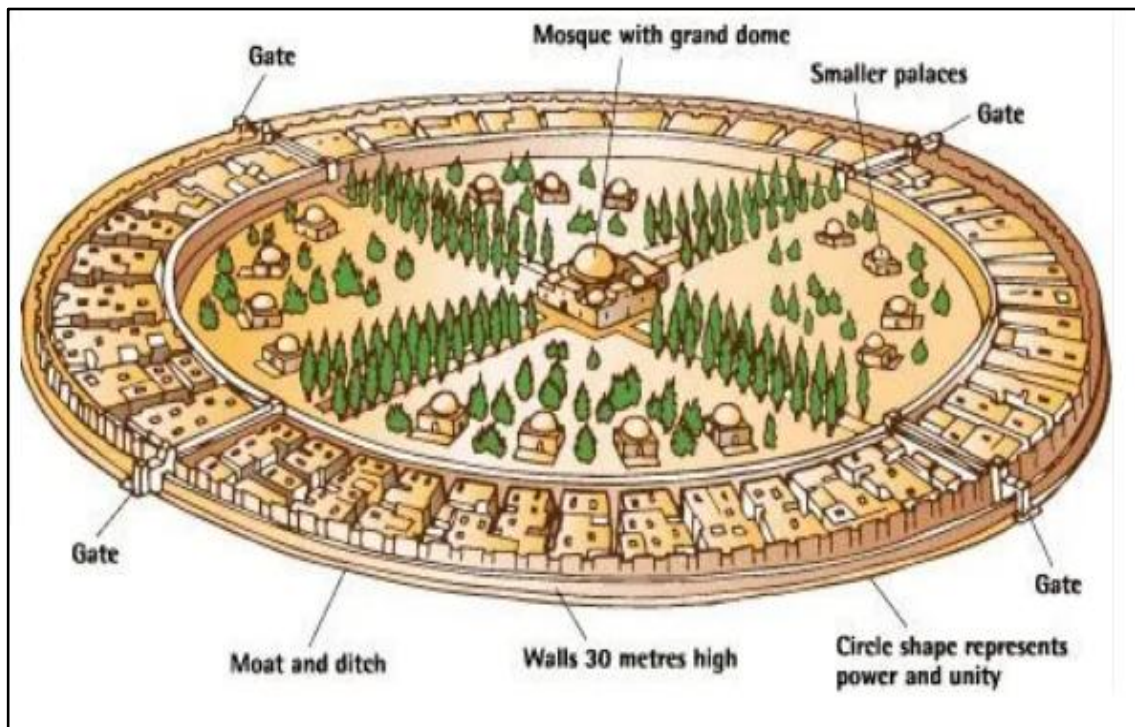


Figure 58. Illustration for a Central urban medieval Islamic designed city (Baghdad).

d) language testing :

Question 01: Read the text below and answer the following questions:

From Turkestan to Andalusia Spain, Medieval Islamic cities geographically occupied a wide area, they had left their mark on the medieval era. Being one of these Islamic cities, Cordoba was seized by Arabs in 711 and the first urbanization activities began upon moving the government centre from Seville to Cordoba. Later on, as the capital city of Andalusia, Cordoba became one of the most crucial cities of Spain in terms of science, art and trade. The historic centre of Córdoba has conserved its medieval plan and the irregular layout of its narrow streets. The squares, promenades, ornamental lakes and magnificent gardens are integrated into the landscape of the city, which is constructed on the bank of a meandering section of the river. Like its layout, Córdoba's domestic architecture reminds us of its Moorish period. In addition to the houses, which are built around patios enclosed by grillwork, are monuments which testify to the different periods in the city's history: Roman vestiges, Moorish minarets and the Moorish Almodovar Gate, the Jewish synagogue, and various Christian monuments, including the reconstructed Alcázar, the Calahorra Tower. The layout of Córdoba's streets reflects its historical development, with a maze-like network of winding alleys and narrow lanes in the historic center, contrasted by broader avenues and boulevards in newer parts of the city. bridge remain the principal landmarks of this historic

landscape. Historically, Córdoba was renowned for its sophisticated water management systems, including aqueducts, cisterns, and fountains. Today, water features such as the Patio de los Naranjos (Courtyard of the Oranges) within the Mosque-Cathedral continue to enhance the cityscape.

1. Comprehension :

- In which year Cordoba was seized by Arabs?
- When the first urbanization activities began in Cordoba.
- Which kind of architecture we can see in Cordoba's houses.

2. Answer by TRUE or FALSE.

- Medieval Islamic cities geographically occupied a narrow area, they had not left their mark on the medieval area
- Cordoba was one of the less known Islamic cities as the capital city of Andalusia
- The historic centre of Córdoba has expanded its medieval plan and the irregular layout of its narrow streets.....
- Córdoba has ashapeless lakes and magnificent gardens which are integrated into the landscape of the city
- Lakes ofCórdoba are constructed on the topof a meandering section of the river.....
- Córdoba's domestic architecture reminds us of its Egyptian period. In addition to the houses, which are built around patios enclosed by grillwork.....
- Córdoba has monuments which testify to one periods in the city's history: Roman vestiges, Moorish minarets and the Moorish Almodovar Gate, the Jewish synagogue, and various Christian monuments.....
- Cordoba's monuments are just the reconstructed Alcázar, the Calahorra Tower
- Historically, Córdoba water management systems were the less known to the world in that timeincluding aqueducts, cisterns, and fountains.
- Today, water features such as the Patio de los Naranjos (Courtyard of the Oranges) within the Mosque-Cathedral stopped to enhance the cityscape.....
- The layout of Córdoba's streets reflects its historical development, with a maze-like network of straight alleys and narrow lanes in the historic center, contrasted by broader avenues and boulevards in newer parts of the city.....

Response 01:

1. Comprehension :

- Cordoba was seized by Arabs in 711.

- The first urbanization activities began upon moving the government centre from Seville to Cordoba.
- Córdoba's domestic architecture reminds us of its Moorish period.

2. TRUE or FALSE sentences :

- Medieval Islamic cities geographically occupied a narrow area, they had not left their mark on the medieval era FALSE . Medieval Islamic cities geographically occupied a wide area; they had left their mark on the medieval era.
- Cordoba was one of the less known Islamic cities as the capital city of Andalusia FALSE . Cordoba was one of the famous Islamic cities as the capital city of Andalusia.
- The historic centre of Córdoba has expanded its medieval plan and the irregular layout of its narrow streets FALSE. The historic centre of Córdoba has conserved its medieval plan and the irregular layout of its narrow streets.
- Córdoba has a shapeless lakes and magnificent gardens which are integrated into the landscape of the city. FALSE. Córdoba has a squares, promenades, ornamental lakes and magnificent gardens which are integrated into the landscape of the city.
- Lakes of Córdoba are constructed on the top of a meandering section of the river FALSE. Lakes of Córdoba are constructed on the bank of a meandering section of the river
- Córdoba's domestic architecture reminds us of its Egyptian period. In addition to the houses, which are built around patios enclosed by grill work FALSE. Córdoba's domestic architecture reminds us of its Moorish period. In addition to the houses, which are built around patios enclosed by grill work.
- Córdoba has monuments which testify to one period in the city's history: Roman vestiges, Moorish minarets and the Moorish Almodovar Gate, the Jewish synagogue, and various Christian monuments FALSE. Córdoba has monuments which testify to the deferent period in the city's history: Roman vestiges, Moorish minarets and the Moorish Almodovar Gate, the Jewish synagogue, and various Christian monuments.
- Cordoba's monuments are just the reconstructed Alcázar, the Calahorra Tower FALSE. Cordoba's monuments are various including the reconstructed Alcázarand the Calahorra Tower.
- Historically, Córdoba water management systems were the less known to the world in that time including aqueducts, cisterns, and fountains FALSE Historically, Córdoba was renowned for its sophisticated water management systems, including aqueducts, cisterns, and fountains.
- Today, water features such as the Patio de los Naranjos (Courtyard of the Oranges) within the Mosque-Cathedral stopped to enhance the city scape

FALSE. Today, water features such as the Patio de los Naranjos (Courtyard of the Oranges) within the Mosque-Cathedral continue to enhance the cityscape.

- The layout of Córdoba's streets reflects its historical development, with a maze-like network of straight alleys and narrow lanes in the historic center, contrasted by broader avenues and boulevards in newer parts of the city
FALSE. The layout of Córdoba's streets reflects its historical development, with a maze-like network of winding alleys and narrow lanes in the historic center, contrasted by broader avenues and boulevards in newer parts of the city

Question 02: write a paragraph specifying the urban characteristics of the medieval city of Baghdad...

Response 02:

Baghdad, the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate during the medieval period, was a vibrant and bustling city with several distinct urban characteristics; Baghdad was meticulously planned and designed by the Abbasid Caliph Al-Mansur in the 8th century. The city was laid out in a circular design with three concentric rings of walls, intersected by streets that radiated from the center. This circular layout was inspired by ancient Persian and Samarian urban planning principles. As a major center of trade and commerce, Baghdad was a melting pot of diverse cultures and ethnicities. The city was strategically located along important trade routes, which facilitated the exchange of goods, ideas, and cultures between the East and West. Markets and bazaars thrived, offering a wide variety of goods including spices, textiles, ceramics, and luxury items from distant lands. Baghdad was home to diverse religious communities, including Muslims, Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians, and others. The city served as a center of Islamic learning and scholarship, attracting scholars, philosophers, and theologians from across the Islamic world and beyond. Baghdad was adorned with magnificent architectural marvels, including the iconic Abbasid Palace, mosques, madrasas (Islamic schools), and public baths. The cityscape was dominated by grand domes, minarets, and intricate geometric designs, showcasing the architectural achievements of the Abbasid dynasty. Baghdad was renowned as a center of learning and intellectual inquiry during the medieval period. The House of Wisdom (Bayt al-Hikmah), founded by Caliph Al-Mamun, served as a major center for translation, research, and scholarly exchange. Scholars from diverse backgrounds gathered here to study and translate works from Greek, Persian, Indian, and other civilizations, contributing to the preservation and dissemination of knowledge. The Tigris River, flowing through the heart of Baghdad, played a crucial role in the city's water management system. A network of canals, aqueducts, and reservoirs supplied water for drinking, irrigation, and sanitation, sustaining the city's population and agricultural hinterlands. Baghdad experienced a golden age of cultural flourishing during the Abbasid period, marked by advancements in literature, poetry, music, art, and science. Prominent poets like Al-Mutanabbi and philosophers like Al-Farabi contributed to the rich tapestry of cultural expression that defined medieval Baghdad.

2.5.Modern urbain planning

a) Definition :

From 1800 onwards, urban planning developed as a technical and legal occupation at the turn of the 20th century it became professionalized..The first major modern urban planning theorist in Britain was Sir Ebenezer Howard, who initiated the garden city movement in 1898. In the 1920s, the ideas of modernism began to surface in urban planning by the modernist architect Le Corbusier who presented his scheme for a "Contemporary City" for three million inhabitants in 1922.

b) Modern urbain planning terminology

Emerged from revolutions in technology, engineering, and building materials, and from a desire to invent something functional and new, modern urban planning is characterized by several key principles and approaches aimed at creating sustainable, livable, and inclusive cities. Some of the prominent characteristics include:

1. **Sustainability:** Urban planners focus on creating environmentally sustainable cities by promoting green infrastructure, renewable energy, efficient transportation systems, and resource conservation.
2. **Mixed-Use Development:** Encouraging mixed-use zoning, where residential, commercial, and recreational spaces are integrated, promotes walk ability, reduces dependency on cars, and creates vibrant communities.
3. **Compact Development:** Compact, dense developments patterns reduce urban sprawl, preserve natural landscapes, and encourage efficient land use. This often involves promoting higher-density housing and transit-oriented development (TOD).
4. **Smart Growth:** Smart growth principles emphasize development patterns that are economically viable, environmentally sustainable, and socially equitable. It involves careful planning to accommodate growth while preserving community character and natural resources.
5. **Public Transportation:** Prioritizing public transportation infrastructure, such as buses, subways, light rail, and bike lanes, reduces congestion, improves air quality, and enhances mobility for all residents, regardless of income or ability.
6. **Mixed-Income Housing:** Planning for diverse housing options, including affordable housing, promotes social equity and prevents socioeconomic segregation within cities.
7. **Green Spaces and Parks:** Integrating green spaces, parks, and recreational areas into urban plans enhances quality of life, promotes physical and mental well-being, and provides opportunities for community interaction and leisure activities.
8. **Resilience:** Urban planners consider the impacts of climate change and natural disasters when designing cities, incorporating measures such as flood mitigation,

storm water management, and resilient infrastructure to ensure cities can withstand and recover from shocks and stresses.

