

Chapter 1

Multiple Choice

1. Politicians and analysts in the 1970s proclaimed cities to be obsolete because:
 - a. Pollution would drive residents out
 - b. Information technology would disperse economic activity
 - c. Residential density would soon reach a maximum
 - d. A and C

2. **Telematics** was thought to transform the economy because of its ability to:
 - a. Neutralize distance through technology
 - b. Replace workers
 - c. Reduce overhead costs
 - d. Improve services

3. The increased mobility of capital has created new types of locations for international transactions, including global cities and:
 - a. Export Processing Zones
 - b. Off-Shore Banking
 - c. Producer Services
 - d. A and B

4. Global cities, according to Sassen, are all of the following except:
 - a. Command points in the global economy
 - b. National capitals
 - c. Major sites of innovation
 - d. Market places for global services

5. In the new geography since the 1970s, global cities:
 - a. Concentrate more of the strategic resources of their respective countries
 - b. Are part of more balanced city systems
 - c. Have become more connected to national systems
 - d. Have become dependent on their surrounding regions for resources

6. The kinds of jobs that exist in global cities, according to the available evidence, create
 - a. More inequality than manufacturing-based economies
 - b. Less inequality than manufacturing-based economies
 - c. No more inequality than manufacturing-based economies
 - d. None of the above

7. Increasingly, property prices in global cities are linked to:
 - a. Metropolitan property prices
 - b. Property prices in other global cities
 - c. Property prices in off-shore banking
 - d. National average property prices

8. The following are excluded from the dominant account of globalization:
 - a. Immigrant cultures

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- b. Place-based production
 - c. Corporate cultures
 - d. Low-waged workers
9. The real estate and financial crisis of the late 1980s and early 1990s:
- a. Left the basic dynamic of the sector untouched
 - b. Led to minor restructuring of the real estate sector
 - c. Led to a new configuration in the sector
 - d. None of the above
10. Including cities in the analysis of globalization allows us to:
- a. Break down nation-states into components
 - b. See the power of corporations over governments
 - c. Understand the role of transnational flows of people
 - d. A and B
 - e. A and C
11. Consider a TNC that produces specialized services in a global city. Dominant accounts of globalization do NOT consider which of the following occupations as part of globalization:
- a. Truckers who deliver software to the TNC
 - b. Professionals who use the software at the TNC
 - c. Nannies who work for professionals of the TNC
 - d. A,B,and C
 - e. A and C
12. What kinds of polarization are characteristic of the global city?
- a. Between high profit and low profit sectors of the economy
 - b. Between high income and low income households
 - c. Between political progressives and reactionaries
 - d. All of the above
 - e. A and B
13. New empirical trends analyzed by social scientists and cultural studies scholars studying global cities include:
- a. New types of inequality
 - b. The decentralization of economic activities
 - c. The re-emergence of dynamic manufacturing
 - d. All of the above
14. Sassen has estimated there are approximately:
- a. Seventy Global Cities
 - b. Seven Hundred Global Cities
 - c. Seventeen Global Cities
 - d. Seven thousand Global Cities
15. Much of the prosperity of contemporary China lies in the rapid growth of
- a. Export agriculture
 - b. High technology
 - c. Manufacturing

d. Offshore call centers

True or False

1. Current global cities have occupied their important position in the global economy for centuries.
2. As a global city assumes importance in the world economy, so does the nation-state to which it belongs.
3. Global cities are command centers in the global economy but are not sites of production of key industries.
4. The types of economic activity in global cities raise wages, reduce inequalities, and contribute to the formation of a middle class.
5. The difference in the starting salary of an MBA in the corporate sector and that of a low-skilled manual worker is characteristic of only those global cities in the developed world.
6. Focusing on place and production allows us to see immigrant economies and work cultures as part of globalization.
7. The new geography of centers and margins cuts across the older North-South divide.
8. The dominant account of globalization favors the concentrations of material infrastructure over the mobility of capital.
9. Global cities have tended to evict low-skilled workers as they play no role in the new economy.
10. Global cities tend to attract wealthier and more educated immigrants because of the types of economic opportunities there.

Fill in the Blank

1. In the dominant image of globalization, the neutralization of distance would occur through _____.
2. If the old manufacturing-based system was an industrial economy, the new knowledge-based one is an _____ economy. (information)
3. the dominant account of globalization place no longer matters and the only type of worker that matters is the _____.
4. Today's global cities are _____ in the organization of the world economy.
5. The dominant account of globalization highlights _____ of capital over the concentrations of material infrastructure in the global economy

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6. Even the most advanced information industries, such as global finance and the specialized corporate legal and accounting services, have a _____ process that is partly place-bound.
7. Financial speculation in global cities led to a series of _____ in the 2000s culminating in a large, global one in 2008. (economic crises)
8. In the current period, alongside the well-documented spatial dispersal of economic activities we are seeing the _____ of a wide range of highly specialized professional activities.
9. In the global city, the expansion of _____ and _____ tends to displace lower income households and low-profit firms.
10. The rapid growth of the financial industry and of highly specialized services generates high-level technical and administrative jobs as well as _____.
11. Focusing on the _____ of service inputs illuminates the question of place in processes of globalization .
12. The rapid development of an international _____ market has made housing disparity worse in global cities.
13. Most of the existing literature on cities is based on _____ or international comparisons rather than a transnational perspective.
14. Trends in major cities in the 1980s and 1990s go against dominant accounts, which would have predicted _____.
15. Since the 1970s Marseilles has _____ economic importance while Paris has _____.
16. _____ led to the real estate crisis of the late 1980s.

Essay Questions

1. How can trends in the new economic geography since the 1970s include both dispersion and concentration? Give examples of each and explain how they can be related.
2. Discuss the ways that empirical trends since the 1980s challenge the dominant account of globalization.
3. Contrast the dominant account of globalization with the global cities approach. Be specific, and make sure to address how each account views the role of production and of labor in the new economy.
4. How does a focus on cities, as opposed to nations, highlight distinctive aspects of globalization?

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5. Discuss the new forms of polarization that have emerged in the Global City, making sure to discuss sectors of the economy, residential markets, and types of jobs.
6. Explain how the new dynamic of global-city led urban economies can lead to super-profits in the financial sector AND simultaneously socio-economic polarization in global cities and massive unemployment in the wealthy economies of the north.

Answers

1. B
2. A
3. D
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. C
10. E
11. E
12. E
13. A
14. A
15. C

True or False

1. F
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. F
6. T
7. T
8. F
9. F
10. F

Fill in the Blank

1. telematics, or information technologies
2. information

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3. highly educated or highly skilled ones
4. command points
5. the mobility
6. Production
7. economic crises
8. concentration
9. luxury housing and office districts
10. low-wage unskilled jobs
11. production
12. property
13. domestic case studies
14. dispersal
15. lost, gained
16. speculation