9. **Community Engagement:** Engaging residents, stakeholders, and community groups in the planning process fosters a sense of ownership and ensures that urban development reflects the needs and aspirations of the people who live and work in the city.
10. **Technology Integration:** Leveraging technology, such as data analytics, GIS mapping and smart city initiatives, helps optimize urban services, improve efficiency, and enhance the overall quality of life for residents.

These characteristics reflect a shift towards more holistic, people-centered approaches to urban planning, with a focus on sustainability, equity, and resilience.

c) **speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :**

- Sustainability: Sustainability in urban planning is crucial for creating cities that are environmentally, socially, and economically resilient.

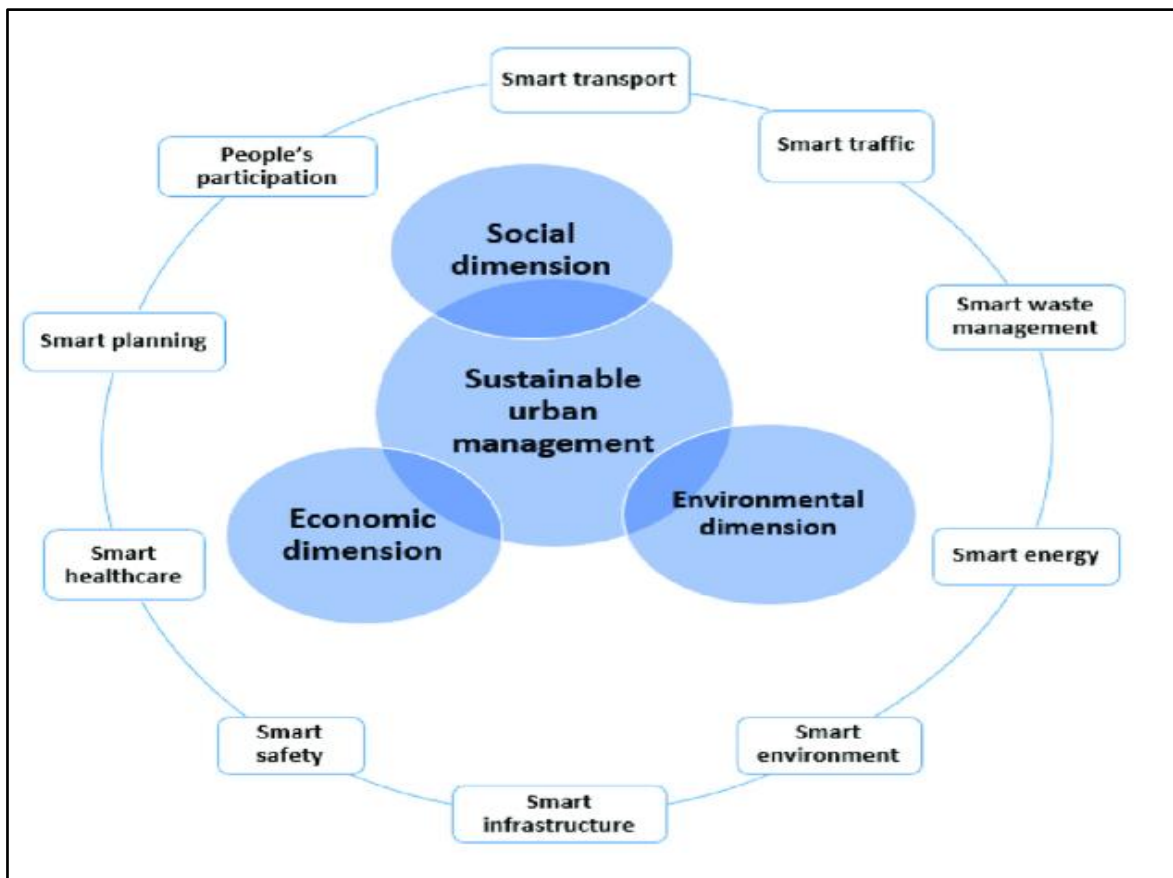


Figure 59. The conception of sustainability

→ Mixed-Use Development: it combines multiple functions in a single building.

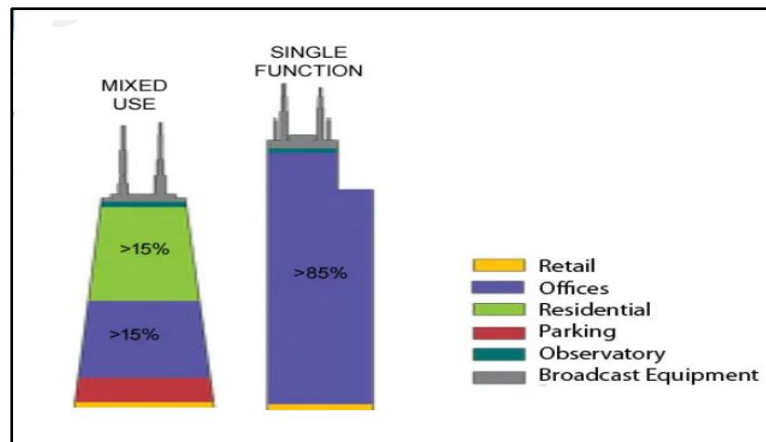


Figure 60. A multi fonctionnel building.

→ Smart Growth: it prioritizes sustainability, efficiency, and livability.



Figure 61. Smart growth conception.

→ Public Transportation: it's crucial role is shaping accessibility of cities.



Figure 62. An example for roads network.

→ **Mixed-Income Housing:** it aims at promoting socio-economic diversity, fostering inclusive communities, and addressing housing affordability.

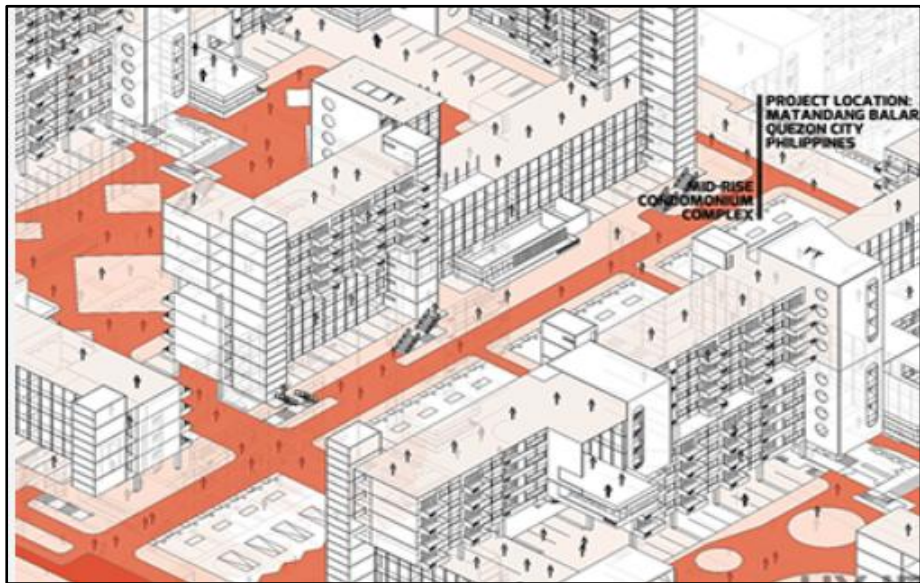


Figure 63. Mixed-Income Housing project.

→ **Green Spaces and Parks:** help to remove pollutants and improve air quality by absorbing carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, and other harmful substances.



Figure64: planning green spaces and parks in urban areas.

→ **Resilience:** It involves designing cities in a way that enhances their ability to adapt to changing conditions and bounce back stronger after disruptions.

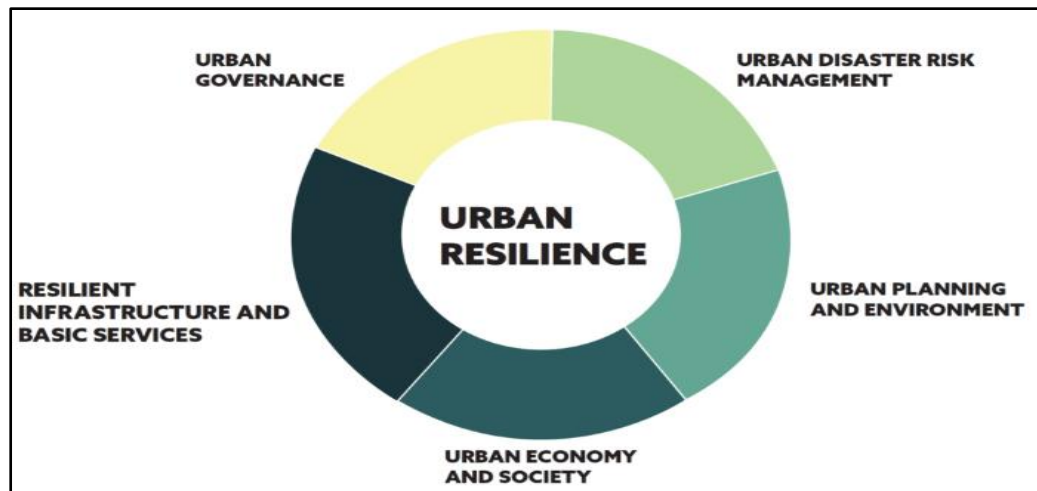


Figure 65. Urban resilience in urban planning.

→ **Community Engagement:** It aims to ensure that urban plans reflect the needs of the people who live and work in the community.

→ **Technology Integration:** it involves the use of various digital tools to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of urban development processes.

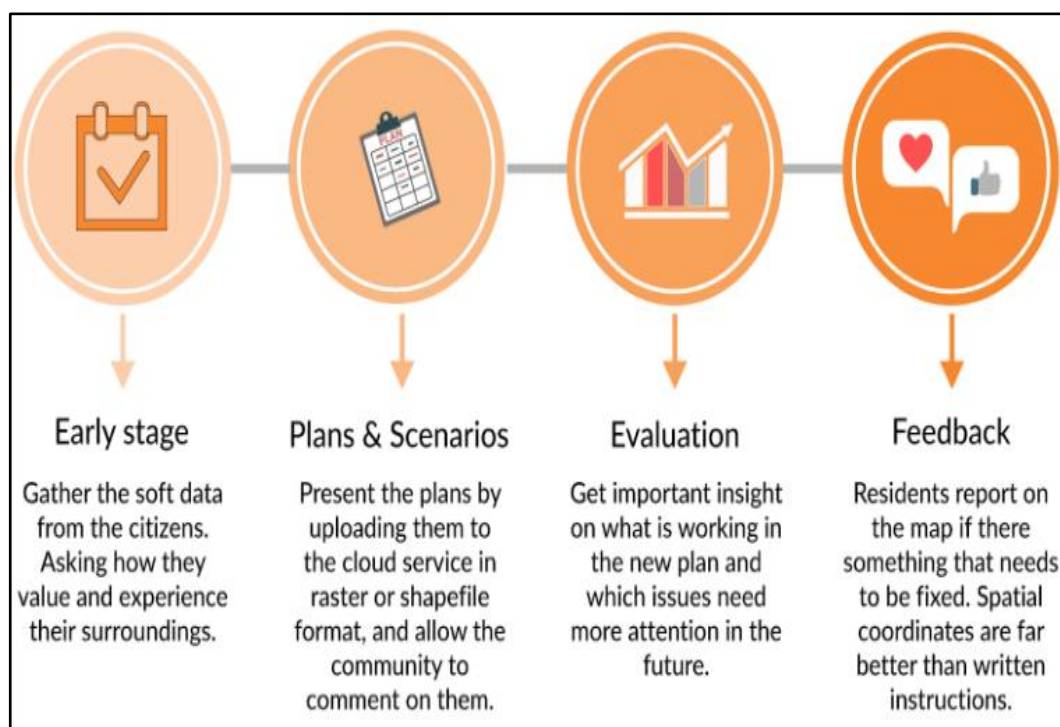


Figure 66. Using a digital participatory platform in different phases of planning process.

c) language testing :

Question:

Choose a city with modern design and talk about it, identifying its distinctive modern urban elements.

Response:

Let's take a look at Masdar City in the United Arab Emirates, which is one of the most modern cities in design in the world. Masdar City is an integrated urban project aimed at achieving environmental, economic, and social sustainability. Here are some distinctive modern urban elements of Masdar City,

Masdar City features an integrated design that combines modern architectural elements with innovative technologies. The city is designed to be environmentally sustainable, encourage social interaction, and promote innovation and technology. Masdar City is environmentally sustainable, relying on renewable energy sources such as solar and wind power. The city embraces the concept of recycling and maintains minimal waste generation. The transportation system in Masdar City is characterized by intelligence and efficiency, with short trips encouraged by walking, the use of public transportation, or riding electric bicycles. The city provides an integrated public transportation system based on clean energy. Masdar City relies on smart technology to improve quality of life and service efficiency. This includes smart lighting systems, energy management, temperature control, and smart alerts for water and energy. Architectural design in Masdar City is characterized by innovation and modernity, with buildings featuring sustainable materials and unique designs that reflect the urban identity of the city.

Social interaction is encouraged in Masdar City through the design of public spaces and social facilities that promote communication and interaction among residents. Masdar City offers smart homes that rely on technology to improve residents' comfort and energy consumption efficiency. Masdar City is a prominent example of how technology and innovation can be used in city design to achieve sustainability and well-being for its residents.

Chapter 03:

The famous urban planners

3. The famous urban planners :

3.1. Georges Haussmann :

a) Biography :

Georges-Eugène Haussmann, often simply referred to as Haussmann, was a French civil servant and urban planner best known for his transformative renovation of Paris in the 19th century. He was born on March 27, 1809, in Paris, France, into a bourgeois family. Haussmann studied law and then entered the civil service, where he held various administrative positions in different parts of France. His rise to prominence began in 1853 when Emperor Napoleon III appointed him as the Prefect of the Seine Department, giving him unprecedented authority over the redesign and modernization of Paris. Over the course of the next two decades, Haussmann oversaw one of the most ambitious urban renewal projects in history, commonly known as the "Haussmannization" of Paris. His plan aimed to modernize the city, alleviate congestion, improve sanitation, and beautify the urban landscape.

b) Haussmann's most famous works

Haussmann is best known for his extensive renovation of Paris during the mid-19th century under the commission of Emperor Napoleon III. His most famous works include:

- 1. Grand Avenues:** Haussmann introduced grand avenues, including the iconic Champs-Élysées, which became a symbol of Parisian elegance and urban planning. These grand avenues provided impressive vistas and connected major landmarks and squares, enhancing the city's prestige and accessibility. Haussmann's urban planning also involved the creation of intersecting boulevards and avenues, which formed a rational grid pattern in parts of the city.
- 2. Renovation of Public Spaces:** Haussmann renovated numerous public spaces in Paris, including parks, squares, and gardens. He expanded and beautified parks such as the Bois de Boulogne and the Bois de Vincennes, creating green lungs within the city for recreation and leisure.
- 3. Embellishment of Buildings:** Haussmann's renovation efforts included the embellishment and uniformization of building facades along the newly created boulevards and avenues. Buildings were required to adhere to specific architectural guidelines, resulting in a cohesive aesthetic that still defines much of Paris today.
- 4. Infrastructure Improvements:** Haussmann oversaw significant infrastructure improvements in Paris, including the installation of sewers, water supply systems, gas lighting, and wider sidewalks. These upgrades enhanced public health, safety, and comfort, contributing to the city's modernization and attractiveness.
- 5. Creation of Squares and Circles:** Haussmann introduced numerous squares (places) and traffic circles (rond-points) throughout Paris, providing focal points for neighborhoods and improving traffic circulation. Examples include Place de la République.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ **Paris:** the capital of France is located in the northern-central part of the country. It is known for its rich history, stunning architecture, Iconic Landmarks including the Eiffel Tower, Notre-Dame Cathedral, the Louvre Museum, and the Arc de Triomphe., Haussmannian Architecture, and Green Spaces



Figure 67. Paris location.

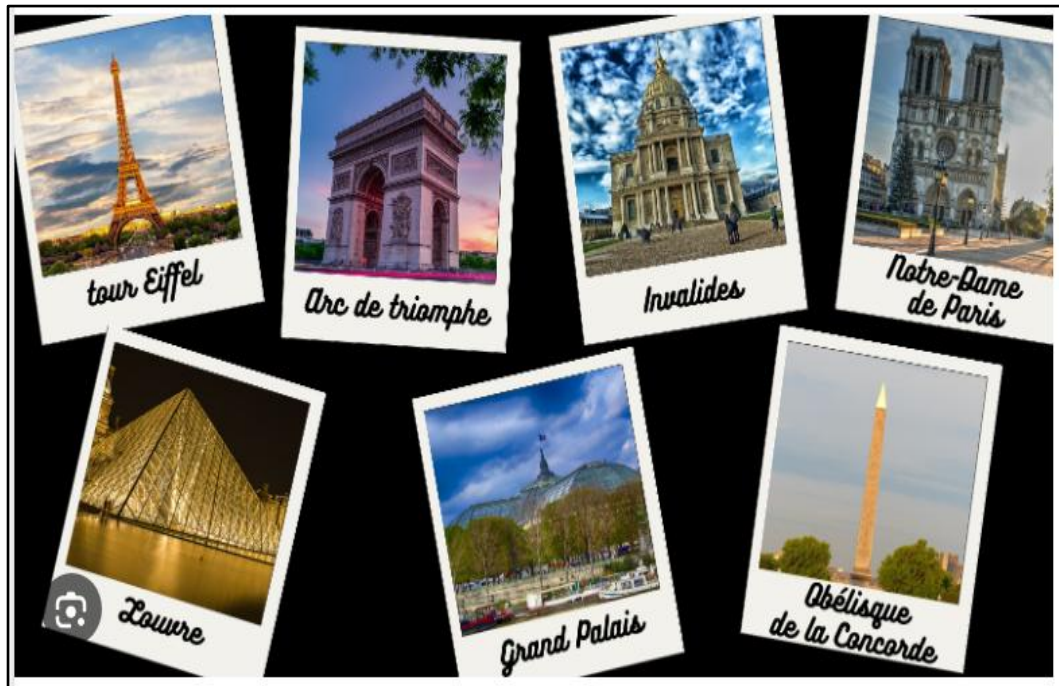


Figure 78. Paris most famous monuments.

→ **Renovation of Paris:** The English definition of "renovation" is the act or process of restoring or repairing something to a good state of repair, often with the aim of improving its appearance, functionality, or condition. Renovation can apply to various types of properties, including homes, commercial buildings, historical landmarks, and public spaces.



Figure 79. A model which presents the renovation of Paris.

→ **Grand Avenues:** The term "Grand Avenues" in English typically refers to wide, prominent streets or boulevards in urban areas, characterized by their spaciousness, elegance, and significant architectural or cultural importance. These avenues are often lined with trees, adorned with monuments or landmarks, and serve as major thoroughfares for transportation, commerce, and social activities; they often play a central role in the urban fabric of a city, contributing to its identity and character. the most famous Grand Avenues of Paris include: *Boulevard Haussmann, Avenue des Champs-Élysées, Boulevard Saint-Germain, Boulevard Saint-Michel, Avenue de l'Opéra.*



Boulevard Haussmann



Avenue des Champs-Élysées



Boulevard Saint-Germain



Boulevard Saint-Michel



Avenue de l'Opéra

Figure 80. The most famous Grand Avenues of Paris

→ **Embellishment of Buildings** : it refers to the act of beautifying the appearance of buildings through various decorative elements like ornate facades, and elaborates detailing on surfaces like walls, windows, doors, and roofs.



Figure 82. An Haussmanniens façade

→ **Infrastructure improvements**: it refers to the development of physical structures and systems that support the functioning of a community, region, or nation.



Figure 83. Haussmann's boulevard before and after renovation.

→ **Creation of Squares and Circles**:

- a. **Squares**: in urban planning, squares play a crucial role in shaping the layout and character of a city. Here are some Haussmann's expansive squares: Place de l'Opéra, Place de la République:
- b. **Circles**: While squares are more commonly discussed in urban planning, circles—or roundabouts—also play an important role in shaping urban environments. Here's how circles contribute to Paris's renovation: arc de triomphe..



Figure 84. Triumphal arch seen from the sky



Figure 85. Republic Square seen from the sky

d) language testing :

Question:

Read the two paragraphs below and answer the following questions.

Paragraph 01. *Georges-Eugène Haussmann was not just a senator or a politician; rather, he was a French civil servant who served as the Prefect of the Seine Department in the mid-19th century. Haussmann is renowned for his extensive renovation of Paris under the direction of Emperor Napoleon III. Appointed by Napoleon III in 1853, Haussmann was tasked with modernizing Paris and transforming it into a more efficient, beautiful, and hygienic city. His ambitious urban renewal project, commonly referred to as the "Haussmannization" of Paris, involved the demolition of overcrowded and unsanitary medieval neighborhoods, the creation of wide boulevards, the establishment of new parks and public spaces, and the implementation of a modernized sewage and water supply system. Haussmann's work fundamentally changed the layout and appearance of Paris, turning it into the city we recognize today. His redesign of the urban landscape facilitated better traffic circulation, improved public health conditions, and enhanced the city's aesthetic appeal. While his renovations were met with both praise and criticism during his time and in the years that followed, Haussmann's legacy as one of the most influential urban planners in history is widely acknowledged. Overall, Haussmann's ambitious urban renovation of Paris significantly transformed the city's landscape, infrastructure, and social dynamics, leaving a lasting legacy that continues to shape the character and identity of the French capital.*

Paragraph 02. *Changed the face of Paris. His wide boulevards, expansive squares, and grand buildings not only transformed the city's physical landscape but also influenced urban planning and architecture around the world. The Haussmannization of Paris set a new standard for urban renewal, emphasizing the importance of spacious, well-organized urban environments designed to accommodate modern needs while enhancing the quality of life for residents. Furthermore, Haussmann's infrastructure projects, such as the construction of sewers, water supply systems, and gas lighting, not only modernized Paris but also improved*

public health and sanitation standards, reducing the spread of disease and enhancing overall quality of life. By demolishing cramped medieval neighborhoods and replacing them with broad avenues lined with elegant buildings, Haussmann opened up the city, allowing for improved traffic flow, increased light and air circulation, and better access to public amenities.

1. Comprehension

- For what Georges-Eugène Haussmann was renowned?
- What they mean with the "Haussmannization" of Paris?
- What are the major urban intervention in Haussmann's ambitious urban renewal project of Paris?
- What were Haussmann's infrastructure projects?

2. Answer by TRUE or FALSE.

- Georges-Eugène Haussmann was just a French senator and politician
- Appointed by Napoleon I in 1853, Haussmann was tasked with modernizing Paris and transforming it into a more efficient, beautiful, and hygienic city.....
- Haussmann's work fundamentally changed the layout and appearance of a lot of cities like Paris and London turning them into the city we recognize today.....
- His redesign of the urban landscape facilitated better traffic circulation, improved public health conditions, and enhanced the city's aesthetic appeal.....
- Haussmann's renovations were met with both praise and criticism during his time and stopped in the years that followed.....
- Haussmann's heritage is widely acknowledged as one of the most influential urban planners in history
- Changed the face of Paris. His narrow boulevards, reserved squares, and small buildings transformed the city's physical landscape and influenced urban planning and architecture around the world.....

Response:

1. Comprehension

- Haussmann is renowned for his extensive renovation of Paris under the direction of Emperor Napoleon III.
- The "Haussmannization" of Paris commonly referred to Haussmann's ambitious urban renewal project.

- the major urban intervention in Haussmann's ambitious urban project of Paris involved the demolition of overcrowded and unsanitary medieval neighborhoods, the creation of wide boulevards, the establishment of new parks and public spaces, and the implementation of a modernized sewage and water supply system .
- Haussmann's infrastructure projects are: the construction of sewers, water supply systems, and gas lighting.

2. TRUE or FALSE sentences.

- Georges-Eugene Haussmann was just a French senator and politician FALSE. Georges-Eugene Haussmann was not just a senator or a politician; rather, he was a French civil servant who served as the Prefect of the Seine Department in the mid-19th century
- Appointed by Napoleon I in 1853, Haussmann was tasked with modernizing Paris and transforming it into a more efficient, beautiful, and hygienic city FALSE. Appointed by Napoleon III in 1853, Haussmann was tasked with modernizing Paris and transforming it into a more efficient, beautiful, and hygienic city.
- Haussmann's work fundamentally changed the layout and appearance of a lot of cities like Paris and London turning them into the city we recognize today FALSE. Haussmann's work fundamentally changed the layout and appearance of Paris, turning it into the city we recognize today.
- His redesign of the urban landscape facilitated better traffic circulation, improved public health conditions, and enhanced the city's aesthetic appeal. TRUE.
- Haussmann's renovations were met with both praise and criticism during his time and stopped in the years that followed FALSE. Haussmann's renovations were met with both praise and criticism during his time and in the years that followed,
- Haussmann's heritage is widely acknowledged as one of the most influential urban planners in history. TRUE.
- Changed the face of Paris. His narrow boulevards, reserved squares, and small buildings transformed the city's physical landscape and influenced urban planning and architecture around the world. FALSE. Changed the face of Paris. His wide boulevards, expansive squares, and grand buildings not only transformed the city's physical landscape but also influenced urban planning and architecture around the world.

3.2. Ildefons Cerdà

a) Biography :

Ildefons Cerdà i Sunyer was a Spanish urban planner, civil engineer, and politician, celebrated for his groundbreaking urban design of the Eixample district in Barcelona. He was born on December 23, 1815, in Centelles, Catalonia, Spain. Ildefons Cerdà's legacy as a pioneering urban planner and social reformer is celebrated to this day. His ideas continue to inspire urban designers and policymakers seeking to create sustainable, inclusive cities that prioritize the well-being of their inhabitants. Cerdà died on August 21, 1876, but his innovative approach to urban planning lives on through his enduring influence on the built environment.

b) Cerdà's most famous works

Ildefons Cerdà is best known for his groundbreaking work in urban planning, particularly his design of the Eixample district in Barcelona. The Eixample, meaning "extension" in Catalan, is a district characterized by its grid pattern streets and octagonal city blocks. Cerdà's design incorporated wide avenues, ample green spaces, and efficient infrastructure, aiming to address the problems of overcrowding, poor sanitation, and lack of ventilation that plagued many European cities in the 19th century. Cerdà's work continues to inspire urban planners and architects around the world, and his ideas remain relevant in addressing the contemporary challenges of urbanization and city design. Some of Cerdà's most famous works include:

1. **The extension of Barcelona:** known as the *Eixample in Catalan*, it is Cerdà's most renowned achievement, the extension district of Barcelona in the mid-19th century, is considered a masterpiece of urban planning. It introduced innovative concepts such as the chamfered corners of blocks to facilitate traffic flow and increase sunlight exposure, as well as the incorporation of open spaces and parks within the urban fabric.
2. **The Cerdà Plan:** Cerdà's comprehensive urban plan for Barcelona, published in 1859, laid out his vision for the city's expansion beyond its medieval confines. This plan proposed a rational, geometric layout for the city, emphasizing functionality, hygiene, and social integration.
3. **Ensanche de Valencia:** translates to "Expansion of Valencia" in English, Cerdà also contributed to the urban development of Valencia, where he applied similar principles of urban planning as in Barcelona. Although his plans for Valencia were not fully implemented, they influenced subsequent urban development in the city.
4. **Theory of Urbanization:** Beyond his specific projects, Cerdà's theoretical contributions to urban planning, including his emphasis on the importance of infrastructure, social equity, and sustainable development, have had a lasting impact on the field.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ **Barcelona:** it is a vibrant and cosmopolitan city located in northeastern Spain, on the Mediterranean coast. The city's urban layout is a combination of ancient Roman origins and more modern urban planning. The historic Gothic Quarter features narrow, winding streets, while *the Eixample district*, designed in the 19th century, is the most interesting urban intervention characterized the city. Barcelona boasts a fascinating mix of architectural styles spanning different periods, from Roman remains to Gothic, Renaissance, Modernist, and contemporary architecture.



Figure 86. Barcelona location in the Latin Europe Map .

→ **The extension of Barcelona:** The term "urban extension" typically refers to the expansion of a city's built-up area beyond its existing boundaries. This expansion involves the development of new residential, commercial, and industrial areas on previously undeveloped or rural land adjacent to the existing urban area. Urban extensions are often planned and regulated by city authorities to accommodate population growth.



Figure 87. The extension of Barcelona Aerial view

→ **The Cerdà Plan:** An "urban plan" in English refers to a comprehensive strategy for the development and organization of an urban area. This plan outlines the spatial arrangement of land use, infrastructure, transportation, amenities...

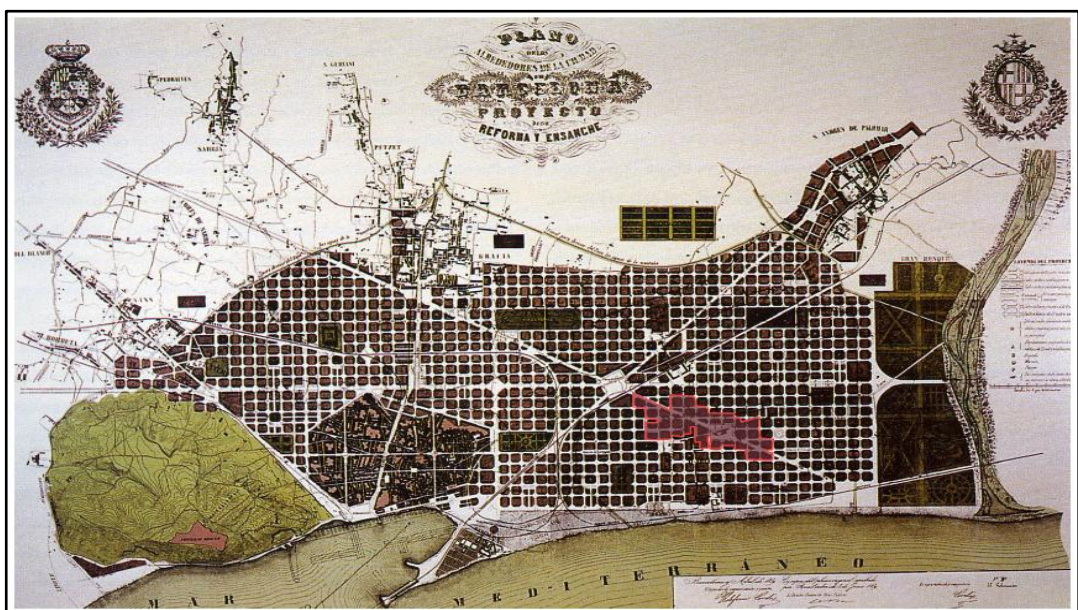


Figure 88. The Cerdà plan, 1859.

→ **Valencia:** Valencia is an historic city located on the eastern coast of Spain, on the Mediterranean Sea. The city enjoys a strategic location on the Mediterranean Sea, making it a significant port city and a gateway to the Mediterranean region. Its coastal location contributes to its mild Mediterranean climate, characterized by hot summers, mild winters, and relatively low rainfall throughout the year.



Figure 89. Valencia Mapp.

→ **The extension of Valencia:** it refers to the growth and development of the city of Valencia.

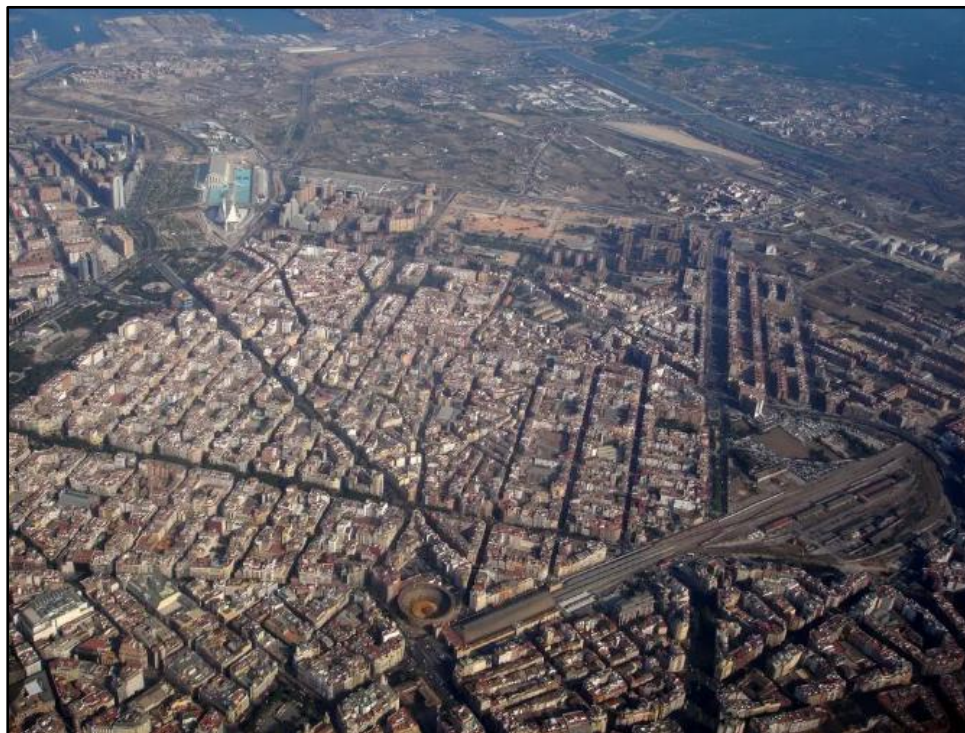


Figure 90. Valencia aerial view.

D) Language testing

Question:

Read the text below and choose the right answer.

Cerdà proposed the expansion of cities through the creation of a new urban district, which he called the "Eixample" (meaning "expansion" in Catalan). This district was designed on a grid pattern with wide avenues, chamfered corners, and large city blocks. He believed that this layout would improve ventilation, sunlight exposure, and overall hygiene in the city, addressing the overcrowding and unsanitary conditions prevalent in Barcelona during his time. Cerdà's urban planning theories emphasized social welfare and equality. He advocated for the provision of public services and amenities within the city, such as schools, parks, hospitals, and markets, to ensure that all residents had access to essential services regardless of their socioeconomic status. Cerdà believed that a well-planned urban environment could contribute to the physical, mental, and social well-being of its inhabitants. He recognized the importance of transportation and mobility in urban planning.. Cerdà's emphasis on efficient transportation networks aimed to facilitate the movement of people and goods within the city and reduce congestion. His urban planning theories were influenced by his concern for public health and sanitation. He proposed measures to improve hygiene and sanitation in urban areas, such as the implementation of sewage systems, waste management strategies, and the creation of green spaces to enhance air quality and promote physical activity. His theories were grounded in scientific principles and empirical research. He conducted extensive studies on urban morphology, population density, and social conditions to inform his urban planning decisions.

- Cerdà proposed the expansion of cities through the creation of a new urban district, which he called the "Eixample" meaning **expansion**/example in Catalan.
- The cities were designed on a **network example plan** /organic plan with wide avenues, chamfered corners, and large city blocks.
- **Cerdà**/Haussmann believed that this layout would improve ventilation, sunlight exposure, and overall hygiene in the city.
- Cerdà's urban planning theories emphasized social **safety**/ Insecure and equality.
- He advocated for the provision of public services and **services**/houses within the city, such as schools, parks, hospitals, and markets, to ensure that all **inhabitants**/kids had access to essential services regardless of their socioeconomic **rank**/study.
- Cerdà believed that a **well-planned**/ urban environment could contribute to the physical, mental, and social well-being of its inhabitants.
- **Cerdà**/city blocks recognized the importance of transportation and mobility in urban planning...
- He proposed **procedures**/events to **develop**/contract hygiene and sanitation in rural areas/**cities**, such as the implementation of sewage systems, waste management strategies, and the creation of green spaces to enhance air quality and **encourage**/ Pull physical activity.

3.3.Ebenezer Howard

a) A biography :

Ebenezer Howard was a British urban planner. He was born in London in 1850, the son of a baker. He left school at 15 and worked as an office clerk until 1871, when he left for Chicago. After five years he returned to London and worked for the rest of his career preparing the official record of debates in the British Parliament, a job that gave him valuable knowledge of politics and reform. He was the founder of the garden city movement, which aimed to create self-contained communities surrounded by greenbelts, containing carefully balanced proportions of residences, industry, and agriculture. His ideas were outlined in his influential book "Garden Cities of To-morrow," first published in 1902. Howard's ideas laid the groundwork for modern urban planning and influenced the development of numerous planned communities around the world.

b) Ebenezer Howard's famous works :

Ebenezer Howard was a major figure in the history of town planning, recognised internationally for inspiring the 'garden city' movement. Ebenezer Howard is best known for his pioneering works, particularly his concept of the "garden city." His famous works include:

1. **"Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform" (1898):** This is where Howard first outlined his ideas for a planned community that would combine the benefits of both city and country living. In the book, Howard presents a compelling argument for the creation of planned communities that he called "garden cities." He envisions these garden cities as self-sustaining urban settlements surrounded by greenbelts, where residents could enjoy the benefits of both city and country living. Howard believed that such communities would alleviate the overcrowding, pollution, and social inequalities prevalent in industrial cities, offering a more harmonious and balanced way of life.
2. **"Garden Cities of To-morrow," (1902):** Ebenezer Howard is primarily known for his seminal work titled "Garden Cities of To-morrow," first published in 1902. The book outlines Howard's idea of the "garden city," which he believed could alleviate the social, economic, and environmental problems associated with rapid industrialization and urban sprawl. Garden Cities of Tomorrow proposed that society be reorganised with networks of garden cities that would break the strong hold of capitalism and lead to cooperative socialism. It proposed the creation of new suburban towns of limited size, planned in advance, and surrounded by a permanent belt of agricultural land. This book outlined his vision for creating self-contained communities that combined the benefits of urban and rural living. In "Garden Cities of To-morrow," Howard proposed the concept of garden cities as a solution to the social, economic, and environmental challenges of rapid urbanization.

4. **"The Garden City Idea and Modern Planning" (1946):** Published posthumously, this book is a collection of Howard's writings and speeches, providing insights into his thoughts on urban planning and the garden city concept. Howard proposes the creation of planned communities that would be surrounded by a greenbelt of agricultural land, with carefully designed neighborhoods, amenities, and infrastructure. These garden cities would offer a balance of urban conveniences and access to nature, promoting health, well-being, and community spirit.

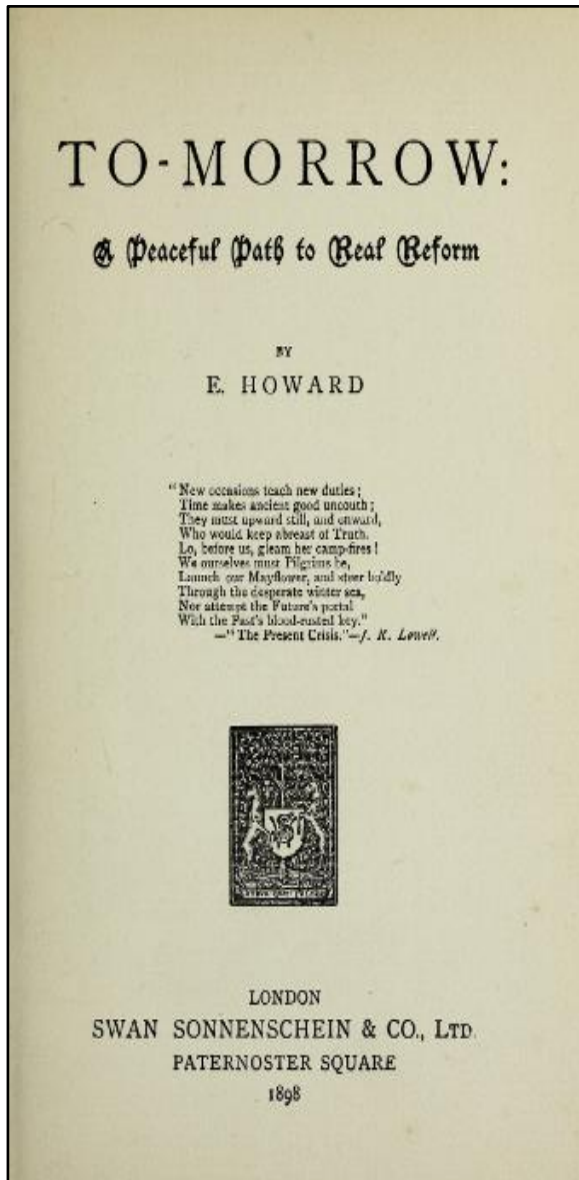


Figure 91. The cover of the book *Tomorrow: A Peaceful Path to Real Reform*.

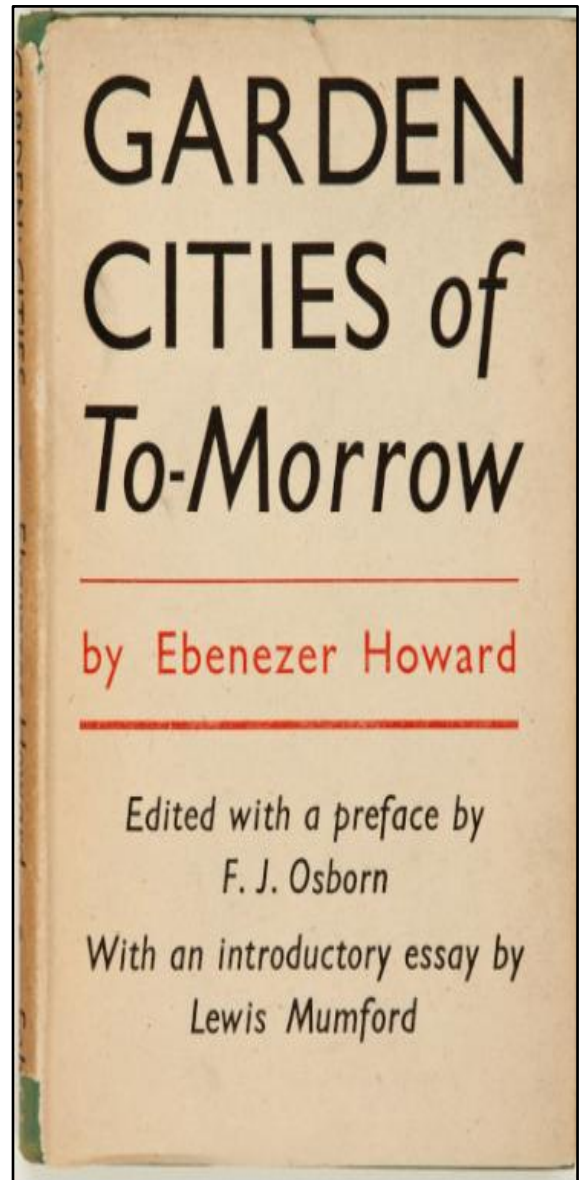


Figure 92. The cover of the book *Garden Cities of To-morrow*

c) Language testing :

Question: after a careful reading of the book titled "Garden Cities of To-morrow" note the guiding ideas and the main points on which the book is based. By following these steps, you should be able to write a clear, precise, and informative summary of the document.

- 1. Careful Reading of the Document:** Before you begin writing your summary, make sure you understand the content of the document. Read it carefully and take notes on key points, main arguments, and essential information.
- 2. Establish a Structure:** Organize your ideas logically. You can divide your summary into sections corresponding to the structure of the original document, such as introduction, main sections, and conclusion.
- 3. Check for Coherence and Cohesion:** Ensure your summary is coherent and well-structured. Ideas should flow logically, and the summary as a whole should accurately reflect the content and tone of the original document.
- 4. Add a Conclusion (if necessary):** Finish your summary with a conclusion that briefly summarizes the key points of the document and possibly its implications or recommendations.

Response:

"Garden Cities of To-morrow" by Sir Ebenezer Howard presents a visionary approach to urban planning, proposing the establishment of planned communities known as garden cities. Howard outlines a comprehensive vision for these communities, envisioning them as self-contained entities that combine the benefits of urban and rural living.

Howard presents the idea of garden cities as a solution to the social, economic, and environmental challenges posed by rapid urbanization. He envisions self-contained communities that combine the benefits of urban and rural living. The book outlines several principles underlying the garden city concept, including cooperative land ownership, affordable housing, access to green space, and a balance of industrial and agricultural activities. Howard emphasizes the importance of economic self-sufficiency within garden cities, achieved through cooperative ownership of land and resources. He proposes a system where residents share in the profits generated by community development. The author discusses the need for efficient transportation networks within garden cities, including well-planned roadways and rail connections to surrounding areas. He advocates for the integration of transportation systems with the overall design of the community. Howard highlights the social benefits of garden cities, including improved living conditions, enhanced public health, and a stronger sense of community. He argues that garden cities can alleviate poverty and overcrowding while promoting a higher quality of life for residents.

"Garden Cities of To-morrow" had a significant influence on urban planning theory and practice. Howard's ideas inspired the development of numerous planned communities around the world and continue to inform discussions about sustainable urban development.

3.4. Charles-Édouard Jeanneret-Gris

a) A biography:

Charles-Édouard Jeanneret-Gris, better known by his pseudonym Le Corbusier, was a pioneering Swiss-French architect, designer, urban planner, and writer who profoundly influenced 20th-century architecture and urbanism. Born on October 6, 1887, Le Corbusier's innovative ideas and designs continue to shape modern architecture and city planning. From a young age, he demonstrated an aptitude for drawing and design. Influenced by the emerging modernist movement, he developed his distinctive style, characterized by geometric forms, open floor plans, and the innovative use of materials such as reinforced concrete. In 1937, Le Corbusier was named Chevalier of the Légion d'honneur. In 1945, he was promoted to Officier of the Légion d'honneur. In 1952, he was promoted to Commandeur of the Légion d'honneur. Finally, on 2 July 1964, he received the Frank P. Brown Medal and AIA Gold Medal in 1961. The University of Cambridge awarded Le Corbusier an honorary degree in June 1959. Le Corbusier's legacy extends far beyond his built works. His ideas and designs have had a lasting impact on architecture, urban planning, and design theory worldwide. He is revered as one of the most influential architects of the 20th century, and his work continues to inspire architects and designers around the globe. Le Corbusier passed away on August 27, 1965, in Roquebrune-Cap-Martin, France, but his visionary contributions to the field of architecture endure.

b) Le Corbusier famous works :

Le Corbusier's architectural career is marked by numerous iconic buildings and urban planning projects. Some of his most notable works include:

1. **Habitation unite (1947-1952)** - Located in Marseille, France, the Habitation Unite is a pioneering residential housing complex that exemplifies Le Corbusier's principles of urban living. It features modular apartments, communal facilities, and rooftop gardens.
2. **Chandigarh, India (1950s-1960s)** - Le Corbusier played a significant role in the planning and design of the new capital city of Chandigarh, commissioned by the Indian government after independence. His master plan for Chandigarh emphasized functional zoning, geometric layouts, and green spaces.
3. **Urban Planning and Theory:** In addition to his architectural practice, Le Corbusier was a prolific writer and theorist. He published several influential books, including "Towards a New Architecture" (1923), in which he articulated his vision for modern architecture based on principles of efficiency, functionality, and aesthetic purity. He also developed the concept of the "Radiant City," a utopian urban plan characterized by high-rise residential buildings, green spaces, and efficient transportation networks. there is some of his books :
 - 1923: *Vers une architecture* (Towards an Architecture) frequently mistranslated as "Towards a New Architecture".
 - 1925: *Urbanisme* (Urbanism)
 - 1935: *La Ville radieuse* (The Radiant City)

5. Founding of CIAM (1928) and Athens Charter: CIAM (Congrès Internationaux d'Architecture Moderne) was established by a group of leading architects, including Le Corbusier, Walter Gropius, and others, with the aim of promoting the principles of modernist architecture and urban planning. The Athens Charter, officially known as the "Charter of Athens," was a document produced by CIAM in 1933 during its fourth congress held in Athens, Greece. The charter outlined a set of principles for urban planning based on the modernist ideals of efficiency, functionality, and social progress.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ **Habitation unites:** It was intended to address the housing crisis in post-World War II Europe and provide a solution for high-density urban living.



Figure 93. Habitation unites in Marseille, France.

→ **Chandigarh:** the dream city of India was planned by the famous French architect Le Corbusier. It is known as one of the best experiments in urban planning and modern architecture in the twentieth century in India.

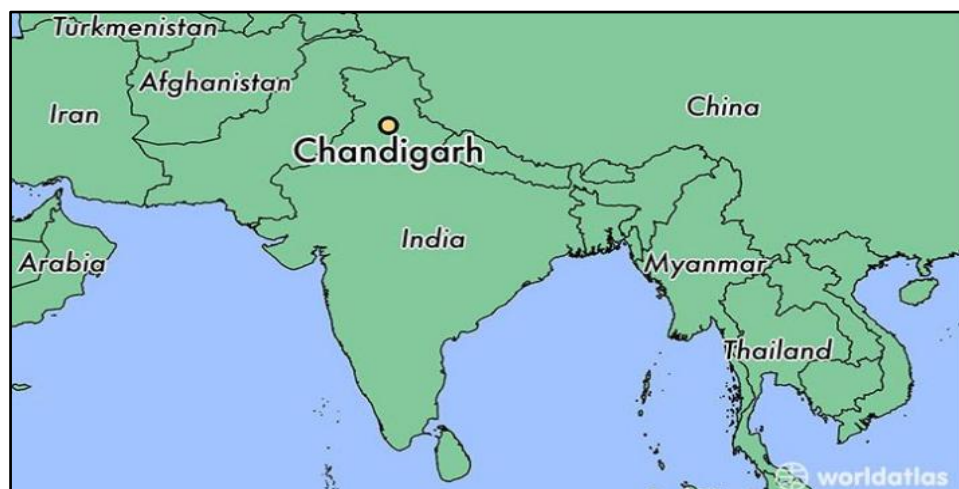


Figure 94. Map showing the location of Chandigarh | Delhi map, Map, India.

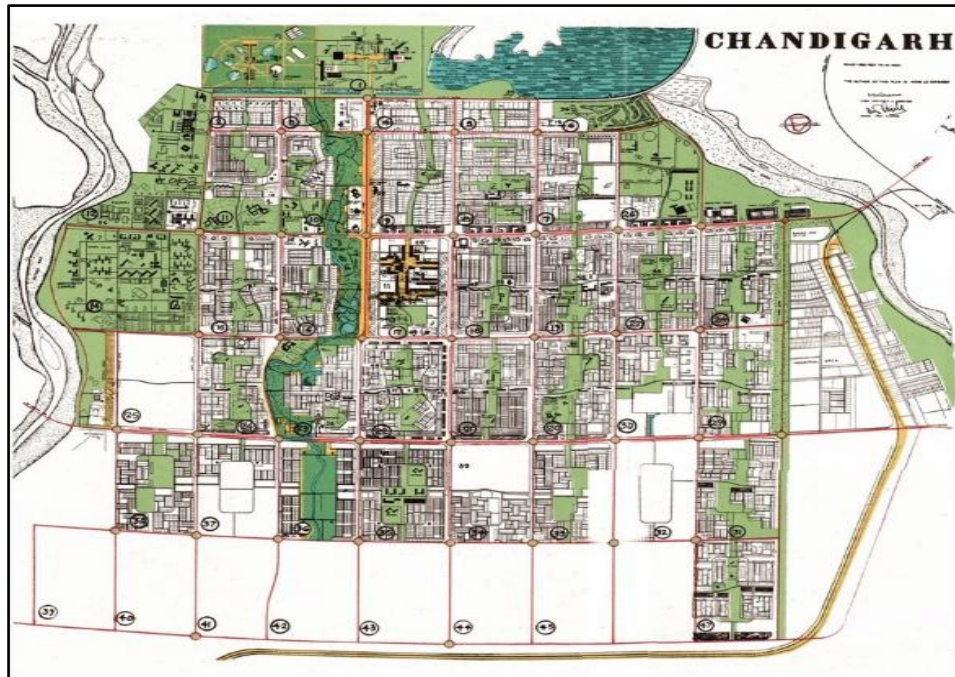


Figure 95. Master plan of Chandigarh, India.

→ **Urban Planning and Theory:** it encompasses a broad field focused on designing, managing, and shaping the physical environment of cities and towns, the key aspects of Le Corbusier's urban planning and theory is the Radiant City

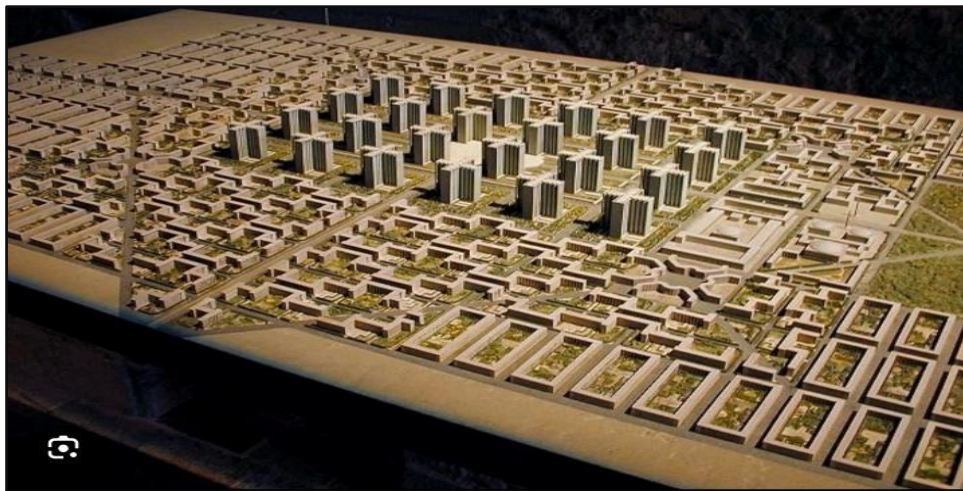


Figure 96. radiant city model

→ **CIAM (1928) and Athens Charter:** "international congress" would refer to a gathering of representatives from different countries, typically to discuss matters of global importance within a specific context, such as modern architecture. A "charter" typically refers to a formal document that establishes the framework or principles of an institution, city, corporation, or other entity. In the context of urban planning and architecture, such as the "Athens Charter," it specifically denotes a set of principles or guidelines that govern planning and development within a city or urban area.

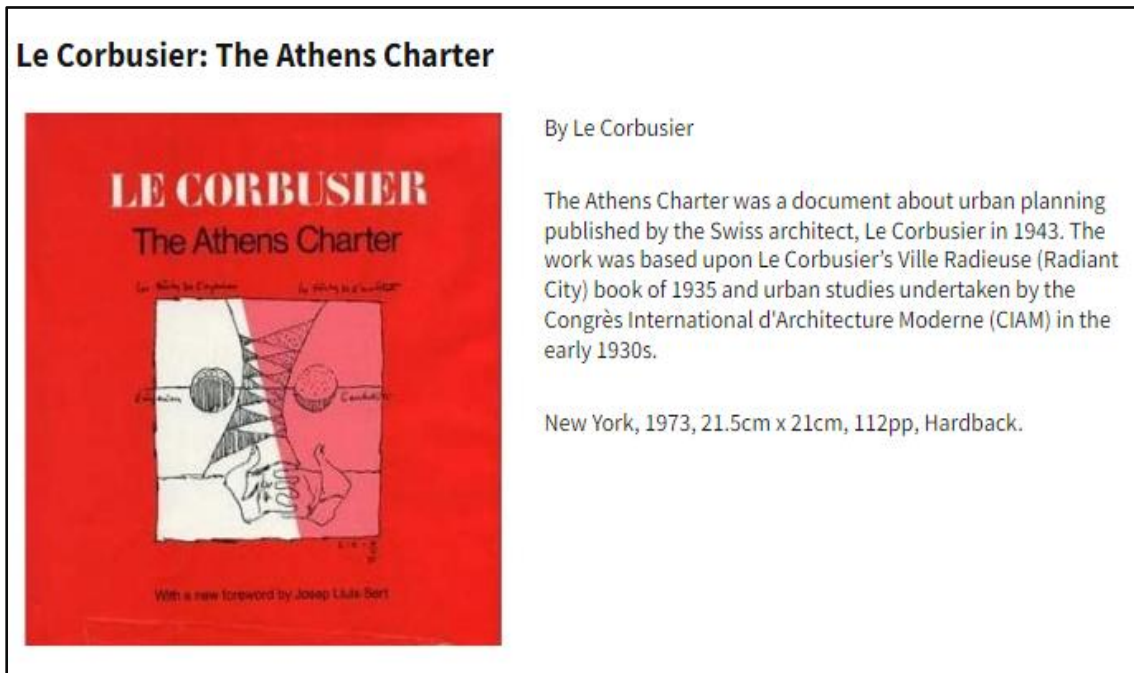


Figure 97. The cover of the Athens Charter document.

d) Language testing :

Question: after reading the text below site the key principles outlined in the Athens Charter:

The Athens Charter, officially known as the "Charter of Athens," was formulated during the fourth CIAM congress held in Athens in 1933. It presented a set of principles and guidelines for urban planning and architecture, aiming to address the challenges of urbanization and promote modernist ideals. The charter advocated for the division of cities into distinct functional zones, separating residential areas from industrial and commercial zones. It emphasized the importance of green spaces, parks, and recreational areas within urban environments. These were seen as essential for public health, leisure activities, and improving the quality of life for residents. The Athens Charter highlighted the need for efficient transportation networks and circulation systems. It proposed separating pedestrian, vehicular, and public transport routes to enhance mobility and reduce traffic congestion. Ensuring adequate sunlight and ventilation for buildings and public spaces was considered crucial. The charter promoted designs that allowed natural light to penetrate interiors and encouraged airflow to maintain healthy living conditions. It recommended a balanced approach to urban density, aiming for compact development that preserved open spaces while accommodating population growth. Provision of social and cultural facilities, such as schools, healthcare centers, and community centers, was advocated to support the well-being and development of urban communities. The Athens Charter emphasized the importance of architectural coherence and aesthetic harmony within urban landscapes.

Response: Here are some of the key principles outlined in the Athens Charter: Functional Zoning, Green Spaces and Recreation, Transportation and Circulation, Sunlight and Ventilation, Density and Urban Form, Social and Cultural Facilities, Aesthetic and Architectural Harmony.

3.5. Kevin Lynch:

a) A biography :

Kevin Lynch was a prominent urban planner and author renowned for his influential work on urban design and perception. He was born on January 15, 1918, in Chicago, Illinois, USA. He studied at Yale University, where he earned both his Bachelor's degree in City Planning (1942) and his Master's degree in Regional Planning (1947). Lynch is best known for his groundbreaking research and writings on the perceptual aspects of urban form and design. His seminal work, "The Image of the City," published in 1960, examined how people perceive and mentally map cities. In this work, Lynch introduced concepts such as "imageability" and "way finding," which have since become fundamental in urban design theory. He had a distinguished academic career, teaching at institutions such as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), where he became a professor in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning. He was influential in shaping the curriculum and research agenda in urban planning and design at MIT. Apart from "The Image of the City," Lynch authored several other significant books and articles, including "Good City Form" (1981), which further explored principles for creating sustainable and aesthetically pleasing urban environments. Kevin Lynch's work has had a lasting impact on urban planning and design theory. His emphasis on the human experience of the city, the legibility of urban environments, and the importance of sensory perception continues to influence urban planners, architects, and researchers worldwide. Throughout his career, Lynch received numerous awards and honors for his contributions to urban planning and design, including the Topaz Medallion for Excellence in Architectural Education from the American Institute of Architects in 1983.

b) Kevin Lynch's famous works :

Kevin Lynch's ideas have had a lasting impact on urban planning and design, influencing how cities are conceptualized and developed to enhance the quality of life for their inhabitants. His focus on the perceptual and experiential aspects of urban spaces continues to be relevant in contemporary urban design practices. Kevin Lynch is well-known for his influential contributions to urban planning and urban design theory. His most famous work include m
The Image of the City (1960): This book is considered a seminal work in urban design theory. Lynch explores how people perceive and navigate through cities, emphasizing the importance of legibility, coherence, and distinctiveness in urban environments.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

- **The Image of the City (1960):** Kevin Lynch discusses several key ideas that have had a significant impact on urban design theory and practice. He classified the contents of the city images into five types of elements are: Imageability, Paths, Edges, Districts, Nodes and Landmarks... Lynch uses Boston, Jersey City, and Los Angeles as case studies to illustrate how these cities differ in terms of their spatial organization, landmarks, and overall image ability.

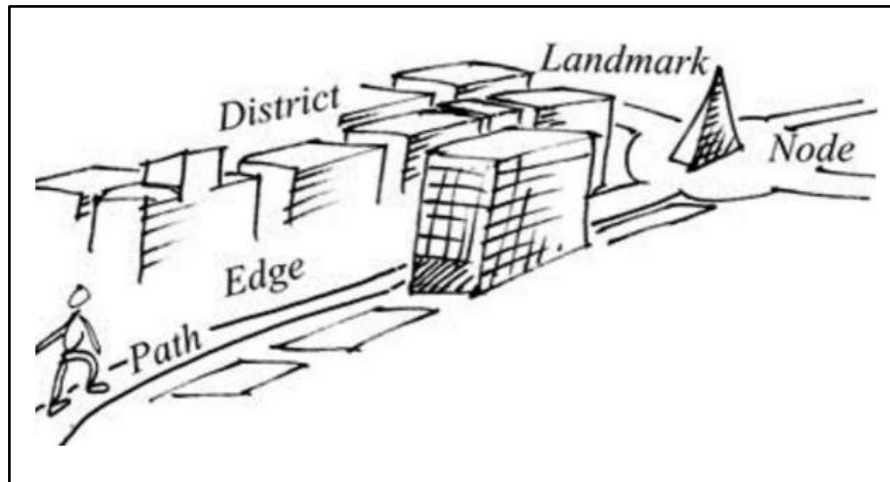


Figure 98. The contents of the city images, Kevin Lynch' classification.

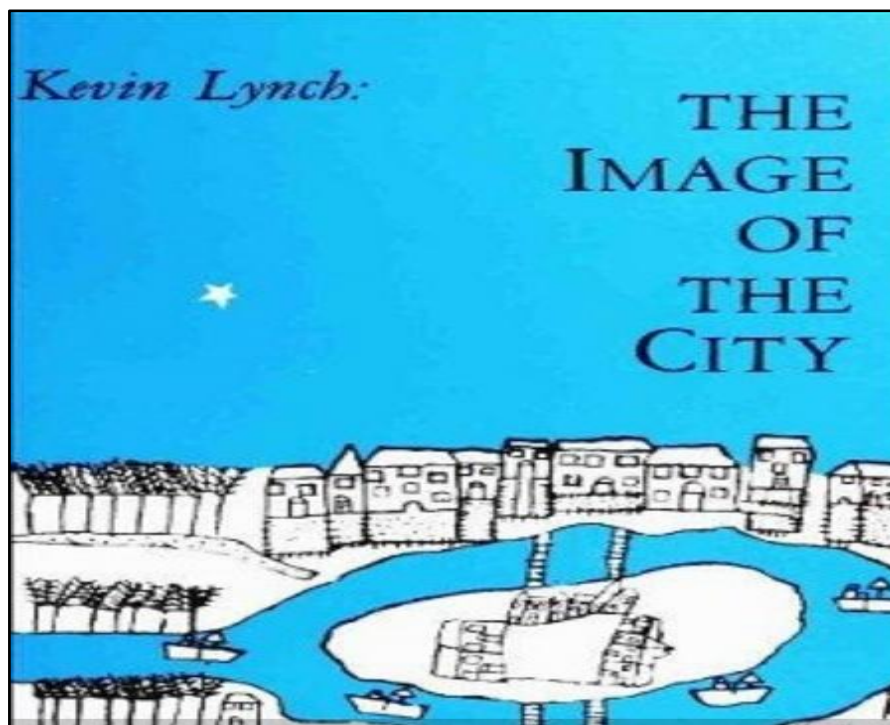


Figure 99. The cover of the book the image of the city.

- **Boston:** Lynch explores Boston's historic layout, its prominent landmarks like the Boston Common and the Charles River, and how these elements contribute to a strong and identifiable city image.
- **Jersey City:** He contrasts Jersey City's industrial and residential areas, examining its lack of distinct landmarks and spatial coherence affects residents' mental maps.
- **Los Angeles:** Lynch analyzes Los Angeles' sprawling, decentralized structure and the challenges it presents for creating a cohesive city image compared to more compact cities like Boston.

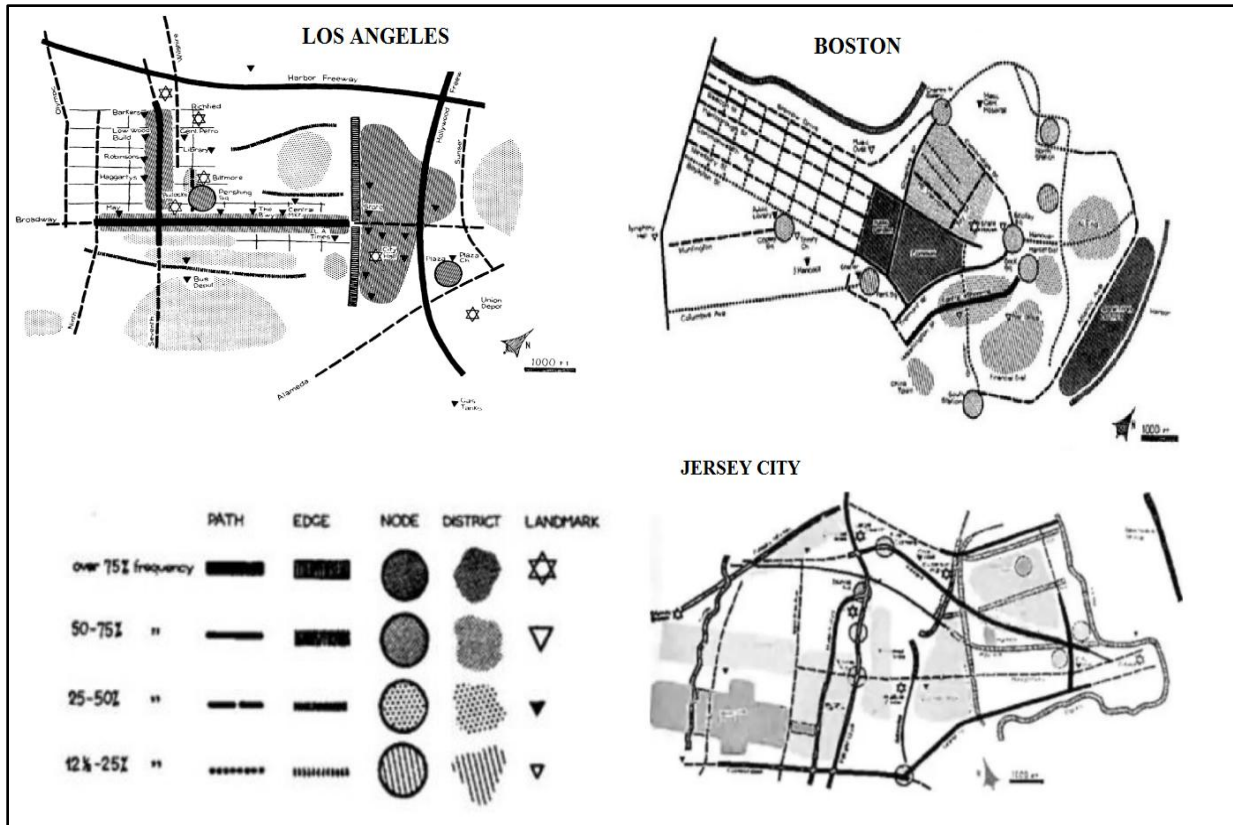


Figure 100. Lynch's urban analyses of Boston, Los Angeles and Jersey City 1960.

d) Language testing :

Question: after reading this extract from Lynch's book, the image of the city, talk about Landmarks in your city.

LANDMARKS

Landmarks, the point reference considered to be external to the observer, are simple physical elements which may vary widely in scale. There seemed to be a tendency for those more familiar with a city to rely increasingly on systems of landmarks for their guides – to enjoy uniqueness and specialization, in place of the continuities used earlier.

Since the use of landmarks involves the singling out of one element from a host of possibilities, the key physical characteristic of this class is singularity, some aspect that is unique or memorable in the context. Landmarks become more easily identifiable, more likely to be chosen as significant, if they have a clear form; if they contrast with the background; and if there is some prominence of spatial location.

Figure 101. Extract from Lynch's book, the image of the city.

Chapter 04:

Conceptual approaches of urban planners

4. conceptual approaches of urban planners

4.1.Industrial revolution planning

a) A definition :

The Industrial Revolution had a profound impact on urban planning, transforming cities and shaping the way urban environments were designed and organized.

b) Terminology of Industrial planning:

Here are some key aspects of how the Industrial Revolution influenced urban planning:

1. **Rapid Urbanization:** The Industrial Revolution led to massive population shifts from rural areas to cities in search of employment opportunities in factories and industries.
2. **Industrialization and Infrastructure:** Cities had to accommodate new industries and factories, which required significant changes in infrastructure such as roads and utilities.
3. **Zoning and Land Use:** Zoning regulations and land use planning emerged to designate specific areas for residential, commercial, and industrial purposes, aiming to improve living conditions and mitigate industrial hazards.
4. **Housing and Living Conditions:** The Industrial Revolution initially worsened living conditions in cities with overcrowded and poorly constructed housing for workers. This spurred efforts in urban planning to improve housing quality, sanitation, and public health.
5. **Transportation:** The development of steam-powered trains and later, automobiles, revolutionized transportation within cities and between urban centers. Urban planners had to integrate these new modes of transport into city layouts, leading to the expansion of transportation networks.
6. **Public Spaces and Amenities:** As cities grew, there was an increasing recognition of the need for public spaces, parks, recreational facilities, and cultural amenities to improve the quality of urban life.

c) speaking and writing vocabulary to learn :

→ Rapid Urbanization



Figure 102. urbanisation definition .

→ Industrialization

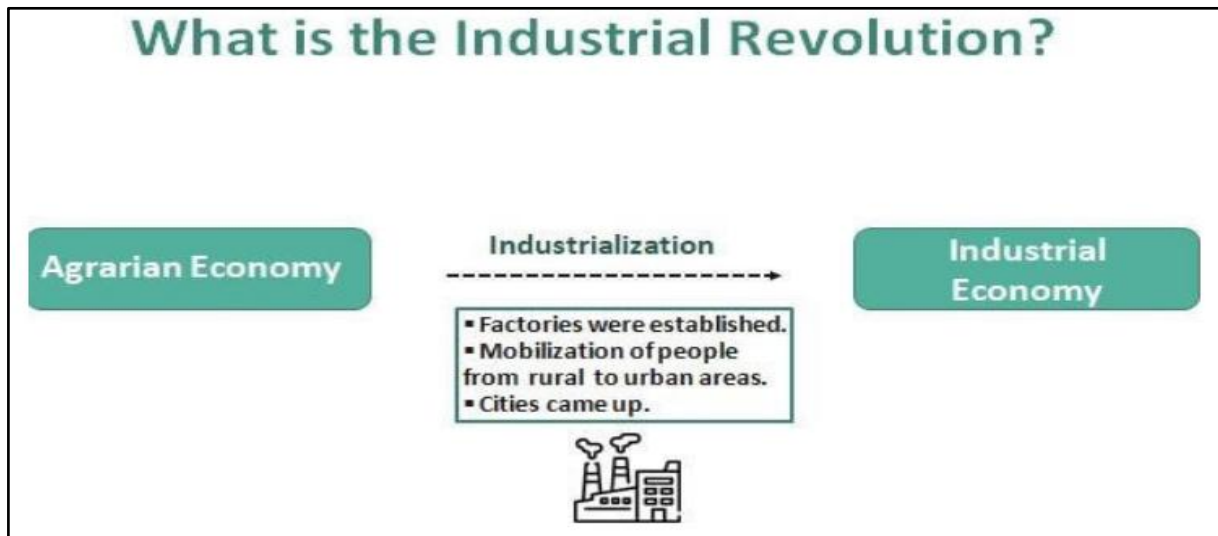


Figure 103. Industrial Revolution - Definition,

→ Zoning

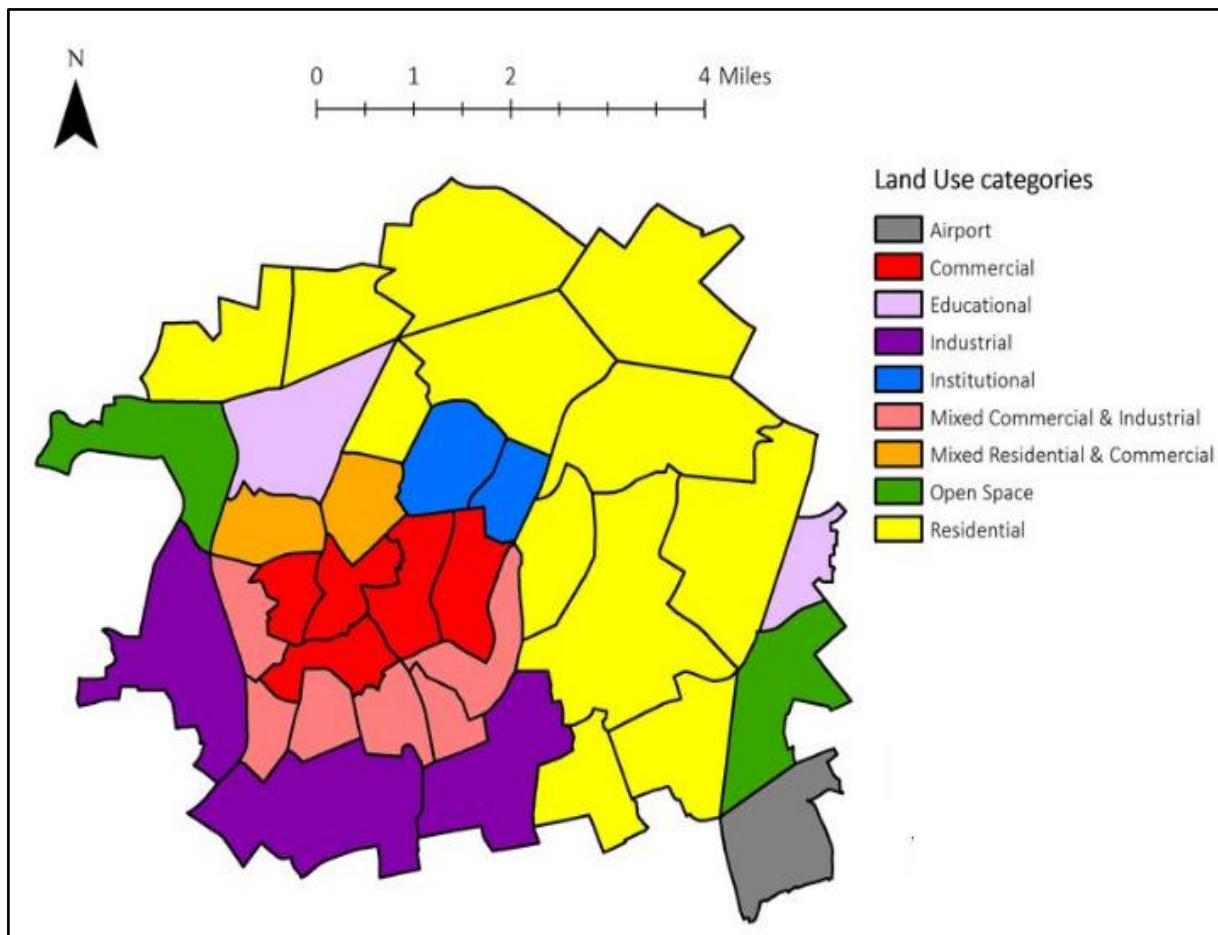


Figure 104. Land use zoning plan for a Virtual city.

→ **Housing and Living Conditions:**

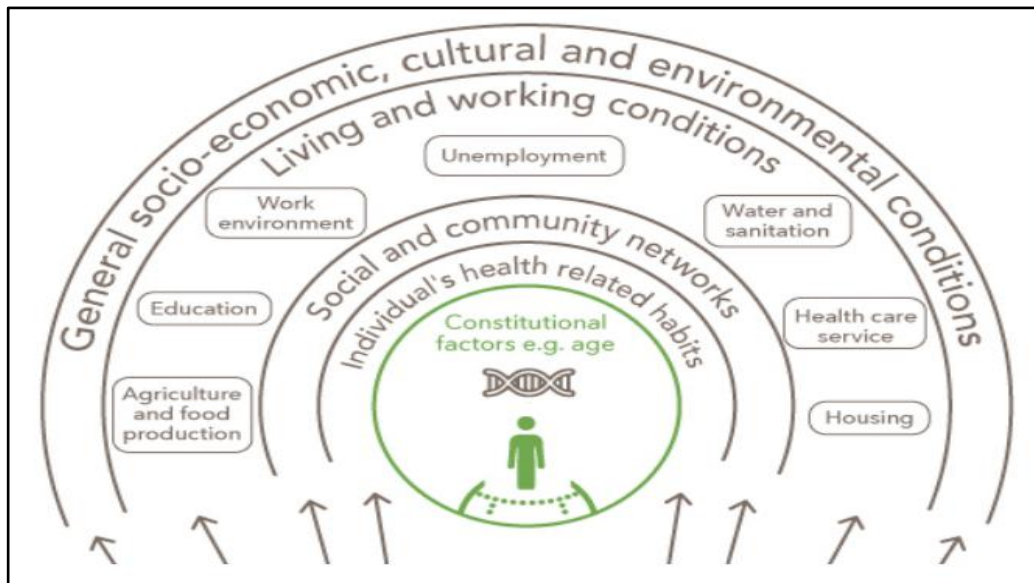


Figure 105. Living Conditions

d) Language testing

Question: read the text and choose the right answer.

The Industrial Revolution began in England, which was by 1750, one of the wealthiest nations in the world and controlled an empire that covered one-quarter of the world's landmass. It started with England's textile industry, which was struggling to produce goods cheaper and faster for growing consumer markets. Making cloth, by hand, for pants, shirts, socks, bedspreads, and other domestic items had always required lots of skill and time. As the population grew in England, more people needed textile goods. In the late 18th century, a series of innovations created by savvy businessmen and factory workers solved many of the difficulties in textile production. As the scale of production grew, the factory emerged as a centralized location where wage laborers could work on machines and raw material provided by capitalist entrepreneurs. Moreover, cotton led the way. In the 1700s, cotton textiles had many production advantages over other types of cloth. The first textile factory in Great Britain was actually for making silk, but since only wealthy people could afford the product, production remained very low.

- The Industrial Revolution **started/ended** in England, which was by 1750
- The Industrial Revolution **/England** was by 1750 one of **the huge** /week nations in the world and controlled an empire that covered one-quarter of the world's landmass.
- **The Industrial Revolution/** England started with England's **fabric/wood** industry.
- In the late 18th century, **succession/few** of innovations created by savvy businessmen and **industrial unit/engineer** workers solved **lots of/** some of the difficulties in textile production.

4.2. Garden City Movement

a) A definition

The Garden City Movement was a social and urban planning concept developed in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as a response to the negative effects of industrialization and urbanization. It aimed to create planned communities that balanced the benefits of city living with the qualities of rural life, particularly focusing on improving the living conditions of workers and promoting social reform. The Garden City concept was articulated by Sir Ebenezer Howard in his book "Garden Cities of Tomorrow," published in 1902.

b) Elements of the Garden City concept :

The Garden City Movement represented a progressive response to the social and environmental challenges posed by industrialization, advocating for planned communities that integrated urban conveniences with natural surroundings and community welfare. Elements of the Garden City concept are:

1. **Mixed Land Use:** Garden cities were designed to integrate residential, commercial, and industrial areas within a planned framework to minimize commuting.
2. **Greenbelt:** Each Garden City would be surrounded by a greenbelt of agricultural land and open space, preserving natural landscapes and promoting a healthier living environment.
3. **Affordable Housing:** The movement emphasized the provision of affordable housing with high-quality design, incorporating modern amenities and communal spaces.
4. **Community Focus:** Social cohesion and community spirit were central to Garden City planning, with an emphasis on public parks, communal facilities, and opportunities for cultural and recreational activities.

c) Cities based on the Garden City Movement.

1. **Letchworth Garden City, England:** Founded in 1903, Letchworth is considered the first Garden City. It was designed by Barry Parker and Raymond Unwin, with guidance from Ebenezer Howard. Letchworth features a central green space, a mix of residential housing, and a balance of industrial and commercial areas.



Figure 106. Letchworth Welwyn Garden City, England

2. **Welwyn Garden City, England:** it was planned by Raymond Unwin in 1920 to be a self-sustaining with residential neighborhoods, green spaces, and commercial areas..



Figure 117. Welwyn Garden City, England.

3. **Forest Hills Gardens, New York, USA:** Developed in the early 20th century. It features tree-lined streets, parks, and a mix of housing types,



Figure 128. Forest Hills Gardens, New York, USA.

4. **Sunnyside Gardens, New York, USA:** it s a planned by Clarence Stein and Henry Wright in the 1920s. It features tree-lined streets, parks, and row houses designed to create a sense of community and connection to nature.



Figure 139. Sunnyside Gardens, New York, USA.

d) Language testing

Question: from the picture of Welwyn Garden City, England, write a paragraph describing its urban characteristics.

Response: Welwyn Garden City was one of the first garden cities in England, planned and designed by Ebenezer Howard in the early 20th century. The town was laid out with a focus on integrating green spaces and residential areas, providing a balance between urban living and nature. The town is characterized by its numerous parks and green spaces, which were intentionally included in the original design to enhance the quality of life for residents. These areas serve as recreational spaces and contribute to the town's aesthetic appeal. Welwyn Garden City features a mix of housing types, including suburban-style homes, apartments, and semi-detached houses. The design emphasizes a community-oriented layout with tree-lined streets and open areas. The town centre of Welwyn Garden City is a focal point for shopping, dining, and cultural activities. It includes a mix of retail stores, restaurants, cafes, and entertainment venues, contributing to the town's vibrant urban atmosphere. Situated conveniently between London and other major cities, Welwyn Garden City benefits from good transportation links. It has a railway station providing direct access to London King's Cross, making it attractive for commuters. The town boasts a range of civic amenities such as schools, healthcare facilities, and community centers, designed to support the needs of its residents. Welwyn Garden City's architecture reflects its garden city origins, with a focus on spacious layouts, greenery, and community-centric planning. There are also notable historic buildings and landmarks that contribute to the town's character. Welwyn Garden City exemplifies the garden city movement with its planned urban design, emphasis on green spaces, and balanced living environment, making it a unique example of early 20th-century urban planning in England.

4.3. Modernist Planning

a) A definition

Modernist urban planning emerged primarily in the early to mid-20th century and was influenced by a range of philosophical and architectural movements. They sought to address the challenges posed by rapid urbanization, industrialization, and population growth through innovative planning and design principles.

b) Elements of Modernist Planning concept :

1. **Functionalism:** Modernist planners emphasized functionality and efficiency. They believed in rationalizing space to optimize transportation, housing, and industrial sectors.
2. **Zoning:** The modernists introduced comprehensive zoning regulations to separate different land uses (residential, commercial, industrial) to control urban sprawl and improve living conditions.
3. **Social Housing:** Modernist planners often advocated for high-rise, mass-produced housing solutions to accommodate growing urban populations.
4. **Urban Renewal:** Modernist planners were involved in large-scale urban renewal projects aimed at revitalizing deteriorating urban areas.
5. **Aesthetic Concerns:** While functionality was paramount, modernist planners also considered aesthetics, often favoring minimalist designs and clean lines over ornate architectural styles.

c) Cities based on Modernist Planning Movement.

1. **Brasília, Brazil:** Designed by urban planner Lúcio Costa and architect Oscar Niemeyer, Built from the late 1950s and early 1960s, Brasília features a distinctive layout of residential, commercial, and governmental sectors organized along a central axis with wide boulevards and monumental architecture.



Figure 110. Brasília, Brazil.

2. **Chandigarh, India:** Planned by Swiss-French architect Le Corbusier in the 1950s,. It is known for its grid-like structure, modernist architecture, and emphasis on functional zoning with sectors designated for different purposes.



Figure 111 Chandigarh, India.

3. **Boston, USA:** developed in the 1960s, with its centralized government buildings, modernist architecture, and the creation of open public spaces.



Figure 112. Boston, USA

d) Language testing

Question: from the picture of Boston, USA, write a paragraph describing its urban characteristics.

Response: Boston is renowned for its historic architecture, ranging from 17th-century colonial buildings in neighborhoods like Beacon Hill and the North End to 19th-century brownstones in Back Bay. The cityscape also features iconic landmarks such as the Massachusetts State House, Faneuil Hall, and the Old State House. Despite its density, Boston offers ample green spaces and parks. The Boston Common and Public Garden form the oldest public park in the United States and are popular gathering spots. The Emerald Necklace, a series of interconnected parks designed by Frederick Law Olmsted, provides green corridors throughout the city.

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